## PROGRAMMING METHODS

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## This Issue

Do you have trouble making all the pieces fall in place when you are writing a new program? Robert Tinney's cover this month symbolizes the theme of programming methods. But the symbolism is only pictorial—the protheme of programming methods. But the symbolism is only pictorial—the pro-cess of designing and putting a new program together is often much harder than assembling an intricate jigsaw puzzle. This issue includes several articles on different aspects of programming and design: "What Is Good Documenta-tion?" by Jim Howard; "Structured Programming and Structured Flowcharts" and the editorial, "Is This Really Necessary?", both by Editor Gregg Williams; "A Coding Sheet for FORTH," by John O Bumgarner; and "A Simple Ap-proach to Data Smoothing," by Fred Ruckdeschel and Janice A Krinsky.

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## Editorial

## Is This Really Necessary? A First Look at Design Techniques

Gregg Williams, Editor

Complete the following sentence:

When I start programming, the first thing I do is

Some people draw flowcharts. A few adventuresome—usually foolhardy —souls type in lines of BASIC directly on their computers. Most of us start by scribbling and sketching on sheets of paper. However, is that enough? Perhaps so, if you're writing for yourself; but if anything important is at stake—time, money, or reputation—you probably need to spend more time designing.

In this editorial, I'll show you what design is, why you need it, and how it works. I'll also present some new design tools (of which there are more and more every day), a design example, and a sampling of good books on design and programming. I promise to stay as far away from the concept of "structured programming" as possible. Much has been written about it elsewhere. I want to concentrate on what happens *before* you start programming.

#### What Is Design?

Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary defines *design*, the verb, as "to conceive and plan." As a noun, a design is "a preliminary sketch showing the main features of something to be executed." In terms of programming, design becomes proportionately more important depending on the size of the problem: We speak of *program design* when we write a game program for ourselves, *project design* when we design and write an accounting system on an existing computer at work, and *system design* when we draft a proposal for a hardware/software combination that will implement a given set of requirements for a data base system. (Actually, "system design" is used in the literature to describe the design of anything larger than one program; but I wanted to make a distinction between project design and system design because of the widely varying amounts of work they require.)

In designing and writing programs, I've found that the point dividing system design from program design is the point at which I have specified the function of the program and its use of computer resources (eg: are records stored on disk in a random-access file and called as needed, or are they read into memory before any processing is done?). After this point, I am designing the program (usually a fairly straightforward—though nontrivial—process). Before this point, I'm making certain critical decisions that strongly influence the requirements and performance of the proposed implementation of the program. In this sense, such decisions will often need to be made even when I'm designing and writing a single program. I can then see that both system design and program design have enough in common so I can eliminate the modifier and speak simply of design. I can safely say then that design is concerned with making a set of performance-related decisions and specifying the program(s) that implement them.

(An integral part of design, of course, is *documentation*. Documentation of the overall design should be followed by documentation of the program design and its implementation. The finished documentation package, which should clarify both the organization of the system/project/program and the details of



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#### Editorial.

the program(s) involved, will be of immense help to you, or anyone else, during debugging, testing, and maintenance.)

To put the role of design in perspective let's look at the lifespan of a medium-sized system:

•(System) Design: This is the step I talk about in most of this article. It includes finding out what the problem is, devising alternative schemes to solve it, deciding on the one that (you think) will result in the "best" implementation, and filling in the design details with regard to the items that go into the system (input), the manipulations made on these items (process), and the results that are generated by the system (output). By the end of this process, you will have divided the entire system into programs and specified the input, process (what, not how), and output of each one.

• Program Design: This is where structured programming is used. You know what the program is supposed to do and what computer resources are to be used: now you must fill in the details of how its objectives are to be accomplished. It is commonly accepted that the best way to design a program is to repeatedly break the task to be accomplished into subtasks, until each subtask is simple enough to be programmed in the language you are using. Note that the design process ends without your having written any lines of computer code. In this step, you are simply filling in the details of what the program is to do without worrying about the particular syntax of the computer language you will use. (There are numerous design notations to help in this process. The two I like most are structured pseudocode, described below, and structured flowcharts, which is described in my article, "Structured Programming and Structured Flowcharts," on page 20 of this issue.)

•Coding: This is what most people call "programming," even though they are referring to the entire design/coding process. Coding is the specific act of translating a program design into the particular syntax of the computer language you are using (often called the *target language*). The more detailed the design is, the more coding becomes a rote task. The completeness of the design is determined by several factors. These are: how well you think you know the application being programmed and the computer language used, how important it is to get the program right the first time, and how many surprises (mostly of the "oops, I forgot to..." kind) you can tolerate during

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#### Editorial.

coding. In most informal situations (ie: when you're not programming for hire), a sketchy design provides an acceptable compromise between no design and a rigorous design.



**Figure 1:** A pie chart giving average percentages for activities within the process of designing, writing, and testing a program. The chart does not include maintenance of the program, which is estimated to take twice as much time as design, writing, and testing.



• Testing and Debugging: This section is actually two intertwined processes-testing, the search for errors (both syntactic and logical), and *debugging*, the elimination of those errors. Most programmers estimate that this process can take as much time as both designing and coding. The results in figure 1 (by M V Zelkowitz in "Perspectives on Software Engineering," ACM Computing Surveys, June 1978, page 198) support this conclusion. The amount of needed debugging and testing greatly increases depending on the program's size and importance. It decreases with the amount of design and structured programming carried out before the coding. In a multiprogram system, programs are first tested and debugged (labeled "module test" in figure 1), then the entire system is tested and debugged (labeled "integration test" in figure 1).

•Maintenance: This section applies mostly to large programs for personal use and systems that are used in a work environment. Maintenance runs the gamut from fixing the occasional (or not-so-occasional) bug, to adding new features, or to moving a system of programs to an entirely new computer system. It's been estimated that maintenance occupies up to 90 percent of a (professional) programmer's time. Fortunately, most personal computer users don't have to carry this burden.

#### Why Designing Is Necessary

Whether we like it or not adventures begin only when something unexpected happens. In fantasy, adventures are always positive and exciting; in real life and in programming, they are usually unwanted, inconvenient, and sometimes costly or dangerous. Only short personal programs can squeeze by without some basic design work behind them. If the program gets longer, or if you are writing for somebody else (either friends or employers), you probably can't afford a programming "adventure." Remember that the design process includes finding and making decisions that influence the quality of a program or system. In other words, the more important it is to write the best program, the more design you need to do.

Here are some reasons that argue strongly in favor of well-thought-out design:

•Limited resources (eg: not enough computer memory or disk space, or a slow system response time)

•Time/money constraints (ie: the need to complete a program or system within deadline and under budget)

•The need for increased reliability

• The need for program stability and flexibility in the face of long-term maintenance

In addition to contributing to the quality and reliability of a program, design also contributes to your mental health as a programmer—you usually *save* time when you design; you eliminate all-night emergency programming marathons; the process of testing and debugging is shorter and less nerve-racking; and you're less likely to have your program "crash" at an embarrassing or crucial moment.

#### Some Popular Excuses, and Rebuttals

"I don't know where to start": Read some of the books Text continued on page 200

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## Letters

#### **On Technical Writing**

I enjoyed Chris Morgan's editorial on technical writing ("What's Wrong with Technical Writing Today?" December 1980 BYTE, page 6), but there is a sad exception to his first law: Academics can benefit from not writing clearly. I suggest a paper by J S Armstrong in the April 1980 Interfaces, published by The Institute of Management Sciences.

Armstrong, from the Wharton School, found that material more difficult to read was rated higher in research competence. "Management scientists gain prestige by unintelligible writing." My wife, an academic biologist, and I have seen similar hypotheses about academic publishing in computer science. (Communications of the ACM may be a perfect example.)

Since such "news" would only undermine the effort you folks are making at BYTE, you must keep all this a secret.

Gerald Ruderman Management Decision Systems Inc 300 Third Ave Waltham MA 02154 In the December 1980 editorial, Chris Morgan says that "Jargon isn't intrinsically bad...."

Ha! I caught you. Jargon *is* intrinsically bad; it may be necessary sometimes an evil necessity—but it's always bad. I've often wondered if those who edited BYTE were in favor of jargon. Now I know.

Like many aspects of our society, jargon has two purposes: an obvious one, and a hidden, unadmitted one. The obvious purpose is to save space, as Mr Morgan pointed out. The hidden one is to exclude outsiders from the circle of the insiders.

To use jargon in explaining the workings of a particular product would be justifiable in a manual directed toward sophisticated, knowledgeable professionals, if the product were released in a specific, well-known context. An example is all the funny words people familiar with IBM equipment always use. Such an approach in a journal like BYTE is entirely inappropriate.

The distinctive difference between BYTE and some of its less successful



competitors is that many BYTE articles, even though written in jargon, try to explain something, while too many articles in other magazines use jargon purely for the purpose of mystifying.

Jargon may have many purposes, but the rapid, effective spread of information is not one of them. If you really wish to communicate ideas, write in English—or some common human language.

The balance of Mr Morgan's editorial was actually quite to the point. I'd like to add, "DON'T use big concepts when small ones will do."

James Gregor Owen 14 Ocean Dr Freeville NY 13068

The December editorial apparently struck a nerve among readers, judging from the comments we received. Mr Owen raises a point I did not cover: the "high priesthood" syndrome that arises when a writer sets out to impress and mystify through jargon. At BYTE, we wage a (not always successful) battle against this philosophy, and hope that our readers will continue to tell us when we go astray. I'd also like to thank the editors at General DataComm Industries Inc, Danbury, Connecticut, and several other readers who caught some minor gaucheries in my editorial. Oh, the irony of it....CM

#### **Intel's Educational Products**

As the manager of Intel Corporation's Educational Products Group I would like to thank BYTE for suggesting our company as a source for blemished components. Steve Ciarcia's reply to an "Ask BYTE" letter has generated a large response from students and educators. (See "Quick and Cheap," December 1980 BYTE, page 320.) In order to help BYTE's readers to more fully benefit from our program, I would like to bring some additional information to their attention.

The Educational Products Group has the responsibility for the administration of the component kit program. To avoid delays of up to 4 weeks, all inquiries should be directed to us, not the product manager.

We no longer offer an 8080-based kit;

# Edison had over 1,800 patents in his name, but you can be just as inventive with an Apple.

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history pass you by. Visit your nearest Apple dealer or call **800-538-9696**. In California, **800-662-9238**. Or write: Apple Computer, 10260 Bandley Drive, Cupertino, CA 95014.

## apple computer inc.

#### Letters.

instead we offer a broad line of kits based upon the 8085, 8048, 8086, and 8088 microprocessors. The 8086 and 8088 kits include a serial monitor. Kit prices range from \$35 up to \$90, and each contains enough components to construct a minimum system.

Intel is in the process of expanding the program, and we publish a quarterly magazine to let prospective members of the academic community know of these developments.

Please contact us if you would like more information on how we can help you. Our telephone number is (408) 987-5020.

Steven A Lapham Manager, Educational Products Intel Corporation 3065 Bowers Ave Santa Clara CA 95051

#### **Intertec Responds to Criticism**

In response to Mr Phillip Lemmons's letter (see "Superb Brain," October 1980 BYTE, page 22), I would like to make the following observation. We at Intertec disagree with his analysis of the situ-. ation and feel that clearing up the facts

would be a benefit to Intertec and our users alike.

Everyone must realize that nothing remains static in the computer industry. New ideas constantly emerge, resulting in a stream of new developments. The continual upgrading of technology, and the subsequent evolution of computer software and hardware, is the basis of high technology as all of us know it today. As responsible manufacturers, we feel obliged to pass on these technological advancements to our users.

As improvements are added to our products, we offer our previous customers, whenever feasible, an upgrade option at nominal cost. If the modification cannot be accomplished with a simple EPROM change, for instance, we still feel a responsibility to offer some kind of solution to our customers

Such is the case with Mr Lemmons's "\$1500 enhancement." The modifications to which he refers involved changing the whole unit: processor module, power supply assembly, disk drives, etc. In January 1980, the SuperBrain was modified to offer even more capabilities than our advertisements claim. Therefore, had Mr Lemmons purchased this enhancement, he would, in effect, have

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received a completely new unit for \$1500-half the end-user cost for the same unit

As for the software problem Mr Lemmons referred to, we are confident that an EPROM update costing \$100 would have taken care of his problems. Mr Klein of Information Engineering sold it to him for \$150. Admittedly, Mr Lemmons may have received this update a little sooner than he would have had he purchased directly from the factory; nevertheless, the EPROM is available from us

For an end-user price of \$2995 for our basic SuperBrain model, we think (and we have thousands of testimonials from happy SuperBrain users to support this) that Intertec offers the best price/performance ratio in the industry.

If any other BYTE readers have problems similar to Mr Lemmons's, please call our Product Services department at (803) 798-9100. Our staff of application engineers will be glad to assist you in any way possible.

At Intertec, the customer has always been (and still is) our main concern. Our phenomenal growth in recent years would not have been possible if we did not hold steadfastly to this simple management principle. We hope Mr Lemmons (and any others who may be dissatisfied with us) will understand our point of view and give us a chance to demonstrate the sincerity of all of our customer-support programs.

Denise Stevens Marketing Communications Manager Intertec Data Systems 2300 Broad River Rd

#### **Hurray for muSIMP**

Columbia SC 29210

I recently purchased muSIMP/ muMATH for my Radio Shack TRS-80 Model I, so I was interested in Gregg Williams's review in the November 1980 BYTE. (See "The muSIMP/ muMATH-79 Symbolic Math System," page 324.) The version I purchased is the small, inexpensive TRS-80 version. which does not include the trace, array, and matrix packages.

While the discussion of muMATH was complete, I was disappointed that Mr Williams only touched briefly on the capabilities of the underlying muSIMP language used to implement muMATH. The introduction of a low-cost version (or any version) of LISP for the TRS-80 should be marked as a major development. muSIMP is a close cousin of LISP, and, in this light, muMATH is seen as a powerful illustration of its capabilities. The impressive achievements of muMath

naccuracies

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#### Letters.

have overwhelmed the fact that muSIMP is a general language suitable for more than symbolic mathematics applications. The differences between muSIMP and LISP are mostly at the user interface. The input syntax and the output format have been altered to provide a congenial environment for symbolic mathematics, but internally muSIMP is LISP with only a few minor alterations (which could well be regarded as improvements over the original). These alterations are summarized in "LISP-Based Symbolic Math Systems" by David R Stoutemyer, which appeared in the BYTE LISP issue of August 1979, page 176.

At \$75 (plus another \$20 for the complete reference manual) muSIMP for the TRS-80 is a great bargain. Yet Microsoft's ads have pushed muMATH with only a passing reference to muSIMP's close relationship to LISP.

The documentation that comes with the TRS-80 version of muSIMP/ muMATH does not include a number of important muSIMP functions. For example, the functions related to property lists are not even mentioned. Propertydriven functions are a major component of muMATH's power and extensibility. The TRS-80 owner who wants to explore the power of muSIMP definitely needs to purchase the full reference manual to supplement the material that accompanies the package.

The full reference manual is impressive. It includes listings of on-line tutorials apparently available with the larger CP/M version. Unfortunately, it does not specifically address the system environment of the reduced TRS-80 package. A number of system functions are not included (SAVE, LOAD, OBLIST). While the manual is extremely useful to the TRS-80 owner, it would be even more useful if it included a summary of the differences between the full CP/M version and the reduced TRS-80 version.

In short, for the TRS-80 owner who is interested in experimenting with artificial intelligence projects, muSIMP alone is worth the price of the muSIMP/ muMATH package.

John R Goldin 66 Brownell St New Haven CT 06511

#### **BYTE Saluted**

I am a career Army officer. After five years of assignments outside of the data-

processing field, I have returned to that arena; however, the landscape has changed. It is covered with new technology, methods, technical terms, and jargon.

I want the world to know how useful BYTE is in overcoming the insecure feeling of operating in this new landscape. Particularly noteworthy and helpful is BYTE's editorial policy of parenthetically explaining all jargon and technical terms. While other trade journals seem to take delight in obscurity, BYTE consistently targets on clarity. I hope other publications will follow BYTE's lead. It's needed.

Keep up the good work, BYTE!

James H Powers Lieutenant Colonel, US Army Director, ADP (Automatic Data Processing) Support Division US Army War College Carlisle Barracks PA 17013

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## Letters.

CBM 2001). It relies on the fact that PET BASIC sees all commands the same way. In many BASICs, you can write a 1-line instruction without a line number and it will be executed when entered. But PET BASIC also allows commands like RUN or LOAD to be inserted into a program with a line number, like any instruction. The program is:

1 LIST

Because of the compact storing of code in the PET's memory, the program takes up only 2 bytes, one for the line number, and one for the PET's internal representation of LIST (the space between is provided by the subroutine that controls the printout of integers).

I'm currently in the 9th grade, and am fluent in BASIC. I intend to learn Pascal when the school library gets the book it just ordered.

William Sommerfeld 3 Mary Ln Greenvale NY 11548

#### **Printers Challenged**

For some months now, I have been searching for a printer that meets all of my needs, and have met with little success. I have lost hope of finding what I want by looking at magazine advertisements, visiting computer stores, and circling numbers on reader-service cards. I would like to issue this challenge:

If any printer manufactuer or distributor has a machine that fits all (and I mean all) of the requirements listed below, I will buy it, pure and simple.

• It must have some form of letterquality printing. A fast, low-quality mode and a slow, high-quality mode would be fine. ("Letter-quality," as far as I am concerned, means lowercase letters with descenders.)

• It must be able to handle both singlesheet and fanfold paper (with either pin or tractor feed).

• It must have graphics capability. I can write the graphics software if I must, but the graphics must be real, not block graphics or plotting of Xs.

•It must have at least some minor forms control. Even a simple top-of-page for 11-inch paper would be sufficient.

• I must have some convenient way to get the printer fixed when it breaks. I live in Brooklyn; a service center anywhere in the New York City metropolitan area would be fine.

• The printer should cost \$1000 or less. The highest I am willing to go, including tax, shipping, and all the options I need, is \$1200.

Are all these requirements unreasonable? I don't think so. There are a number of printers advertised in BYTE that miss by only one or two points. For example, MPI's 88G printer does not have lowercase descenders and the closest place I could have it repaired is in Ridgewood, New Jersey; otherwise, I would have purchased it right away. The Centronics 737 has no graphics (no Centronics I know of does). Okidata's Slimline cannot handle single sheets, while their Microline has no descenders and only block graphics. The Base2 prints in dark-blue ink and can't handle single sheets either, neither can the Anadex GraphicsPLUS... and so on.

I suppose printer manufacturers have their own reasons for not including this capability or that feature in their printers, but I have a pretty good reason for wanting the features I want. I don't do just one thing with my computer, I do a whole range of things, from business writing to hobbies to simulations to music synthesis. I refuse to invest in another printer that does not help me use my computer to its greatest potential.

Bill Seligman 667 Rugby Rd Brooklyn NY 11230

#### **Run Down**

Being a Hewlett-Packard fan and owning an HP-41C, I was anxious to read Bruce D Carbrey's review of the calculator in the December 1980 BYTE. (See "A Pocket Computer? Sizing up the HP-41C," page 244.) I feel that the review was quite good and that all of Mr Carbrey's judgments were fair and realistic, especially when comparing it with Texas Instruments' TI-59.

However, I must disagree with one of Mr Carbrey's observations. He said that the typical life-span of the nonrechargeable size-N batteries is 1 to 2 months. I have had my calculator for 13 months, and I have used it a good deal during that time. Only a week ago did it become necessary to replace the original set of batteries.

Fred W Scheifele 108 Shelly Ln Delran NJ 08075

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# Structured Programming and Structured Flowcharts

Gregg Williams, Editor BYTE POB 372 Hancock NH 03449

Structured programming—that phrase, unfamiliar to me and, I assume, to most people several years ago—is now endowed with such magical powers that most books on programming include it somewhere in their titles.

But what is structured programming? Most of us feel that it is probably good for us, like getting regular exercise or brushing our teeth after each meal. You may also think it's too complicated (not true), that it slows down programming (wrong, it usually speeds it up), or that it cannot be done unless your computer runs a language like Pascal or ALGOL (wrong again).

Simply put, structured programming is a set of techniques that makes programs easier to write, easier to understand, easier to fix, and easier to change. These techniques are simple and general and can be adapted to any computer language that has a *goto* statement—that includes BASIC, assembly language, FOR-TRAN, and COBOL. The purpose of this article is to show you a new form of notation that will help you write structured programs. But first, let's review structured programming.

#### The Elements of Structured Programming

A structured program is like a set of notes written in outline form. The headings accompanied by Roman numerals—I, II, III, and so on—provide the overall organization. Each Roman numeral topic is broken into several component topics (A, B, and C, for example) and each of these is subdivided further (1, 2, 3, ...) and further (a, b, c, ...) as needed. Table 1 shows a problem and its solution written in this outline form.

The above example demonstrates a process known as *decomposition*: breaking a task (problem) into its subtasks. This process represents the most important concept in structured programming, ie: that a problem can be solved by repeatedly breaking it into subproblems, until every subproblem can be solved. If you plan this decomposition before you try to write it out in the narrow, precise, and time-consuming syntax of the target language (ie: the programming language you use to solve the problem), you will have a better chance of getting your program right the first time.

#### It has been mathematically proven that any program can be written using three basic constructs.

But how do you decide which way to break the problem into subproblems? Common sense helps. Ask yourself, "What sequence of actions and decisions would I have to make if I were doing this without a computer?"

The rest of the answer comes from the literature of structured programming. It has been mathematically proven that *any* program can be written using three basic patterns, called *programming constructs* (or simply *constructs*): sequence, *if...then...else*, and *while...do*. The first construct, sequence, gives you the basic capability of breaking a task into a set of subtasks that accomplish the main task when executed sequentially.

The second construct, *if...then... else*, performs one of two subtasks, depending on the truth or falsity of a stated condition. An everyday example of this construct is given in the following sentence: "If it is raining outside, I will take my umbrella with me; if it is not, I will leave the umbrella at home."

The third and least familiar construct, *while...do*, is actually a generalized *do-loop* that repeats a set of actions (called the *body* of the loop) while a stated condition is true. You use this construct when making iced tea from a mix: "As long as (while) the mix is not completely dissolved, I will continue to stir it."

If you combine lines of code in the three ways described above, the resulting program is said to be structured. In most languages (BASIC, for example) you will still use goto statements, but they will be restricted to carrying your program to specific points, ie: the beginnings and ends of tasks or subtasks. Each module (subtask) in a structured program has a property known as "one-in, one-out"; that is, there is only one entrance and one exit from these modules, and no module will ever jump into the middle of another one. Instead of being like a plate of spaghetti, a program is more like a string of pearls (with each pearl containing another, smaller string of pearls, and so on); each module has a definite and unchanging position on the string. When such regularity can be counted on, existing modules can be changed or deleted. and entirely new modules can be add-



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#### Structured Programming: A Oualification

About a year ago, I thought that structured programming was the ultimate tool in the analysis, design, and implementation of a computer program. I had read several books on the subject, browsed through a great many more, and successfully applied the techniques to real-world problems. Many books spoke of structured design, but I saw the concept as simply the same structured programming tools applied to the earlier process of program design—that is, of transforming a situation to be solved into a set of programs that will accomplish the task. I was more wrong than right.

Through my experience with a particular programming project, I suddenly recognized a major point that I had formerly not comprehended: that structured programming does not encompass the entire process of programming. The

ed without problems caused by unexpected module interaction.

That is the theory of structured programming-now for putting it into practice. Figures 1 thru 3 show the three constructs (sequence, if... then...else, and while...do) in standard flowchart form and as BASIC code. (For a more detailed look at writing structured programs in BASIC, see "Applied Structured Pro-gramming," listed in the references. This article appears in an anthology that contains several other good articles on program decomposition-

process of programming begins with some sort of description or specification of the program to be written. With small programs (the kind we spend most of our lives writing), this is usually enough. But as the problem gets bigger (and perhaps more ill-defined), more and more crucial design decisions must be made before you divide the problem into programs.

I also learned that certain design decisions within a given program are overlooked by the main ideas of structured programming. Structured programming is a literalminded discipline that deals exclusively with the orderly disassembly of a problem into the series of program statements that solves it., It does this while assuming several givens: the overall algorithm to be used (eg: bubble sort or heapsort); the data structures used (eg: linked lists, arrays, or binary trees), and implementation details (eg: sequential or ran-

sometimes called top-down design or programming by stepwise refine*ment*—and structured programming.)

#### The Origins of a New Notation

When I got my first job as a commercial programmer, I realized that I was going to have to write longer programs than I had previously written. This prompted me to adapt structured programming techniques to my work in BASIC, COBOL, and RPG II. (As it turned out, my longest program was a 35-page COBOL program that grew to 75 pages without going

Problem: Given a numeric array V with N Solution: elements, find the largest element, MAXV, I. Set pro and its index, MAXINDEX. These variables A. Set are related as follows:

I < MAXINDEX < N</p>

MAXV = V (MAXINDEX)
MAXV is the largest value in V(1),

V(2),...V(N).

Table 1: A problem and its solution in outline form. The common outline form used for summarizing a body of material can also be used to give structure to the emerging design of a program. Table 1a gives a statement of the problem and table 1b gives its solution in outline form.

I. Set problem up:

- A. Set MAXVAL = -9 x 10<sup>20</sup>
- B. Set MAXINDEX = 0 C. Set INDEX = 1

II. Find largest element: A. Set up a loop that increments the variable INDEX from the beginning to the end of the array V

For each value of INDEX:

- 1. Compare the current array value (V (INDEX) ) to MAXVAL:
- a. if MAXVAL is equal or larger, do nothing; b. if MAXVAL is smaller, replace MAX-
- VAL with the current array value and MAXINDEX with the current index (the value of INDEX)

III. Print the largest element (MAXVAL) and its index (MAXINDEX).

dom-access files, the packing of one or two characters per byte). These details, which may have a tremendous effect on the quality of the program (in such aspects as size, speed, readability, and maintainability), are factors that are evaluated and weighed in the design process.

The purpose of these paragraphs is two-fold; first, to affirm that the techniques described in this article can make a significant improvement in your skills as a programmer and that they are sufficient for many programs; and, second, to emphasize that the quality of a program can often be greatly improved by attention to the design decisions that are made in the early stages of analyzing the program design. I am including a list of particularly helpful books and articles in the references at the end of this article.

out of control. I could not have done this without the rigorous use of structured programming techniques.)

As my programs grew larger, I became dissatisfied with the methods I used to plan my programs. Conventional flowcharts obscured the structure of my programs. Nassi-Schneiderman charts and Warnier-Orr diagrams were unsatisfactory for other reasons.

The best solution offered in structured programming texts was structured pseudocode, an informally written Pascal-like "program" that uses terse English phrases to describe the program. Listing 1 shows the structured pseudocode for the program outlined in table 1b. I used structured pseudocode extensively to outline programs but found that the details of the resulting pseudocode often obscured the overall design of the program.

In retrospect, I can see that I wanted a design notation that could do the following:

• Completely describe the algorithm to be programmed

 Provide overview and detailed documentation that was easy to read

 Not need to be redrawn every time Text continued on page 26



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Dealer Inquiries Invited 24 March 1981 © BYTE Publications Inc **Listing 1**: A structured pseudocode solution of the FINDMAX problem given in the text and in table 1. Structured pseudocode is a terse, informal, Pascal-like program that helps the user design a program before writing it in a formal programming language.

#### Program FINDMAX:

1 AN 121 1491

Initialize system variables (MAXV = -9 × 10<sup>20</sup>, MAXINDEX = 0, INDEX = 1) While INDEX ≤ N find value of current array element ( CURRV = V (INDEX) ); if current array element (CURRV) > maximum element so far (MAXV) new maximum element = current element new maximum index = current index ( MAXINDEX = INDEX ) endif increment INDEX by 1 endwhile print MAXV, MAXINDEX (end of program)

**Listing 2:** A BASIC implementation of the FINDMAX problem from table 1. In this program, the variable MAXINDEX has been shortened to MINDEX to distinguish it from the variable MAXV. This program is written in TRS-80 Model I Level II BASIC, and it will run on other computers that use Microsoft BASIC.

100 110 REM PROGRAM FINDMAX 120 ; 130 REM THIS PROGRAM TAKES AN ARRAY OF NUMBERS, V, AND FINDS THE LARGEST ELEMENT, MAXY, AND ITS INDEX, 140 REM 150 REM MAXINDEX, SUCH THAT: 160 REM MAXV = V (MAXINDEX) 170 : 180 REM (FOR THE PURPOSES OF ILLUSTRATION, WE WILL ASSUME 190 REM THAT THE DATA IS ALREADY IN THE ARRAY V.) 200 : 210 . 230 : 240 DIM V(12) 250 GOSUB 800: REM --NOT PART OF ALGORITHM IN FIGURE 6: THIS 260 REM SUBROUTINE ENTERS DATA INTO ARRAY V 270 \$ 280 REM ----- BOX 1: INITIALIZATION ROUTINE ------290 : 300 MAXV = -9 \* 10020 310 MINDEX = 0320 INDEX = 1 330 : 340 REM ----- BOX 2: FIND LARGEST VALUE 350 360 REM -- (BEGINNING OF WHILE...DO LOOP) 370 IF INDEX > N THEN 520 380 CURRV = V (INDEX) 390 : 400 IF CURRV < MAXV THEN 440 410 MAXV = CURRV: REM -- (THIS PART EXECUTED IF FALSE) MINDEX = INDEX 420 430 : 440 INDEX = INDEX + 1450 : 460 REM -- (JUMP TO BEGINNING OF WHILE...DO LOOP) 470 GOTO 370 480 : 490 . 500 REM ------ BOX 3: PRINT FINAL VALUES ---------510 . 520 PRINT: PRINT "THE LARGEST VALUE IN THE V ARRAY IS:" 530 PRINT " V("; MINDEX ; ") = "; MAXV 540 FRINT 550 : 560 END 760 • 770 . . 780 REM ----- SUBROUTINE TO FILL V ARRAY -----790 800 DATA 12: REM -- (NUMBER OF ITEMS TO BE READ IN) 810 DATA 1, 15, -28, 3.24, -17.92, 0, 5, 1, 0, 21.4, -205, 17 820 READ N 830 FOR I=1 TO N: READ V(I): NEXT I 840 RETURN

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Text continued from page 22:

a change was made in the flowchart •Use a minimum of unfamiliar notation

Be visually pleasing

(a)

This *structured flowchart* notation, which I developed over a period of several years, meets these criteria.

## Basic Constructs in Structured Flowcharting

According to the tenets of struc-

SUBTASK 2 SUBTASK 3 tured programming, any program can be expressed as a combination of four basic building blocks. These are sequence, *if...then...else*, *while...do*, and decomposition. (The first three constructs, described in conventional flowcharts in figures 1a thru 3a, are given in structured flowcharts in figures 4a, 4b, and 4c, respectively.)

The sequence construct (figure 4a) is identical for both conventional and structured flowcharts; however, a later construct, decomposition, will distinguish the structured flowchart sequence construct from its conventional counterpart.

(b)	
100 110 120	(BASIC statement for subtask 1) (BASIC statement for subtask 2) (BASIC statement for subtask 3)
	· ·

**Figure 1:** Sequence as a control structure. Figure 1a shows how a linear sequence of subtasks is drawn using conventional flowchart notation. Figure 1b shows the equivalent sequence as a series of BASIC lines.



ventional notation for this construct, while figure 2b shows the BASIC equivalent.



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(a) CONVENTIONAL



(b)

- 100 IF (opposite of condition) THEN 300
- 110 (BASIC statements for body of loop, done if condition is true)

299 GOTO 100

300 (first statement of next construct)

**Figure 3:** The while...do loop as a control structure. Figure 3a shows the while...do loop in conventional flowchart notation. Figure 3b shows the equivalent loop in BASIC code.

The *if...then...else* construct is fairly straightforward in the conventional flowchart (figure 2a). In the structured flowchart version (figure 4b), the boxes to be performed are to the right of the decision diamond, with the understanding that only one of the two boxes will be performed based on the value of the condition in the diamond. If the "else" side of the



**Figure 4:** The basic structured flowchart notations. Figure 4a shows the structured flowchart notation for a sequence of tasks; it is equivalent to the flowchart of figure 1a. Figure 4b shows the structured flowchart notation for the if...then...else construct (equivalent to figure 2a); note that it is the placement of the letters T and F (for true and false) that determines the conditions under which a given subtask is performed. Figure 4c shows the structured flowchart notation for the while...do construct (equivalent to figure 3a); the diagonal line leading down indicates that the condition (in the hexagon) is performed before the body of the loop.

construct is not needed, the box labeled F is eliminated. In this case, if the condition does not evaluate to *true*, no action is performed, and control continues with the next construct following the decision diamond.

The notation for the *while...do* construct is not as easily derived. The conventional flowchart cannot directly express this kind of loop; it must use a decision diamond and an external loop (figure 3a). The structured flowchart version (figure 4c) introduces a new symbol, a hexagon. (Actually, the hexagon is used to denote one of several kinds of loop structures; the word *while* makes this a *while...do* loop.) The box connected below and to the right of the hexagon is performed as long as the condition



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**Figure 5:** Example of the subdivision of a task. A central rule of structured flowcharts is that any box can be broken into multiple boxes that represent the necessary subtasks. Here, task X is broken into five subtasks executed in top-to-bottom order. Subtasks 1, 2, and 5 are simple subtasks. Subtask 3 is an if...then...else construct. Subtask 4 is a while...do loop.

listed in the hexagon is true. The condition is performed first (denoted by the position of the hexagon being spatially *above* the box being performed); this allows the possibility of the body of the loop being performed zero times if the condition is initially false.

The fourth and pivotal construct of this programming notation, decomposition, can best be stated as a rule: any box representing a task can be broken into multiple boxes that represent the necessary subtasks. The subtasks may be rectangular boxes that represent simple tasks, or they may be any other valid structured flowchart construct (if...then...else, while...do, etc). They are written top to bottom in the order of performance, with the line denoting program flow entering each subtask box from its top and exiting from the bottom.

Figure 5 illustrates the above construct. Task X is composed of five subtasks performed in numeric sequence. Tasks 1, 2, and 5 are simple subtasks. Subtask 3 is an *if...then... else* construct that allows either subtask 3a or subtask 3b to be per-





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formed. Subtask 4 is performed as long as the condition within the hexagon (B>Y) is true. Of course, any subtask box may be further divided into its component subtasks.

Since any box can be broken into component subtasks, you can now see how this notation is used to design a program. The boxes in the leftmost column give the overall design of the program; boxes are then expanded to the right as each box (task) is divided into boxes representing the appropriate combination of subtasks. As a result, you can scan any one of several of the leftmost column of boxes for an overview of varying depths of the program design, or you can study the implementation of any major or minor subtask by concentrating on only the boxes and control structures growing to the right of the given subtask.

#### An Example

The following example will il-

1.1

1.2

1.3

MAXV=-9-1020

MAXINDEX = 0

FINDMAX

INITIALIZATION

lustrate the process of developing a program using structured flowcharts. Using the example of table 1a, suppose you are given an array of N numbers, V(1), V(2),...V(N), and have to find the index value MAX-INDEX such that the largest value in the V array is MAXV = V(MAX-INDEX). The entire structured flowchart for this problem is given in figure 6.

Cover the right three-fourths of the flowchart so that only the subtasks numbered 1, 2, and 3 are visible. This is what the "first pass" of the flowcharting effort should look like. Subtask 1 is the initialization of the problem. Subtask 2 is the determination of MAXINDEX and MAXV. Subtask 3 is the printing of these two values. Since the task in subtask 3 is simple enough to be directly accomplished in the target language (for example, BASIC), it need not be subdivided.

Subtasks 1 and 2 are developed concurrently. Subtask 2 is basically a loop that examines V(1), V(2),...V(N)in turn, keeping the appropriate values for MAXV and MAXINDEX for the I elements encountered thus

far. The values of MAXV, MAX-INDEX, and INDEX must be set (as is done in subtasks 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3). Note that this loop could have been done more easily using a do-loop; other optimizations could also have been made, but this example is given for the purposes of illustration only.

The main work for each element is done as subtask 2.1.2: if the current V element being examined (ie:CURRV) is greater than the maximum V element so far, MAXV and MAXINDEX are set to the current array and index values, respectively. These subtasks, numbered 2.1.2.1 and 2.1.2.2, are performed only when the relationship given in the diamond of 2.1.2 is true.

Once the structured flowchart has reached the level of detail shown in figure 6, most of the design considerations have been conceived and perfected; it is then a simple task to translate the program into BASIC (see listing 2) or any other generalpurpose computer language. The benefits are more pronounced when used with a larger program. If a structured flowchart is subdivided to the right until each box represents a task that can be directly coded in the target language, you will catch most of the "oops, I forgot to ... " insertions and changes that programmers generally think of after they have started coding the program.

#### **Other Control Structures**

Although the three constructs discussed so far are sufficient for



Figure 6: Structured flowchart for program FINDMAX. Given an array V with N elements, the problem is to find the largest element, MAXV, and its index within the V array, MAXINDEX. The numbers above each box give the sequence and level of that box in relation to the entire problem. For example, box 1 can be broken into three subtask boxes: 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3.



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2.1, and 2.1.3 in figure 6 can be replaced by a control structure that is available in most programming languages—a *do-loop* that varies INDEX from 1 to N. An example of the notation I have devised for this is given in figure 7a; the body of the loop is performed according to the parameters given in the hexagon.

Another well-known control structure is the *repeat...until* loop, shown in figure 7b. The position of the body of the loop, above and to the right of its associated hexagon, is meant to signify that the body of the loop is performed *before* the condition is tested. Although the meaning of this notation does not implicitly follow from its form, it was chosen for its simplicity and consistency with the notation already developed.

Other constructs come to mind: a *case* structure, an unconditional *goto*, and two controlled *gotos*—the *restart* 



**Figure 7:** Structured flowchart notation for a do-loop and a repeat...until loop. In the do-loop, figure 7a, the hexagon contains all pertinent information defining the loop, and in the form most comfortable to the user. In the repeat...until loop, figure 7b, the notation is interpreted as showing the body of the loop being executed before the condition is tested. In both cases, the box representing the body of the loop can be expanded to the right, into its component subtasks.

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• Sophisticated programming techniques like hash table coding, dynamic overlays, shell sort and heap sort guarantee maximum efficiency. (restart the innermost containing loop) and the *exit* (go to the first task after the innermost containing loop). Although I have used some of these constructs for quite some time, they are not presented here because I am not yet satisfied with the notations I have developed for them. In any case, structured flowcharts are meant to be a personal notation—you should add, to and modify these constructs to fit your needs.

#### Conclusions

I have found structured flowcharts helpful in designing programs. The notation is obviously intended for weakly structured languages (like BASIC), as its utility decreases when the structure of the target language increases.

The notation is, at the moment, informal, and it should stay that way. It should be extended and modified in whatever way seems useful to you. In particular, you should use additional notation for special features of the target language (eg: global and local variables, use of a stack of intermediate computation) when applicable. If the structured flowchart is to be read by another person, however, you should define all the structures used in terms of their equivalent unstructured (conventional) flowcharts.

If the final structured flowchart is to be redrawn, you should do so with clarity in mind. Place only those boxes that help explain the overall design with the main flowchart; leave the implementation details to subordinate flowcharts.

I hope you will find this notation useful. I would appreciate your suggestions, criticism, and comments.■

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### TRS-80\* Model I Computer Owners . . .

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## Ciarcia's Circuit Cellar

# Build the Disk-80

### Memory Expansion and Floppy-Disk Control

Steve Ciarcia POB 582 Glastonbury CT 06033

The term "memory expansion" no longer causes the same pained expression among computer owners as it did a few years ago. Back in the "Model T" days of personal computing, it was a major undertaking, often the largest expense of setting up a personal computer system. At that time, volatile memory integrated circuits contained only a fraction of the capacity of those available today, and mass storage often consisted of slow audio cassettes.

Back in 1975, if you were adding 32 K bytes of memory to your computer you would probably have used 256 type-2102A 1 K by 1-bit static memory chips. These cost between \$2 and \$5 each, and you probably would have needed a power supply larger and heavier than the computer. Believe it or not, the 2102A was a major improvement over the previous type-1101 memories (256 by 1-bit static devices). It would have taken 1024 (1 K) of the type-1101 components to make 32 K bytes.

Since that time, memory technology has progressed by leaps and bounds, and the cost per bit has dropped considerably. Many computer manufacturers now use dynamic rather than static memory. The result is much higher density, lower system cost, and easier after-market memory expansion on most computers.

The 64 K-byte personal computer system is more common than you would imagine. Adding another 16 or 32 K bytes of memory these days simply means plugging a few (8 or 16) integrated circuits into a memoryexpansion unit or motherboard. Usually the standard power supply suffices.

Even with these advantages, using



**Photo 1:** The Disk-80 mounted in its enclosure and attached to the TRS-80 Model I computer. The Disk-80 is about half the size of the Radio Shack TRS-80 Expansion Interface.

dynamic memory is not quite as simple as it sounds. There are considerable differences between static and dynamic memory. Most people know relatively little about designing a dynamic-memory system, and even professional designers are intimidated by having to deal with multiplexing addresses, selecting bus drivers, sequencing activation of power supplies, and decoupling and noise. I don't expect that reading this article will make you into an authority on dynamic memory, but perhaps you will at least have a better understanding of it.

Mass-storage technology has also progressed during this same period. Displacing the audio cassette as the exclusive medium, the floppy disk and Winchester-technology hard disk have become the *de facto* storage standards.

For some time I have wanted to present articles on dynamic-memory and disk-controller integrated circuits. I have delayed chiefly because I generally prefer to present my articles as usable applications.

The three largest-selling personal computers, the Radio Shack TRS-80, the Apple II, and the Commodore



Photo 2: The Disk-80 printed-circuit board (circuit of figure 2). The red cable connects to the expansion connector on the TRS-80 keyboard/processor module. The 34-pin edge connector above the red cable is a 5-inch floppy-disk drive interface connector. The sixteen integrated circuits lined against the left side of the board are 32 K bytes' worth of type-4116 16 K-bit dynamic memory devices.

PET, use 16 K-bit dynamic-memory chips. Only the TRS-80 Model I requires the user to add extra memory via an external module, the TRS-80 Expansion Interface. (The TRS-80 Model III does not.)

This month's hardware project, the Disk-80, is an expansion interface for use with the TRS-80 Model I that expands the user memory and provides for the attachment and control of floppy-disk drives. Dynamic memory and a specialized floppy-disk-drive controller are used. Although this project was designed for use with the TRS-80 Model I, the elements of the systems and the principles involved are applicable to any personal computer.

### What's Inside the Disk-80?

The Disk-80, shown in photo 1, is completely hardware- and softwarecompatible with the TRS-80 Model I and includes hardware enhancements for increased reliability. Readers familiar with the TRS-80 Expansion Interface will note that the Disk-80 is considerably smaller.

The keyboard/processor module of the TRS-80 Model I system is a singleboard computer with memorymapped video display and keyboard. The only provision for I/O (input/output) in the basic configuration is an I/O port for an audiocassette recorder and a single-bit relay line for control of the recorder motor. Any user-memory expansion beyond 16 K bytes and any printer or disk I/O must be handled externally. The unit sold by Tandy/Radio Shack to perform these functions is called the TRS-80 Expansion Interface.

Figure 1 is a block diagram of the Disk-80. It attaches to the keyboard/processor unit through the 40-pin TRS-BUS connector and provides the following functions: 32 K-byte user-memory expansion, Centronics-compatible parallel printer port (full 8 bits), real-time clock, four-drive 5-inch floppy-disk controller, external data separator (used in reading floppy disks), buffered TRS-BUS connection to other peripheral devices, and power supply.

The three major functional sections are as follows:

•Memory-expansion section, which accommodates up to 32 K bytes of dynamic memory;

• Four-drive 5-inch floppy-disk controller; and

• Parallel printer port.

The activities of these sections are coordinated through a common address decoder.

The Disk-80 system is divided into two circuit boards. The main board, shown in photo 2 and outlined schematically in figures 2a, 2b, and 2c, contains everything except the power supply and the printer port. The other board, referred to as the power-supply/printer-interface board, is shown in photo 3 on page 45.

#### Disk-80 Addressing

The disk controller, printer, and real-time clock are addressed as memory-mapped parallel I/O ports through IC28, a 74LS155 decoder. Eight strobe signals are produced to decode memory addresses within the range of hexadecimal 37E0 to 37EC (only six of these are used in the Disk-80) to coordinate these peripherals. Their functions are shown

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Figure 1: Block diagram of the Disk-80 expansion interface for the Radio Shack TRS-80 Model 1.

Elements of the systems presented and the principles involved are applicable to any personal computer.

in table 1 on page 44.

IC26, an eight-input NAND gate, and IC27, a 74LS139 decoder, function as memory-bank decoders. They produce two strobe signals. One, designated  $\overline{32}$  K (or informally, 32 K enable), is the active-low enable strobe for expansion memory between hexadecimal addresses <u>8000</u> and BFFF. The second strobe, <u>48 K</u> (or 48 K enable), controls the bank of memory between C000 and FFFF.

Operation of Dynamic Memory When designing memory systems, it is necessary to understand both the components and the computer system. In the past, the most popular dynamic memory components were MK4096- and MK4027-type 4 K by 1-bit devices. Today the standard memory component in personal computers is the MK4116. (More recently, maximum density has increased to 64 K bits per chip. Unfortunately, these parts are expensive, about \$70 each, and are not yet generally used in personal computers.)

The 4116 is a 16 K-bit dynamic memory device. The 14 address bits required to specify one of the 16,384 cell locations that each store a single bit of data are multiplexed into seven shared pins. The timing of the signals presented to these pins is shown in figure 3 on page 45.

During execution of a Z80 memory-read or memory-write instruction, a 16-bit address is present on the processor's address bus. If the memory address is between hexadecimal 8000 and FFFF, the processor will try to find the addressed memory devices in the Disk-80's memoryexpansion section. Decoding address lines A14 and A15 determines whether the location is in the 32 K or the 48 K memory range and enables the appropriate bank. The remaining 14 bits are multiplexed directly into the eight 4116s (one 4116 is used for each bit of the addressed byte location).

IC20 and IC21, 74LS157 quad 2-to-1-line multiplexers, apply the first 7 row-address bits to each 4116when the MUX (multiplex) and RAS (row-address strobe) signals are low. This latches the row address into the 4116. Next, the MUX signal goes high, applying the 7 column-address bits to the 4116, and CAS (columnaddress strobe) goes low. At the conclusion of this sequence, data is either written into or read from the 4116



**Figure 2a:** Schematic diagram of the address-decoding and buffering section of the Disk-80. Figure notes are found in the text box on page 44.



Figure 2b: The memory-expansion section of the Disk-80 module. See notes on page 44.





**Figure 2c:** Schematic diagram of the disk-controller, clock-generator, keyboard/processor-module-interface, external-data-separator, and disk-drive-interface sections of the Disk-80 expansion module. See figure notes on page 44.



#### Text continued from page 38:

depending upon the polarity of the Write Enable input. In turn, the Read Enable line controls the direction of data flow through the memory data buffers, IC17 and IC18, 74LS244 non-inverting octal buffers.

The MUX, CAS, and RAS signals are generated within the TRS-80 keyboard/processor module in a 3-bit shift register. Figure 4 on page 46 illustrates, in simplified logic, the derivation of these signals.

At the beginning of each read or write cycle, the Z80 microprocessor's MREQ (memory request) line is pulled low. The MREQ signal is also used by the TRS-80 as the RAS signal. The RD and WR (negativelogic read-enable and write-enable) lines are logically ORed to feed the CLR (clear) inputs and the D input of FF1, the first flip-flop in the 3-bit shift register. When either RD or WR goes low, a logic 1 is loaded into FF1 at the occurrence of the rising edge of the 10.6445 MHz master clock pulse. On the next clock pulse, the logic 1 is shifted into FF2, the second flip-flop, of which the Q output controls the MUX signal. The next clock pulse shifts the logic 1 into flip-flop FF3. The inverted Q output of FF3 is the CAS signal to memory. When the RD or WR line goes high again, the three flip-flops are cleared and the

#### Notes

1. On IC1 thru IC16 (the 4116 components) the +5 V lead on each IC should have one decoupling capacitor. One decoupling capacitor should be on every other chip for the +12 V and -5 V leads, for a total of thirtytwo decoupling capacitors. Careful placement of decoupling capacitors is absolutely critical to proper operation.

**2.** All other places where decoupling capacitors are required are denoted by an asterisk (\*) on the diagram.

**3.** All capacitors are 12 V ceramic disk type unless otherwise noted.

4. All resistors are 1/4 W 5% tolerance carbon-film type unless otherwise noted.

address multiplexers are reset.

It is easy to see that multiplexing the addreses is fairly simple, especially when the signals needed are available on the 40-pin TRS-BUS connector.

Interestingly enough, Radio Shack did not use these signals in lateproduction TRS-80 Expansion Interfaces. Because some of the signal pulses are very short in duration (about 200 ns) and susceptible to noise, the early-production Expansion Interfaces had to have a buffered cable to eliminate memory errors. Eventually, this arrangement was

Write Strobes 37E0 — disk-drive select (1 of 4) 37E4 — not used 37E8 — printer data out 37EC — set disk-controller registers
Read Strobes 37E0 — read real-time clock/reset interrupt 37E4 — not used 37E8 — read printer status 37EC — read disk-controller registers

**Table 1:** Hexadecimal memory-mapped addresses of registers used by the Disk-80 to coordinate the disk-drive controller, the printer interface, and the real-time clock.

IC Number	Туре	+ 5V	GND	+ 12V	- 5V	
1 thru 16	4116 (200 ns)	9	16	8	1	
17	74LS244	20	10			
18	74LS244	20	10			
19	74L532	14	/			
20	7415157	16	8			
22	741500	14	7			
23	74LS14	14	7			
24	74LS244	20	10			
25	74LS244	20	10			
26	74LS30	14	7			
27	74LS139	16	8			
28	74L5155	10	8 7			
29	7410	14	7			
31	741520	14	7			
32	74LS175	16	8			
33	74LS123	16	8			
34	74LS123	16	8			
35	74LS00	14	7			
36	74LS04	14	7			
37	741574	14	7			
30	7415240	20	10			
40	741 5240	20	10			
41	74LS367	16	8			
42	INS1771D-1	21	20	40	1	
43	CD4049	1	8			
44	74LS90	5	10			
45	CD4518	16	8			
40	CD4518	16	8			
47	741574	14	7			
49	741 500	14	7			
50	74LS14	14	7			
51	*		-			

**Table 2:** List of integrated circuits and power-wiring requirements for the Disk-80, excluding those integrated circuits found on the optional power-supply/printerinterface circuit board. The entity marked IC51 on the schematic diagram is really a connector for the 14-conductor ribbon cable running between the power-supply/ printer-interface board and the disk-controller board. replaced with a circuit in the Expansion Interface that derives the MUX and  $\overline{CAS}$  signals by sending  $\overline{RAS}$  through a delay line. Of the three original signals, only the  $\overline{RAS}$  signal, which has the longest pulse duration, is used.

If cable lengths are kept to a minimum and proper signal termination is employed, there is no good reason why any signal available from the keyboard/processor module should not be used. The Disk-80 uses a combination of active termination and Schmitt-trigger inputs to guarantee reception of all available signals.

### **Memory Refreshing**

So far you have heard only the good things about dynamic memory. One of the less desirable characteristics is called memory refreshing. Unlike static memory, which stores data in active bistable circuits composed of three transistors, the dynamic 4116 stores its 1s and 0s in single-transistor cells that simulate capacitors. As from a capacitor, the electrical charge that represents a bit slowly drains off unless it is "refreshed." Refreshing is accomplished by addressing all memory cells (or a required minimum of them) on a regular basis.

The 4116 is a RAS-only-refresh device. Instead of addressing all 16,384 bit-cell locations, only the 128 rows are cycled. This type of refreshing uses only the RAS signal and is achieved in less time than methods that use both row and column addressing. Because the MUX and CAS pulses are not used, the memory is not enabled, and the refreshing does not interfere with other system operations. However, all 128 rows must be addressed at least every 2 ms to avoid loss of data.

Refresh circuits are generally binary counters that generate sequential addresses which are applied to the memory chips. The Z80 processor includes a built-in 8-bit RAS-only refresh register. During the decoding and execution of an instruction op code, the 7 bits of the refresh register contents are placed on the low-order lines of the address bus, and the MREQ line is strobed. In effect, the Z80 accomplishes "hidden refresh" as it executes its normal program. For more information on this capability, I refer you to the Zilog

#### Z80-CPU Technical Manual.

### Sequencing the Power Supply and Decoupling

Unfortunately, in addition to refreshing dynamic memory, a designer has to be concerned about sequencing the turning on of the



**Figure 3:**  $\overline{RAS}$ ,  $\overline{CAS}$ , and MUX timing diagram for 4116-type 16-pin dynamicmemory integrated circuit. A 14-bit address (16,384 by 1) is multiplexed <u>into</u> seven address pins. When MUX and  $\overline{RAS}$ are low, the row-address bits are read into the 4116. Later, when MUX is high and  $\overline{CAS}$  goes low, the column bits are read into the 4116, activating the data output for that memory cell.

power supplies. While some brands of type-4116 memory devices are more tolerant than others, the following rule must be applied: the -5 Vsupply ( $V_{BB}$ ) must be applied to the 4116 before the +12 V supply ( $V_{DD}$ ), and the -5 V supply must remain on until the +12 V supply has been removed. The  $+5 V (V_{cc})$  supply is less critical, but it is best to turn it on and off synchronously with the +12 V supply. Many dynamicmemory components have been destroyed by designers not adhering to these rules.

#### Supplying Power

Power-supply sequencing is important because many power supplies overshoot their rated voltages when they are turned on. If  $V_{BB}$  (-5 V) is not turned on and  $V_{DD}$  (+12 V) overshoots to more than +15 V, the chip will blow. Applying  $V_{BB}$  first provides an extra margin to prevent device destruction. Also,  $V_{BB}$  must never go positive with respect to any other input.

The Disk-80 power supply, shown in photo 3 with the optional printer interface, meets these requirements. It is designed such that the time constants of the various sections produce a phased start-up and shutdown. This sequential operation is primarily achieved by use of filter components



**Photo 3:** The Disk-80 power supply with the parallel printer interface. The power supply provides 1 A at +5 V, 400 mA at +12 V, and 50 mA at -5 V, and is designed for use with dynamic memories such as the 4116 that require sequenced application of power.



**Figure 4**: Simplified schematic diagram of the internal circuitry of the TRS-80 Model I showing the derivation of the memory-refresh logic.

that are matched to the transformer impedance. Also, because I have designed it around a transformer with specific secondary voltages, the Disk-80 power supply is very efficient and produces relatively little heat. It is designed as a separate circuit board, allowing it to be used with any project requiring power for dynamic memory. It easily powers the full fifty-four-chip Disk-80, including 32 K bytes of memory.

A Centronics-compatible parallel printer port can be optionally built on the power-supply board. A schematic diagram of this port was printed in my previous article, "I/O Expansion for the TRS-80, Part 2: Serial Ports," BYTE, June 1980, page 42.

Finally, techniques of properly distributing power and decoupling transient noise voltages must be addressed. Correct layout of the components in the Disk-80 is critical. The 4116s can generate high-current transients when in operation. Resulting voltage spikes can cause data loss unless the voltage transients are minimized by properly placed decoupling capacitors (a capacitor, usually a ceramic disk type with a value of 0.01  $\mu$ F to 0.1  $\mu$ F attached between power and ground).

Some suggestions that are of particular concern in the memory area of the circuit board:

• Decouple the  $V_{BB}$  and  $V_{DD}$  supply lines on every other chip.

•Distribute larger capacitors around the board to reduce supply-voltage droop.

• Decouple V<sub>cc</sub> every few chips.

•Keep signal lines short.

### **Real-Time Clock**

To be compatible with TRS-80 hardware, the Disk-80 contains a real-time clock. It provides an interrupt to the Z80 at a rate of 40 times a second (every 25 ms). When the NMI (nonmaskable interrupt) is enabled, the clock-produced interrupts cause the Z80 to transfer control to a specific ROM (read-only memory) address (the interrupt vector). Unless there is a user-supplied routine to be executed, the Z80 simply returns from the interrupt sequence and continues where it left off. Various disk operating systems for the TRS-80 use an interrupt-servicing routine called in this manner to increment a time-ofday clock or event timer.

### Five-Inch Floppy-Disk Controller

The Disk-80 uses an LSI (large-



**Figure 5:** Simplified schematic diagram of a 5-inch floppy-disk external data separator. The internal data separator of the FD1771 is not recommended for use in such applications. This circuit can be added to any existing TRS-80 Expansion Interface (which does not have an external data separator) to improve performance.

scale integration) floppy-diskcontroller integrated circuit. This one component performs the following functions: encoding, decoding, pattern recognition, serial-to-parallel and parallel-to-serial conversion, CRC- (cyclic redundancy check) character generation, and control of the disk-drive mechanism.

Floppy-disk controllers are available from a number of manufacturers in both single- and doubledensity versions. Since practically all TRS-80 Model I disk software is stored in single density, the Disk-80 uses a Western Digital FD1771-B01 single-density disk-controller integrated circuit. This component is second-sourced by National Semiconductor as the INS1771D-1.

The standard single-density 5-inch floppy-disk drive stores 110 K unformatted bytes per disk distributed on thirty-five tracks (some drives can use forty or more tracks). Using a softsectored format like that used in the IBM 3740 Data-Entry System, each track is divided into 16 sectors storing 128 bytes each. The total amount of data that can be stored on a disk is a function of the disk operating system and the number of tracks per disk supported by the drive itself.

The 5-inch floppy disk is rotated by a DC motor at a speed of 300 rpm. An 8-inch floppy-disk drive contains an AC synchronous motor, which spins the disk at 360 rpm. The bit density of the data is the same, but, due to the differences in rotational speed and disk diameter, the 5-inch drive transfers data at 125 kbps (thousand bits per second) as compared to the 8-inch drive's rate of 250 kbps. The 5-inch drive's lower data rate makes programmed I/O a practical transfer method. Programmed data transfer through specific registers requires less complex hardware than DMA (direct memory access) transfer.

Drive selection is handled by IC32, a 74LS175 4-bit register, and IC33a, a 74LS123 one-shot (monostable multivibrator). Only one drive is selected at a time, and the drive motors are turned off between disk accesses. To address a particular drive, a one-of-four drive code is loaded into IC32 through the memory-mapped register at hexadecimal address 37E0. This action starts a 5-second "motor-on" timer, which is activated whenever a drive is selected. It also activates the Head Load Time (HLT) control line on the FD1771. The software takes into account the 1 second required for the motor to come up to speed and the 80 ms required for head loading. Unless another access is made to this same drive, the motor will shut off



The following items are available postpaid in the US from: The MicroMint Inc 917 Midway Woodmere NY 11598 (516) 374-6793 Item **Ordering Description** Price Disk-80 blank circuit board Disk-80 PCB \$48 (containing no components) Power-supply/printer-PWR/PI PCB \$16 interface blank board Power-supply only PWR PCB \$12 blank board INS1771D-1 disk controller INS1771D-1 \$24 chip with manual 16 K bytes (8 chips) of 16 K MEM \$40 memory: 4116s, 200 ns prime units Power supply complete kit: PWR Kit \$38 PC board and parts (add \$15 for printer port and parts) Disk-80 complete kit: case, Disk-80 Kit \$275 power supply, printer port, cable and 16 K memory Disk-80 expansion interface: Disk-80 Assembled \$379.95 completely assembled and tested with 16 K bytes of memory and printer port

All printed-circuit boards are solder-masked and silkscreened and come with assembly instructions. Various other components and kits are also available. Call or write for a complete price list.

New York residents please add 7% sales tax.

**Photo 4:** External-data-separator section of the Disk-80 board. An external data separator is recommended when using the FD1771 disk controller with the 5-inch floppy disks. This circuit (shown in figure 5) can also be added to the Radio Shack TRS-80 Expansion Interface to improve performance. After setting the adjustment potentiometers, use nail polish as shown to lock their positions.

### after 5 seconds.

The Z80 bus structure makes it relatively easy to use a floppy-disk system. All data, commands, and control for the FD1771 are handled through conventional memoryreference instructions. Eight memorymapped ports (four in and four out) handle all the communication between the Z80 and the FD1771. The range of addresses is hexadecimal 37EC to 37EF.

The Z80 controls the FD1771 through eleven commands, which are divided into four groups:

- Type I —Commands that move the read/write head: Restore, Seek, Step, Step-in, Step-out.
- Type II —Commands that read and write data: Read sector, Write sector.
- Type III—Commands that perform status checking and formatting: Read address, Read track, Write track.
- Type IV—Force-interrupt command.

An address map of Type I, II, and III FD1771 register-access functions is shown in table 3 on page 50. The commands and data are communicated to the FD1771 by setting the appropriate logic levels on address lines A0 and A1 (pins 5 and 6 on the FD1771) and strobing either the  $\overline{\text{RE}}$  (read-enable) or  $\overline{\text{WE}}$  (writeenable) inputs (pins 4 and 2).

Many disk-control commands require a parameter such as a track or sector address. This data must first be loaded into the appropriate register in the FD1771. To send a track address, for example, the 8-bit track address is loaded into the Z80's accumulator, and a store-accumulator [LD (HL), A] instruction to the track-register port at address 37ED is executed.

Of the FD1771's sixteen control

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lines, seven interface directly to the disk drive through drivers and receivers (type-7416 and 74LS14 components). The Write Data line transmits the digitized serial composite data to be written on the floppy disk. The Write Gate line enables the actual writing process. The Index input transmits the pulse from the index-hole photodetector that indicates the beginning of a track, and the Write Protect line tells the controller when a writeprotected disk has been inserted into the drive. The Track 00 line is activated when the read/write head is positioned over track 00 (the outermost track) of the disk's surface. The Direction Select line defines the direction in which the head will move when the Step line is pulsed. Each pulse moves the head one track.

### An External Data Separator Is the Best Insurance

As previously mentioned, the 5-inch floppy-disk drive transfers data at 125 kbps, while an 8-inch drive transfers at 250 kbps. The difference in data rates affects the data separator's timing values as well as the clock rate used by the controller chip. The 5-inch drive requires a 1 MHz clock, while a standard 8-inch drive uses a 2 MHz clock.

Data received from the drive's electronic circuitry is a multiplexed combination of data and clock pulses. The FD1771's internal data separator can separate the data and clock bits, but use of the FD1771's *internal* data separator is *not recommended where high reliability is required*. An *external* data separator must be added to maintain a soft-error rate better than 1 in 10<sup>8</sup>.

The internal separator operates from the 1 MHz system clock, which is not synchronous with the clock pulses of the disk data. Due to mechanical variations and other factors, sometimes a bit of data can arrive at the FD1771 at a point in time "outside the data window," that is, when the controller is not expecting it,

[Editor's Note: For a more detailed explanation of the importance of the data window, see "Interface a Floppy-Disk Drive to an 8080A-Based Computer" by John Hoeppner in the May 1980 issue of BYTE, page 72....RSS] The nonsynchronous data window's 1  $\mu$ s (microsecond) resolution can

Hexadecimal Memory-Mapped	A1	AO	<u>37EC</u> Read Enable	37EC Write Enable
37EC	0	0	Status Register	Command Register
37ED	0	1	Track Register	Track Register
37EF	1	0	Sector Register	Sector Register
37EF	1	1	Data Register	Data Register

**Table 3:** Memory-mapped addresses used by the Disk-80 to communicate with the FD1771 or INS1771 floppy-disk-controller integrated circuit. The FD1771 interacts with the Z80 processor by memory-reference instructions, not by DMA. The FD1771 can execute eleven high-level function commands.



**Figure 6:** Timing diagram illustrating the operation of the external data separator shown in figure 5 on page 47. Clock pulses are denoted by the letter C, data pulses by the letter D.

move with respect to a data bit's arrival by enough that the data bit can actually fall outside the data window. This would be interpreted as an error.

To help eliminate what has been a major problem for TRS-80 Model I disk users, *the Disk-80 includes an external data separator*. Neither the Radio Shack TRS-80 Expansion Interface nor the LNW Research System Expansion Board has an external data separator. Figures 5 and 6 illustrate the circuitry and function of the Disk-80's external data separator.

The external data separator places a 400 ns (nanosecond) one-shot on the Read Data line from the drive. This arrangement reduces the Read Data input pulse width from 1.2  $\mu$ s to 400 ns. When configured for external clock and data separation, the FD1771 requires pulse widths between 300 and 700 ns. The narrower the pulse width, the better the data separator's resolution.

To produce the separator's data window, a 6  $\mu$ s one-shot is triggered by the leading edge of the clock pulse. Since the time between clock pulses is 8  $\mu$ s, a data bit is expected within 4  $\mu$ s after the clock pulse's leading edge. The extra 2  $\mu$ s allow for shifts in the phase of the data or clock bits. This is all that is required to satisfy any potential timing problems. However, since we also have to be IBM 3740 compatible, more is required.

The IBM 3740 format creates a unique addressing mark by dropping three clock pulses during the addressmark clock pattern. To produce data windows during missing clock-pulse intervals, a false clock pulse is generated with a 5.4  $\mu$ s one-shot. If the 5.4  $\mu$ s one-shot times out past the expected instant of the next clock pulse, its own pulse's trailing edge triggers the other (6  $\mu$ s) one-shot, generating a data window.

A 3-bit counter distinguishes between missing clock pulses and address marks. If the data separator is already in phase, it is constantly reset by the separated clock output. When the separator encounters the address mark, the counter is incremented by a pulse on the separated data line. On the occurrence of the fourth missing

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clock pulse, the data window is reset. The separator becomes in-phase again on the next true clock pulse.

Photo 4 shows the location of the false-clock and data-window adjustment potentiometers, R20 and R21, on the Disk-80 circuit board. These are the only user adjustments in the unit. The best method for setting them is to use an oscilloscope and a pulse source. With only IC34 inserted in the board and the +5 V supply on, apply a 50 to 100 kHz clock pulse first to IC34's pin 1. With a scope probe on pin 4, adjust R20 until the one-shot period is 5.4  $\mu$ s. A similar clock signal is applied to pin 9 of IC34: that section should be set for a period of 6.0  $\mu$ s by turning R21.

### In Conclusion

The TRS-80 Model I may no longer be on the minds of the marketing moguls at Tandy Corporation, but the hundreds of thousands of Model I owners will want to keep using it. Now that you know what is inside an expansion interface, you could build one, if necessary.

Correctly assembling an expansion interface from the circuit diagrams of figure 2 is more than just making all the right connections, however. Layout, decoupling, and power

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distribution are probably the most critical factors to be considered.

I had to be aware of these same considerations while I was designing the Disk-80, and I had a dilemma when it came time to build the prototype I do for every Circuit Cellar article. The Disk-80 uses fifty-four integrated circuits and 120 resistors and capacitors. The *placement* of these components is as important, in many cases, as the *inclusion* of the component.

To eliminate major troubleshooting headaches and make it easier for others to construct this interface, I went straight from my schematic diagram to a printedcircuit board, without breadboarding or wire-wrapping. Besides making it easier for me, the result is an elimination of the concern that experimenters would have about the placement of components and decoupling capacitors and the routing of signal lines. The printed-circuit boards are available from The MicroMint, at the address given in the text box on page 48. The schematic diagram of the power supply is not provided here because the correct sequential application of the voltages depends on the use of the exact transformer and components I specified; the circuit may not work with substitute components. If you really want a schematic diagram and a parts list for the power supply, send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to The MicroMint.

I hope that many of you will take this opportunity to build your own expansion interfaces.

### Next Month:

Build a low-cost logic analyzer.

#### References

- Z80-CPU Technical Manual. Zilog Inc, 10460 Bubb Rd, Cupertino CA 95014, 1977.
- Hoeppner, John. "Interface a Floppy-Disk Drive to an 8080A-Based Computer." BYTE, May 1980, page 72.

Editor's Note: Steve often refers to previous Circuit Cellar articles as reference material for the articles he presents each month. These articles are available in reprint books from BYTE Books, 70 Main St, Peterborough NH 03458. Ciarcia's Circuit Cellar covers articles appearing in BYTE from September 1977 thru November 1978. Ciarcia's Circuit Cellar, Volume II presents articles from December 1978 thru June 1980.

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# Three-Dimensional Computer Graphics, Part 1

Franklin C Crow Department of Computer and Information Science Ohio State University 2036 Neil Ave Mall Columbus OH 43210

The process of generating computer representations of three-dimensional structures has been pretty thoroughly worked out over the past fifteen years. Several books on computer graphics describe the necessary steps and commercial graphic software has been available for some time. Recently, three-dimensional graphic software has been made available even to those using microcomputers for personal or recreational purposes.

The software necessary for producing representations of simple shapes is not terribly complicated. In this article, I will try to lay out a few fundamental algorithms that can form the core of a three-dimensional graphics package. However, in order to make sense of these algorithms, considerable explanation will be necessary.

To generate an image of a three-dimensional shape, we have to have a computer-readable representation of the shape. (I will describe a couple of ways to represent shapes.) Then the data for the shape must be transformed to conform to the view of the shape that would be seen from a given point. The data must then be further transformed to fit the shape to the limits of a display surface (video display or plotter). Finally, those parts of the shape that are hidden from view, either because they exceed the limits of the display or because they are hidden by other parts of the shape, must be eliminated.

### Getting the Data

The first decision to be made when generating threedimensional data for input to a graphics system is which coordinate system to use. A right-handed Cartesian system is most often used. Standing at the origin of such a



**Photo 1:** High-resolution display of solid three-dimensional objects defined as sets of polygons.

system, the x axis would go to the right, the y axis straight ahead, and the z axis straight up. If we think in terms of a small area of the earth, x would measure longitude (east positive, west negative), y latitude, and z altitude.

Points in this space can be defined as a trio of numbers giving x, y, and z coordinates. A three-dimensional drawing of an object can then be considered a set of lines connecting points in space. An object can be described by listing all its points in the order in which we would draw them. We can then draw the object by "following the dots."

However, we rarely see drawings that are made without ever lifting pencil from paper, so we should add an indicator wherever we move to a point without drawing a line. Thus one format for describing objects consists of a list of sets of numbers. Each set contains three numbers describing a position in space and a command to draw a line to that position or just move to that position without drawing a line, a total of three numbers and a character. An example of this format can be seen in figure 1a, with the associated data given in table 1a. The Pascal procedures given in listing 1 (on page 70) read and display objects defined in this format.

This format is fine if we just want to make drawings of objects that appear to be constructed of straight pieces of wire. To represent a solid object, we have to define a surface enclosing the object and therefore need another format. Surfaces are most easily represented if we define them as sets of faces, or polygons.

To define objects made of polygons, we must list the polygons individually. This can be done by listing the coordinates of each vertex (point) of the polygon in clockwise order (as seen from outside the object) around the periphery of the polygon. It is important that all polygons be described consistently since the clockwise order is useful for calculations determining which side of a polygon is facing the viewer.



**Photo 2:** Low-resolution display of the same objects as in photo 1.

# **Multi-User**

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### **Multi-Tasking**

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## Support

TΜ

The design of UniFLEX, with its hierarchical file system and device independent I/O, allows the creation of a variety of complex support programs. There is currently a wide variety of software available and under development. Included in this list is a Text Processing System for word processing functions, BASIC interpreter and precompiler for general programming and educational use, native C and Pascal compilers for more advanced programming, sort/merge for business applications, and a variety of debug packages. The standard system includes a text editor, assembler, and about forty utility programs. UniFLEX for 6809 is sold with a single CPU license and one years maintenance for \$450.00. Additional yearly maintenance is available for \$100.00. OEM licenses are also available.



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"<sup>W</sup>UniFLEX and FLEX are trademarks of Technical Systems Consultants, Inc. A solid object is customarily defined as a group of adjoining polygons. Since neighboring polygons share vertices along common borders, objects can be more compactly defined by first listing all the vertices belonging to the object and then listing polygons by the numbers of the vertices they use. An example of this sort of format is seen in figure 1b, with data in table 1b. The procedures in listing 2 read and display objects as a set of polygons.

Now that we know how to read and display objects, where do we get the data describing the objects? The simplest way is to dream it up. After all, much of the joy of computer graphics lies in creating imaginary worlds. Take a piece of graph paper and draw front and side views of an object you'd like to represent. Then measure the vertices of the object by counting squares from some point of origin on the paper. The front view will give you the *x* and *z* coordinates, and the side view will give you the *y* coordinate (see figure 2).

People who are involved in creating three-dimensional graphics generally build software to aid in designing objects. For example, a program to generate surfaces of revolution is relatively easy to write. Then shapes such as wine glasses and vases are easy to make. A surface of revolution can be defined by a sequence of points follow-



**Photo 3:** Removal of hidden surfaces can be clearly observed in this display generated on a custom graphics display unit connected to a Digital Equipment VAX 11/780.



**Photo 4:** Transformation of a scene due to a change in the location of the eyepoint as well as transformation of the objects within the scene. Compare with photo 3.

ing a path up one side of the surface. The points then sweep out a surface by rotating about a central axis. Surfaces of revolution are widely used in computer imagery.

More advanced techniques make use of high-speed interactive graphics terminals (costing \$20,000 to \$150,000) in conjunction with elaborate software to define and modify shapes. See the papers by Crow and Parent (listed among the suggested readings at the end of this article) for examples of this approach to data gathering.

### Defining a View of Some Objects

Once data describing an object is available, it is time to figure out how to look at it. In the real world, when we look at an object, what we see is determined by our viewpoint and the position of the object. How can we emulate this in an imaginary world?

We want the choice of viewing an object from any viewpoint. Therefore we must have an algorithm that will move the vertices of the object to the proper position, given a particular viewpoint. The input to this algorithm consists of two points in space: the position from which we are looking and the position at which we are looking. I will refer to these as the *eyepoint* and the *center of interest*, respectively.

In order to understand how such an algorithm works, we need to know more about how to move objects about in an imaginary world. So far I have defined an object within its own space or frame of reference. Now we would like to arrange a number of objects in a scene, each in a different position and orientation.

Changing the position of an object is relatively simple. Using the longitude, latitude, altitude model of space, we can move an object east by simply adding some positive number to the *x* coordinates of all its vertices. To move an object north, we add some positive number to all its *y* coordinates. To move an object up or down, we change all its *z* coordinates. This process is called *translation*.

Similarly, to change the size of an object we multiply all its coordinates by the same number. This is called *scaling*. To make an object twice as large in every dimension, we multiply all coordinates of every vertex by two. Thus, changing the position or size of an object is relatively straightforward. Rotating an object or combining successive operations, however, requires more sophisticated techniques.

Objects can be moved about quite elegantly using techniques provided by matrix algebra. We devise a sort of template that is filled in to provide the operation desired. Filled templates, called *transformation matrices*, can then be combined to provide complicated operations.

A template, or *matrix*, consists of sixteen positions (four rows by four columns). Numbers loaded into a matrix are combined with vertex coordinates to yield updated coordinates by matrix multiplication. The first column of the matrix affects only the x coordinate and therefore contains all the numbers that define the updated x coordinate. The second column treats the y coordinate similarly, and the third column handles the z coordinate. The fourth column is for completeness, to make things more elegant. It also allows us to pull some fancy tricks such as finding the inverse of a transformation. I won't use the fourth column in this article, however.

A vertex is "transformed" by the matrix as follows: To get the new x coordinate, the old x coordinate is

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1a				
M	1.0	-1.0	-1.0	
d	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	
d	-1.0	-1.0	.00	
d	00	-1.0	1.0	
d	1.0	-1.0	1.0	
d	1.0	1.0	1.0	
d	1.0	1.0	-1.0	
d	1.0	-1.0	-1.0	
d	1.0	-1.0	1.0	
m	-1.0	-1.0	.00	
d	-1.0	00	1.0	
d	-1.0	1.0	1.0	
đ	-1.0	1.0	-1.0	
đ	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	
M	-1.0	00	1.0	
d	00	-1.0	1.0	
M	-1.0	1.0	-1.0	
d	1.0	1.0	-1.0	
m	1.0	1.0	1.0	
d	-1.0	1.0	1.0	

16

	10		7	()	Num	Pts	NumPolys)
1		1.	, 0	-1	.0	-1.	. 0
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3		-1.	0	- 1	. 0	. C	)Ū
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6		-1.	0	(	00	1.	, Õ
7		-1.	0	1.	. 0	1.	Ō
8		1.	0	1	0	-1.	0
9		1.	0	1.	0	1.	0
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4		8	1	5	9		
4		7	3	Ÿ	i 0		
5		2	7	10	6	3	
4		8	7	2	1		
5		5	4	5	10	9	
3		3	6	4			

**Table 1:** Data for an object defined as a set of lines (table 1a) and for an object defined as a set of polygons (table 1b). In table 1a, the "m" and "d" in the first column mean "move to" or "draw to" the point with x, y, and z coordinates as given in the next three columns, respectively. In table 1b, the first line gives the number of points (10) and polygons (7) in the shape. The next 10 lines give the point number (1 thru 10) and the x, y, and z coordinates of the point. The last seven rows describe the seven polygons: the first number gives the number of points making up that polygon, and the rest of the numbers on that line give the point numbers (as described by the point description lines) that make up the polygon. Both tables 1a and 1b describe the shape shown in figure 1b.



**Figure 1:** Three-dimensional object displayed as a set of straight lines defined by 10 points (figure 1a) and a set of polygons defined by using the same points (figure 1b). See table 1 for associated data.

multiplied by the top number in the first column, then added to the product of the old y coordinate and the second number in the first column. The sum is then added to the product of the old z coordinate and the third number in the first column. Finally, the whole thing is added to the bottom number in the first column. The new y coordinate can be obtained by combining the second column and the old vertex coordinates in the same way. Similarly, the new z coordinate is produced using the third column. The Pascal procedure in listing 3 (on page 70) transforms a vertex.

Under the rules stated above, the bottom row of the matrix holds numbers that translate the object. A number at the bottom of the first column is added to all x coordinates to move an object east or west. Similarly, numbers at the bottom of the second and third columns affect the y and z coordinates. To scale objects, we enter the scaling factor along the top-left-to-bottom-right diagonal of the matrix. The top-left number in the matrix is multiplied by the old x coordinate to yield the new x coordinate. Similarly, the second number in the second column multiplies the y coordinate and the third number in the third number in the third column second number in the third number in the third column multiplies the z coordinate.

Rather than trying to explain rotations in the limited space here, I will simply illustrate how to fill in the matrix. Trying a few examples by hand should convince you that rotations work. Simple rotations are those that rotate an object about one of the axes of our space. For instance, to rotate an object about the z axis by an angle A, use the following matrix:

cos(A)	sin(A)	0	0
$-\sin(A)$	$\cos(A)$	0	0
0	0	1	0
0	0	0	1

Note that this matrix leaves the z coordinate unchanged, which is what we would expect from a rotation about the z axis. Furthermore, a rotation through a zero angle leaves everything unchanged since the cosine of zero is 1 and the sine of zero is 0.

I always use the convention that a positive rotation occurs in a counterclockwise direction looking in the negative direction along the axis about which you are rotating. This means that if the thumb of your right hand is pointed in the same direction as that axis, your fingers will curl in the direction of positive rotation. Keeping



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**Figure 2:** Vertices for objects to be displayed in three dimensions may be measured from front and side views laid out on ordinary graph paper.

track of such things requires a strong sense for visualizing space. When in doubt, I sketch things with pencil and paper.

To rotate about the x axis, use the following matrix:

1	0	0	0
0	$\cos(A)$	sin(A)	0
0	$-\sin(A)$	$\cos(A)$	0
0	0	0	1

To rotate about the y axis, use the following matrix:

cos(A)	0	$-\sin(A)$	0
0	1	0	0
sin(A)	0	$\cos(A)$	0
0	0	0.	1

Combining these fundamental rotations results in even more interesting rotations.

Note that all transformations occur relative to the origin of the given space. Thus, to rotate or scale an object without changing its position, we must first be sure that it is centered on the origin. Therefore, a rotation or scaling "in place" (ie: without changing position) requires a translation to center on the origin, followed by rotation or scaling, then a second translation back to the original position.

Once all the objects in a scene have been transformed to the desired positions and orientations, a view from a given eyepoint in the direction of the object of interest is simulated by an additional transformation that places the object in the desired position and orientation. This simulation can be achieved by combining a few rotation matrices.

In the first step, we move everything so that the eyepoint lies at the origin of the space and the center of interest lies on the y axis, or due north. To do this, we translate the eyepoint to the origin and apply the same matrix to all the other data. The translation matrix is as follows:

1	0	0	0
0	1	0	0
0	. 0	1	0
-Eye.X	-Eye.Y	-Eye.Z	1

where Eye.X, Eye.Y, and Eye.Z are the x, y, and z coordinates of the eyepoint.

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CIOCONTH ERIC DRIVE PALATINE, ILLINOIS 60067 (312) 991-7410 A rotation about the z axis can now be used to move the center of interest in a northerly direction. In particular, we move the center of interest into the plane defined by the y and z axes. The angle of rotation is found by passing the center of interest through the eyepoint translation matrix defined above and then applying the following formulas:

$$cos(A) = C1.Y/\sqrt{(C1.X)^2 + (C1.Y)^2}sin(A) = C1.X/\sqrt{(C1.X)^2 + (C1.Y)^2}$$

where A is the angle of rotation and C1.X and C1.Y are the x and y coordinates of the translated center of interest, respectively (see figure 3).

The process of moving the center of interest onto the *y* axis is completed by rotating the object about the *x* axis, using the following formulas:

 $cos(A) = C2.Y/\sqrt{(C2.Y)^2 + (C2.Z)^2}$ sin(A) =  $-C2.Z/\sqrt{(C2.Y)^2 + (C2.Z)^2}$ 

where C2.Y and C2.Z are, respectively, the y and z coordinates of the translated and rotated center of interest (see figure 4).

Because all this is done with the intention of displaying the resulting coordinates on a flat surface, one more transformation is called for. It is useful to think about the display surface (video display, plotter, etc) as a space in which the x axis measures width, the y axis height, and the z axis depth. We can place our transformed coordinates into this space by interchanging the y and z axes, using the following matrix:

1	0	0	0
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0
0	0	0	1

Given coordinates for an eyepoint and a center of interest, we can use the matrix multiply procedure to combine the above operations into a single orientation for displaying a view of the scene. The procedure in listing 4 (on pages 70 and 72) builds such a matrix. We refer to the resulting arrangement of a scene as the *eyespace*.

### Clipping

Once all the data in the scene is transformed to the eyespace, we must decide how much of the scene fits on the display. The display can be thought of as a window into an imaginary world. Things such as the size of the window and our distance from it determine what can and cannot be seen: We can use the edges of the window and the origin of the space (ie: the eyepoint) to define planes that clip parts of polygons not visible through the window (see figure 5).

The clipping window defines the *field of vision* in much the same way that the film gate and lens in a camera limit the field captured by the film. The window can be defined as a polygon corresponding to the boundaries of the display as we expect to view it. For example, if we are in the habit of looking at a 12-inch video display from a distance of 16 inches or so, the clipping window should be a rectangle about 6 inches high and 8 inches across, located 16 inches from the eyepoint.

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**Figure 3:** Graphical representation of calculating the rotational angle about the z axis in computing the eyespace matrix.



**Figure 4:** Graphical representation of calculating a rotation about the x axis.



**Figure 5:** Representation of how a viewing window "clips" portions of polygons lying outside the pyramid defined by the window and the eyepoint.

The first step of the clipping process is to define the planes to be clipped against. Planes can be defined by four numbers, the coefficients of an equation of the following form:

$$A \times x + B \times y + C \times z + D = 0$$

We can simplify this equation somewhat since all the planes we are interested in pass through the origin. For all planes passing through the origin, the fourth coefficient, D, equals zero.

Our window can then be characterized by a sequence of sets of three numbers, each set describing one plane. Listing 5 produces the coefficients of the plane equations needed for clipping. Input is assumed to be a polygon. Each clipping plane is determined by three points: the eyepoint and the two endpoints of an edge from the input polygon. This assumes that polygon vertices are taken clockwise as seen from the eyepoint and that a "lefthanded" (width, height, depth) eyespace is used.

Once we have the clipping-plane coefficients, they can be applied to all the vertices of a polygon to find out which lie inside and which lie outside the field of view. The clipping coefficients are applied to a vertex using the following formula in Pascal style:

This operation (known as a vector *dot product*) yields a distance measure that tells us how far inside or outside the viewable area the vertices lie. Negative numbers indicate that a vertex lies outside, positive numbers that a vertex lies inside. If distances for all clipping planes applied to all vertices of a polygon are positive, it is completely visible. If distances for all vertices and any of the clipping planes are negative, the polygon is entirely outside the window and thus not visible (assuming the clipping window is convex). If some distances are positive and some are negative, we may have to cut the polygon into inside and outside portions.

The procedure in listing 6 takes a polygon and clips it by a set of plane coefficients stored in a second polygon array. Each plane is tested in turn against each polygon vertex. Vertices lying inside (on the positive side of) a plane are copied to a temporary polygon array. Where two adjacent vertices are found to lie on opposite sides of a plane (ie:  $D1 \times D2 < 0.0$ , meaning the signs of the distances are different), the intersection point of the clipping plane and the edge connecting the two vertices is copied to the temporary array. When all the vertices of the polygon have been clipped against one plane, the temporary array is copied back into the input array and clipped against the next plane. This process eliminates parts of polygons lying outside an unbounded pyramid emanating from the eyepoint and delimited by the window polygon.

### Displaying

Any polygon found to lie within the field of vision must be displayed. An additional transform is necessary to take the coordinates of the eyespace to the coordinates used by the display device, the "screen space." Furthermore, a division is necessary to achieve the appearance of

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perspective (ie: objects in the distance should be smaller). This transform can take the form of a scaling matrix as follows:

Scale.X :	=	DotsAcross * WinDist/WinWidth	
Scale.Y :	=	DotsDown * (4/3) * WinDist/WinWidth	h

The matrix is then:

Scale.X	0	0	0
0	Scale.Y	0	0
0	0	1	0
Middl.X	Middl.Y	0	1

In the above transform, DotsAcross is the number of dots across the display, DotsDown the number of lines on the display from top to bottom, WinDist the distance to the window in eyespace, WinWidth the width of the window, and Middl.X and Middl.Y are the *x* and *y* coordinates of the middle of the display (in screen space, usually DotsAcross/2 and DotsDown/2). The factor  $(^4/_3)$  takes into account that the standard video display is  $^4/_3$  as wide as it is high (the *aspect ratio*). It is assumed that the window has the same proportions as the display.

Nonrectangular windows require a more careful calculation. If the maximum width of the window is less than  $4/_3$  times the maximum height, another number must be substituted for the window width in the above calculations. That number should be the maximum of the window width and  $4/_3$  times the window height. Of course, if we use a display with a different aspect ratio, the width of the display divided by its height should replace the  $4/_3$ .

The procedure in listing 7 divides the x and y coordinates of each vertex by its z coordinate to achieve the perspective effect, then applies the transformation to display coordinates directly, rather than using a matrix transformation.

This completes the process of computing an image of objects with all data shown, as though the objects were made of pieces of straight wire. Next, we look at how to achieve the appearance of solid objects capable of hiding each other.

### **Hidden Faces**

There are two methods that allow solid objects to hide parts of themselves or other objects. The first uses the plane equation of each polygon to determine whether or not it lies on the far side of its object. If it does, the polygon is clearly hidden by closer parts of the object. The second uses a clipping procedure similar to the one described earlier to remove parts of faces that are hidden by closer faces.

In everything that follows, polygons are assumed to be convex. Restricting things in this way simplifies the task considerably at a very small increase in the cost of preparing object descriptions.

Earlier in the article, I stressed the importance of taking the vertices of all polygons in a consistent order, usually clockwise as seen from outside the object. Many objects are closed surfaces, meaning that the inside of the object can be seen only by passing through the surface. In fact, if we choose to do so, we can construct all objects as closed surfaces for display purposes. In any event, if a polygon appears on the screen with its vertices in counterclockwise order, we must be seeing it from the inside. If we are looking at a closed surface from the inside, some other part of the surface must lie between us and the polygon in question. Therefore, when making pictures of solid objects made of closed surfaces, we can immediately reject any polygons appearing in counterclockwise order.

Earlier we used planes for clipping by evaluating the positive or negative distance from a point to the plane. Similarly, when the eyepoint lies on the positive side of the plane of a polygon, the vertices of that polygon appear in clockwise order. When on the negative side, they appear in counterclockwise order. Some of the procedures developed earlier can be used to determine whether or not a polygon "faces the eyepoint."

Three of the vertices of the polygon define a plane. Here we can use the procedure developed earlier for finding a plane defined by two window vertices and the eyepoint. Use the three points to define two lines. If the two lines are treated as direction vectors (subtract one endpoint from the other), the two vectors can be passed to the procedure, which then returns coefficients for a plane parallel to the polygon and passing through the origin. These coefficients, when used in a dot product with one vertex of the polygon, yield a number that tells us on which side of the polygon the eye lies. The function in listing 8 does the job.

If a closed convex surface is being displayed by itself, the above process is adequate to produce the image with only visible faces shown. However, if the surface is not convex, or there is more than one object involved, further procedures are necessary.

Those polygons surviving the clipping procedure and the "eye-facing" test can be sorted by their distance from the eyepoint. We base the sort on the average of the z coordinates of each polygon in turn. If all polygons are roughly the same size, no two polygons intersect each other, and no two polygons lie close to each other in nearly parallel planes, the sort order will allow us to eliminate hidden parts of polygons. Most scenes involving separated, reasonably simple objects will conform to the above conditions.

Since the polygons must be transformed, clipped, and tested for "eye-facing" one by one, it makes sense to use an insertion sort to order the polygons displayed. A list of polygons to be displayed is built by inserting each new polygon description (number of vertices and position in vertex array) in the already sorted list of previous polygons. A binary search can be used to reduce the search time for finding the insertion point. The procedure in listing 9 implements a binary insertion sort. Note that polygon vertices are stored in an array in contiguous groups. The *z* coordinate of the first element of the group is used to hold the average *z* coordinate of the polygon for subsequent tests.

Sorting is a major part of nearly all hidden-line and hidden-surface algorithms. For a thorough discussion of sorting and other aspects of hidden-surface algorithms, see the paper by Sutherland and others listed in the suggested readings. Also see the third volume of Donald E Knuth's *The Art of Computer Programming* for a thorough treatment of sorting in general.



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```
Listing 1: Pascal procedure to read data describing a three-
dimensional object and display it as a collection of straight lines.
        Point = record X,Y,Z : real; Draw : boolean; end;
type
var
        Points : array [1..MaxPts] of Point;
        I, NumPts : integer;
                                                                                        end
procedure ReadObject( FileName : string);
var
        I, NumPts : integer;
   Cmd
               : char ;
                                                                                        var
begin
reset(ObjFile,FileName);
                                         (* open input file *)
readln(ObiFile,NumPts);
                                         (* get number of points *)
for I:=1 to NumPts do
        with Points[I] do
                begin
                readln(ObjFile,Cmd,X,Y,Z);
                if Cmd = 'd' then Draw := true else Draw := false
                end:
close(ObjFile);
end;
procedure DrawObject;
var
        TmpPt : Point:
begin
                                         (* initialize display *)
Start;
for I:=1 to NumPts do
        begin
                                         (* transform to display *)
        Transform(Points[I], TmpPt);
        with TmpPt[I] do
                                                 (* draw to next pt *)
                                                                                        var
                if Draw then Drawto(X,Y);
                        else Moveto(X,Y);
                                                 (* move to next pt *)
        end:
                                         (* close-out dispaly *)
Finish;
end;
                                                                                        end;
Listing 2: Procedure to display a three-dimensional object with
surfaces defined as polygons.
        Point = record X,Y,Z : real end;
type
        Polygon = record Start, PolyVtces : integer end;
var
        Points : array [1..MaxPts] of Point;
        Polygons : array [1..Maxpols] of Polygon;
        Vertices : array [11..MaxVtces] of integer;
        NumPts, NumVtces, I, J : integer;
                                                                                        var
procedure ReadObject( FileName : string );
begin
reset(ObjFile,FileName);
                                         (* open input file *)
readln(ObjFile,NumPts,NumPolys);
                                                                                        var
for I:=1 to NumPts do
                                         (* read in points *)
        with Points[1] do
                readln(ObjFile, J, X, Y, Z);
                                         (* initialize size of vertex array *)
NumVtces := 0:
for I:=1 to NumPolys do
                                         (* read in polygon descriptions *)
                                                                                        end;
```

with Polygons[I] do

```
begin
                Start := NumVtces;
                                         (* start point in vertex array *)
                read(ObjFile,PolyVtces);
                                                 (* number of vertices *)
                for J:=1 to PolyVtces do
                                                 (* read vertex pointers *)
                        read(ObjFile,Vertices[NumVtces+J]);
                readln
                                        (* go to next line of input *)
                NumVtces := NumVtces + PolyVtces;
                end;
                                        (* ReadObject *)
procedure DisplayObject;
        TmpPt : Point;
begin
for I:=1 to NumPolys do
        with Polygons[I] do
                begin
                Transform(Points[Vertices[Start+PolyVtces]], TmpPt);
                with TmpPt do Moveto(X,Y);
                for J:=1 to PolyVtces do
                        begin
                        Transform(Points[Vertices[Start+J]], TmpPt);
                        with TmpPt do Drawto(X.Y);
                        end;
                end:
                                        (* DisplayObject *)
        end;
Listing 3: This procedure will transform the vertices of a
polygon using a four-by-four matrix.
        Mt : array [1..4,1..4] of real;
procedure Transform( Pt : Point; var NewPt : Point );
begin
NewPt.X := Pt.X*Mt[1,1] + Pt.Y*Mt[1,2] + Pt.Z*Mt[1,3] + Mt[1,4];
NewPt.Y := Pt.X*Mt[2,1] + Pt.Y*Mt[2,2] + Pt.Z*Mt[2,3] + Mt[2,4];
NewPt.Z := Pt.Z*Mt[3,1] + Pt.Y*Mt[3,2) + Pt.Z*Mt[3,3] + Mt[3,4];
Listing 4: Distance and viewing angle transforms are determin-
ed by this procedure, which builds a transformation matrix
based on the relationship between the coordinates of the eve-
point and those of the center of interest.
procedure GetEveSpace( EvePt, CntrInt : Point );
        Mtx : Matrix;
        Cl.C2 : Point:
        Hypotenuse, CosA, SinA : real;
procedure Ident( var Mtx : Matrix );
                                        (* initialize matrix *)
       I,J : counter;
begin
for I:=1 to 4 do
        for J:=1 to 4 do
```

```
Listing 4 continued on page 72
```
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```
Listing 4 continued:
procedure MatrixMult( Mt1,Mt2 : Matrix; var Result : Matrix );
var
        I,J,K : counter;
begin
for I:=1 to 4 do
        for J:=1 to 4 do
                begin
                Result[I,J] := 0.0;
                for K:=1 to 4 do
                        Result[I,J] := Result[I,J] + Mtl[K,J]*Mt2[I,K];
                end:
                                        (* MatrixMult *)
end;
procedure Transform( Pt : Point; Mtx : Matrix; var NewPt : Point );
begin
NewPt.X := Pt.X*Mtx[1,1] + Pt.Y*Mtx(1,2] + Pt.Z*Mtx[1,3] + Mtx[1,4];
NewPt.Y := Pt.X*Mtx[2,1] + Pt.Y*Mtx[2,2] + Pt.Z*Mtx[2,3] + Mtx[2,4];
NewPt.Z := Pt.X*Mtx[3,1) + Pt.Y*Mtx[3,2) + Pt.Z*Mtx[3,3] + Mtx[3,4];
end;
                                        (* Transform *)
                                        (* EyeSpace Procedure body *)
begin
Ident(EyeSpace);
                                        (* load eyepoint translation *)
with EyePt do
        begin EyeSpace[1,4]:=-X; EyeSpace[2,4]:=-Y; EyeSpace[3,4]:=-Z; end;
Transform( CntrInt, EyeSpace, Cl );
                                        (* translate ctr. of interest *)
Ident(Mtx);
                                        (* load rotation about Z axis *)
with Cl do Hypotenuse := sqrt( X*X + Y*Y );
if Hypotenuse 0.0 then
       begin
        CosA := Cl.Y / Hypotenuse; SinA := C2.X / Hypotenuse;
        Mtx[1,1] := CosA; Mtx[2,1] := SinA;
        Mtx[1,2] := -SinA; Mtx[2,2] := CosA;
        MatrixMult( EveSpace.Mtx.EveSpace ):
        end:
Transform( CntrInt, EyeSpace, C2 );
                                        (* rotate ctr, of interest *)
Ident(Mtx);
                                        (* load rotation about Z axis *)
with C2 do Hypotenuse := sqrt( Y*Y + Z*Z );
if Hypotenuse 0.0 then
       begin
        CosA := C2.Y / Hypotenuse; SinA := -C2.Z / Hypotenuse;
       Mtx[2,2] := CosA; Mtx[3,2] := SinA;
       Mtx[2,3] := CosA; Mtx[3,3] := CosA;
       MatrixMult( EyeSpace, Mtx, EyeSpace );
        end;
Ident( Mtx );
                                        (* load switch between Y and Z axes *)
Mtx[2,2] := 0.0; Mtx[3,3] := 0.0;
Mtx[2,3] := 1.0; Mtx[3,2] := 1.0;
MatrixMult( EyeSpace, Mtx, EyeSpace );
end;
                                        (* GetEyeSpace *)
```

```
Listing 5: The field of vision for a three-dimensional display is
bounded by "clipping planes," the coefficients of which are
calculated in this procedure.
type
        OnePoly = array [1..MaxSides] of Point;
procedure GetPlanes( var Poly : OnePoly: NumPts : integer );
var
        I.LstI : integer:
        TmpPoly : OnePoly;
begin (* get plane equation coefficients for polygon edges *)
LstI := NumPts:
                                        (* leading vertex of the edge *)
for I := 1 to NumPts do
        begin
        with Poly[I] do
                begin
                                (* vector cross-product using edge endpoints *)
                TmpPoly[I].X := Y * Poly[LstI].Z - Z * Poly[LstI].Y;
                TmpPoly[I].Y := Z * Poly[LstI].X - X * Poly[LstI].Z;
                TmpPoly[I].Z := X * Poly[LstI].Y - Y * Poly[LstI].X;
                end:
        LstI := I:
        end:
                                         (* for Loop *)
for I := 1 to NumPts do
                                         (* copy back to input polygon *)
        with TmpPolv[I] do
                begin Poly[I].X := X; Poly[I].Y := Y; Poly[I].Z := Z; end;
                                         (* GetPlanes *)
end;
Listing 6: Procedure to determine if any vertices of a polygon lie
outside previously defined clipping planes; if this is so, the
polygon is modified accordingly.
        Window : OnePoly
                                         (* clipping window *)
var
        WindowSize : integer;
                                         (* number of edges in clip window *)
function DotProd( Pt1,Pt2 : Point ) : real;
begin
                                         (* vector dot-product *)
DotProd := Pt1.X * Pt2.X + Pt1.Y * Pt2.Y + Pt1.Z * Pt2.Z;
                                         (* DotProd *)
end;
procedure ClipIn(var Poly : OnePoly; var NumPts : counter);
var
        I, J, LstJ, TmpPts : counter;
        D1,D2,A : real;
        TmpPoly : OnePoly;
begin
for I:=1 to WindowSize do
                                         (* for each window edge *)
        if NumPts O then
             begin
             D1 := DotProd( Poly[NumPts],Window[I] );
             LstJ := NumPts:
                                                       Listing 6 continued on page 74
```

```
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```

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```
Listing 6 continued:
             TmpPts := O;
             for J:=1 to NumPts do
                                       (* for each polygon edge *)
                   begin
                   if D1 0.0 then
                                      (* is leading vertex inside? *)
                        begin
                        TmpPts := TmpPts + 1;
                        with TmpPoly[TmpPoints] do
                                       (* copy leading vertex *)
                             begin
                             X:=Poly[LstJ].X; Y:=Poly[LstJ].Y; Z:=Poly[LstJ].Z;
                             end;
                                       (* if leading vertex inside *)
                        end;
                   D2 := DotProd( Poly[J],Window[I] );
                   if D1 * D2 0.0 then (* does edge straddle window? *)
                        begin
                        A := D1 / (D1 - D2);
                        TmpPts := TmpPts + 1;
                        with TmpPoly[TmpPts] do
                            begin
                            X := A * Poly[J].X + (1.0 - A) * Poly[LstJ].X;
                            Y := A * Poly[J].Y + (1.0 - A) * Poly[LstJ].Y;
                            Z := A * Poly[J].Z + (1.0 - A) * Poly[LstJ].Z;
                             end;
                        end:
                   LstJ := J;
                   D1 := D2;
                                       (* NumPts loop *)
                   end;
            for J:=1 to TmpPts do
                                       (* copy polygon back to input *)
                   with TmpPoly[J] do
                        begin Poly[J].X:=X; Poly[J].Y:=Y; Poly[J].Z:=Z; end;
            NumPts := TmpPts;
             end;
                                       (* WindowSize loop *)
```

end;

**Listing 7:** This procedure achieves a perspective effect by dividing the x and y coordinates of each vertex by the z coordinate.

```
procedure MakeDisplayable( var Pt : Point );
begin
Pt.X := Scale.X * Pt.X / Pt.Z + Middl.X;
Pt.Y := Scale.Y * Pt.Y / Pt.z + Middl.Y;
end;
```

**Listing 8:** This Pascal function determines whether or not a polygon will be hidden by another part of the same surface in a three-dimensional display.

(\* ClipIn \*)

```
TmpPoly[1].Y := Poly[1].Y - Poly[2].Y;
        TmpPoly[1].Z := Poly[1].Z - Poly[2].Z;
                                        (* directed vector from second to *)
                                         (* third vertex *)
        TmpPoly[2].X := Poly[3].X - Poly[2].X;
        TmpPoly[2].Y := Poly[3].Y - Poly[2].Y;
        TmpPoly[2].Z := Poly[3].Z - Poly[2].Z;
        GetPlanes( TmpPoly, 2 );
                                        (* get plane coeffiicients *)
        if DotProd( TmpPt, TmpPoly[1] ) = 0.0
                then FacesEye := false
                else FacesEye := true;
end;
                                        (* FacesEye *)
Listing 9: Based on the average value of their z coordinates,
polygons are sorted by their distance from the eyepoint in this
binary insertion sort procedure.
        OutVtces : array [1..MaxVtces] of Point;
var
        OutPolys : array [1..MaxPolys] of Polygon;
        NumDisplay, NumVtxOut : integer; (* # polygons, # vertices *)
procedure InsertSort( Poly : OnePoly ; NumPts : integer );
        I.J.K : integer:
var
        AvDepth : real;
begin
                                         (* binary-insertion sort on average *)
                                         (* depth *)
AvDepth := 0.0;
for I:=1 to NumPts do
        with Poly[I] do
                                         (* store vertices and find average *)
                                         (* depth *)
                begin
                OutVtces[NumVtxOut + I + 1].X := X;
                OutVtces[NumVtxOut + I + 1].Y := Y:
                OutVtces[NumVtxOut + I + 1].Z := Z;
                AvDepth := AvDepth + Z; (* sum depths *)
                end:
AvDepth := AvDepth / NumPts;
                                         (* divide for average *)
OutVtces[NumVtxOut + 1].Z := AvDepth; (* store for later *)
J := 0:
                                        (* initialize for insertion search *)
I := (NumDisplay +1) div 2;
K := NumDisplay;
while (J I) do
                                      (* binary search for insertion point *)
        if AvDepth OutVtces[OutPolys[I].Start].Z
                then begin K := I; I := (I + J) \text{ div } 2; end
                else begin J := I; I := (I + K + 1) div 2; end
                                        (* found it, now insert *)
for J:=NumDisplay downto I+1 do
        begin
                                        (* move everything above insertion *)
                                        (* point up one*)
        OutPolys[J + 1].Start := OutPolys[J].Start;
        OutPolys[J + 1].NumVtx := OutPolys[J].NumVtx;
        end;
OutPolys[I + 1].Start := NumVtxOut + 1; (* store new entry *)
OutPolys[I + 1].NumVtx := NumPts;
NumVtxOut := NumVtxOut + NumPts + 1;
                                        (* vertex count *)
NumDisplay := NumDisplay + 1;
                                        (* polygons stored *)
                                        (* InsertSort *)
end:
```

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```
Listing 10: Once sorted, polygons are checked to determine if a
                                                                                                                                (* count down for next edge *)
                                                                                                   I := I - I:
                                                                                                                                (* all visible or edges exhausted *)
                                                                                              until Out or ( I = Start );
polygon closer to the evepoint hides all or part of one that is far-
                                                                                                   end
ther away.
                                                                                       else begin
                                                                                                                                (* reached end of list of closer
                                                                                                                                (* polygons, display *)
procedure ClipOut( Poly : OnePoly; var NumPts : integer; Place : integer );
                                                                                              MakeDisplayable( Ptl ); Make Dispalyable( Pt2 );
        I,LstI,NumDrawn : integer;
var
                                                                                              Moveto( Ptl.X, Ptl.Y ); Drawto( Pt2.X, Pt2.Y );
        Pt1, Pt2 : Point;
                                                                                              Drawn := true:
                                                                                                                                (* mark as displayed *)
        Drawn : boolean;
                                                                                              end;
                                                                                                                                (* ClipAfter *)
                                                                                       end;
procedure ClipAfter( Index : integer; Ptl, Pt2 : Point );
        I,J : integer;
var
        D1, D2, A : real;
        Out : boolean;
        Pt3 : Point:
                                                                                       (* ClipOut procedure body *)
                                                                                       begin
begin
                                        (* recursively check polygons for *)
                                                                                                                                (* clip each poly edge by all closer *)
                                        (* overlap with input edge *)
                                                                                                                                (* polys. draw what's left *)
                                                                                       NumDrawn := 0;
if Index Place
                                       (* is polygon closer than edge in*)
                                                                                       Lstl := NumPts do
                                        (* sorted list? *)
then with OutPolvs[Index] do
                                                                                       for I:=1 to NumPts do
        begin
                                                                                               begin
                                                                                                                                (* get endpoints for edge *)
        I := Start + NumVtx;
                                        (* pick up last edge first *)
                                                                                               with Poly[LstI] do begin Ptl.X := X; Ptl.Y := Y; Ptl.Z := Z; end;
        Out := false;
                                                                                               with Poly[I] do begin Pt2.X := X; Pt2.Y := Y; Pt2.Z := Z; end;
        repeat
                                        (* for each polygon edge *)
                                                                                               Drawn := false;
            Dl := DotProd( Ptl,OutVtces[I] ); (* distance to first point *)
                                                                                               ClipAfter( 1, Ptl.Pt2 );
                                                                                                                             (* clip to closer polys, then display *)
            D2 := DotProd( Pt2,OutVtces[I] ); (* distance to 2nd point *)
                                                                                               if Drawn then NumDrawn := NumDrawn + 1:
            if ( Dl = 0.0 ) and ( D2 = 0.0 )
                                                                                               LstI := I:
            then begin
                                        (* both points visible *)
                                                                                                                               (* for loop *0
                                                                                               end:
                    Out := true:
                                                                                       if NumDrawn = 0 then NumPts := 0;
                                                                                                                               (* mark as hidden if nothing drawn *)
                    ClipAfter( Index + I, Pt1, Pt2 ); (* try next one *)
                                                                                       end:
                                                                                                                               (* ClipOut *)
                    end
            else if Dl * D2 0.0
                    then begin
                                        (* one point visible *)
                        A := Dl / (Dl - D2); (* get clipped point *)
                        Pt3.X := A * Pt2.X + (1.0 - A) * Pt1.X:
                        Pt3.Y := A * Pt2.Y + (1.0 - A) * Pt1.Y;
                        Pt3.Z := A * Pt2.Z + (1.0 - A) * Pt1.Z;
                        if D1 0.0
                              then begin (* Ptl visible, try next one *)
                                   ClipAfter( Index+1, Pt1, Pt3 );
                                   with Pt3 do (* go on with hidden part *)
                                   begin Ptl.X:=X; Ptl.Y:=Y; Pt2.Z:=Z; end;
                                   end
                               else begin (* Pt2 visible, try next one *)
                                   ClipAfter( Index + 1, Pt3, Pt2 );
                                   with Pt3 do (* go on with hidden part *)
                                       begin Pt2.X:=; Pt2.Y:=Y; Pt2.Z:=Z: end;
                                   end;
                              end:
                                        (* one point visible *)
```

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#### Text continued from page 66:

2

Once the polygons are sorted, we can apply a clipping algorithm in a reversed sense. We will remove any parts of polygons lying inside a closer polygon as seen on the display. Starting with the closest polygon and working outward, each polygon will be clipped by all its predecessors. Remember, keeping things simple will require that polygons be convex. (Nonconvex polygons can always be broken into a set of convex ones.)

In order to use a polygon for clipping, its edges must be converted to clipping planes. Therefore, once any part of a polygon is determined to be visible, the entire polygon is subsequently converted to plane coefficients using the same procedure used earlier to convert the window description for clipping.

Since each polygon edge, once clipped, can be displayed without further treatment, it is easiest to clip each edge individually. This process is not as straightforward as it may seem. A polygon may clip an edge into two parts, each of which must then be subsequently clipped by the remaining polygons. Of course, any of the later polygons may further divide one of the edge fragments. This sort of situation is best handled using recursion. Therefore, the procedure given in listing 10 recursively clips a polygon by all closer polygons and flags visible polygons for use in subsequent clipping. Hidden polygons obviously need not be used to clip more distant polygons.

### Conclusion

The preceding procedures provide essentially



everything needed to display three-dimensional line drawings representing solid objects modeled by polygons. An effort has been made to make the procedures concise. This has been done at the expense of efficiency and sometimes, perhaps, even at the expense of clarity. I have assumed the availability of a display of some kind that can be used to draw lines. Most systems capable of full graphics provide software for generating lines.

In the interests of completeness, Part 2 will present a complete program incorporating the procedures described above. I have been able to use it, somewhat crudely, with a semigraphic terminal (Zenith H-19) and the UCSD Pascal system (see photo 2) and, more satisfyingly, with a 500-line raster display and a Pascal interpreter running under the UNIX operating system (see photos 1, 3, and 4; photos are on pages 54 and 56).

If you have a serious interest in three-dimensional graphics, a full understanding of what has been presented here is heartily recommended. In addition, you should consult the suggested readings listed below for more material. Many people have spent time on the problems discussed in this article and have published useful articles describing other ways to produce computer-generated three-dimensional images.

In addition to line drawing images, much computer graphics is now displayed using the features offered by raster displays. Quite realistic imagery is possible, offering a vast array of possibilities well beyond those described here. There is much work to be done in this area yet, so if you are interested, go to it!■

#### Acknowledgments

Mary Lieb handled text-editing and formatting chores. Some of the software development and all the higher-resolution computer-generated images were done on equipment supplied in part by the National Science Foundation (equipment grant # MCS 80-06322) and in part by the Ohio State University.

#### Suggested Reading

Newman, W and R Sproull, *Principles of Interactive Computer Graphics*, 2nd edition, McGraw-Hill, 1978. The classic text on computer graphics—some consider it difficult, but you must read it if you are serious about the subject.

Rogers, D F and J A Adams, An Introduction to Computer Graphics, McGraw-Hill, 1977. A cookbook approach to the subject with many useful algorithms listed in BASIC.

Giloi, W K, Interactive Computer Graphics, Prentice-Hall, 1978. An introductory textbook with a somewhat different approach than that of the two books above.

Knuth, D E, The Art of Computer Programming: Volume 3, Sorting and Searching, Addison Wesley, 1973. A treasure trove of algorithms and analyses of algorithms—a very important book.

Sutherland, I E, et al, "A Characterization of Ten Hidden-Surface Algorithms," ACM Computing Surveys, March 1974. A very informative explanation of the extant hidden-surface algorithms of the time. Computing Surveys is available in most technical libraries.

Crow, F C, "A System for the Design of Three-Dimensional Objects," *Proceedings of the ACM National Conference, 1977.* A system for designing three-dimensional shapes involving simple curved surfaces, available from the Association for Computing Machinery, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York NY 10036.

Parent, R, "Three-Dimensional Object Synthesis," *Proceedings of SIGGRAPH* '76, 1976. A more comprehensive system for building three-dimensional objects. See also the proceedings of the annual SIGGRAPH conferences for the last five years or so, which contain papers describing most of the interesting work done in recent years—the best way to keep up with what's going on. Available from the Association for Computing Machinery, listed above.

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# **Product Review**

# The Micro Matrix Photopoint Light Pen

Stephen B Gray, 219 W 81 St, Apt 7C, New York NY 10024

Because it's called a *light pen*, and because of the way it *seems* to be used, many people have the incorrect impression that a light pen does something directly to the image on the video screen. In actuality, it's the other way around. A light pen contains a photodiode that detects the movement of a point of light on the video screen, determines the coordinates of that point, and branches to a specified action for that point.

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PASCAL/M is a trademark of Sorcim P/M-86 is a trademark of Digital Research 36-DOS is a trademark of Seattle Computer Products For example, if you're playing tic-tac-toe, you only have to point the light pen at the square in which you want to place your X. With a scan limited to nine areas on the video screen, the photodiode detects which area you're pointing to and puts an X in that square.

# Applications

As hinted above, one of the most popular applications for the light pen is games. Instead of pressing a key, you need only point the pen. This eliminates having to memorize which key does what.

Another popular application is the fast selection of items in a screen menu. Some advanced graphics programs use light pens and menus. A screen may present a selection of shapes along one side, for example. You touch one, then touch the point on the screen where you want the computer to place the shape. Using small menus along the bottom of the screen, you control the size and rotation of the shapes to create complex subjects.

# Micro Matrix Photopoint

One of the several light pens on the market for the Radio Shack TRS-80 is the \$19.95 Photopoint from Micro Matrix, POB 938, Pacifica CA 94044. (The Photopoint is also available from Quality Software, 6660 Reseda Blvd, Suite 105, Reseda CA 91335.) The documentation notes that "The light pen allows the user to use their CRT as a programmable keyboard where your own BASIC program (or a prepackaged one) can be written to ask questions and the operator just points at the appropriate answer. No more fumbling with keyboards! The Photopoint can be used with any DOS and with any size memory (must be a Level II TRS-80)." Fortunately, the rest of the documentation is not as confusing as that first sentence.

For your \$19.95 you receive a light pen that looks like a slender felt-tip pen, with a two-part cable which connects to a 9 V battery and to your recorder. You also receive a cassette with backgammon, tic-tac-toe, Word Sampler, and a light-pen subroutine; documentation containing another game and a listing of the subroutine is also included.

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(1b)



(1c)



**Photo 1:** Three of six demonstration programs included with the Micro Matrix Photopoint light pen: x, y plotting (1a), backgammon (1b), and tic-tac-toe (1c). The light pen requires a TRS-80 Level II with 16 K bytes of programmable memory.

# Using the Photopoint

The pen's miniature plug is connected either to your cassette recorder's auxiliary or microphone jack. When plugged into the auxiliary jack, the pen responds to graphics but not to normal text. When plugged into the microphone jack, the pen is sensitive to both text and graphics (the suggested mode for most uses).

One of the main reasons for Photopoint's comparatively low price is that it uses the amplifier in your tape recorder. To turn on the amplifier, remove any cassette from the recorder; then, while holding in the record interlock pin (at the rear of the cassette compartment), press the RECORD and PLAY buttons simultaneously. The only thing left to do is connect a 9 V battery to the battery clip, and you're set to go.

After loading the light-pen subroutine, you will see a menu from which you can choose any of six demonstration programs.

The light pen doesn't read instantly; you have to wait for the scan to pass the square you're aiming at, and then a bit longer for the software to react. One good way to get a feel for what is going on is to place a broadcast-band AM radio near the TRS-80 keyboard. You'll hear something like a "dit-dit-dit-un-pah" as the computer recognizes a flashing square. Since it can't "read" a static square, the program flashes the squares in sequence to give the photodiode a target to pick out.

The first two demonstration programs are similar, with a series of eight squares arranged horizontally (in program 1) and vertically (in program 2). When any square is touched by the light pen, the number of the square (1 thru 8) is printed on the screen. The third demonstration program uses the same principle—this time with a series of fifty blocks; the fourth scans eight randomly placed squares; and the fifth (see photo 1a) plots lines and curves by lighting an asterisk when a pair of squares along the *x* and *y* axes are touched.

The backgammon program (see photo 1b) allows you to use the light pen to roll the dice, redraw the board, or play a new game. Or, you can move by aiming the light pen at FROM and TO selection squares.

Tic-tac-toe (see photo 1c) is played with a large field and double-size characters. You play against the computer, and indicate a square by pointing the pen to the right of the number in that square.

The computer puts an X in the square you select, then an O in the square it selects. The process continues until the computer detects that the game has been won or drawn.

The fourth program on the cassette is Word Sampler. You or the computer enters a sentence. Then you point the light pen at any word, and the computer displays that word above the sentence, starting at the left margin and continuing with further words you select. Thus you can construct a new sentence by rearranging the words of the old one.

The fifth program is called Cube Chase. After you key in eight lines, you point the light pen at a white square on the screen, and the square quickly moves elsewhere.

If you plug the light pen into the auxiliary jack, remove the black plastic plug from the microphone jack, and then whistle or snap your fingers, the cube will change its position on the screen. (This works on my CTR-41, although perhaps not on some other cassette recorders.)

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Name		Street
Address		
City	State	Zip
Occupation		Age
Intended use of ZX80 Have you ever used a compu	ter? 🗆 Yes 🗆 No Do you own anotl	ner personal computer?  Yes  No BY.3-1

The explanation is simple: The TRS-80 receives its information from the Photopoint light pen through tape port 255. The program makes the recorder think the light pen is a microphone. A sudden change of impedance occurs when a scanning blip of light is detected by the pen's photodiode.



**Photo 2:** Quick Draw enables use of the light pen to draw or erase figures in a 48 by 64 graphic field. More complex drawing programs may be written but the manual gives no information on how to do this.

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MICROSTAT requires 48K, Microsoft Basic 80 with CP/M and is sent on a single density 8" Disk. It is also available on 5" diskettes for North Star DDS and Basic (32K and two drives recommended), specify which when ordering. The price for Microstat is \$250.00. The user's manual is \$15.00 and includes sample data and printouts. We have other business and educational software, call or write:



Micro Matrix is also reportedly planning an interface for Sargon II so you can play chess using a light pen. Also planned are a number of chase games.

# PENBASIC

For \$14.95, Micro Matrix is offering Steve Bjork's PENBASIC, which adds ten new commands to Level II BASIC. Among the most interesting are:

• P = & NOTE(exp) produces a tone on the cassette output with (exp) ranging from 0 (highest pitch) to 255 (lowest pitch).

• P = &PEN PEEK tests to determine if the light pen is pointed at a lighted part of the display.

• P=&PEN performs a full screen search for the pen position. If the pen is not found, a -1 is returned; if it is found, PRINT @ (position) is returned.

•P=&PEN USING searches for the pen only at the points specified in the expression.

• P = &PEN FOR searches for the pen at the points defined in a one-dimensional integer array.

Using PENBASIC, any of the 1024 locations on the TRS-80 video display can be detected. The four-page PENBASIC manual explains eight of the ten commands and includes brief examples of using them within programs. The manual appears to be written for those with a good knowledge of BASIC. In fact, two of the functions aren't explained at all.

Along with PENBASIC, the demonstration tape contains two programs: Quick Draw and Line of Five.

Quick Draw (see photo 2) enables you to use the light pen to draw and erase figures in a 64 by 48 graphic field. You use related key commands to draw, erase, position the cursor, load and save to and from tape, and end the program. Turning on a square can take several seconds (sometimes longer). Quick Draw is described as a "simple drawing program," which hints that more complex (and, perhaps, faster) programs can be written. The manual gives no clues how to do this.

Line of Five is described as "the first in a series of application programs for PENBASIC." It's a simple game of capturing five squares in a row before the computer does. The computer plays a fairly aggressive game but can be beaten.

The Micro Matrix Photopoint light pen and PEN-BASIC make a useful package for examining light-pen applications. What makes it even more attractive is that the price is the lowest on the market.■

Why Can't a Light Pen Use the Raster Scan?

The Exidy Sorcerer is probably the only home computer that can use the raster scan, according to Mike Banks, president of Micro Matrix. The Sorcerer uses the microprocessor to control the video and sets up a counter to keep track of the vertical scan. The TRS-80 has no such counter, and thus cannot ask, as the Sorcerer can, "What was the count at the moment I saw the light?" In PENBASIC, when the PEN PEEK command detects a lighted part of the display, it is merely looking to see if the tape-recorder output, at port 255, is high or low.



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# Interface Flexibility

The three ASCII compatible interfaces (parallel, RS-232-C and current loop) are standard, so connecting your computer is usually a matter of plug-

it-in and print. Also standard are: a sophisticated communications interface for printer control and full point-to-point communications, DEC PROTO-COL, and a 700 character FIFO buffer. An additional 2K buffer is optional.

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# What's Inside Radio Shack's Color Computer?

Tim Ahrens, Jack Browne, Hunter Scales 3501 Ed Bluestein Blvd Austin TX 78721

The only similarity between Tandy Corporation's new Color Computer and its older brother — the original TRS-80—is the name. Even the microprocessor has been changed. In an apparent breakaway from the Z80, the Color Computer uses the Motorola MC6809E microprocessor as the workhorse of the new silver box. In fact, when we opened the enclosure, we didn't see any semiconductors that weren't made by Motorola.

The Color Computer is totally self-contained—no bulky separate power transformers—and the only cord, the one to the wall socket, has a standard three-prong connector. It can work with any color or black-andwhite television set and has provisions for joysticks, a 1500 bps (bits per second) cassette interface, and an

Part	Number of Pins	Quantity	Device Number	Description
MC6809E	40	1	1	Microprocessor
MC6821	40	2	2, 3	Parallel Interface
1400000	10			Adapter
MC6883	40	1	4	Synchronous Address Multiplexer
MC6847	40	1	5	Video Display
				Generator
MCM68A364	24	2	6, 7	8 K-byte Read-Only
and the second second				Memory
MCM4027	16	8	8 thru 15	4 K-bit Program-
				mable Memory
MC74LS138	16	1	16	3-bit Decoder
MC74LS02	14	1	17	Quad 2-Input NOR
				Gate
MC74LS244	20	1	18	Octal Buffer/Line Driver
MC74LS273	20	1	19	8-bit Latch
MC14050B	14	1	20	Hex Noninverting
				CMOS Buffer
MC14529B	16	1	21	Dual 4-Channel Analog
MC1372	14	1	22	Color-Subcarrier
				Modulator
MLM339	14	1	23	Quad Voltage Com-
				parator
MC723C	14	1	24	Voltage Regulator
MC78M12	3	1	25	Voltage Regulator
MC79M12	3	1	26	Voltage Regulator
MC79M05	3	1	27	Voltage Regulator
UM1285-8	NA	1	28	ASTEC Video
				Modulator

**Table 1:** List of integrated circuits used in the TRS-80 Color Computer. Large-scale integration reduces the number of devices necessary to build in sophisticated capabilities, and improves reliability. All circuits used are manufactured by Motorola. expansion connector for preprogrammed game cartridges.

Our aim in this article is to expose the insides of the computer and show what makes it run. Using this information, you should be able to expand the Color Computer in a number of ways, with a minimum of expertise. We will also describe the graphics interface so that do-ityourself graphics routines should be a piece of cake.

## System Hardware

Taking the cover off is simply a matter of removing seven screws and lifting the lid. Be warned, however, that Tandy takes a dim view of owners fooling around with their hardware. Opening the case voids the warranty on the machine (one of the screws lies under a paper label that gives this warning).

The first surprise is that the entire computer is built on a single printed-circuit board—including the power supply. Most of the digital circuitry lies inside an RFI (radio-frequency interference) shield—this was probably necessary to get FCC (Federal Communications Commission) Type Approval, but it also helps to give a clean display. To get a look at the parts, simply pry off the top of the shield.

There are only twenty-four DIPs (dual in-line packages) in the system and they are all made by Motorola. (The parts list is shown in table 1.) The machine comes stuffed with 4 K-byte memory circuits; but there is a simple way to change these to 16 K-byte devices and a tricky way to get 32 K bytes of on-board memory — more on this later.

While we do not yet have a schematic diagram, the block diagram in figure 1 should be sufficiently detailed to allow a thorough understanding of the system. There are four basic sections:

•the microprocessor

•the video-display circuitry

•the memory

•the other I/O (input/output) devices (keyboard, cassette, serial port, and joysticks)

The microprocessor is Motorola's advanced 8-bit machine, the MC6809E. It was designed to support today's high-level languages, including the Extended *Text continued on page 96* 

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# FEATURES

Code generation:	ROMable ".COM" files or intermediate code files (saves disk
	space). External routines may be called.
Data types:	Byte, integer, real, double precision, complex, logical, charac-
	ter and varying length strings.
Operations:	All standard operations plus string comparisons, assignments, and .XOR.
Constants:	Hexadecimal, decimal, and character literals with features to imbed control characters.
Statements:	ANSI 1966 standard with multiple statement lines, state- ments may end with a ' :',
Controls:	Map. List, and Symbol table output options.
1/0:	Read, Write, Append, Rewind, Close, Delete, Rename, Search, sequencial and Random I/O on disk files. Supports all CP/M devices. The User can add device handlers to use custom I/O devices.
Errors:	Over 200 distinct compiler error messages precision and
choro.	illegal instruction warnings during execution.
Interrupts:	FORTRAN programs may be interrupted at any time; the stack pointer is always preserved.



FOR CD/M



**Figure 1:** Block diagram of the Radio Shack Color Computer. Although a detailed schematic diagram is not available, the connection of the main components can be readily determined. Note that the use of large-scale integrated circuits (the microprocessor, SAM dynamic-memory handler, video-display generator, and parallel port interfaces) means that a minimum number of components is necessary to build this flexible computer.

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VSS	<b>D</b> 1	40	HALT
NMI	2	39	TSC
IRQ	<b>D</b> 3	38	LIC
FIRG	d 4	37	RESET
BS	<b>[</b> 5	36	
BA	E e	35	9
Vcc	<b>d</b> 7	34	3
AO	C 8	33	BUSY
A1	[9	32	]R/Ŵ
A2	[ 10	31	00
A3	<b>[</b> 11	30	01
A4	12	29	1 02
A5	13	28	03
A6	14	27	04
A7	15	26	05
84	<b>D</b> 16	25	06
A 9	17	24	07
A10	18	23	A15
A11	[19	22	A14
A12	<b>C</b> 50	21	A13
	_		

**Figure 2:** Pin description of Motorola's MC6809E microprocessor. The device has several 16-bit instructions that, coupled with ease of programming and speed, make for a very powerful 8-bit processor.



**Figure 3:** Registers available in the 6809. Similar in architecture to the 6800, the 6809 has three extra registers to facilitate memory acesses: a direct page register, a user stack register, and a second index register. The instruction set is also more robust, with the addition of 16-bit add, subtract, and multiply operations. Text continued from page 90:

BASICs now available. It has two 16-bit index registers and two 16-bit stack pointers, as well as two 8-bit accumulators that can be used as a double-precision 16-bit accumulator. It supports both positionindependent code (code that can be executed anywhere in memory without reassembly) and reentrant (interruptible) code.

The video display is generated by the Motorola MC6847 VDG (video display generator). This is a 40-pin LSI (large-scale integration) part that reads from ½ K bytes to 6 K bytes of memory, depending on mode, to produce an analog video signal. This signal is fed to the MC1372 color-subcarrier modulator to get composite video, which is then modulated by the ASTEC video modulator to channel 3 or 4.

The Color BASIC interpreter is stored in an 8 K by 8 bit ROM (read-only memory). Its companion, Extended BASIC, comes in another ROM of the same type. The basic machine comes with only the first ROM; the extended ROM costs \$99 plus installation.

As mentioned, the computer comes with eight MCM4027 4 K-bit dynamic memory circuits. Tandy will upgrade your system to 16 K bytes by replacing these with MCM4116s (16 K-bit devices) for \$119. Or you can buy the system with 16 K bytes and the Extended BASIC ROM for \$599.

These memory circuits are controlled and refreshed by a special part, the MC6883 SAM (synchronous address multiplexer). It provides all the signals for the memory and the VDG and also provides the timing signals for the microprocessor.

The other I/O functions are all handled by parallel ports in the form of MC6821 PIAs (peripheral interface adapters). The keyboard is connected to these and is scanned and decoded in software. The serial port and cassette port are both derived from a single parallel line and are selected by software. The optional joysticks are encoded with an A/D (analog-to-digital) converter composed of a resistive-summing network hooked to a 6-bit parallel port and an LM339 comparator.

## The MC6809E Microprocessor

The third-generation MC6809E 8-bit microprocessor features several 16-bit operations. This puts it functionally between the 8- and the 16-bit processors. A description of the MC6809E signals appears in figure 2.

The programming model of the MC6809E is shown in figure 3. Three registers were added to the register set of the original MC6800:

a direct page register
a user stack pointer
a second index register

There are two 8-bit accumulator registers, the A register and the B register, that are used for data manipulation and serve as holding registers for arithmetic calculations. The MC6809E has many 16-bit arithmetic operations, including additions, subtractions, loads, stores, and an 8 bit by 8 bit multiplication. The 16-bit arithmetic operations use both accumulators — with the A register treated "No one else gives you as many functions in a handheld DMM.

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12.34

# Efficient position-independent code can be written using the capabilities of the MC6809E.

as the most significant byte. When the A and B registers are concatenated, they are referred to as the D register.

The DP (direct page) register is one of the new registers. Its contents form the high-order byte of the address bus during instructions utilizing the direct addressing mode. This register may be changed to allow direct addressing anywhere in the 64 K-byte memory map, as compared to the MC6800, which allowed direct addressing only in the first 256 bytes of the memory map. Direct addressing uses the immediate byte of the instruction as a 1-byte pointer into a single 256-byte "page" of memory. This shortens instruction execution time because the high-order byte is furnished by the direct page register. MC6800 source code compatibility is ensured because actuation of the RESET line clears the direct page register.

The MC6809E has four 16-bit pointer registers available to the user. The U and S registers support stackoriented instructions such as PSH and PUL. The S register is used as the hardware stack pointer to support interrupts and subroutine calls. The U register gives the designer the capability of maintaining an independent stack.

The other two registers, X and Y, are intended primarily for use as index registers, although special indexing modes allow them to be used to maintain additional stack areas. All four pointer registers can be used as index registers, allowing indexed addressing, indirect addressing, or indexed indirect addressing. These pointer register capabilities permit the MC6809E to function efficiently as a stack processor, allowing the microprocessor to support graphics, high-level languages, and modular programming techniques.

The microprocessor's program counter, while primarily used by the processor to address the next instruction, may be referenced as an index register, thus allowing addressing relative to the program counter.

The condition code register defines the state of the microprocessor such that conditional branch instructions may be used. The condition code register also allows masking of some of the interrupts.

The register set is manipulated with the 59 instructions shown in table 2. Over 1460 different op codes are available to the programmer if all modes of the instructions are considered. However, only the 59 mnemonics must be remembered when using an assembler.

Efficient PIC (position-independent code) can be written using the capabilities of the MC6809E. The program counter can be used as a pointer to provide offsets within the program. For example, when a portion of PIC is executed, the stack addresses, peripheral addresses, and other addresses may be specified as offsets from the current program counter address.

Other key factors in effective position-independent code writing are the use of long and short relative-branch *Text continued on page 102* 



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Mnemonic	Description
ABX	Add B register to X register unsigned.
ADCA, ADCB	Add memory to accumulator with carry.
ADDA, ADDB	Add memory to accumulator.
ANDA, ANDB	AND memory with accumulator.
ANDCC	AND immediate with condition code register.
ASLA, ASLB, ASL	Arithmetic shift left accumulator or memory.
ASRA, ASRB, ARS	Arithmetic shift right accumulator or memory.
BITA, BITB	Bit test memory with accumulator.
CLRA, CLRB, CLR	Clear accumulator or memory.
CMPA, CMPB	Compare memory with accumulator.
COMA, COMB, COM	Complement accumulator or memory.
DAA	Decimal Adjust A accumulator.
DECA, DECB, DEC	Decrement accumulator or memory.
EORA, EORB	Exclusive OR memory with accumulator.
EXG R1, R2	Exchange R1 and R2.
INCA, INCB, INC	Increment accumulator or memory.
LDA, LDB	Load accumulator from memory.
LSLA, LSLB, LSL	Logical shift left accumulator or memory.
LSRA, LSRB, LSR	Logical shift right accumulator or memory.
MUL	Unsigned multiply (8 bit by 8 bit $=$ 16 bit).
NEGA, NEGB, NEG	Negate accumulator or memory.
ORA, ORB	OR memory with accumulator.
ORCC	OR immediate with condition code register.
PSHS (register list)	Push register(s) on hardware stack.
PSHU (register list)	Push register(s) on user stack.
PULS (register list)	Pull register(s) from hardware stack.
PULU (register list)	Pull register(s) from user stack.
ROLA, ROLB, ROL	Rotate accumulator or memory left.
RORA, RORB, ROR	Rotate accumulator or memory right.
SBCA, SBCB	Subtract memory from accumulator with borrow.
STA, STB	Store accumulator to memory.
SUBA, SUBB	Subtract memory from accumulator.
TSTA, TSTB, TST	Test accumulator or memory.
TFR R1, R2	Transfer register R1 to register R2.
	16-BIT OPERATIONS
Mnemonic	Description
ADDD	Add to D accumulator.
SUBD	Subtract from D accumulator.
LDD	Load D accumulator.
STD	Store D accumulator.
CMPD	Compare D accumulator.
LDX, LDY, LDX, LDU	Load pointer register.
STX, STY, STS, STU	Store printer register.
CMPX, CMPY, CMPU,	
CMPS	Compare pointer register.
LEAX, LEAY, LEAS,	
LEAU	Load effective address into pointer register.
SEX	Sign extend
TFR register, register	Iranster register to register.
EXG register, register	Exchange register to register.
PSHS (register list)	Push register(s) onto hardware stack.

8-BIT OPERATIONS

Table 2: The 6809 instruction set.

Push register(s) onto user stack.

Pull register(s) from user stack.

Pull register(s) from hardware stack.

#### Circle 54 on inquiry card.

	INDEXED ADDRESSING MODES
Mnemonic	Description
0, R	Indexed with zero offset.
[0, R]	Indexed with zero offset indirect.
,R +	Autoincrement by 1.
,R+ +	Autoincrement by 2.
[,R++]	Autoincrement by 2 indirect.
, — R	Autodecrement by 1.
, — — R	Autodecrement by 2.
[, – – R]	Autodecrement by 2 indirect.
n, P	Indexed with signed n as offset ( $n = 5$ , 8, or 16 bits).
[n, P]	Indexed with signed n as offset indirect.
A, R	Indexed with accumulator A as offset.
[A, R]	Indexed with accumulator A as offset indirect.
B, R	Indexed with accumulator B as offset.
[B, R]	Indexed with accumulator B as offset indirect.
D, R	Indexed with accumulator D as offset.
[D, R]	Indexed with accumulator D as offset indirect.

NOTE: R = X, Y, U, or S; P = PC, X, Y, U, or S. Brackets indicate indirection. D means use AB accumulator pair.

#### 6809 RELATIVE SHORT AND LONG BRANCHES

Mnemonic	Description
BCC, LBCC	Branch if carry clear.
BCS, LBCS	Branch if carry set.
BEQ, LBEQ	Branch if equal.
BGE, LBGE	Branch if greater than or equal (signed).
BGT, LBGT	Branch if greater (signed).
BHI, LBHI	Branch if higher (unsigned).
BHS, LBHS	Branch if higher or same (unsigned).
BLE, LBLE	Branch if less than or equal (signed).
BLO, LBLO	Branch if lower (unsigned).
BLS, LBLS	Branch if lower or same (unsigned).
BLT, LBLT	Branch if less than (signed).
BMI, LBMI	Branch if minus.
BNE, LBNE	Branch if not equal.
BPL, LBPL	Branch if plus.
BRA, LBRA	Branch always.
BRN, LBRN	Branch never.
BSR, LBSR	Branch to subroutine.
BVC, LBVC	Branch if overflow clear.
BVS, LBVS	Branch if overflow set.

## 6809 MISCELLANEOUS INSTRUCTIONS

Mnemonic	Description
CWAI	Clear condition code register bits and wait for interrupt.
NOP	No operation.
JMP	Jump.
JSR	Jump to subroutine.
RTI	Return from interrupt.
RTS	Return from subroutine.
SEX	Sign extend B register into A register.
SWI, SWI2, SWI3	Software interrupts.
SYNC	Synchronize with interrupt line.



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# Text continued from page 98:

instructions and LEA (load effective address) instructions. The relative-branch instructions allow PCR (program counter relative) branching. When an 8-bit offset is used, control may be transferred anywhere within a 256-byte area. A 16-bit offset allows transfer of control anywhere in the entire 64 K-byte address space. The following are examples of the relative-branch instructions:

DECA BEQ CAT	Decrement A Accumulator If $A = 0$ then go to CAT (CAT is within $\pm$ 128 bytes)
inca Lbeq dog	Increment A Accumulator If $A = 0$ then go to DOG (DOG is within $\pm$ 32,768 bytes)

The LEA instructions work by calculating the effective address of an indexed instruction and storing it in the specified pointer register. This allows the programmer to use all the internal addressing hardware of the microprocessor. Below are some examples of the LEA instructions.

Instruction	Operation
LEAX 10,X	$X + 10 \rightarrow X$
LEAY A,Y	$Y + A \rightarrow Y$
LEAX D,Y	$Y + D \rightarrow X$
LEAU –10,U	$U - 10 \rightarrow U$
LEAX TABLE, PCR	(see text below)

Note how the registers may be incremented or decremented using the LEA instructions. In addition, registers may be used as offsets, as explained above. The program counter may be used as a pointer register with 8- or 16-bit signed offsets. As in relative addressing, the offset is added to the current contents of the program counter register to create the effective address.

The last example calculates the offset of TABLE and adds it to the current value of the program counter register. This value is then placed in the X register. Tables related to a particular routine will maintain the same relationship after the routine is moved, since addresses are calculated when the code is executed.

Position-independent code is not without disadvantages, the major being that it generally takes 5 to 10 percent more space than nonrelocatable code. In addition, PIC usually takes 5 to 10 percent more time to execute. Typically, PIC would be used for utility programs where the run-time addresses are dynamically determined. This eliminates the need for a linking loader to perform a relocation operation. Common examples of this type of code would be machine-language utilities such as graphic routines and subroutines called by BASIC programs.

The MC6809E has several very interesting hardware features also. Referring to the signal descriptions of figure 2, note that not only does the microprocessor have 16 address lines, 8 data lines, and an R/W (read/write) line, but there are several other control lines. The MC6809E is synchronized to the video-display circuit by the two clock inputs, E and Q. These two clocks control internal operation of the microprocessor. Figure 4 shows typical timing diagrams for bus operations.

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Three interrupt control lines, NMI, FIRQ, and IRQ, allow peripherals to request (demand!) support. Each interrupt causes the microprocessor to retrieve a vector from a specific address and use it to begin executing instructions.

The Color Computer uses IRQ (interrupt request) and FIRQ (fast interrupt request) to support real-time clock input (driven by the horizontal and vertical sync signal from the VDG) and to auto-start read-only memory cartridges. The NMI (nonmaskable interrupt) input is reserved for use by the expansion port.

These interrupts function in different manners. The NMI cannot be disabled or postponed under software control and is useful in real-time interrupt-servicing disk transfers. The other two interrupts are maskable under software control. One is "faster" than the other in that a response to an FIRQ saves only the condition code register and the program counter on the stack. The other, IRQ, "stacks" all the registers, as does NMI. Separate interrupts were used for the PIAs (parallel interface adapters) to provide independent vector addresses for the service routines, thereby minimizing the software overhead.

The interrupt vectors in the Color Computer are mapped to the top of the BASIC ROM by the SAM chip. These vectors point to locations in programmable memory starting at address hexadecimal 100. On reset, the BASIC program stores jump instructions in these locations which point to the interrupt-service routines. Each jump call consists of 3 bytes: the jump extended op code (hexadecimal 7E) and the address of the routine. If a particular interrupt is not being used, all 3 bytes of its jump call would contain 00. See table 3 for a map of the interrupt-service addresses.

To define a jump call, program the 3 bytes with the required jump instruction. For example, if the SWI (software interrupt) service routine is located at hexadecimal 8000, the SWI jump call should be loaded with 7E 80 00. The following BASIC program would load the SWI jump call with this vector:

POKE	264,0
POKE	263,128
POKE	262,126

This example program defines the last byte of the jump call first, then the middle byte, then the first byte. This approach is required to prevent interrupt service until the jump call is completely defined. If the jump call was defined by starting with the first byte, an interrupt could be vectored to the wrong address. All interrupt-service routines should end with a hexadecimal 3B (Return from Interrupt op code) to restore the Color Computer to the proper state.

Two other MC6809E input-control signals used by the Color Computer are HALT and RESET. RESET is controlled by the pushbutton switch on the rear right-hand portion of the Color Computer. When the switch is pressed, RESET goes low to initiate a restart routine. The HALT input is connected to the expansion port. When HALT goes low, the MC6809E completes the current instruction, then releases the address, data, and R/W lines to the high-impedance state. This allows another device, *Text continued on page 110* 



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**Figure 4:** Timing diagrams for 6809 bus operations. As with the 6800, both memory and peripherals are accessed in the same way and share the same address space. The complete instruction cycle for reads (figure 4a) and writes (figure 4b) is the same: approximately  $1.1 \mu s$ .

(4a)


60

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Interrupt Source	Address of Interrupt Vector (hexadecimal)	Indirect Routine Call Address (hexadecimal)	Contents of Indirect Routine Call (hexadecimal)	
Reset	FFFE	A027	none	direct call to restart
NMI SWI IRQ	FFFC FFFA FFF8	0109 0106 010C	undefined undefined A9B3	not used not used Extended BASIC uses 894C to update real-time clock.
FIRQ SWI2 SWI3	FFF6 FFF4 FFF2	010F 0103 0100	A0F6 undefined undefined	not used not used

**Table 3:** Interrupt vectors for Color Computer BASIC. At the reception of an interrupt, control is transferred to a service routine via a call to an address stored near the top of the 64 K address space (occupied by the BASIC ROM). The address points to a 3-byte jump instruction (loaded into programmable memory when BASIC is initialized); that, in turn, points to an interrupt-handling routine.

Bus Available Signal	Bus Status Signal	Machine State						
low low high high	low high low high	Normal (running) Synchronize Acknowledge Interrupt Acknowledge Hait/Bus-Grant Acknowledge						
Table 4: The four possible machine states. The Bus           Available and Bus Status signals can be decoded to detect           when the bus is not being used by the processor.								

#### Text continued from page 104:

such as a DMA (direct-memory access) controller, to control the bus.

Since the microprocessor is not halted until completion of the current instruction, the external bus controller has to wait 20 bus cycles before driving the bus. This delay is required because the longest execution time for an MC6809E instruction is 20 cycles for a CWAI instruction (see table 2).

This delay could have been minimized if the BA and BS lines were brought out to the expansion port. BA and BS (Bus Available and Bus Status) indicate one of four machine states. These four states and the BA and BS signal combinations are shown in table 4.

Of the four states, the Halt/Bus-Grant Acknowledge is the only one pertinent to the design of the Color Computer. The Normal state indicates that the microprocessor is executing code. The Synchronize Acknowledge state, which allows the processor to be synchronized to an external event, is not required in the Color Computer. Nor is the Interrupt Acknowledge state, which indicates that vector fetches are occurring.

Four other MC6809E signals were ignored by the Color Computer's designers: TSC, AVMA, BUSY, and LIC. TSC (Three State Control) is used to put the buses into the high-impedance state for cycle-stealing operations.

	i r			
1	d	VSS	007	] 40
2	d	DDG	CSS	] 39
3	d	DDO	HS	] 38
4	d	DD1	FS	37
5	d	D02	RP	36
6	d	DD3	Ā/G	35
7	C	004	Ā/S	34
8		OD5	CLK	33
9	E	СНВ	INV	32
10		φB	INT/EXT	] 31
11	٢	φA	GMO	30
12	d	MS	GMI	29
13	C	DA5	Y	28
14	D	DAG	GM2	27
15	D	DA7	DA4	26
16	۵	BAO	DA3	25
17	D	Vcc	DA2	24
18	C	DA9	DA1	23
19		DAIO	DAO	22
20	C	DA11	DA12	21
		-		

**Figure 5:** Pin description of Motorola's MC6847 Video Display Generator. In concert with the Synchronous Address Multiplexer (see figure 6), this device interprets the contents of a block of memory to create a color display (using either an internal character generator or an external one). The output signal is converted to composite video by an MC1372, while a device built of discrete components modulates the signal to radio frequencies for reception on a standard television.

This type of operation is typically used for DMA or dynamic-memory refresh and is not needed in the Color Computer.

AVMA, BUSY, and LIC are intended primarily for use in multiprocessor systems (which the Color Computer is not). AVMA (Advanced Valid Memory Access) is the signal indication that the processor will use the bus during the next cycle. The BUSY output provides the "indivisible" memory indication required for a "test and set" operation (operations of this type are required for efficient multiprocessor support on a common bus). LIC (Last Instruction Cycle) indicates that the first byte of an op code will be latched at the end of the present bus cycle.

The MC6809E was the best choice of the microprocessors available for use when the Color Computer was designed. The external clock inputs allow the microprocessor to be synchronized to the video display to allow interleaved memory accesses. In addition, the power of the MC6809E instruction set allows the efficient graphics drivers supported by the Extended BASIC.

### The Video Display and the Memory Controller

The "Color" in Color Computer comes from the MC6847 Video Display Generator. This device can display information stored in memory using a variety of alphanumeric, semigraphic, and graphic modes. To understand how it works, refer to the signal description shown in figure 5. Normally the address lines DA0 thru DA12 would be connected to a block of programmable memory (usually static devices such as MCM2114s) shared with the microprocessor. Depending on the mode selected, the VDG would read the memory and, taking

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	11.00	_	
A11	1	40	] vcc
A10	2	39	A12
A9	3	38	A13
A8 [	4	37	A14
OSC IN	5	36	A15
OSC OUT	6	35	] Z7 (RAS1)
VOLK	7	34	] Z6
DAO	8	33	] Z5
HS C	9	32	] Z4
WE	10	31	] Z 3
CAS	11	30	] Z2
RASO	12	29	] Z1
٩٢	13	28	ZO
E	14	27	] so
R/W	15	26	<b>]</b> \$1
AD	16	25	]s2
A1	17	24	<b>A</b> 7
A2 [	18	23	A6
A3 [	19	22	A5
GND	20	21	
		-	1

Figure 6: Pin description of Motorola's MC6883 Synchronous Address Multiplexer. This device provides the complex timing signals required by the microprocessor and for refresh of dynamic memories, as well as multiplexing addresses going into the memories. The various programmable modes of the videodisplay generator are provided for so that the SAM can help to refresh the video display. (This occurs during the portions of instruction cycles that the processor does not access memory.)



the information off its data lines (DD0 thru DD7), it would format and shift out video information to its companion part (the MC1372 Color Television Modulator) to be transmitted to a TV receiver.

This method of using the part is fine, but it has a few drawbacks. First, there needs to be a way to allow the microprocessor to write its output data to memory. This means that there must be three-state buffers between the microprocessor bus and the VDG bus (and logic to control them). A control pin on the VDG, Memory Select (MS), must be used to put the VDG's address lines in the high-impedance state when the processor accesses the memory.

One side effect of this is that the VDG shift registers will be filled with the data from its data bus as usual, except that the address lines are under the control of the microprocessor, and so the data that gets sent out on the video lines is incorrect. This results in "sparkles" of random color on the TV screen and can be annoying when you are trying to move your TIE fighter out of enemy gunsights!

Second, there is only one block of memory for the VDG to "look" at. In trying to implement computer animation, it would be nice to allow the microprocessor to draw one picture while another is being displayed. Then you would simply swap memory pages and, voilà, the horse moves! You can't do this with the system outlined above unless you resort to fancy hardware.

Of course, both of these problems can be overcome. We have seen it done with an entire board full of TTL (transistor-transistor logic) packages but this is expensive and not for the faint of heart. Fortunately, these problems have a solution in the form of another LSI device from—you guessed it—Motorola. The MC6883 SAM (Synchronous Address Multiplexer) is a 40-pin TTL part that marries the MC6809E and the MC6847 to some dynamic programmable memory.

### SAM, the Synchronous Address Multiplexer

The little jewel called the SAM should really interest computer experimenters. In the first place, it provides the clock signals needed by the microprocessor. The E and Q clocks are derived from the 14.31818 MHz crystal – they are normally 895 kHz – but this can be changed, as we will see. Secondly, the SAM also provides RAS (rowaddress strobe) and CAS (column-address strobe) signals for dynamic-memory refresh. As anyone who has tried to design a dynamic-memory board can tell you, it isn't easy; and one of the hardest things is deriving RAS and CAS and hiding the refresh cycle from the processor. The SAM does it all and could do it even without a VDG. A complete memory board could be designed around this device even if you didn't want a video display. A signal description of the MC6883 is given in figure 6.

To conserve the number of pins on a dynamic-memory circuit the address is multiplexed in 6-bit pieces (7 bits for 16 K-bit devices). The SAM takes all the microprocessor address lines, multiplexes them to the memory, and controls RAS, CAS, and WE (Write Enable). A typical read cycle is shown in figure 7.

The microprocessor puts out an address to read a location in the dynamic memory. The SAM splits this address into the row address and the column address. First the row address is presented to the memory on the output

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**Figure 7:** Typical read cycle of 4116-type dynamic memory circuits. To reduce the number of pins required, the memory device interprets the address being accessed as two sets of 7 bits that come at different times over the same set of pins. The memory cells of each device are arranged in an array, and the two sets of bits define a row address and a column address. When a set of address bits is valid, either the CAS (column-address strobe) or the RAS (row-address strobe) signal is sent to latch in the respective portion of the address.

lines Z0 thru Z5, and the falling edge of RAS causes the memory to latch this part of the address into internal decoders. The SAM then puts out the column address and drops CAS. This causes the memory device to latch the column address and decodes the location in the internal memory array. The memory's stored data is then put on the data-output lines and through a buffer to the microprocessor.

Now, what about refreshing? Dynamic-memory circuits are made of small capacitor cells and, unless they are refreshed, the charge that represents the stored information will bleed off in a very short time. The memories are constructed such that merely accessing all the row addresses every 2 ms will keep the data alive. Usually this is done with counters that need only count from 0 to 63 (0 to 127 for 16 K-bit devices). The trick is to hide this from the microprocessor.

In the MC6809E, this is possible because the microprocessor needs to access memory only during the time that the E clock is high, so all that must be done is to refresh the memories when E is low. The SAM also does this little chore.

There are two differences between a system that uses 4 K-bit circuits and one that uses 16 K-bit devices. First, the MCM4116 integrated circuits have an extra address line which must be connected to the Z6 output of the SAM. Second, the refresh counters in the SAM must be programmed to put out 128 refresh addresses for the MCM4116s instead of the 64 needed for the MCM4027s.

The SAM has to be programmed to do this. How this is done will be detailed later.

In the Color Computer, the change is simple. There are only two jumpers that need to be switched to select either 4 K-bit or 16 K-bit memory devices. One of these connects the seventh address line, and one is connected to a PIA input line. Upon reset, the BASIC interpreter reads this bit and sets up the SAM for the type of memory indicated. That's all there is to it.

So what does all this have to do with the VDG? Since the VDG needs to be able to read memory to refresh the video screen, the SAM takes care of this, also. The address lines of the VDG are not connected at all in this system. Rather, the SAM is programmed into the same mode as the VDG and duplicates the timing of the VDG's address bus, except that it accesses memory to refresh the VDG during the E low time (so that the VDG accesses are transparent to the microprocessor). Since there is no possibility of a bus fight between the processor and the VDG, there is no need to deny the VDG access to the memory and the screen remains glitchless.

The full timing is shown in figure 8. The SAM usually provides memories with the address needed to access the data for the VDG to output as video. During the active display time (one frame of video) these addresses automatically refresh the memory devices. During the vertical retrace time, the SAM puts out refresh addresses. The microprocessor can access the memory at any time E is high and is therefore not affected.





Figure 8: Diagram of a typical dynamic-memory refresh cycle. The SAM provides every dynamic memory with a signal on each row address, as required, to refresh the data contained within.

### The VDG supports one alphanumeric mode, two semigraphic modes, and eight full graphic modes.

### Programming the VDG

The VDG has 5 mode-control pins that determine how the address lines behave and how the data that is obtained from the memory is to be interpreted. In this system, these lines are connected to lines PB3 thru PB7 of PIA2. The data-output register for this device is located at address hexadecimal FF22. The microprocessor can write directly to this port to select the VDG mode. In fact, Extended Color BASIC has a statement, PMODE, to do just this.

The VDG has one alphanumeric mode (using its internal character generator or an external one), two semigraphic modes, and eight full-graphic modes. The modes and the way the mode-control pins must be programmed are shown in table 5.

The alphanumeric mode is the one used by BASIC to print on the screen. The VDG sequentially reads 512 bytes from memory for each TV frame. The data is interpreted as character codes, with the first byte corresponding to the top left corner ("home" position). There are 16 rows of 32 characters for a total of 512 characters on the screen. The character code is given in table 6.

Lowercase characters are displayed as inverted (light characters on a dark background). This is done by tying bit 6 (DD6) of the VDG to the INVERT pin. Because this bit is set in all lowercase numbers, they are inverted.

To support the SET and RESET commands in Radio Shack's Level I BASIC, data line DD7 on the VDG is connected to the alpha/semigraphic pin  $(\overline{A}/S)$ . Whenever

this bit is set, the VDG will interpret the data in the manner shown in table 5, under the semigraphic-4 mode. Instead of displaying a character, a colored block that is divided into four smaller blocks is displayed. The code in the byte read from memory determines which pattern of blocks is shown and what color it is. Using the smaller element within the block as a pixel, this gives a grid of 64 by 32 blocks, which are the dimensions of the SET and RESET commands. The other semigraphic mode is similar to this, but each large block is divided into six blocks (instead of four) and has a choice of two sets of four colors, controlled by the CSS (Color Set Select) pin. (Refer to the semigraphic-6 mode in table 5.)

The remaining eight modes are of the bit-mapped graphic type. They require 1, 1.5, 2, 3, or 6 K bytes of memory, depending on the mode. Basically, the data in memory is interpreted as pixels. In the four-color modes (1-C, 2-C, 3-C, and 6-C), each pixel is represented by 2 bits, selecting one of four colors. The set of colors is selectable by the CSS pin. In the two-color modes (1-R, 2-R, 3-R, and 6-R), each bit is mapped one-to-one on the screen. If the bit is set, the pixel is colored, and if it is not set, the pixel is black. The color set can be changed so the pixel can be either buff or green; color sets are controlled by the CSS pin. The resolution of these modes varies from 64 by 64 to 256 by 192 pixels horizontal and vertical respectively.

To use these graphic modes, you simply program the VDG by writing the mode code into the PIA output register, and write to the "screen memory" addresses. The only problem is that the VDG's address lines are not connected to any memory. As mentioned before, the SAM provides the addresses and the VDG interprets the data from the memory, so the SAM must be programmed to be in the same mode as the VDG in order to get a mean-*Text continued on page 120* 



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MODES					VDG	PINS					COLOR		TV SCREEN	VDG DATA BUS
The alphanumeric internal mode uses an internal character generator which contains the following 5 dot by 7 dot characters: $( ABCDEFCHIJKLMNOPQRSTUWXYZ() 1) - SP ("#$%Ci)" + -10123456788;; < > ?, The 6 bit ASCII code leaves 2 bits free and these may be externally connected to the mode pins (A/G, A/S, NT/EXT, GM2, GM1, GM0, CSS or INV).$	MS 1·	Ā/G 0	A/SI	NT/EX	T GM2 X	GM1 X	GM0 Х	CSS 0 1	IN 0 1 0 1	V Character Color Green Black Orange Black	Background Black Green Black Orange	Border Black Black	Display Mode 32 characters across 16 characters down	E <sub>1</sub> E <sub>0</sub> A <sub>5</sub> A <sub>4</sub> A <sub>3</sub> A <sub>2</sub> A <sub>1</sub> A <sub>0</sub> extra ASCII co
The alphanumeric external mode uses an external character generator as well as a row counter. Thus, custom character fonts are graphic symbol sets with up to 256 different 8 dot by 12 dot characters" that may be displayed.	1	0	0	0	x	x	x	0 1	0 1 0 1	Green Black Orange Black	Black Green Black Orange	Black Black	32 characters across 16 characters down	one row of custom characters
The semigraphic-4 mode uses an internal "coarse graphics" jenerator in which a rectangle (8 dots by 12 dots) is divided into our equal parts. The luminance of each part is determined by a cor- esponding bit on the VDG data bus. The cotor of illuminated parts s determined by 3 bits.	1	0	1	0	x	x	x	x	x	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Color Black Green Yellow Blue Red Buff Cyan Magenta Orange	Black	64 display elements across 32 display elements down	X C2 C1 C0 L3 L2 L1 L0
he semigraphic-6 mode is similar to the semigraphic-4 mode with he following differences: the 8 dot by 12 dot rectangle is divided nto six equal parts. Color <b>is</b> determined by the 2 remaining bits.	1	0	1	1	x	x	x	0 1	x	Lx C1 C0 0 X X 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 X X 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 X X 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1	Color Black Green Yellow Blue Red Black Buff Cyan Magenta Orange	Black	64 display elements across 48 display elements down	C <sub>1</sub> C <sub>0</sub> L <sub>5</sub> L <sub>4</sub> L <sub>3</sub> L <sub>2</sub> L <sub>1</sub> L <sub>0</sub>
he graphic 1-C mode uses a maximum of 1024 bytes of display nemory in which one pair of bits specifies one picture element.	1	1	x	x	0	0	0	0 1	x	C1 C0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0	Color Green Yellow Blue Red Buff Cyan Magenta Orange	Green or Buff	64 display elements across 64 display elements down	C <sub>1</sub> C <sub>0</sub> C <sub>1</sub> C <sub>0</sub> C <sub>1</sub> C <sub>0</sub> C <sub>1</sub> C <sub>0</sub>
he graphic 1-R mode uses a maximum of 1024 bytes of display nemory in which one bit specifies one picture element.	1	1	x	x	0	0	1	0 1	x	L× 0 1 0	Color Black Green Black Buff	Green or Buff	128 display elements across 64 display elements down	L7 L6 L5 L4 L3 L2 L1 L0
he graphic 2-C mode uses a maximum of 2048 bytes of display nemory in which one pair of bits specifies one picture element.	1	1	x	×,	0	1	0	0 1	x	Same color as graphic 1-C mode		Green or Buff	128 display elements across 64 display elements down	C <sub>1</sub> C <sub>0</sub> C <sub>1</sub> C <sub>0</sub> C <sub>1</sub> C <sub>0</sub> C <sub>1</sub> C <sub>0</sub>
he graphic 2-R mode uses a maximum of 1536 bytes of display nemory in which one bit specifies one picture element.	1	1	x	x	0	1	1	0 1	x	Same color as graphic 1-R mode		Green or Buff	128 display elements across 96 display elements down	L7 L6 L5 L4 L3 L2 L1 L0
he graphic 3-C mode uses a maximum of 3072 bytes of display nemory in which one pair of bytes specifies one picture element.	1	1	x	x	1	0	0	0	x	Same color as graphic 1-C mode		Green or Buff	128 display elements across 96 display elements down	C <sub>1</sub> C <sub>0</sub> C <sub>1</sub> C <sub>0</sub> C <sub>1</sub> C <sub>0</sub> C <sub>1</sub> C <sub>0</sub>
he graphic 3-R mode uses a maximum of 3072 bytes of display nemory in which one bit specifies one picture element.	1	1	x	x	1	0	1	0	x	Same color as graphic 1-R mode		Green or Buff	128 display elements across 192 display elements down	L7 L6 L5 L4 L3 L2 L1 L0
he graphic 6-C mode uses a maximum of 6144 bytes of display nemory in which one pair of bits specifies one picture element.	1	1	x	x	1	1	0	0	x	Same color as graphic 1-C mode		Green or Buff	128 display elements across 192 display elements down	C <sub>1</sub> C <sub>0</sub> C <sub>1</sub> C <sub>0</sub> C <sub>1</sub> C <sub>0</sub> C <sub>1</sub> C <sub>0</sub>
he graphic 6-R mode uses a maximum of 6144 bytes of display nemory in which one bit specifies one picture element.	1	1	x	x	1	1	1	0 1	x	Same color as graphic 1-R mode		Green or Buff	256 display elements across 192 display elements down	L7 L6 L5 L4 L3 L2 L1 L0

Table 5: Video Display Generator modes.

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Text continued from page 116: ingful display.

### Programming the SAM

With a SAM in the system, the memory map is pretty much fixed. The SAM directly decodes the addresses from the processor to access memory, and provides device selects for the rest of the sytem on the S0 thru S2 pins. These pins are decoded by a 3-to-8 decoder (74LS138) to get the active-low select signals for the rest of the system. Refer to the memory map shown in figure 9.

The reset vector and interrupt vectors at the top of the map are mapped from hexadecimal FFF2 thru FFFF to BFF2 thru BFFF. This allows these vectors to be stored in the 8 K-byte BASIC ROM beginning at address hexa-



decimal A000. The addresses of the two PIAs, the second ROM, and the off-board ROM cartridges are also shown in figure 9.

The block of addresses from hexadecimal FFC0 to FFDF are the locations of the SAM registers. The SAM is programmed and its various options selected by writing to these locations. The data is immaterial since the data bus is not connected to the SAM. Each register bit has two unique locations, an even location and an odd one. Writing to the even location will clear the register bit. Writing to the odd location will set the bit. By encoding the bits, and accessing the appropriate locations, the SAM can be programmed.

The memory map in figure 9 shows the modes and the locations associated with each. S stands for set and C for clear in the diagram. The programmable attributes include:

•VDG mode – mode of address lines during VDG refresh time.

•Display offset — the base address of the memory used by the VDG is specified here. This is the address of the pixel in the upper left-hand corner of the screen in graphic mode. Programmable in ½ K pages.

•Memory size – 4 K-bit, 16 K-bit or 64 K-bit dynamic memories or a full map of static memory and I/O.

•Microprocessor clock rate – can be set for 0.8, 1.8 MHz or address-dependent rate.

•Page – allows two 32 K-byte memory pages between hexadecimal 0000 and 7FFF.

The VDG mode bits in the SAM must be programmed to match the mode selected for the VDG on its mode pins. Table 7 shows the correspondence between the SAM and the VDG modes. If the two modes do not agree, interesting results can be obtained. Some of these "mixed" modes include graphics mixed with alphanumerics.

The VDG address offset specifies where the SAM should start the address counters. Figure 10 shows the address sent by the SAM as a function of this offset. This allows the VDG display to be "paged" through memory in 512-byte pages, allowing fast page swapping for animation, etc. On reset, BASIC will set the offset to hexadecimal 400 so all the screen output of the BASIC interpreter is at locations hexadecimal 400 thru 5FF. Try POKEing to these locations to use the alphanumeric and semigraphic modes.

The Extended BASIC supports the higher-resolution Text continued on page 124

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**Figure 9:** Memory map of the Color Computer address space. The general division of addresses is provided at the left, while the SAM programming registers and the processor-interrupt vectors are expanded at the right.

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Semigraphic-4 Semigraphic-6	0 0	XX	XX	0 1	XX	0	0	0	
Full graphic 1-C Full graphic 1-R	1 1	0	0	0 1	X X	0	0	1	
Full graphic 2-C Full graphic 2-R	1	0	1	0	X	0	1	1	
Full graphic 3-C Full graphic 3-R	1	1	0	1	÷.	1	0	1	
Full graphic 6-C Full graphic 6-R	1 X	1 X	1 X	1 X	Ŷ	1	1	0	



**Figure 10:** Mapping of the video-display refresh address. The SAM uses a 7-bit offset to determine the start of video-display memory. This allows the use of 512-byte "pages" for display refreshing, making it possible to page through memory to create fast animation effects, etc.

### Text continued from page 120:

graphics and can also allocate more memory for multiple pages, up to eight. It provides graphic operations, such as LINE, DRAW, and CIRCLE, that are fast enough to allow the programming of real-time games using the joysticks as controllers.

Memory type is self-explanatory. The SAM must be programmed for the type of memory devices used in the system to produce the correct timing signals. If 16 K-bit circuits (MCM4116 or the equivalent) are used, pin 35 can be used for RAS1. This is needed to select a second bank of devices to provide 32 K bytes of memory. One way to do this on the Color Computer is to piggyback a second set of eight MCM4116s on top of the existing integrated circuits, paralleling all the pins except for the RAS pin. When this is jumpered to pin 35 on the SAM, the system then has 32 K bytes of user-programmable memory.

The microprocessor clock rate is also programmable. There are three modes, as shown in figure 9. In mode 0, the clock rate is fixed at one-sixteenth the crystal frequency. In this case, that is 895 kHz. Mode 2 gives a fixed rate of one-eighth the crystal frequency, or 1.8 MHz. This can be used with an MC68B09E, a 2 MHz version of the microprocessor. However, there are no memory or VDG addresses output in this mode, so don't use it.

Mode 1 is the most interesting. It gives a dual-rate clock of 895 kHz or 1.8 MHz depending on the address used in the bus cycle. When the processor accesses addresses from hexadecimal 0000 to 7FFF and FF00 to FF1F, the lower rate is used, allowing for slower memory and peripherals. When all other addresses are accessed, the processor runs at 1.8 MHz. Using fast ROMs will almost double the speed of the system because a majority of the microprocessor's memory references are to fetch op

codes. If you want to try this, execute the following BASIC statement:

### POKE 65495,0

This will set bit R0 of the microprocessor rate register at location hexadecimal FFD7 and put the SAM into the dual-rate mode. If your microprocessor can run at the higher speed (a pretty good bet), you will see the changing-color cursor flashing about twice as fast as normal. Your BASIC programs will now run about twice as fast, too. There is one problem, though – don't try to use the SOUND, CLOAD, or CSAVE statements in this mode. The PIA used by these statements is at location hexadecimal FF20 and it will probably not run at the higher speed.

The other two registers do not apply to the Color Computer. The Map Type bit chooses a mixed programmable/read-only type of system such as the Color Computer or a fully programmable system such as a disk-based one. The Page bit allows two 32 K-byte pages of memory to be accessed between locations hexadecimal 0000 and 7FFF. This can't be done on this system.

### **Keyboard Scanning**

The keyboard is configured as an 8 by 7 matrix of keys. The Color Computer uses a software routine to encode the keyboard in a manner similar to that of the TRS-80 Model I. This is done by shifting a 0 through the B port of PIA IC8. The B port drives the 8 rows of the keyboard; the 7 columns are connected to the A port of IC8. The A port has internal pull-up resistors that provide a logic 1 level unless a key is depressed. When the shifted 0 occurs on the row of the closed key contact, the low level is passed to port A. By repeating the scanning procedure several times, debounced inputs are recognized.

If you need to monitor the keyboard during a program, a function (INKEY\$) is provided. The BASIC statement

### A = INKEY\$

will return a character if a key is closed when the function is called. An example use of this function would be to monitor the keyboard during a "Tank" game for direction

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keys and a "Fire" key. This would allow you to play a "Tank" game without having a set of joysticks.

### Digital-to-Analog Converter

The D/A (digital-to-analog) converter allows the Color Computer to send analog waveforms. These signals are used for the cassette output, sound to the video modulator, and as a reference signal for A/D (analog-to-digital) conversion.

Six of the eight port A lines are configured as outputs and buffered to drive a resistive adder network for analog signal generation, as shown in figure 11. The resultant analog signal ranges from 0 V to +5 V in 78 mV steps.



**Figure 11:** Schematic diagram of the Color Computer's digitalto-analog converter. In a rather simple scheme, the output lines of a parallel port drive a resistive adding network to provide conversion. The resulting analog signals are used for recording on a cassette, providing the video modulator with sound, and also as part of the analog-to-digital converter.



**Figure 12:** Diagram for the analog-to-digital converter circuit. Also used as the joystick interface, this circuit applies the successive-approximation method (see figure 13) to change analog signals to digital form.

This type of converter is accurate to  $\pm \frac{1}{2}$  the least significant bit, or in this case  $\pm 39$  mV.

### **Cassette Port**

The Color Computer has a cassette port which connects to a low-cost recorder. Motor-control capability is included that allows the cassette recorder to be started or stopped as required. The motor can be turned on and off with the statements MOTOR ON and MOTOR OFF. This allows the user to fast-forward or rewind tapes without having to unplug connections to the Color Computer.

Data is output to the recorder from the D/A converter. If an oscilloscope is connected to the data-output line, pin 5 of the cassette jack, an 800 mV 1500 bps signal will be seen.

When data is loaded from the cassette recorder, the playback signal can be routed to the modulator sound input in a manner that allows you to monitor the cassette signal via the speaker of a television set. This is done with the AUDIO ON and AUDIO OFF statements.

The cassette data-output can be used for an analog output level because the D/A converter can be controlled by a user program. The motor-control relay can be used to control loads up to 6 V DC at 500 mA.

### Joystick Interface

Two joystick ports are provided which allow full x,y directional control. Each joystick has a pushbutton for use with games (eg: paddle control for the Pinball game). Each joystick consists of two potentiometers, each connected across +5 V and ground. The wiper of each potentiometer is connected to the input of an analog multiplexer controlled by PIA IC8. The voltage level from each of the four potentiometers is routed to the A/D converter to get a digital value for the position. This value will range between 0 and decimal 63. The JOYSTK(j) function returns the digital value of the joystick position.

Analog voltage levels from the joysticks are digitized using a successive-approximation technique. This is one of the more popular methods of A/D conversion. The 6-bit D/A converter is used in a feedback loop to generate a known analog signal to which the unknown analog joystick input is compared. This technique is not as fast as a flash converter, nor is it as slow as a binary counter.

Figure 12 shows the block diagram for the successiveapproximation converter circuit. Figure 13 shows a flowchart for this approach. The D/A converter inputs are controlled by the microprocessor to form a successive-approximation register. The analog output is compared to the analog joystick input by the MLM339 comparator whose output is monitored by the MC6809E.

At the start of a conversion the MSB (most significant bit) of the D/A converter is turned on by the microprocessor, producing an output equal to half the full-scale value. This output is compared to the analog input and if it is greater than the joystick voltage, the microprocessor turns the MSB off. However, if the D/A output is less than the joystick voltage, the MSB remains on.

Following the trial of the MSB, the next most significant bit is turned on and again the comparison is made

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between the converter's output and the joystick voltage. The same criteria apply and this bit is either kept on or turned off. This procedure of testing each bit continues four more times until the 6 bits of the D/A converter have been set to the proper level.

Once the conversion is complete the microprocessor reads the joystick output by reading port A of PIA IC4. The internal structure of port A allows a read of the port to sample the output logic levels. Now the Color Computer has the digital value for the joystick voltage. The time necessary to do this conversion is constant and does not vary with the analog voltage level.

Note that the Color Computer has an on-board A/D converter that accepts a signal between +5 V and ground and can digitize it with less than a 40 mV error. This means you can use the appropriate joystick inputs to monitor various analog voltages. The switch inputs are connected to the PIA (the left switch to IC8 pin 3, PA1; and the right switch to IC8 pin 2, PA0). You can write a progam to monitor these bits for use with external devices. Figure 14 shows the connectors for the joysticks (which are not shown in the TRS-80 Color Computer Operation Manual).

### **RS-232** Interface

An RS-232 interface is also provided. This allows you to connect all manner of devices to the Color Computer. The standard RS-232 Transmit Data, Receive Data, and Carrier Detect signals are provided. This is the fundamental signal subset used by most devices. Tandy sells an off-the-shelf line of printers and a modem that are readily



usable.

### **Expansion** Port

The expansion port provides the capability to interface almost anything to the Color Computer. Table 8 lists the pins and their functions. Note that the entire address bus is brought out. There is also a decode-defeat pin which disables the 74LS138 that decodes ROMs and peripherals. This allows the expansion port to redefine the memory map. For instance, a flip-flop could be toggled to remove the BASIC and Extended BASIC ROMs from the memory map and replace them with programmable memory. A disk-controller board could also contain 48 K bytes of memory to fill the system from address hexadecimal 0000 to FF60.

The Vector Graphic company makes a wire-wrap prototype board (part number 4609) that fits the expansion connector of the Color Computer. This allows you to build your own peripheral boards. We are working on an interface to the General Instrument "Cricket" sound generator. The output from this circuit can be routed to the video modulator through a pin on the expansion connector. If you want, you can also build your own game



**Figure 13:** Flowchart of the successive-approximation algorithm used by the Color Computer.

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**Figure 14:** Pin designations of the Color Computer joystick connectors. The connectors will mate with a standard 5-pin DIN plug, and any signal within the A/D converter's range may be monitored under program control.

	Expansion Po	ort Pin	Description	
pin	function	pin	function	
1 5 7 9 11 15 17 21 225 27 9 33 335 37 39	- 12 V HALT RESET Q +5 V D1 D3 D5 D7 A0 A2 A4 A6 A8 A10 A12 Ground Analog In A13 A15	2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 32 34 36 38 40	+ 12 V Nonmaskable Interrupt E CB1 of IC4 D0 D2 D4 D6 R/W A1 A3 A5 A7 A9 A11 C000 thru FEFF Ground FF40 thru FF5F, CS A14 Decode Defeat	
Table 8:	ble 8: Signals available at the expansion port.			

cartridges. If you want them to auto-start like the Tandy cartridges, connect pins 7 and 8 together. This runs the Q clock into the CB1 input of PIA IC4, causing an FIRQ interrupt. The FIRQ interrupt-service routine jumps to hexadecimal C000 and starts execution. There is also a device select on pin 32 that is decoded from hexadecimal C000 to FEFF.

### Summary

We have tried to completely describe the architecture of the Color Computer and deduce the reasoning behind the design trade-offs. Tandy certainly is to be complimented on the amount of "bang for the buck" – every part is fully used and several innovative design ideas are evident. We believe that the Color Computer has the capability to surpass the Model I in sales.

In a later article we will take a detailed look at the Extended BASIC and discuss its capabilities. We are currently implementing several popular video games in BASIC. Once the algorithms are proven, we plan to convert them to machine language to increase the speed, although with the power of the Extended BASIC we may not have to.■

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# What Is Good Documentation?

Jim Howard 150 Ramona Place Camarillo CA 93010

As more and more people discover the joys of owning a microprocessor the need for good documentation will continue to grow. Information will be needed at all levels, from detailed hardware and software documentation to descriptions of which buttons to push to play your favorite game.

Who will provide this information? The simple answer is that those who know will tell those who don't know. It sounds simple, but it's not. Everywhere, complaints are made about documentation—"inadequate," "erroneous," "over my head," "bad or nonexistent," and so on. All too often, companies market excellent systems with poor or sketchy documentation, resulting in unhappy customers and unsatisfactory sales.

It's a common mistake to believe that because somebody is an expert in a subject, he can explain it to others. For example, it's assumed that a professor who knows a subject inside and out can pass on this information to students. However, whether he can or cannot depends on something else besides his knowledge of the subject. It depends on his ability to put himself in the place of the users, the students, to begin where *they* are, using their language and their knowledge level. (Of course, if there is a failure to communicate, it is the students who fail, not the professor!)

The microprocessor industry is a classic example of the communication problem. Aside from a few shining lights, microprocessor literature suffers from a bad case of "the jargons." The problem was not as serious while the technology was being pursued by only a few hobbyists, who like to work things out for themselves. Now

Aside from a few shining lights, microprocessor literature suffers from a bad case of "the jargons."

that the public is becoming involved in large numbers, the information must adapt to the customer, not the other way around.

Many could undoubtedly do a better job of communicating if they followed a few principles. But doing this requires conscious dedication. And, of course, it requires principles. Those principles are what this article is about.

To translate the jargon of the expert into terms meaningful to the rest of the world, we need an *interpreter*. Such an interpreter is similar to the compiler or interpreter used in computers, which translates the source language into one the machine understands. In both cases, the source language is provided by the computer expert. The machine is the user in one case, the public in the other.

### Information Design

The interpreter we require can best be referred to as *information design*. This term is better than the common term "technical writing," in that it indicates what really is required—conscious, step-by-step design. Writing is just one aspect of presenting understandable information. In fact, technical writing is similar to writing code for a computer program. If the planning and structure are sound, the writing almost takes care of itself.

There are many aspects of information design, not all of which can be

•Content defines the breadth and depth of the material in a document, and is best specified by a topic diagram. Consistency and uniformity of treatment are revealed by such a diagram: One topic should not be treated in great detail and others of equal importance hardly mentioned. The breadth and depth should fit users' needs—all relevant material included, no unnecessary redundancies, and sufficient detail to allow users to understand the explanation or perform the job.

•Organization gives shape and

### Information Design Principles

direction. The users always know where they are, where they have been, and where they are going. Indexes and headings make the organization visible to users, so that information is located easily and quickly. Material is grouped and sequenced to flow logically and naturally from one topic to another. A top-down approach is used, to provide an overall structure before confusing users with details. Introductions and summaries tie pieces together both forward and backward, and reinforce for long-term memory.

•Format makes the information understandable through language and illustrations. Language speaks to one half of the brain-the verbal, linear side. Simple vocabulary and short, direct sentences make for ease of understanding. Illustrations speak to the other half of the brain—the nonverbal, spatial side. Illustrations are most effective when they are near the relevant text and are keyed to it through call-outs and highlights. Working together, words and illustrations present the whole "picture" as neither can alone.

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<sup>3</sup>Trademark of Motorola Inc. <sup>4</sup>Trademark of Computer Automation Inc. covered here. What is necessary is that a few key principles are made clear.

The basic objective of information design is usability. Whatever the user intends to do-write a program, assemble a piece of hardware, learn how a system works-the documentation must serve this purpose.

Although this may sound trivial, if vou're writing a technical document. it's surprising how easy it is to lose sight of this overall requirement after page 1. The presentation can become an ego trip without your realizing it. On the other hand, it's hard to go

wrong if you consistently keep the usability objective in mind.

How do we determine if a document is usable? Whatever the type of document-operator's manual, maintenance procedure, reference manual. training program-it has some purpose. Its purpose may be to explain a concept, describe the operation of a piece of equipment, or guide a person through an assembly procedure.

To be usable, the document must take the users from a state of incomplete knowledge about some subject to a condition of more complete knowledge. If it's a procedure, the in-



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formation must guide the users through the task. In any case, the document must take them from "here" to "there."

That's what information design does: It starts where the users are and builds step by step. The information designer first asks who the users are. Then he puts himself in their place and asks, 'What will they understand, with their experience? What is their technical knowledge and vocabulary? How can they best be helped?"

Next, he builds step by step. He breaks up complicated subjects into simpler parts. He leads the users gradually into new territory, helping them make their own discoveries. With each step their confidence grows and they want to learn and do more. At the end, the users know they have succeeded-and, therefore, so has the information designer.

### The Elements of Information Design

If we are going to start where the users are and build step by step, we need a plan of action. We need to decide:

•what information to include in the document

• how to organize it

• how to present it so it's understandable

We'll discuss these aspects under the headings of Content, Organization, and Format.

### Content

The content of a document is the specific technical material contained in it. This should be carefully defined by boundary lines set down by the information designer.

Content really has two aspects: what information is included (breadth) and what is its level of detail (depth). A simple example will illustrate the important difference between breadth and depth: An operator's manual for a computer system might tell you to "remove and replace the printer's print wheel as necessary." The subject of print wheel replacement is thus "covered" in the manual; that is, in terms of breadth, it is part of the content. However, the lack of "how to" details may make this information of little use to many

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printer users. Thus the proper *depth* of information is *not* part of the content.

A good tool to help a writer of documentation analyze breadth and

depth is a *topic diagram* (figure 1), which is an arrangement of topics in boxes at different levels, with lines joining related topics. It serves a purpose similar to that of an outline, but



**Figure 1:** A topic diagram is a useful tool for determining the breadth, depth and consistency of a piece of writing. Although similar in content to an outline, the topic diagram provides a clearer visual check on how topics are handled. As shown, topics 1 and 2 are major topics at the same level. Neither is a subtopic of the other and both will be treated equally when the writing is done. Subtopics represent breakdowns of each major topic. As additional topics and subtopics are added the diagram can extend downward and to the left and right.



provides an easier visual check on such elements as breadth, depth, and consistency of treatment.

In figure 1, topics 1 and 2 are major topics at the same level in the diagram. They might be two major components of a system, or groups of software, or procedures. Neither is a subtopic of the other and they will be treated equally in the presentation.

Subtopics are shown under each major topic: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 under topic 1, and 2.1 and 2.2 under topic 2. These represent breakdowns of each major topic. The diagram can continue on down to further depths of subdivision and can also be extended to the left and right as additional topics are added at a given level.

We can see that the breadth of the topic diagram, particularly at the major topic level, tends to indicate the breadth of content. The depth of the diagram indicates the depth of content. While this should not be considered an infallible guide, it is useful in preliminary planning.

Another use of a topic diagram is that it gives an idea of *consistency* of coverage. A glance at figure 1 will tell the writer if topics at the same level are being treated with some consistency in how they are subdivided, or if one topic is being pursued to greater levels of detail than others. Without such a guide, it's easy to cover one topic in great detail and give other topics at the same level only token treatment or overlook them completely.

Definition of content is as important for what is *not* included as for what *is*. Many technical documents include irrelevant information. This can be particularly annoying in procedural documents, when users are trying to accomplish an exacting task. They want to get on with it, but are continually being interrupted with extraneous remarks that belong in some other part of the document or should be left out entirely.

Figure 2 shows a topic diagram for this article. As you can see, in addition to defining content, such a diagram shows a preliminary organization or structure.

### Organization

To proceed step by step, we need to know where we are going and a route to get there. In other words, we need structure, or *organization*. Informa-

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tion must be grouped, sequenced, and related in order to be understood. Otherwise, it is merely a jumble of disordered facts or ideas—a "shopping list." If we had to learn everything by rote memory from shopping lists, we'd be in big trouble. Once a good structure is established, all kinds of details can be hung on it and they will be understood and remembered.

Organization is also what makes information in a document easily *accessible*. Accessibility depends on both the overall structure of the document and how this structure is made visible to the user through indexing and headings. If information is organized properly, the user will be able to turn quickly to the information he wants. Once there, he will be able to continue with a minimum of routing to other parts of the document.

The importance of structure or organization can be illustrated by a very simple example—a telephone book. Have you ever stopped to think how useless a telephone book would be if the names were listed randomly rather than alphabetically? The important aspects of structure or organization include indexing and headings, grouping and sequencing, routing, and introductions and reviews.

### Indexing and Headings

Indexing and headings are the means by which the organization of the document is made easily visible to users. A writer may actually have a good organization, but if it is not clear to users, it will not really have served its purpose.

Indexing as used here includes both the standard type of index found at the end of a document and the table of contents. The index should be set up with the idea that users will sometimes look for items alphabetically, as in a dictionary. Many items that are too small or too specific to be included in the table of contents are made accessible with a good index.

Often a table of contents can be usefully constructed in two parts: an overall table in front and more detailed tables with each major section of the document. This avoids an unwieldy table up front. Figure 3 provides an example of a two-part table of contents. The main table (on the left in the figure) would appear in the front of the document. Each major section would start with its own table of contents (on the right in figure 3) showing the more detailed headings and subheadings in the section.

A consistent set of *headings* serves to make information accessible. Headings also help users remember



Figure 2: A topic diagram written for this article.

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750 3RD Avenue. New York NY 10017 (212) 682-0347 Telex 640055 where they are, which is just as important. Thus high-level headings should be repeated frequently, for example as a running head at the top of each page. Having the relevant headings always in front of the user makes the structure visible, and details are then assimilated more easily.

### Grouping and Sequencing

The overall organization of the document is established by how the content material is grouped and sequenced. Again, the topic diagram is useful during the planning stages in making visible the planned organization of the document.

Whether the document is procedural or descriptive, grouping of the topics should be based on a logical pattern and the relevance of different items. For example, procedural tasks normally performed together (such as the various steps required to start up a computer system) should be grouped together. In a system description, the individual descriptions of system components



**Figure 3:** An example of a two-part table of contents. By using an overall table in the front of the document, and a more detailed table later, an initial unwieldy table is avoided where a user would be subjected to unwanted detail.



**Figure 4:** Summaries and long-term memory. In the human brain, memory is divided into short-term memory and long-term memory. Although the capacity of long-term memory is large, all information must first pass through a short-term memory. When writing, the inclusion of summaries, reviews, and question-and-answer sections is an effective way of passing information into long-term memory.

would normally be grouped together, as in the example table of contents shown in figure 3.

Sequencing is one of the most critical parts of the structure. The user is being led step by step from the known to the unknown, from the simple to the complex. Here the *topdown* structuring principle frequently used in writing computer programs also applies. The sequence should begin at the top and give the readers the big picture before engulfing them with details. It is not unusual to begin reading a document and find yourself up to your ears in technical details before you really know what's going on.

Most equipment operations and human activities have a natural or normal sequence that should be preserved in the documentation. For example, you normally gather together all the tools and supplies required for an activity before starting; therefore, this information should logically precede the activity description. It is disconcerting to have to stop in the middle of a task and run to the hardware store to buy some item.

### Routing

Once you start using a document it is inconvenient to have to refer to other parts of the document, or to other documents. The more often you are routed, and the more pages you have to thumb through to get there, the less useful the document. On the other hand, if all information is repeated at each point of need, a bulky document can result. Obviously, judgment is required in weighing these trade-offs. For example, you wouldn't want to tell a user how to solder a particular type of joint every time it came up—you would set aside a special section for this purpose. However, if a safety precaution applies to a number of different tasks in the document, it is better to accept the redundancy and repeat the precaution.

### **Introductions and Reviews**

A general rule is to prepare users for what is coming and to remind them of where they have been. Proceeding through a document, users may forget where they are, forget what has gone before—and decide they didn't really want to learn this anyway. Information should be
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designed to help users relate backward and forward and recognize and retain key points along the way.

Further, readers need introductory instructions to help them find and use information. For example, the numbering schemes for tasks or illustrations, the use of safety symbols, notes, cautions, and warnings, and the treatment of information about tools and supplies should be briefly explained. If these instructions are backed up by consistent information presentation (see **Format** section), users will quickly learn what to expect, no matter where they are in the document.

Simple reviews at key points reinforce information and help users retain it in memory. Human memory, to put it simply, consists of two parts, "short-term" and "long-term." Whereas capacity is very limited in STM (short-term memory), the capacity of LTM (long-term memory) is large indeed. The catch is that information can get to LTM only through STM. Summaries and reviews and question-and-answer sessions are effective ways of establishing information firmly in LTM. This important concept is illustrated in figure 4.

#### Format

Format usually has the rather narrow meaning of "physical layout of the page." Here the term is meant also to include the rules that govern text and illustrations—that is, how information is presented on a page.

The general rule is that language and illustrations should work together. Each is an effective way of presenting certain kinds of information, and relatively ineffective for other kinds. When combined properly, they form a powerful presentation technique.

People will readily admit that pictures can do things that words cannot and vice versa. And yet it is surprising how often we find ourselves reading words, words, words, when a visual or two would have helped the presentation considerably. Many ideas become clearer with an illustra-





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tion, and some kinds of information can hardly be communicated at all without one. If you want to tell someone what something looks like, show a diagram or a photograph.

It is known that the left and right sides of the brain are quite different. For most people, the left side is dominant and works mostly with linear, sequential logic (like a computer). It is also the verbal side and controls *language*.

The right side specializes in images, music, *pictures*—it deals in spatial and visual concepts, in contrast to the linear, verbal left brain. Schools, with their traditional emphasis on verbal skills, have tended to neglect the right side of the brain. People who are less adept with their left brain have suffered as a result. Einstein, for example, was a poor student in language, but had a great ability to visualize (see figure 5).

The ideal combination is words and pictures working together, each doing what it does best. In a procedure, for example, words can tell readers what to do and how to do it; pictures can tell them what it looks



**Figure 5:** The left and right sides of the human brain are very different. In most humans, the left side, which works mostly with linear and sequential logic, is dominant. The left side also controls verbal communications. The right side of the brain deals in spatial, visual, and more holistic concepts. One of the best ways of imparting information to the reader is through a combination of both words and pictures, thus enabling the reader to use both sides of the brain.



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like and where it is. For descriptive material, words and diagrams will do a good job of explaining and describing, provided they are working together. When you decide to use pictures to communicate with readers, follow the flow through step by step. Don't be content with offering an occasional "amazement diagram" and a "see figure so-and-so." You can perhaps wake up the right half of the reader's brain this way, but to get it working with the left half as a unit-whole-brain learning-make the words and pictures work together.

Here are some guidelines on how to do this, discussed under the following headings: keying text to illustrations, positioning text and illustrations, and limiting information density.

#### **Keying Text to Illustrations**

The mutual reinforcement of text and illustrations can be strengthened by keying the text to the illustration. This can be done by a liberal use of highlights and call-outs, which are "talked to" in the text.

For complicated diagrams, an indexing system can be used. An example of this common technique is shown in figure 6. Three parts of an electrical unit are designated A, B, and C in the picture on the right. These same letters are used in the text on the left to refer to these specific parts. This method can be used with fairly complex diagrams without confusing the reader. The alphabetical or numerical symbols take up little room on the diagram and can be ordered (for example, clockwise in figure 6) to make it easy to locate any symbol.

Highlights and call-outs help the user zero in on the main items of interest in a picture. A heavy outline or shading or color, together with a callout of the item of interest, can make the text and illustration mutually support each other and help the user relate illustration to text.

Consistent, standard nomenclature should be used in linking text to illustration, and indeed throughout the document. Information becomes less accessible and less understandable if the same item is referred to by different names.

#### **Positioning Text and Illustrations**

Because the text and related pictures should work together, they should be positioned close together. Ideally, the user should be able to work back and forth between text and illustration without having to turn a page. While this ideal is sometimes impractical, it is usually possible to keep the illustration close to the relevant text. For important, frequently referenced figures, foldouts are sometimes the answer.

#### Limiting Information Density

Information is like food. If readers eat too fast, or too much at one time, they get indigestion. If information is presented too fast or in too large doses, readers will get confused. This is because of the limited capacity of short-term memory. Therefore, like food, information must be broken up into 'bite-size'' pieces to be digestible.



**Figure 6:** Keying text to illustrations. The mutual reinforcement of text and illustrations (as shown in figure 5) can be strengthened by keying the text to the illustrations through the use of highlights and call-outs which are "talked to" in the text.

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Good format does this.

Language should be simple and direct. Only words the reader understands should be used, with new words explained as they are introduced. Explanations are easier to read and understand if sentences are short and simple, and if words have few syllables.

Illustrations should not be cluttered with unnecessary information. If they are too "busy," pictures become confusing and are less useful. To avoid a profusion of details, illustrations can be used in a progression from simple to more complex. This is related to top-down sequencing. An initial overall figure can give the "big picture," which is easy to understand and serves as a beginning structure for proceeding to more detailed illustrations. In forming such progressions, it's important to preserve the relative locations of the parts of



whatever is being pictured. For example, if a simple block diagram of a microprocessor leads off the series, subsequent more detailed diagrams and schematics should show the various parts of the blocks in the same relative positions as the original block. An example is shown in figure 7. Note that the lower detailed diagram preserves the relative positions, established by the upper figure, of the major parts of the system.

Earlier we said that microprocessor literature is suffering from a bad case of "the jargons," However, you'll see by now that there is much more to good documentation than avoiding jargon. You probably have had the experience of reading something and finding that it was very difficult to follow, even though you seemed to understand all the words. In this case, the author managed to avoid technical terminology but failed in other important areas. Good technical documentation requires a highly disciplined approach, and that approach is provided by information design. Those who adopt a go-asyou-please approach may score a success now and then, but it will be by accident. They have no way of knowing whether they have really reached their audience. In many cases they have not.

(7b)



**Figure 7:** To avoid reader confusion, illustrations should be used in a progression from less detail to more. An initial block diagram (7a) can give the overall picture before going into greater detail (7b). When forming these progressions, it's important to keep parts in the same relative positions.

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### **Programming Quickies**

### Computing the Determinant of a Matrix

Brian Flynn, 1704 Drewlaine Dr, Vienna VA 22180

Matrix inversion is often used in solving sets of simultaneous equations and in performing multiple linear-regression analysis. But what determines whether or not a matrix can be inverted? The answer is its determinant does. More specifically, if the determinant of a matrix is 0, the matrix is singular and can't be inverted.

A Radio Shack Level II BASIC program for calculating the determinant of a matrix is presented here. The algorithm uses the upper-triangular technique and switches rows, when necessary, to insure that the determinant is always calculated, within the limits of the computing capability of the TRS-80 Model I.

A matrix is a rectangular array of numbers or variables (usually displayed in brackets). A square matrix is twodimensional with as many rows as columns. A characteristic of a square matrix is its determinant. Determinants are defined only for square matrices, just as only square matrices are invertible. Unlike a matrix, a determinant is written as an unbracketed, single number—a lone, lorn creature such as 5, 0.03, or -1. The symbol for a determinant is sometimes *det*, but more often two parallel vertical lines: | |. (This latter symbol is also used for absolute value. The circumstance in which | | appears determines whether it means absolute value or determinant.)

It's relatively easy to calculate a second-order determinant, that is, the determinant of a second-order (2 by 2) matrix: tally the product of the principal diagonal elements and subtract from this the product of the off diagonal elements. The principal diagonal is the imaginary line segment running from the "northwest" corner to the "southeast" corner of the matrix. The off diagonal, on the other hand, is the one which connects the "northeast" and "southwest" corners. The process of calculating a second-order determinant is illustrated in table 1.

Tallying a third-order (3 by 3) determinant is a bit more difficult than tallying one of the second order. If the elements of the matrix are not too unwieldy, however, the calculation can still be made by hand without much trouble. This is shown in table 2. But for matrices of order four and higher, the business of determining the

$$\begin{vmatrix} q_{11} & q_{12} \\ q_{21} & q_{22} \end{vmatrix} = q_{11} q_{22} - q_{12} q_{21}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot 9 - 5 \cdot 3 = 18 - 15 = 3$$
Table 1: The general method for evaluating a 2 by 2 matrix

**Table 1:** The general method for evaluating a 2 by 2 matrix and an example. The elements of the principal or major diagonal are multiplied  $(a_{11}a_{22})$ , as are the elements of the off or minor diagonal  $(a_{12}a_{21})$ . Then the product of the off diagonal is subtracted from the product of the principal diagonal.





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### **Programming Quickies**.

determinant can get really complicated. Indeed, calculating a fourth-order determinant one time by hand. using the popular Laplace expansion, is usually sufficient to elicit the plea, "Isn't there an easier way?"

Fortunately, there is. The upper-triangular method is a straightforward, computer-compatible technique for tallying a determinant of any order. The process, illustrated in table 3, is in two steps:

• Transform the matrix so all of the elements below the principal diagonal are 0s, using elementary row operations. Anticipate division by 0, and switch rows of the matrix to avoid it.

•Calculate the product of all elements along the transformed principal diagonal. This product is the determinant

If you ever determine to determine the determinant of a matrix, I hope you find the upper-triangular method useful.



DETERMINANT = - [4.8.(-5)] = 160

Table 3: The upper-triangular method for evaluating higherorder determinants consists of two steps: first, transform the elements of the lower triangle into 0s, then find the product of the principal diagonal.

**Listing 1:** The program for determining the determinant of a matrix.

- 10 REM CALCULATING THE DETERMINANT OF A MATRIX
- REM UPPER TRIANGULAR METHOD 20
- 30 **REM BRIAN J. FLYNN: FALL 1980**
- **REM MOD 1: INITIALIZE & ENTER DATA** 40
- 50 GOSUB 1000 **REM MOD 2: CALCULATE DETERMINANT**
- 60 70 GOSUB 2000
- **REM MOD 3: PRINT DETERMINANT** 80
- 90 GOSUB 3000
- 100 GOTO 9999
- **REM MODULE 1** 1000
- 1010 **REM VARIABLES**

1020	REM $C = USED IN TRANSFORMING$
	MATRIX
1030	REM $DT = DETERMINANT$
1040	REM HOLD = USED IN SWITCHING ROWS
1050	REM $K = ORDER OF$ THE MATRIX
1060	REM SIGN = +1 OR -1
1070	REM $X = MATRIX$
1080	REM INITIALIZE
1090	DEFDBL C,D,H,X:SIGN = $1:DT = 1:CLS$
1100	PRINT "THIS PROGRAM COMPUTES THE
	DETERMINANT OF A MATRIX."
1110	PRINT: INPUT "HOW MANY ROWS (COLUMNS)
	ARE IN YOUR MATRIX";K
1120	DIM $X(K,K)$
1130	REM ENTER DATA
1140	FOR I = 1 TO K
1150	CLS PRINT "PLEASE ENTER DATA "

1150	CLS:PRINT "PLEASE ENTER DATA."
1160	PRINT"ROW #":I:":"

- PRINT"ROW #";I;": 1170 FOR J = 1 TO K
- PRINT"COL #";J:INPUT X(I,J) 1180
- 1190 NEXT J.I

1200 RETURN

- 2000 **REM MODULE 2**
- 2010 **REM CHECK FOR 1ST-ORDER DETERMINANT**
- 2020 IF K = 1 THEN DT = X(1,1):GOTO 2180 REM FILL LOWER TRIANGLE WITH 0 s 2030
- 2040 FOR L = I TO K-I
- 2050 FOR I = L TO K-1
- REM AVOID DIVISION BY 0 2060
- 2070 IF X(L,L) = 0 THEN GOSUB 4000
- IF DT = 0 THEN 2180 2080
- 2090 C = X(I+1,L)/X(L,L)
- FOR J=1 TO K 2100
- $X(I+1,J) = X(I+1,J) X(L,J) \cdot C$ 2110
- NEXT J.I.L 2120
- REM TALLY PRODUCT OF PRINCIPAL DIAGONAL 2130 ELEMENTS
- 2140 FOR I = 1 TO K 2150
  - $DT = DT \cdot X(I, I)$
- 2160 NEXT I  $DT = DT \cdot SIGN$

2170 2180 RETURN

- 3000 **REM MODULE 3**
- 3010 PRINT"DETERMINANT = ";DT
- 3020 RETURN
- **REM SUBROUTINE: SWITCH ROWS** 4000
- 4010 FOR M = L + 1 TO K
- 4020 IF X(M,L) = 0 THEN 4070 FOR Q = 1 TO K
- 4030 4040
- HOLD = X(L,Q):X(L,Q) = X(M,Q):X(M,Q) = HOLD4050 NEXT Q
- 4060 SIGN = -SIGN:GOTO 4100
- NEXT M 4070

4080 REM DETERMINANT = 0

DT = 04090

4100 RETURN

### Languages Forum

### A Coding Sheet for FORTH

#### John O Bumgarner, 17370 Hawkins La Morgan Hill CA 95037

FORTH is a new programming language to most people, and, while it has many advantages over other languages, it does have an unconventional appearance. FORTH is not an intrinsically difficult language, but the unfamiliar appearance, the use of a last-in-first-out stack for parameter passing, and a unique approach to problem solving require you to reorient your thinking a bit.

When I was learning FORTH, I often used to stop and sketch the appearance of the parameter stack as I defined a "word" (portion of a program) to help me get everything in place at the right time. It helped me, the novice FORTH programmer, to have a graphic representation of what the parameter stack looked like at each step. Later, I needed to document programs, so I expanded my sketchy method and made a proper FORTH-style coding sheet that provided the graphic parameter-stack representation.

### The need for documentation never seems to go away, so I still use the coding sheet regularly.

Now, while I rarely need help visualizing the stack, the need for documentation never seems to go away, and so I still use the coding sheet regularly. It has occurred to me that other FORTH programmers, new or otherwise, would find it useful too.

The coding sheet is shown full-sized in figure 1 and is meant to be copied for use by the reader. The form is deliberately simple to make it as flexible as possible. I have tried to strike a balance between the size of the spaces for words, the size of the spaces for stack items, and the number of stack items.

In actual practice, eight stack items on the form are sufficient because most FORTH words do not manipulate the stack outside of the range of the normal stack operators (which work from three to six words deep). In fact, a rule of thumb for good FORTH programming dictates that, if you get in a situation with the parameter stack that cannot be handled by normal stack operators, you are doing something wrong. You should stop and examine your methods to see how you can avoid the problem. In my experience, this is true; a better way results from a little thought, and it usually is simpler, to boot!

The space for words used in the definition is left a bit wide, as it is common to put short phrases on one line. This not only saves space but also allows frequently used short phrases such as fetching from or storing to a *Text continued on page 162* 

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### Languages Forum

DATE	

LOCATION

WORD

WRITER

VOCABULARY

STACK	 ТОР	WORDS		
1.20				
_	 			
-				
-				
	1 - 3			
	1			

### J.O.B.80

Figure 1: A coding sheet for FORTH used to show the effect of words in a FORTH definition on the parameter stack.

### Languages Forum.

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	J. 0.	<i>B</i> .					_char	acter input
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EXPE	KT tak	es an				ad	num	: EXPECT
addre. charac	ter cour	and a	).		ad	num	ø	ø
it then	accept	5 and					ad	70 -
of chan	acters 1	reginning	-			ad	ch	KEY
"ch" t	epresent	s the	1	-	ad	ch	ad	OVER
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					ch	7F	ch	OVER
	? DELE	TE acc	epts a			ch	T/F	=
	charac	ter on th	e stack		ch	T/F	T/F	DUP
	and ret	vrug a 't	rue' valu	e	4-	ch	T	IF 1
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**Table 1:** An example using the FORTH coding sheet. In this example and that of table 2, FORTH words or phrases are listed in the rightmost column, reading from top to bottom. The stack area on the same line represents zero or more parameters on the parameter stack after the word or phrase has been executed; the rightmost entry in the stack area is always the top-of-stack, with entries below it on the stack listed to the left. A dash represents an empty stack. "T/F" represents a flag of either true (nonzero value) or false (zero value) pushed to top-of-stack as the result of some comparison operation. Arrows represent the flow of control due to either a loop construct or the outcome of an IF construct. Note that, in the definition of { ?DELETE }, the stack exits the definition with two values on the stack if the comparison made evaluates as false, but only one value if the comparison is true. See listing 1 for details.

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test verifies operational status of the printer each time power is applied

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### Languages Forum

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	WRITER						VOCABUL	ARY
		_	STACK				ТОР	WORDS
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			accu	mulator	52		-	!
			_				0	6
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		1					-	!
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### Languages Forum,

**Listing 1:** A block of FORTH code. The FORTH words EXPECT , { ?DELETE } , and COUNTER are explained on the coding sheets in tables 1 and 2.

0 ( Character and data input words)

23 EXPECT accepts n ch's putting them at given address) Use: address n EXPECT ) EXPECT 0 DO KEY OVER I + C!LOOP DROP : 45 HEX change base to HEX for the following word) ?DELETE returns only T if given ch. is a DEL 67 otherwise it returns the given ch. and a F on the top) ?DELETE 7F OVER = DUP IF SWAP ŝ DROP THEN ; DECIMAL O VARIABLE NEGATIVE 9 10 0 VARIABLE NON-NEG COUNTER counts the number of negative and non-negative) numbers and exits if given a zero. FETCH supplies #'s) COUNTER 0 NEGATIVE ! 0 NON-NEG ! FETCH DUP 0 < IF 1 NEGATIVE +! EI 11 12 13 BEGIN ELSE 1 NON-NEG +! 14 THEN 0 = UNTIL; 15

Text continued from page 155:

variable to read better. Such condensed definitions are also useful to keep as documentation. (See table 2.)

[Editor's note: I have used John's sheet and found it very helpful in the design and documentation of FORTH words. I like to indent my entries in the "WORDS" column to show if...then...else constructs and loops. I have also been working with a similar diagram that allows a line to run across the long dimension on a page; this gives me more room for indenting FORTH words and documenting what they do....GW]

Listing 1 is an example of a typical FORTH block of code. If it were part of a bigger listing, there would be

three such blocks on one page and the page would be called a *triad*. If you wanted to see this block or edit it at your terminal, you would type { 123 LIST }. [*The braces are not part of the FORTH phrase, but are the standard BYTE delimiters that isolate FORTH words that include punctuation and FORTH phrases from the surrounding text....GW]* 

The FORTH coding sheets show the detailed structure of each of the three words defined in block 123. The coding sheets in tables 1 and 2 show the words in great detail.

I hope that this coding sheet is of use to fellow FORTH enthusiasts. It certainly helped me learn FORTH, and allows me to produce clear documentation.

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Technological advances have added video and game

terminals, and robots, to the ranks of terminal devices. Other areas of interest are the telecommunications networks for voice and data plus long-distance private networks, local area networks, instrumentation, and data bases. Terminals can be electrically, acoustically, or optically connected to these networks.

The first sessions sponsored by the Terminals

Committee will be held at the 1981 International Communications Conference this June. Papers will be read on recent advances in terminals and the impact of communications systems on terminals. Topics being considered for the 1981 and 1982 workshops include office-automation terminals, graphics communications. plus speech-processing and game terminals. For more information, contact Fritz Froehlich, Bell Laboratories, Rm 1D622, Holmdel NJ 07733, (201) 949-4990.

#### **Computer Camp**

If your child is between the ages of 10 and 18, he or she can spend part of this summer learning about computers and programming and still enjoy summer camp activities. The National Computer Camp will be held in Moodus, Connecticut, July 19 thru 24 and July 26 thru 31. Children at all levels of computer experience are invited. Contact Michael Zabinski, 382 Hitching Post Dr, Orange CT 06477, (203) 795-9069.

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Texas Instruments and Source Telecomputing Corporation have developed a home-information and communications service for TI-99/4 users. TEXNET is a subscription service available over telephone lines coupled to the home computer through a modem. It offers the services of The Source information utility plus a text-to-speech capability, which allows users to hear messages typed on the keyboard or transmitted over the TEXNET system. For more information on TEXNET and the TI-99/4 computer, contact Texas Instruments Inc, Consumer Relations, POB 53, Lubbock TX 79408, (800) 858-4565; in Texas (800) 858-4279.





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### A Beginner's Guide to Spectral Analysis, Part 2

Mark Zimmermann 9410 Woodland Dr Silver Spring MD 20910

In Part 1 of this article. I introduced some of the ideas behind the Fourier transform in one dimension. Here, I will try to extend those ideas to twodimensional space. I will introduce a few of the many uses of two-dimensional spectral analysis, with particular emphasis on image processing. The main computer program that accompanies this article (see listing 1) is a 6502 assembly-language program that performs a two-dimensional transformation on a 25- by 40-pixel image. The program is specifically adapted to run on the Commodore PET microcomputer with 8 K bytes of programmable memory, but it should be a reasonably straightforward process to modify the code to work on other comparable machines. Several floating-point arithmetic routines are used from the PET's BASIC ROM (read-only memory); a table is included that describes what each routine does, so that it may be replaced by your own arithmetical procedures if necessary.

#### **Components of Waves**

As you will recall, the whole notion of Fourier, or spectral, analysis is to take a signal that is, for example, a function of time, and resolve it into its *components* (ie: the various frequencies that make up the whole). A chord played on a piano may produce a sound that is very complicated when plotted on an oscilloscope screen, but when the chord is Fourier analyzed, the individual notes (component frequencies) stand out. It is mathematically possible to express any reasonable function as a sum of sines and cosines of various frequencies. The mathematical recipe for finding how much of each sine and cosine went into making the original signal is a fairly simple process that is discussed in many books (see references on page 198). Instead of going into the math here, however, I'd rather discuss the "feel" of Fourier transforming, with the objective of helping you develop some instincts about what a transform should look like and what it means.

### Any reasonable function may be expressed as a sum of sines and cosines of various frequencies.

Figure 1 on page 168 shows several pairs of graphs. In each pair, the graph on the left represents a function of time. It could be showing, for instance, the difference between normal atmospheric pressure and the instantaneous pressure in a passing sound wave.

The graph on the right shows the Fourier transform (a function of frequency) of the graph on the left. It plots the amount of the components needed *at each frequency* to make the left-hand graph. The amount of sine wave is shown as a dashed line; the amount of cosine wave is a solid line. The horizontal axis runs from zero frequency (where it's intercepted by the vertical axis) to high frequencies. If the amount graphed on the right goes negative, it simply means that the original signal needs to have some amount of the function - sine or - cosine added to it. In other words, the original signal contained some sine waves that were  $180^\circ$  out-of-phase with the standard sine wave (so there's nothing special or mysterious about having a negative amount of a given frequency component).

What kind of insights can you get by examining the graphs in figure 1? First, it's clear that any function of time which is symmetric with respect to the t=0 (vertical) axis is made up only of cosine waves, and any function that is asymmetric with respect to t=0 is made of only sines. Every cosine wave is symmetric about the origin of time, so a sum of cosines should certainly be symmetric; every sine wave is asymmetric. A function that is neither perfectly symmetric nor perfectly asymmetric requires both sines and cosines in its constituent frequencies.

A second fact which becomes apparent from a study of figure 1 is that functions of time which have some *net area* (area between the curve and the horizontal axis) always have some amount of component with zero frequency plotted in their transforms. A zero-frequency wave doesn't wave at all; it's a constant number as time goes by, like cosine(0). Contrariwise,

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**Figure 1:** Graphs on the right (functions of frequency) plot Fourier transforms for the specific functions on the left (functions of time), indicating the amount of each component frequency present in the original. Abrupt changes with respect to time (figures 1a thru 1d) are reflected in the transforms by the presence of higher-frequency energy. Graphs of functions exhibiting periodicity (figures 1e thru 1h) produce peaks centered on the frequency of this oscillation in the associated transform.

if a function of time has no net area, if it is positive just as much as it is negative, then its Fourier transform has no zero-frequency component. This component, in fact, is just the average value of that signal.

Let's examine several specific pairs of graphs. The transform of a square pulse (figure 1a) contains a number of low-frequency cosines (to build up the area under the pulse and create the flat-topped sections which obviously change little with time), but in addition, a fair amount of highfrequency cosine energy is required to make the square pulse. A triangular pulse of the same area has similar low-frequency requirements, but needs fewer higher-frequency waves (see figure 1b). A Gaussian (bellshaped) curve requires very little high-frequency contribution to make its smooth function of time (see figure 1c).

This correlation between "abruptness" and high frequencies in the Fourier transform is, in fact, quite general. Functions that change abruptly with time, like the square wave, or that have a lot of fine detail (the sharp edges), are not composed only of low-frequency, slowly changing waves; the jumps require a lot of high frequencies to define them. As a square wave becomes narrower and narrower, more and more high frequencies are necessary: a falling body's thud, if replayed at a high enough speed, can sound like an abrupt gunshot. Signals that don't have sudden jumps, like those represented in the triangular graph, can be made using fewer highfrequency components, but the sharp corners where the slope of the triangle's sides changes still require high-frequency sinusoids. Smooth curves like the Gaussian, where there isn't much detail, require the least amount of high frequencies.

Finally, look at the graphs in figures 1e thru 1h. The functions of time (on the left) all show some sort of *periodic* behavior. Their transforms all reveal this by a peak at or near the frequency of oscillation. The more cycles of oscillation that the temporal function goes through, the sharper the peak in *frequency space*. This effect is not just mathematical—you can hear it. A heavily damped bell that rings for very few cycles produces an abrupt note

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**Listing 1:** The 6502 machine-language program 2DFT performs two-dimensional Fourier transform of images on the Commodore PET's video display. SINTAB is a table of sin (x) for x=0,  $\pi/20$ ,  $2\pi/20$ ,...,thru  $19\pi/20$ , in PET floating-point notation (5 bytes per number). Numbers may be scaled up or down for normalization; one good choice is to divide each sine by the square root of 32. ROWSXFRMD is a table of transformed rows from the screen, beginning with row 0, frequency 0, real (cosine) transform, then row 0, frequency 0, imaginary (sine) transform, then row 0, frequency 20, imaginary transform.

DOROWS :	LDA #18 STA ROWCOUNT LDA #CO	;enter here to transform rows of screen data ;do 24+1 rows (all of them)
	STA ROWO	;point to bottom row of screen
	STA ROWO+1	
	LDA #FB	
	STA ANSO	;point to bottom of answer area for storage
	LDA #1F	
	STA ANSO+1	
LOOP1:	JSK RUWIKANSFURM	
	BMI DONE	: DONE = RTS instruction to return to BASIC control
	SEC	, sold - kis instituction, to retain to shore control
	LDA ROWO	
	SBC #28	;back up to prior row (40 elements/row)
	STA ROWO	
	BCS OVER1	
OUTD 1	DEC ROWO+1	
DONE	BTS	
DONE.	K15	
ROWTRANS FORM :	LDA #64	;number in FREQ is 5 times frequency (5 bytes/number)
LOOP2 :	STA FREQ	; initially set to maximum frequencycount down to 0
	LDA #C3	
	STA POINT	set pointer for sine (imaginary part) transform;
	JSR ONEFREQ	
	JSK STURETT	
	STA POINT	set pointer for cosine (real) transform
	ISR ONEFREO	set poincer for cosine (rear) character
	JSR STORE IT	
	LDA FREQ	
	SEC	
	SBC #5	decrement frequency being analyzed for
	BPL LOOP2	do all frequencies 0-20 inclusive;
	K15	
STORE IT :	LDX ANSO	
	LDY ANSO+1	;setup for PET utility subroutine
	JSR DAA6	;store P at X+256Y
	LDA ANSO	
	SEC 45	
	STA ANSO	; move answer pointer back to a free space
	BCS OVER2	
	DEC ANSO+1	
OVER 2:	RTS	
ONEFRE Q:	LDA #27	
	STA COLNUM	;set column counter to maximum = 39
	LDX #5	
I OOP3 ·	STA MYACC-1 X	WYACC is 5 adjacent page zero locations
L001 J.	DEX	clear them out here
	BNE LOOP3	jerear them out here
TOP:	LDY COLNUM	
	LDA (ROWO),Y	;get screen character at current row & column
	TAY	
	LDA #0	
	JSR D278	;convert integer 256A+Y to floating in P
	LDI #SIADEG	;point to page of sine table
	JSR D8FD	(sine)*P is calculated and stored in P
	LDY #0	
	LDA #MYACC	;point to MYACC, my accumulator's 5 bytes
	JSR D73C	;(NYACC)+P is put into P
	LDY #O	
	LDX #MYACC	
	DEC COLNUM	;(P) gets founded & transferred to 256Y+X (my acc.)
	BMI DONE	quit when all columns done
	LDA POINT	Adar when all colouns none
	SEC	
	SBC FREQ	move pointer a distance FREQ through table
	BCS OVER3	
UNEB 3.	STA POINT	;work modulo 200, to stay on table
01 BR 31	JMP TOP	Listing 1 continued on page 174
		0

without a well-defined musical pitch.

A tuning fork that rings for thousands of cycles makes a clear, precise tone.

Contemplation of some graphs of Fourier-transform function-pairs can lead to a number of other useful insights. The illustrations in figure 1 were adapted from Ron Bracewell's excellent book, *The Fourier Transform and Its Applications* (see references), which is worth looking at for further inspiration.

#### Adding a Dimension

Many signals, like sound, or light from a star, are essentially one-dimensional, and the techniques discussed above and in the earlier part of this article are immediately applicable to them. But there are other, extremely interesting signals which are two, three, or more dimensional when they arrive. Rather simple extensions of the concepts involved in one-dimensional spectral analysis will allow multidimensional signals to be transformed, analyzed, and manipulated. I'll discuss the two-dimensional case because problems with more dimensions can be attacked by completely analogous methods.

What function does a two-dimensional Fourier transform serve? For one thing, it can help solve many three-dimensional problems which have translational symmetry; that is, problems in which one of the three spatial dimensions can be trivially factored out. An obvious example is a system like a coaxial cable, or a cylindrical waveguide, where everything looks the same as you move along the length of the device. Two-dimensional Fourier transforms can give the electrical characteristics of such systems. To some extent, problems involving thin layers like the Earth's atmosphere can be dealt with using two-dimensional transforms.

If that were all, a few people might play around with two-dimensional spectral analysis, but it wouldn't be a huge industry. However, there's another class of problems that are of overpowering interest. These problems are in the field of imaging, or remote sensing. Ever since evolution came up with the first rudimentary eye-spots, creatures have been using electromagnetic radiation to probe their environments. With the development of lenses that form a two-*Text* continued on page 178

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cont	inued:	
TDA	#11	center here to transform and display 20%2 columns
LDA	#14	;encer here to transform and display 20-2 columns
STA	#2C	160/5-12 is maximum froquency which are be about
LUA	# JU FREO	;00/J=12 is maximum frequency which can be shown
ICD	FTCAD	fourier transform column & display
DEC	COLNUM	, tourier cransions corusin a dispray
RPI	T OOPA	
RTS	10014	;when finished, go back to BASIC control
LDA	COLNUM	
CLC		
ADC	#D3	
STA	RDISP	;point to screen address of right-hand column to
LDA	#83	;be displayed (zero at center)
STA	RDISP+1	
LDA	#13	
SEC		
SBC	COLNUM	
STA	LDISP	;point to left-hand display column
LDA	#80	;(column 20 is only displayed on rightsee below)
SIA	LDISP+1	
ACT	A COLNUM	
STA	ADRS	temporary storage for multiplication 10*CO NUM
ASI.	A	, comportery scorage for multiplication to oblight
ASL.	A	
ADC	ADRS	now we have 10*COLNUM
ADC	#2E	and now accumulator points to low byte of the real
STA	STASH	part of the last ROWSXFRMD table entry for this column
STA	ADRS	
LDA	#1F	; high part of end of ROWSXFRMD table address in 8K PET
STA	ADRS+1	
LDA	#91	
STA	POINT	;pointer set for cosine transform of real part of data
JSR	COLXFRM	; returns answer in MYACC and in P
LDX	#5	
LDA	MYACC-1, X	
STA	COSACC-1,X	;transfer answer to COSACC on page zero, 5 bytes
DEX	1.0006	
TDA	#1F	
STA	ADRS+1	reset data pointer before doing sine transform
LDA	STASH	stash holds result of low byte address calculation
CLC	<b>U</b> IIIII	jocon norto result or row syre assies carcaración
ADC	#5	add 5 to get to point to imaginary part of data
STA	ADRS	there is never a carry
LDA	#C3	
STA	POINT	;point setup for sine transform of imag. data
JSR	COLXFRM	
LDY	110	
LDA	# COSACC	
JSR	DYSE	transfer COSACC to S
JSR	D/28	calculate S-P and leave result in P
JSK	DADE	copy P to S
STA	SCNCOMPR	cost sign comparison (address BE) to 1
TDA	BO	set sign comparison (address be) to +
ISR	0000	$(P)x(S)=(P)xx^2$ is calculated and left in P
LDY	#0	, (1) (0)-(1) which is concurated and felt in f
LDX	# COSACC	
JSR	DAA6	transfer P to COSACC
LDA	#1F	
STA	ADRS+1	
LDA	STASH	
STA	ADRS	;point to real data again
LDA	#C3	
STA	POINT	;setup for sine transform of real data
JSR	COLXFRM	
LDX	#D	
LDA	MYACC-L,X	
DFY	SINACC-1,A	cransfer answer to Sinact on page zero
BNE	LOOP 7	
LDA	#1F	
STA	ADRS+1	
LDA	STASH	
CLC		
ADC	#5	
STA	ADRS	;point to imaginary data
LDA	#91	
STA	POINT	;and do cosine transform
JSR	COLXFRM	
LDY	1/O	
LUA	# SINACC	add (SINACC)+(P) and share in P
JSR	DADE	conv P to S
LDA	110	,
STA	SGNCOMPR	Listing 1 continued on vage 176

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Listing 1	continued:	
	LDA BO	
	JSR D900	;square of P is now in P
	LDY #0	
	LDA #COSACC	
	JSR D73C	;(COSACC)+(P) is in P
	JSR DE24	(SQR(P)now we have fourier amplitude to be plotted.
	LDA BU	;must avoid overflow, so check exponent of answer
	BCS LIMITER	take branch if result is bigger than 255
	JSR DOA7	convert P to an integer in B3.B4
	LDA B4	; but B3 is zero, by limiting process
	JMP OVERLTD	
LIMITER:	LDA #FF	replace overflow by 255
OVERLTD:	LDY #0	
	STA (RDISP),Y	;display it on the screen.:first, right column
	TAX	
	SEC	
	SBC #28	subtract 40 to point to previous row
	STA RDISP	
	BCS OVER4	
	DEC RDISP+1	
OVER4:	LDA COLNUM	
	CMP #14	; check column number, and don't plot column
	BEQ OVERS	;number 20 (no room on screen;)
	STA (LDISP) Y	plot result in left column here
	LDA LDISP	
	CLC	
	ADC #28	;add 40 for next row
	STA LDISP	
	BCC OVER5	
OVER 5	INC LDISP+1	
UVERD:	CMP #C4	see if we've reached frequency of -12 yet
	BEO DONE2	, see it we ve redened frequency of it jet
	SEC	
	SBC #5	;decrement frequency
	STA FREQ	
	LDA STASH	
DOUD 2	JMP LOOP5	;go back and do it again at new frequency
DUNE 2 :		
COLAF KM:		
LOOP8:	STA MYACC-1.X	clear out MYACC's 5 bytes
	DEX	,
	BNE LOOP8	
	LDA #19	
1.0000	STA ROWNUM	; initialize counter of rows
LOOP9:	LDY ADRS+1	
	ISR DA74	Strupsfer column member pointed to by ADRS to P
	LDY #STABPG	point to sine table page
	LDA POINT	1
	JSR D8FD	;(sine)*P in P
	LDY #0	
	LDA #MYACC	
	JSR D73C	;(MYACC)+(P) in P
	LDX #MYACC	
	JSR DAA6	:(P) to MYACC
	DEC ROWNUM	
	BEQ DONE2	;return when all 25 are done
	LDA POINT	
	SEC	
	LDX FREQ	whether the suprest of spinter superville
	SPC EPEO	must handle movement of pointer carefully
	BCS OVER6	
	ADC #C8	;work modulo 200, stay in table
OVER6:	STA POINT	
	JMP NXTADR	
NEGFREQ:	SBC #C8	for FREQ less than zero, this section
	CMP FREQ	moves pointer while staying within table
	SBC FREO	
	JMP OVER6	
OVER7:	LDA POINT	
	SEC	
	SBC FREQ	
NVTADD	JAP OVER6	
NATADR:	SEC	
	SBC #D2	:back up 210 to previous column member
	STA ADRS	
	BCS OVER8	
	DEC ADRS+1	
OVER8:	JMP LOOP9	

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#### Text continued from page 170:

dimensional image on the retina, remote sensing took a giant step forward.

When conditions are good, the images that develop on photographic plates or inside vidicons (televisioncamera tubes) can be used just as they are. But often, noise or other interference makes the original image low-quality. When astronomers look up, or spy satellites look down, they want to squeeze every possible bit of information out of their sensors, to "milk" every photon. That's one major reason for all the progress in image analysis and two-dimensional signal processing that has been made in the past few decades.

Advantages of transforming a visual image into the frequency domain overcome all the limitations of the photographic medium.

The advantages of transforming a picture into the frequency domain, where the elements of the image that vary periodically are gathered and grouped together, are numerous, just as were the advantages of analyzing a one-dimensional signal in frequency space (as discussed last month in Part 1). By working digitally inside a computer, you overcome all the limitations of the photographic medium. It's easy to enhance or mute contrasts, to intensify edges of objects (highspatial frequencies) or to take out distracting large-scale brightness variations (low-spatial frequencies). The wonderful images that come back from NASA's planetary probes are automatically processed by these kinds of techniques before anyone sees them.

If, after all this build-up, you're expecting to hear that the two-dimensional Fourier transform is an arcane, incomprehensible mathematical process, I'm sorry, but I have to disappoint you. To take a two-dimensional transform, you merely need to choose a pair of perpendicular coordinate axes (x and y). First do a onedimensional Fourier transform in the x direction, and then do a onedimensional transform on the result of that, in the y direction. That's all there is to it!

### The 2DFT Program

The 6502 assembly-language program in listing 1 performs two-dimensional Fourier transforms. The program takes as its input data the contents of the Commodore PET microcomputer's video-display screen: 1000 numbers, arranged in 25 rows of 40 integers, each one in the range 0 thru 255. The results of the transformation are displayed on the screen. Only the amplitude of the transform is shown; all phase information (whether the wave is sine, cosine, or a mixture) is suppressed.

I'd like to take a little time now to describe how the program works, and the choices and compromises I had to make in implementing it. This discussion should help you if you need to adapt 2DFT to run on a different microcomputer, and it should also be a useful starting point for modifications and improvements of my program. After the discussion, I'll return to the uses of the program, the insights that you can achieve by playing around with it, and the fascinating topic of holography, and how to do it with this program.

First, concerning the fundamental algorithm used to do the transforms: as mentioned above, a true two-dimensional Fourier transform results after you perform separate onedimensional transformations on each row of a matrix, and then perform separate one-dimensional transformations on each resulting column of data. 2DFT does that. The routine DOROWS finds the amount of cosine phase necessary at each frequency, as well as the amount of sine. Those numbers are stored in memory for each row. Then, the routine DO-COLS does the same thing for each column of stored half-transformed data, and puts the amplitude of each resulting frequency-space point onto the screen. The amplitude is simply the square root of the sum of the squares of the cosine component and the sine component (like finding the hypotenuse of a right triangle).

To do the one-dimensional row and column transformations, DO-ROWS and DOCOLS call subroutines ROWTRANSFORM and COL-
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XFRM, respectively. These simply use the old, classical, straightforward method of calculating a Fourier transform – no fast-Fourier-transform subtleties!

I've avoided talking about the mathematical mechanism for moving from ordinary space to the frequency domain in these articles so far, because there are ample technical references which explain such matters in great detail, and because the calculation tends to get in the way of the real substance of the subject, especially in an introduction such as this one. Here, let me just say that the transforms are accomplished by multiplying each row (or column) element by a sinusoidally varying factor, and adding up the results of those multiplications at each frequency. To find out how much cosine phase at frequency f is in a given row, multiply each row element r(x) by  $\cos(2\pi fx)$ and sum those products for the whole length of the row. The amount of sine wave is found by multiplying r(x) by  $\sin(2\pi fx)$  and summing those results. You can unite the cosines and sines into a set of complex numbers, with the cosines making the real parts and the sines the imaginary parts. Then, usual complex-number algebra helps keep track of how to add and subtract

S         P           B8         B0           B9         B1           BA         B2           BB         B3           BC         B4           BD         B5           BE         BF	Contents $S = e$ $P = -\pi/2$ exponent + 808281fractions MSBADC9frac. byte 2F80Ffrac. byte 354DAfraction LSB59A2sign00FFsign comparisonFFroundoff byte00
0000 CED6 CED9 D264 D285 D349 D5C4 D5D8 D604 D654 D663 D654 D663 D626 D73F D73F D73C D73F D73C D73F D73C D73F D73C D73F D73C D73F D73C D73F D73C D73F D74C D88F D900 D95E D924 DA74 DA66 DA74 DA74 DA66 DA2E DA74 DA74 DA66 DA2E DA74 DA74 DA66 DA2E DA74 DA74 CA2E DA74 DA74 CA2E DA74 CA2E Conversi	USR(P) S in B8 thru BD, sign comparison set S OR P S in B8 thru BD, sign comparison set to (B5) XOR (BD), and (B0) in A S AND P FRE(P) POS(P) STR\$ CHR\$ CHR\$ CHR\$ CHR\$ COnstants in floating (merged sign) nota- tion: RIGHT\$ MID\$ DDE3 $V_{2}$ LEN EO1A $\pi I_{2}$ LEN S - P JSR D95E, then S + P S + P Normalize P LOG(P) JSR D95E, then S * P S * P [A + 100Y]S, separating sign, set sign comparison, return with (B0) in A S / P FA + 100Y]S, separating sign roundotf(P)-[X + 100Y], merging sign S - P P -S, with rounding P - S, with rounding ND(P) SOR(P) SIN(P) TAN(P) ATN(P) D278 integer in A,Y [100A + Y] - P
Table 1:	Entry points for Commodore PET ROM functions, including floating-point ines that are utilized directly by the author's program.

components during the transformation process.

None of this is anything for a nonmathematically inclined person to worry about; it's just a recipe for the machine to follow in order to crank out the answers. There's no more need to follow the details of the process than there is to follow the details of how your pocket calculator computes exponentials or logarithms. In ten or twenty years, as the power of computers grows and their cost shrinks, there will probably be singlekeyword instructions to perform Fourier transforms, just as most machines now have EXP and LOG routines available. Some people will still work with the nitty-gritty, lowlevel algorithms and procedures, just as some engineers work with individual transistors today. But most human work will be done using higher-level languages, where it's easier to invent new concepts and prove theorems. Machines will handle the low-level dirty work.

Besides the specific algorithm I chose to use, some other important decisions went into the design of 2DFT. First, to avoid all danger of arithmetic overflow and underflow, I use floating-point procedures except at the final stage where the results of the transformation are displayed. At that point, the floating numbers are converted into fixed-point integers and any results greater than 255 are truncated to equal 255. (There are never any negative results because the square root of the sum of the squares is always positive or zero.)

To save program space and avoid the headaches of writing my own routines, I call the floating-point procedures in the PET's BASIC ROM. Table 1 is a list of hexadecimal addresses of the entry points to these routines, and includes short descriptions of what each routine does and how to call it. (Driven by my need for machine-language floating-point capabilities, I found the locations of these subprograms, and I don't think that there can be anything wrong with PET owners using the subroutines in their programs, as I've done. I should also note, however, that Commodore and Microsoft may change the addresses given in table 1 in future production of PETs and other machines.)

A second important choice that was made in the design of 2DFT was

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to use the same scales for the horizontal and vertical axes in the Fourier transform. This is not as obvious a choice as it might seem. Because the video display screen isn't square, it might seem to be better to squeeze the vertical scale, so that as many high frequencies could be plotted in the vertical direction as are plotted horizontally. The resulting distortion would be perfectly acceptable mathematically, but it would make the pictures harder to look at and might be responsible for some mistaken notions on the part of naive viewers. Additionally, choosing different scales for horizontal and vertical transformations would require the use of a different set of sines and cosines for each dimension.

I chose instead to make the scales in the frequency domain equal. The re-

**Listing 2:** This program calls 2DFT and helps translate its results to a form more easily viewed by a human. A picture can be drawn on the screen, using the usual cursor-control characters. Hitting the exclamation-mark key turns the picture into a form that 2DFT can read, where each cell has in it a number (from 0 thru 255) proportional to the magnitude of the image at that cell. The quote key turns the numbers back into a "density plot" where the brightness of each cell is proportional to its magnitude.

5	REM**POKE 135,6 BEFORE RUNNING TO PROTECT MACHINE-LANGUAGE 2DFT PROGRAM
10	DATA 32,58,59,103,106,118,225,245,244,229,160:FOR I=1 TO 10:READ G%:NEXT
20	PRINT "HIT -RETURN- TO TRANSFORM SCREEN"
30	FRINT " -QUOTES- TO MAKE DENSITY PLOT"
40	PRINT " - ! - TO TURN DENSITY TO NUMBERS"
100	GET AS:JF AS∞"" GOTO 100
110	J=ASC(AS):IF I=13 GOTO 200
120	IF I=34 GOTO 800
130	IF I=33 GOTO 900
140	PRINT A\$;;GOTO 100
200	\$Y\$(1536):\$Y\$(1713):GOTO 100
800	FOR I=32768 TO 33767:A=PEEK(I):POKE I,G%(A/25):NEXT:GOTO 100
900	FOR I=32768 TO 33767; A=PEEK(I): B=10: FOR J=0 TO 9: IF A-G%(J) THEN B=J: J=9
910	NEXT: POKE I, 25*B: NEXT: GOTO 100
0.00	REM**POKE 135.32 WHEN FINISHED TO REGAIN ACCESSIBILITY TO ALL MEMORY



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quired sines and cosines are stored in a table (on PET memory page STABPG, in listing 1); a pointer moves through the table, allowing the transformation subroutines to read off the trigonometric functions with a minimum amount of computational overhead. The effect of making the scales equal in both directions is that instead of using a 25- by 40-pixel (picture-element) screen, the program is really transforming a 40 by 40 image. The extra 15 rows are presumed to be filled with zeroes before every transformation. After transforming, the high frequencies that fall outside the bounds of the video screen are not calculated. (This is not a devastating loss; as you may have heard, you can cut off and throw away part of a hologram and still reconstruct the whole original image from the remaining fragment. The only cost is a loss of resolution and sharpness in the reconstructed image. More on this later.)

The third significant choice I made in writing 2DFT was to display the amplitude of the Fourier transform: the square root of the sum of the squares of the sine and cosine components. A photographic plate has a sensitivity that is proportional to the light energy which falls in any given area. Taking the square root adds mathematical complexity and computational time to the transformation process. On the other hand, the square-root operation makes it a lot easier to look at and interpret the transform results on the video screen. It prevents almost all overflows because any number between 0 and 65,535 is mapped into the range 0 to 255 automatically. The cost in time is an additional 10% or so, which is acceptable for the benefits that result. Finally, the nonlinearity of the square root turns out not to interfere much with the holographic process, in my experiments.

The video-character generator used in the PET is capable of storing a number between 0 and 255 in each of the thousand screen locations, but for human viewing, this kind of a display isn't very good. In the BASIC driver program which calls and controls 2DFT, I've included short routines to convert the screen contents to and from a "density plot," where each pixel on the display is filled with a character with brightness propor-

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**Photo 1:** Photo 1a shows a simple image of low-frequency components present along the length of the stripes. Perpendicular to the stripes, strong periodicity occurs at frequencies that are multiples of the spacing frequency. The resulting transform is shown in photo 1b. tional to the number formerly stored in that cell (see listing 2). The densityplot display uses only eleven distinct symbols, so it's as if the 8 bits stored in each screen location have been truncated to about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  bits. The loss of precision is not severe, and the density plots are much easier to look at and understand than the raw data.

#### **Experimenting with 2DFT**

As I have implemented it, the 2DFT program takes about 4 minutes to do a single complete two-dimensional Fourier transform of the contents of the PET's screen and display the results. (It runs faster if the input data contains many zeroes, since the floating-point multiplication routine in the PET knows how to multiply by zero quite rapidly!) The columns of the answers are plotted as soon as they are calculated. After a computation, 5250 bytes of PET memory are left containing the results of the row transformations in floating-point notation (5 bytes per number). Because the input data was a set of strictly real numbers, fifty of the sine components are always exactly zero (two zeroes per row), and so there are 1000 independent numbers in memory—precisely as many independent numbers as there were cells on the screen. This is not coincidental; the Fourier-transformation process "conserves information," so it had to turn out that way.

For your first experiments, and to confirm that the program is working correctly, I recommend that you transform simple pictures. A good test is a picture made up of parallel stripes (see photo 1). The picture, like a picket fence, has only low-frequency components present in the direction along the length of the stripes. Perpendicular to the stripes, there is a strong periodicity, at frequencies which are multiples of the fundamental spacing frequency. Logically, the transform should be a series of bright spots running along a line perpendicular to the original stripes.

Another good test is to transform a sharp spike — a picture with only one cell illuminated. Such a sharp point is made up of equal amounts of sine waves at all frequencies and in all directions. Thus, the result of transforming a spike should be a





screen with equal intensities in every cell.

One of the first things that you should discover when experimenting with 2DFT is that the absolute location of a picture on the screen doesn't matter. Shifting a picture changes the phases of the sines and cosines that go into making that image, but it does not change the amplitude of the frequency spectrum of that picture. Because only the amplitude and not the phase is displayed, two pictures which differ only by some shift should give the same transforms. (This insensitivity to shifts is one reason for the usefulness of Fourier transforms in pattern-recognition problems!)

Another thing to notice about 2DFT is the relative overall intensity of a picture and its transform. This intensity, of course, is somewhat arbitrary, since by multiplying each element of the transform's sine table by some constant, the whole transformed picture gets multiplied by the square of that constant. (The constant shows up squared because the sine table is used two times, once to transform the rows and once for the columns.)

If none of the transformed image was lost because of the nonsquare screen, it would be possible to adjust the constant that multiplies the sine table so that the sum of the squares of the pixels *before* a transform equals the sum of the squares after transforming. The multipler is 1/SQR(L), where L is the length of a side of the square screen.

In my implementation of 2DFT, I tried multiplying every element of the sine table by 1/SQR(32) and have found it to work well. Thirty-two is a reasonable mean value between the length of a row and the length of a column. The exact choice of the constant isn't critical unless you want to be able to read off quantative mathematical transformation results. For experimental purposes, any value that keeps the picture elements from growing too bright or too dim is acceptable.

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mations produced by 2DFT is that they are symmetric about a cell near the center of the video screen. The cell around which everything seems to revolve is the (0,0) cell, the center of the frequency domain. It contains the sum of all of the cells in the untransformed picture multiplied by any factors that were chosen for the sine table. It's also the cell which is most likely to suffer from an overflow problem because all of the pixels in each original image were positive numbers and add together to make a large zero-frequency total. (2DFT displays overflows as a character of maximum brightness, for the number 255.) The rest of the transformed image is symmetric about the central cell, in the sense that each cell contains the same number as the cell an equal distance away on the opposite side of the middle.

This follows mathematically from the fact that the original image was entirely real, with no imaginary (complex-number) part. You can think of it as just a convention, if you like; to avoid sharp edges which might cut off parts of a picture, we have plotted "negative frequencies" as if they had the same energy as the corresponding positive frequencies.

It works out then that you can think of the opposite edges of the screen as being joined, so that something moving off the screen at the right-hand side comes in automatically at the left edge. (Between the top and bottom edges, there are 15 unseen lines, however, in order to make the imaginary screen square.) Because there are an even number of columns, one column on each side of the central (zero) column is not duplicated. That column is plotted as the rightmost one on the screen.

It's a good idea to take some time now to draw pictures on the screen, transform them, and try to develop some instincts about what the transforms tend to look like. Many of the results from one-dimensional Fourier analysis carry over to two dimensions. For example, we noted that an

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image with very fine detail (sharp spikes or narrow lines) in one dimension requires many high-frequency sinusoidal waves to define it; the same is true for two-dimensional pictures. A picture that repeats only a few times across the screen width will have strong low-frequency components in it (components that show up in frequency space near the central zero-frequency cell), while a picture that repeats many times across the screen will have strong components at the higher frequency of repetition. (In your experiments, don't forget (2b)



that you're not seeing the highest vertical frequencies, which fall outside the screen's height.)

You should realize that even though the program uses horizontal and vertical axes to do the mathematical transform, those axes are artificial and not part of the initial or final picture. So, if you're looking at an image which has strong structure trending along a line from northwest to southeast, feel free to tilt your head and define your own personal axes in such a way as to make the image and its transform easier to think about. (2c)



**Photo 2:** This sequence illustrates some of the properties of the holographic transformations as done by the 2DFT program. Photo 2b is the hologram produced from the simple image in 2a. In 2c, the image is reconstructed from the hologram. Note the mirror duplication of the original image and the spreading of the reference spot due to the cut-off of high vertical frequencies by 2DFT's algorithm. A substantial portion of the hologram is zeroed in photo 2d (indicated by the @ symbol), giving the reconstructed image in photo 2e. This reconstruction is fainter and "noisier" than photo 2c, but no part of the overall image is missing.

#### Holography and Very-Long-Baseline Interferometry

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Even working at wavelengths very long compared to optical light, VLBI techniques enable astronomers to see objects that are hundreds or thousands of times smaller than the largest optical telescopes can resolve. The vast increase in astronomical information-gathering capability has produced new insights during the last few years concerning the structure of distant galaxies and the early history of the universe.

Both holography and VLBI rely on the same secret: the two-dimensional Fourier transform. Using the 2DFT program presented here, it's easy to make and reconstruct one type of hologram, the "Fourier-transform hologram," which is most useful for storing and retrieving two-dimensional information. (Holograms to record three-dimensional objects work on similar principles. See some of the references for more information.) It's also easy to use this program package to experiment with and learn about some of the interferometry problems that radio astronomers face

Briefly, the results of a very-longbaseline-interferometry observation consist of a map of the object in the sky—a map not in the usual sense, but of the frequency domain. As the Earth's rotation moves the radiotelescope antennas relative to the stars, the signals that the telescopes receive sample different points in the Fourier-transformed plane. With enough observations, using enough antennas, reasonably complete coverage of this transformed map can be achieved.

The big problem in VLBI is to deduce what the astronomical object looks like before transforming. If information about the relative phases of points in the frequency domain were available, it would be possible to unambiguously invert the observations and produce a picture of the object.



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#### The secret of holography and its sophisticated ability to retain information is the two-dimensional Fourier transform.

Unfortunately, VLBI can't (as of today) produce enough phase information. The astronomers have to look at an image in Fourier-transformed space which contains only amplitude information, just like the image that the 2DFT program produces. In some cases, it's not too hard to guess what the object that produced that transform looked like, but observers often must fall back on model making and try to fit the simplest reasonable approximation they can think of to the data. This is a tough subject, but an important one. A lot of research is going on now in an attempt to find better solutions.

Fourier-transform holography is also a subject for vigorous current research. One reason for the interest is that holograms could possibly provide huge, ultra-fast memories for computer systems. Ordinary microfilm is a very inefficient way to record data. It fails to take advantage of the information-storage ability of highresolution photographic film, and if the bit density is pushed up, the microfilm technique becomes unacceptably vulnerable to film defects. dust particles, etc. Conventional photographic methods are too highly localized for each bit that is written-it's like trying to transmit information over a noisy phone line without a decent error-detection and correction code!

A hologram, on the other hand, shares many of the best properties of sophisticated error-preventing techniques. Each bit of the original record is spread out over the entire holographic image. A speck of dust can't clobber a particular bit; all it can do is add a slight overall noise to the recovered analog signal, and even that noise can be entirely removed by a simple digitizing process. If half of a photograph is cut off and thrown away, half of the picture is lost forever. If half of a hologram is removed, the whole picture is still there! The sharpness of the picture is

reduced, but no particular region is lost at all.

How can a hologram work? Photographic film records only the intensity, not the phase, of the light that hits it. The secret is simple: put a phase reference into the original object that is being holographed! This phase reference is just a bright, pointlike spot in the original. When transformed, the bright spot by itself turns into a constant signal over the whole frequency versus space plane because (as mentioned above) a sharp spike is made up of equal amounts of sinusoids at all frequencies.

This constant background signal provides a reference against which the sines and cosines of the other parts of the original object can interfere, constructively and destructively. The background provides the reference phase; the rest of the Fourier-transformed image adds and subtracts relative to that background, and so an intensity recording (as on a photographic plate) includes enough phase information to allow the original image to be reconstructed.

The reconstruction algorithm is simple: just do another Fourier transform of the hologram to return to ordinary space! Mathematically, if phase information is recorded, the operation of Fourier transforming is its own inverse, like the operation of inverting is for numbers. The reconstructed image comes back twice, symmetrically situated about the central zero-frequency spike, but it's easy to mask off one of the two images if necessary.

The 2DFT program is quite capable of taking simple holograms and reconstructing them. Because the transformation is done on a 40 by 40 grid, but only the central 25 rows of forty elements are kept and displayed, some of the high vertical frequencies in the original image will be lost. (That explains the vertical spreading of some of the reconstructions, especially noticeable in the central region.) It's best not to try to recover images with too much fine detail. If the original is made of lines at least two cells thick, it usually comes back quite recognizably.

Note that the bright pointlike spot that provides the reference phase should be brighter than the rest of the original image being transformed; otherwise, the rest of the image tends to act as a (poor) reference phase for

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the bright spot. Also note that some errors come in due to overflow and truncation, as only 8 bits of the hologram are recorded on the display. If you want to, you can turn the holographic display of numbers into a density-plot image for inspection—but the resulting truncation to about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  bits means still more noise in the reconstructed image.

It's quite educational to delete a few points (or a sizable fraction) of the hologram, and still see the entire original picture be reconstructed from the remaining fragment. (It may be desirable to change the density-plotting gray-scale factors in some cases, as the image reconstructed from a partially removed hologram is fainter than the usual result.) These are only a few suggestions—try inventing experiments of your own!

A final word about very-long-baseline interferometry: if it is known that the astronomical object under observation contains a bright, pointlike source in or near itself, it is possible to completely reconstruct a map of the original source. The bright spot acts as a phase reference for the radio astronomers. In fact, what they're reconstructing is just a Fourier-transform hologram—but on a galactic scale!

#### **Further Work**

After a program is written, it's always possible (and sometimes profitable) to go back and see how it could have been done differently, and perhaps better. The 2DFT program is no exception; I have several ideas for improvements and modifications, some of which you may wish to try. First, now that I know not to be afraid of cutting off parts of the holographic image, I've wondered whether a 64- by 64-cell transform would be the best step up. Since the dimensions are powers of two, it would be possible to use the fast-Fourier-transform algorithm and save time by at least a factor of 6 (the logarithm of 64 to the base 2) over the slow method. I also think that it might be worthwhile to use fewer bits during the transform, since overflows haven't been as deadly as I feared before starting the project. Perhaps integer arithmetic with 1 or 2 bytes for the numbers would work; it would certainly save space and time over the 5-byte floating-point methods that are used by the PET's firmware algorithms. (BASIC integer operations on the PET are actually done almost entirely in floating-point arithmetic; the only benefit of integers that I know of is to save memory in large arrays.)

I've seen comments about 1-bit Fourier transforms in some references. If that is a reasonable technique, you could use the <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-cell graphics capabilities of the PET screen to display 50- by 80-pixel transformed images.

Finally, there must be a better way to find the amplitude of the transformed data than to take the square root of the sum of the squares of the sine and cosine parts. (The PET's floating-point square-root algorithm simply raises the argument to the  $\frac{1}{2}$  power, by taking a logarithm, multiplying, and exponentiating. It's not overly fast!) Perhaps a little table lookup could get a fast square root with sufficient accuracy for display purposes.

There are surely other improvements to be made on 2DFT. But as it is, it has provided me with a powerful learning tool. I've developed a more intuitive understanding of holography and the Fourier-transform process than I ever had before...and it's been fun! I hope you enjoy it as much.■

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#### Editorial\_

#### Text continued from page 10:

listed at the end of this editorial.

"It looks like too much trouble": Most of the things you'll need to do are easy and make sense. After a while, they will become so natural that you'll wonder how you ever did without them.

"I don't have the time to spare—I'm on a tight deadline": You have time to debug, don't you? And you have time to fix that bug that appears six months after you wrote the program. Actually, the techniques of design (which include structured programming during the program design and implementation) take up less time due to decreased time in testing, debugging, and maintenance. In fact, what you're doing is spending more time in design (doing it right) and less time in testing and debugging (finding and fixing what you didn't do right the first time).

"It takes all the fun (or mystery) out of programming": This is a difficult question to answer because there's an element of truth in it. But what do you mean by "fun"? If you mean surprises or adventure, you're right—there's less of that because you know more of what is going to happen before you start coding; on the other hand, there's less frustrating debugging. There's less exultation when a program *finally* works—but there's also quite a bit of pride in the knowledge that it will *stay* working. Proper design takes some of the mystery out of programming. Programming becomes a skill, but it is *designing* that becomes the art.

Finally, if you are programming for a living, haphazard programming may be "fun," but can you *afford* such fun? Untraceable bugs and unreliable programs decrease your productivity and your effectiveness. Can you and your company afford that?

#### Some Design Tools

The following briefly describes three design tools that have been available for at least five years. *Data flow diagrams* (DFDs) are usually used on large projects, although they can help clarify your thinking on simpler ones. They force you to clarify what information is being manipulated and how it "flows" through the project. On a level of design several steps closer to coding, *structure* 



**Figure 2:** An example of a data flow diagram (DFD). The circles represent processes (or actions) we are interested in within a system. The boxes represent external systems. The parallel lines represent data files (often called data stores), and the lines represent groupings of data that are transformed by the process.

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#### Editorial.

*charts* are hierarchical models of a system that emphasize the tasks and subtasks to be performed and the data that passes among them. Finally, on the lowest level of design before coding, *structured pseudocode* is an informal English-like coding that allows you to experiment with implementing the logic of a program without being bothered with the narrow grammar of a particular computer language. Although I'll give an example and a short explanation of each method, you should refer to some of the books described at the end of this editorial for further details.

An example of a *data flow diagram* is given in figure 2. The circles represent processes we are interested in (actions being performed, *not* states of the system), and the arrows represent some grouping of data that is being transferred from one activity to another. The rectangular boxes represent other systems that interact with our systems but that are not of interest to us. If the arrows lead out of these boxes, they are called *sources*; if the arrows lead in, they are called *sinks*. The two parallel lines represent data files (also called "data stores") that store information for later use; depending on the file, arrows may go in both directions.

Data flow diagrams are usually used in groups, with one diagram representing the interaction of the system with external systems (one circle interacting with several boxes) and each of the other diagrams representing one circle from a "higher" diagram. For example, figure 3a shows an overview DFD of (a simplified version) the interaction between the BYTE editorial department and the rest of the world. Figure 3b shows an expansion of the single circle in figure 3a. Further data flow diagrams can be used (if needed) to subdivide a given process.

When a set of DFDs covers several levels, the circles in the subordinate diagram reflect the identity of the parent circle. For example, the processes (circles) in a diagram representing process 1 of figure 3b ("log in and schedule manuscripts") would be numbered 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, and so on; similarly, subordinate processes of 1.3 would be labeled 1.3.1, 1.3.2, 1.3.3, and so on.

A data flow diagram is useful only when it meets certain criteria. Although I can't give all the dos and don'ts, the following points are helpful: First, take care that circles represent *meaningful* data transformations and arrows represent *meaningful* collections of data. For example, "read card deck" is not a meaningful transformation, but "classify incoming orders" is.

Second, with one exception, the inputs and outputs to a given diagram must be the same as those for the single process the diagram represents in the next higher diagram. This rule makes sense, and checking diagrams for compliance often alerts you to some data flow you've ignored. The one exception to this rule is that arrows for rejected data on one level are not shown in the next higher level (for example, see "manuscripts with no name or return address" coming out of process 1 in figure 3b); the reason for this convention is to avoid cluttering up the diagrams.



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#### Editorial,



**Figure 3:** Overview and detailed data flow diagrams. Figure 3a shows an overview data flow diagram of the interaction of the BYTE editorial office with the rest of the world. Figure 3b is a detailed data flow diagram showing the workings of circle 0 in figure 3a. (The system shown has been simplified for purposes of illustration.)



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#### Editorial.

Third, data flow diagrams should show the logical flow of data, not its physical flow in an existing system—*a DFD is not a flowchart*. For example, circle 1 in figure 3b should not be labeled "Karen," even though she logs all incoming manuscripts.

In conclusion, the data flow diagram is a planning tool used in the early stages of design. It can clarify the flow of data in either an existing or a proposed system. You'll probably draft many versions of a data flow diagram before you arrive at a satisfactory version—this is a normal and unavoidable consequence of your increased understanding of the system and the improvements you are making in its design.

It's particularly important to use data flow diagrams when you are working for someone other than yourself (for example, a partner or client) because DFDs give you an easily understood document from which the other person can contribute *at an early stage in the design process*. This early feedback can often prevent costly backtracking in the later stages of system implementation.

#### The Structure Chart

Structure charts are used later in the design process, when you know what a system (or program) is to do but want to organize the design and interaction of modules. Structure charts can be used to design either a single program or a system of programs; if you are designing a system, a finished structure chart will suggest logical ways in which to group the modules of the system into programs.

In a structure chart (see figure 4), rectangular boxes represent modules that perform a given action. The organization of the modules is determined by the arrows interconnecting them; the one being pointed to is used by the one doing the pointing to carry out its task. The modules communicate in much the same way as people do in a military hierarchy: the higher (calling) modules are organizers, sending orders to the ones below; the lower (called) modules are workers, performing their tasks (often calling modules that they command) and reporting back to their superiors. However, in this situation, it is the data that is transmitted up and down between modules. The structure chart records this movement. The arrow that begins with an outline circle represents data being passed (eg: an employee record, a part number), and an arrow beginning with a filled-in circle represents a logical flag (eg: transaction-valid or invalid-account-number flag).

Figure 5 is an example of a structure chart at work. The task being illustrated (top box) is the writing of an (imaginary) order for a final article payment to a BYTE author. Note that the data can pass both up and down, depending on the situation, but that logical flags almost always pass yes/no-type control information *up* to a calling module. The vertical lines on the box "get valid article record" (in the second row of figure 5) indicate that it is a library module that can be used as is from an existing library of routines.

A structure chart shows the subdivision of a system into modules, the hierarchy of those modules, and the data that passes among them. It does *not* imply anything about the method used to implement a module, nor does it imply a left-to-right execution sequence for modules on the same row. Again, the main benefit of structure charts is the clarity of design they produce. Creating the structure chart forces you to be precise about what needs to be done. Once completed, the structure chart gives you the opportunity to find logical design flaws and to check for overall completeness. As with the data flow diagram, you'll probably write several versions of the structure chart before you get one that will satisfy you; but, in doing so, you'll create a design that will lead to a much better system or program.

#### Structured Pseudocode

Structured pseudocode is used only after you've passed the boundary from system design to program design. By the time you're ready to use structured pseudocode, you have already specified the function of the program and some of its implementation details. Writing structured pseudocode is like writing a program for an imaginary machine that understands English-like phrases; it is a "test run" for the real thing, coding the actual program in the strict grammar of BASIC, FORTRAN, or some other computer language. Structured pseudocode tells *what* is to be done, the *order* it is done in, and *how* it is done. Once the structured pseudocode has been written, studied, and rewritten to your satisfaction, you can easily code your computer program from the pseudocode.

Listing 1 gives a short example. The hypothetical task is to find the lump-sum payment for an article from a lookup table, given the classification number of the desired article (which is the key field of the lookup table). We'll assume that the lookup table has two fields, a classification number and a payment amount, and that a sequential search of the table is made to find the appropriate line.

Listing 1 shows what's being done more clearly than an equivalent BASIC (or even Pascal) program because it's not concerned with rigorously expressing the algorithm in the narrow (and therefore less meaningful) grammar of the computer language. Still, since the pseudocode follows (or should be written to follow) the style of the target language, writing the actual program is simply a matter of expanding the lines of pseudocodes to take care of all the necessary details. For more information on con-



**Figure 4:** An example of a structure chart. The boxes represent modules that perform specified actions, with the higher boxes pointing to the subordinate boxes that they use. An arrow with an outline circle represents a grouping of data, while an arrow with a filled circle represents a logical flag that transmits the results of some yes/no-type evaluation.

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#### Editorial.

verting structured pseudocode to BASIC, see my article, "Applied Structured Programming," in the book *Program Design: Programming Techniques, Volume I* (listed at the end of this editorial).

At this point I'd like to break my earlier promise and say a few good words about structured programming, which is the design philosophy behind structured pseudocode. Structured programming asserts that any program can be written as a combination of three programming structures: a sequence of events, one of two events chosen by the value of a condition (the if...then...else construct), and an event repeated as long as a condition is true (the while...do construct). Structured programming goes hand-in-hand with top-down design (also called programming by stepwise refinement), which says that you solve a programming problem by breaking it into subproblems and continually subdivide these subproblems until each one can be easily coded. This process results in manageable, modular programs that are easy to understand, debug, modify, and maintain. The importance of such advantages cannot be overemphasized, especially if you program for a living.

#### Some Good Books

You will find the following books helpful if you're interested in structured programming, program design, or system design. The first books deal primarily with structured programming and program design, while the latter ones go deeper into long-range design.

Programming Proverbs by Henry F Ledgard (Hayden Book Company, Rochelle Park NJ, 1975): This is a friendly, but thorough, folk classic on methodical programming. It contains 26 proverbs with examples and some additional material on top-down design, and it can be read and understood by almost everyone with some programming experience. The languages used in the examples are ALGOL 60 and PL/I. The author, along with several coauthors, has tailored the same material for different books that emphasize FORTRAN, COBOL, BASIC, and Pascal. The titles are: FORTRAN (or COBOL or BASIC or Pascal) with Style: Programming Proverbs. All are published by Hayden Book Company.

The Elements of Programming Style, Second Edition by Brian W Kernighan and P J Plauger (McGraw-Hill, New York NY, 1978): Written in the style of Strunk and White's Elements of Style (the English language style book), it is slightly more formal and not as folksy as Programming Proverbs. It covers its material more methodically than Programming Proverbs does.

A Collection of Programming Problems and Techniques, by H A Maurer and M R Williams (Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs NJ, 1972): I've always enjoyed leafing through this book because of all the tidbits of information it possesses. It includes such diverse information as the Ackermann function, algorithms involved with reverse Polish notation, and information on generating magic squares and solving simultaneous equations by the Gauss-Seidel method. An excellent book for problem ideas if you're teaching programming or need a short, nontrivial problem to illustrate a point.

Software Debugging for Microcomputers, by Robert C Bruce (Reston Publishing Co, Reston VA, 1980):



**Figure 5:** Another example of a structure chart. The (hypothetical) action illustrated is the generation of an order for a check for final payment to a BYTE author for an article. The vertical bars on the first and last boxes in the middle row represent predefined modules that can be used in different situations.

## dBASE II vs. the Bilge Pumps.

#### by Hal Pawluk

We all know that bilge pumps suck. And by now, we've found out—the hard way—that a lot of software seems to work the same way.

So I got pretty excited when I ran across **dBASE II**, an assembly-language relational Database Management System for CP/M. It works! And even a rank beginner like myself got it up and running the first time I sat down with it.

If you're looking for software to deal with your data, too, here are some tips that will help:

#### Tip #1: Database Management vs. File Handling:

Any list or collection of data is, loosely, a data base, but most of those "data base management" articles in the buzzbooks are really about file handling programs for specific applications. A real Database Management System gives you data and program independence (no reprogramming when data changes), eliminates data duplication and makes it easy to turn data into information.

#### Tip #2: Assembly Language vs. BASIC:

This one's easy: if you're setting up a DBMS, you're going to be doing a lot of sorting, and Basic sorts are s-l-o-w. Run a benchmark on a Basic system like S\*-IV against a relational DBMS like **dBASE II** and you'll see what I mean. (But watch it: I've also seen one extremely slow assembly-language file management system.)

## Tip #3: Relational vs. Hierarchal & Network DBMS.

CODASYL-like hierarchal and network systems, around since the 1960's, are being phased out on the big machines so why get stuck with an old-fashioned system for your micro? A relational DBMS like **dBASE II** eliminates the predefined sets, pointers and complex data structures of a CODASYL-type DBMS. And you don't need to be a programmer to use it. **dBASE II** really impressed me. Written in assembly language (with no



need for a host language), it handles up to 65,000 records (up to 32 fields and 1000 bytes each), stores numeric data as packed strings so there are no roundoff errors, has a superfast multiple-key sort, and supports ISAM based on B\* trees.

You can use it interactively with English-like commands (DISPLAY 10 PROD-UCTS), or program it

(so when you've set up the formats, your secretary can do the work). Its report generator and userdefinable full screen operations mean that you can even use your existing forms.

And if all this makes your mouth water, but you've already got all your data on a disk, that's okay: **dBASE II** reads your ASCII files and adds the data to its own database.

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#### Editorial

Although this book has little to do with structured programming or design, I mention it because of its thorough treatment of debugging techniques. If you're interested in such debugging techniques as forcing, block debugging, snapshots, and patching, you should read this book.

**Listing 1:** Structured pseudocode for a routine to find a value from a lookup table. The lookup table contains two fields, classification-number and check-amount, and this routine finds the appropriate check-amount by matching a given classification number to the classification numbers in the table. A sequential search is used, starting at the top of the table. If a classification-number match is made, the check-amount needed is the check-amount entry in the same line, and the error-flag (for the information of the calling routine) is cleared. If no match is made, check-amount is set to zero and the error-flag is set.

while not-at-end-of-file and match-not-found

compare classification number of current line with classification number sought

if the two are equal

check-amount sought is check-amount field in current line else

add 1 to table-index

endif endwhile

if no-match-found set error-flag

eke

check-amount = 0

clear error-flag endif

return (to calling routine)

Program Design: Programming Techniques, Volume I, edited by Blaise W Liffick (BYTE Books, Peterborough NH, 1978): This book contains new material and articles reprinted from BYTE. Subjects include "Top-Down Modular Programming;" "Some Words About Program Structure" (both by Albert D Hearn); "Applied Structured Programming" (by me); "Decision Tables: How to Plan Your Programs" (by Thomas G Bohon), and several other helpful articles. My only regret is that several articles include what are called "Warnier-Orr diagrams," a program design technique I do not recommend.

A Primer on Structured Program Design, by Gary L Richardson, Charles W Butler, and John D Tomlinson (Petrocelli Books, New York NY, 1980): This book covers structured programming and program design, but it also touches on the larger elements of system design. One nice feature is that it briefly lists several different design tools in order to help you choose the one you like best.

*Classics in Software Engineering*, edited by Edward Nash Yourdon (Yourdon Press, New York NY, 1979): I cannot say enough good things about this book. It is a compilation of all the pivotal papers in the fields of structured programming (both theory and practice), program and system design, and other related fields. Not only is it extremely convenient to have these articles gathered together, it's also the only way most people will ever see them (since many of the articles appeared in the proceedings of computer conferences as many as 15 years ago). By reading the articles (and the excellent introduc-



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#### Editorial.

tions to each article, written by Mr Yourdon), you can see how the key ideas in the field formed and grew. The highly theoretical article, "Flow Diagrams, Turing Machines, and Languages with Only Two Formation Rules," by C Bohm and G Jacopini, contains the theoretical rigorous proof that *any* program can be written using only sequence, choice (*if...then...else*), and iteration (*while...do*). Although I don't have the room to list all the articles in this 424-page book (most of which are remarkable in some way), I must mention "The Humble Programmer," by Edsger Dijkstra; "Revolution in Programming: An Overview," by Daniel McCracken, and the monumental "Structured Programming with go to Statements," by Donald Knuth.

The Practical Guide to Structured Systems Design, by Meilir Page-Jones (Yourdon Press, New York NY, 1980): This is a very readable book explaining the latest design techniques. I enjoyed reading it, and I referred to it constantly while writing this editorial. It covers the three techniques discussed above, as well as several I didn't have room for (the concept of a "data dictionary," for one), and it is greatly enhanced by the inclusion of a complete case study of a system designed using the methods given in the book. The book concentrates on the design process and talks only briefly of structured programming and program design. Also, it presents much the same material as the next two books (which come before it chronologically), with a slight reduction in complexity and a slight increase in readability. I recommend that you read this book first.

Structured Analysis and System Specification by Tom DeMarco (Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs NJ, 1979): This book covers much the same material as the preceding book, but it treats the subjects covered more rigorously and a bit more formally. It also addresses the special problem of modeling and designing very large systems that don't yet exist.

Structured Design: Fundamentals of a Discipline of Computer Program and Systems Design, by Edward Yourdon and Larry C Constantine (Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs NJ, 1979): This book is the parent of the two just described (the first publication of this book was in 1975, and the authors of all three books come from the same school of design). Because it was written to describe its design techniqes for the first time, the notation used is a bit cluttered (compared to the streamlined design used in the last two books), but this book is easily the most comprehensive and the most theoretical; it attacks the problem of program design on the broadest level. Particularly important are the ideas of *coupling* and *cohesion* among program modules, each of which have separate chapters in the book.

#### Conclusions

If I had to give you one word to associate with the concept of design, that word would be *forethought*. Design *is* forethought—it's as simple as that. Few people would say that they program without forethought, but programming at the keyboard (or with a coding sheet) without design is the same as playing the piano without sheet music— more improvisation than rendition. So the question is no longer, "Is this really necessary?" It's "can you afford not to?"
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## **Technical Forum**

# DATALINE

#### Daniel S Hunt, 829 Presidio Dr, Costa Mesa CA 92626

There is a certain pleasure in writing assemblylanguage subroutines for my Microsoft BASIC system; however, the dismal tedium involved in hand-converting object code into BASIC data statements is unmatched.

There are alternatives: one method is to put the object code into a data file and read it into memory for execution by the program. The disadvantage with this method is that one must keep a separate file for what is in essence a subroutine. Besides, the file may be lost in a backup operation or during insouciant copying of the BASIC code to another disk.

My solution for this problem was to write DATALINE. DATALINE is a BASIC program that takes freshly assembled object code and moves it into DATA statements so that the code can be integrated with the BASIC mainline source code.

This program assumes that you are able to move object code into a memory area protected from BASIC. If you do not have the ability to move blocks of object code in this way, the concatenation routine can be joined with an



algorithm to read a .COM file character by character.

To use DATALINE, load the object code into an area protected from BASIC. The program will prompt you for the load address, length of the program in 64-byte segments, a file name, and a starting line number. It peeks the object code byte by byte and concatenates a string conversion of each byte to a line composed of line number, "DATA", plus appropriate spaces and commas between each byte value. Eight bytes are put on each data line. The line is filed serially, and it appears to BASIC to be a program file saved in "A" mode. You can merge the data lines with your BASIC program by using the MBASIC MERGE command.

This program includes one of my most used library routines. This is a procedure that takes a hexadecimalvalue input at the keyboard and converts it to decimal representation which can be used in PEEK and POKE statements. As the MBASIC 5.1 interpreter is intolerant of integer overflow, the conversion is to single-precision floating-point base 10, rather than integer. While integer conversion is possible, the extra speed gained in the exercise is not worth the extra code or the increased complexity.

If your BASIC is an older version of Microsoft, merely reduce the length of the variable names where your interpreter rejects one here.

**Listing 1:** Written in Microsoft BASIC, this short routine takes the drudgery out of writing assembly-language subroutines for BASIC programs. The program rewrites object code as BASIC DATA statements, as shown in listing 2.

10 R	EM *** MBASIC DATALINE WRITER ***
100	
110	/
120	Written by Daniel S. Hunt, April 25, 1980
130	MBASIC 5.1 INTERPRETER / Sol-20
140	·
150	WIDTH 64
160	PERSE = &HCOD5 : 'SOLOS CLEAR SCREEN CALL
170	CALL PERSE:PRINT:PRINT
180	PRINT " MACHINE CODE / DATA LINE WRITER":PRINT
190	INPUT "Enter hex base address of oject code ",HXIN\$
200	GOSUB 350 :' CONVERT HEX STRING TO REAL DEC.
210	DBASE = BASETEN
220	INPUT "Routine length in 64-byte segments", PAGES :
	LENGTH = PAGES * 64
230	INPUT "Enter name of data statement file ",DFILE\$
240	OPEN "0",1,DFILE\$
250	INPUT "Enter line number of starting data statement ",LNUM
260	LASTBYTE = DBASE + (LENGTH - 1)
280	GOSUB 570 : CREATE DATA LINES
290	CLOSE
310	
320	
330	REM CONVERTS HEX INPUT STRING TO DECIMAL
340	OUNTE 0
350	
300	HDAIb = 0123450789ABCDEF
200	CHARPOSM = LEN(HXIN\$)
200	ADDEP = 0
100	$F \cap P = 1 + O = 1 + O = P (P \cap A + P)$
410	IC MIDC(UVINC 10(1) - MIDC(UDATC 10(1)TUEN)
410	$\frac{11}{100} = \frac{100}{100} = \frac$
	ADDER = 170 - 1 Listing I continued on page 210

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#### **Technical Forum**.

Listing 1 continued:

420	NEXT
430	' { CASE CHARPOS% OF }
440	IF CHARPOS% = $4$ THEN
	CUME = CUME + (ADDER * 4096)
450	IF CHARPOS% = 3 THEN
	CUME = CUME + (ADDER * 256)
460	IF CHARPOS% = 2 THEN
	CUME = CUME + (ADDER * 16)
470	IF CHARPOS% = 1 THEN
	CUME = CUME + ADDER
480	' { END CASE }
490	CHARPOS% = CHARPOS% - 1
500	NEXT
510	BASETEN = CUME
520	RETURN
530	
540	
550	'CONVERTS OBJECT CODE TO BASIC DATA LINES
560	
570	FOR $I = DBASE TO LASTBYTE STEP 8$
580	LNUM = SIR $(LNUM)$ + ""
590	DAILS = LNUMS + "DAIA"
600	FOR J = 0 IO I
610	BYIE = PEEK(I+J)
620	
630	IF J = 7 THEN
	BYTE\$ = STR\$(BYTE)
	ELDE
640	BIIE = SIR (BIIE) + + CHR (44) +
650	DATIC - DATIC + BYTEC
660	$DAIL \mathfrak{z} = DAIL \mathfrak{z} + DIIL \mathfrak{z}$
670	
680	PRINT #1 DATIS 'TO FILE
690	I NIIM = I NIIM + 10
700	NEXT
710	BETURN
999	END

**Listing 2:** A "verification run" of DATALINE in a CP/M operating-system environment shows that assembly-language object code is converted into DATA statements for embedding in a BASIC program.

A>asm qtab.aax CP/M ASSEMBLER — VER 1.0

	; 1	ROUTINE TO	INITIALIZE	TAB STOPS ON	QUME
	:				
		ASEG			
		····· DECLA	ARATIONS '	*********	
9000	=	CACHE	EQU	9000H ; R	OUTINE ORIGIN
00F8	=	SERSTAT	EOU	OF8H	
00F9	=	SERDAT	EOU	0F9H	
0040	=	SDR	EOU	40H	
0080	= •	STBE	EOU	80H	
001B	=	ESC	EQU	27D	
0020	=	SPC	EQU	32D	
000D	=	CR	EQU	13D	
000A	=	LF	EQU	10D	
0009	=	HT	EQU	09H	
0001	=	ONE	EQU	01H	
000F	=	SI	EQU	15D	
000E	=	SO	EQU	14D	
A000	=	NUMTBS	EQU	10D	
		;			
9000			ORG	CACHE	
	;;				
	;B IN	EGIN MAIN	PROGRAM*		
9000	210000	LXI	H.0000H	ZERO REGISTI	ER SO THAT
9003	39	DAD	SP	VALUE PASSE	D TO H = SPC
				SETTING	
9004	226890	SHLD	OLDSTK	;SAVE OLD ST.	ACK POINTER
				ADDRESS	Listing 2 continued on page 222





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BYTE March 1981 223

### **Technical Forum**

# Addition and Subtraction: The 1802 Versus the Z80

Stephen Merrin, 4470 NW Alpha Pl, Apt 6, Corvallis OR 97330

Binary arithmetic is inherently simple because it involves only 0s and 1s. But recently, while I was trying to understand the instruction sets of two very different microprocessors, the 1802 and the Z80, I became confused when examining addition and subtraction operations. The confusion arose primarily over the notion of "borrow" in subtraction.

When you perform multiple-byte additions and subtractions, instructions like ADD WITH CARRY and SUBTRACT WITH BORROW (CARRY) are needed. In the 1802 User Manual the instruction SUBTRACT MEM-ORY WITH BORROW is defined as performing the following:

 $D - M(R(X)) - (NOT DF) \rightarrow DF, D$ 

Here, 8-bit arithmetic is being performed. DF is the borrow (carry) bit and M(R(X)) and D are 8-bit operands. On the other hand, in the Z80, you have the instruction SBC *s*, SUBTRACT WITH CARRY, which accomplishes:

$$A \leftarrow A - s - CY$$

This operation involves the 8-bit operands A and s, and CY is the borrow (carry) bit.

If you are a programmer at the assembly- or machinelanguage level, you are aware that ambiguity in the description of the instruction set cannot be tolerated. You need to know such things as: Is the 1802 DF bit 0 or 1 if the result of subtracting two positive numbers is negative? Is the Z80 flag CY 0 or 1 if the result of subtracting two positive numbers is negative? (Oddly enough, even though CY and DF serve the same purpose in both microprocessors, the answer for the 1802 is opposite that of the Z80.)

My objective for this exercise was to explain to myself exactly what was happening at the bit level during these addition and subtraction operations. I also wanted to formulate a simple model of the operation. As it turned out, in the 1802, all addition and subtraction operations are very neatly and cleanly lumped into one category. In the Z80, however, the picture is not so simple. While the Z80 has a large and powerful instruction set which I prefer to that of the 1802, the 1802 has a certain elegant simplicity.

What I wanted to do was to first set up a model for binary addition and subtraction, without reference to any particular processor, then show how the 1802 and Z80 addition and subtraction operations could be interpreted in terms of my model. I wanted my model to reflect the inherent simplicity that I ascribed to binary arithmetic.

In addition to 8-bit arithmetic operations, the Z80 also allows for 16-bit and even 4-bit operations, the latter being used in BCD (binary-coded decimal) manipulations (the half-carry flag H is the analog of the other carry flag CY). In the 1802, except for incrementing and decrementing the 16-bit registers R(N), all arithmetic operations use 8-bit operands. In my model, I am concerned only with 8-bit operations and how they can be used to implement multiple-byte additions and subtractions.

A unified model for addition and subtraction is possible because a subtraction operation can actually be viewed as an addition operation. Addition and subtraction can be accomplished with the same hardware, provided there are circuits to do complementation.

Let X and Y be 8-bit quantities.  $\overline{Y}$  will denote the one's complement of Y ( $\overline{Y}$  is again an 8-bit quantity, obtained by replacing each 1 with a 0 and each 0 with a 1). Let  $c_i$  and  $c_o$  denote 1-bit values, called respectively "carry in" and "carry out." In my general model, all 8-bit additions and subtractions take the form:

$$X + Y + c_i \rightarrow c_o, SUM$$

Here, SUM is the 8-bit quantity resulting from the addition of X, Y, and  $c_i$ . If a carry is generated, then  $c_o = 1$ ; otherwise  $c_o = 0$ . This is shown in figure 1.

For single-precision (1-byte) additions and subtractions,  $c_i=0$  for addition and  $c_i=1$  for subtraction. For multiple-byte operations,  $c_i$  will take on the value of  $c_o$ generated in the last performed operation. The results of an addition or subtraction will be in two's complement form. The 8-bit quantity  $\overline{Y}+1$  (and throw away the carry, if there is one) is the two's complement of Y.

If you wish to add X and Y, you do  $X+Y+c_i$  with  $c_i=0$ ; if you wish to compute the difference X-Y, you do  $X+\overline{Y}+c_i$  with  $c_i=1$  (ie: add the two's complement of Y to X). Thus, as advertised, both the sum and difference of X and Y can be regarded as taking the form of an addition. The distinction is that, for subtraction,  $c_i$  has a different value and the one's complement  $\overline{Y}$  is used. Some examples are shown in figure 2.

The following is how multiple-byte sums are done. Suppose we have  $X = X_m, X_{m-1}...X_1$  (an *m*-byte sequence) and  $Y = Y_m, Y_{m-1}...Y_1$ , where each  $X_k$  and  $Y_k$  is 8 bits. Let's say that you want to compute the multiple-byte sum X+Y. You first perform  $X_1+Y_1+c_i$  with  $c_i=0$ . Then do

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#### **Technical Forum**



**Figure 1:** A pictorial model of the addition of X, Y, and  $c_i$  to give SUM and the carry bit  $c_o$ .

 $X_2 + Y_2 + c_i$  where  $c_i = c_o$  of the previous sum. And so forth until you finally do  $X_m + Y_m + c_i$ , with  $c_i = c_o$  resulting from the immediately preceding sum of  $X_{m-1}$  and  $Y_{m-1}$ .

Multiple-byte subtractions are similar. Again, suppose X and Y are given as above, but now you want to compute the multiple-byte difference X - Y. First, perform  $X_1 + \overline{Y}_1 + c_i$  with  $c_i = 1$ . Next do  $X_2 + \overline{Y}_2 + c_i$  with  $c_i = c_o$  of the preceding sum; and so on until you finally do  $X_m + \overline{Y}_m + c_i$  with  $c_i = c_o$  resulting from the immediately preceding sum of  $X_{m-1}$  and  $\overline{Y}_{m-1}$ . Notice that X - Y is computed by adding the two's complement of Y to X in a multiple-byte fashion.

Let me summarize the addition/subtraction model I have just presented. Whether you choose to add or subtract, or whether you want multiple-byte or single-byte operations, in all cases the fundamental operation is a sum of the form  $X + Y + c_i \rightarrow c_o$ , SUM.



$\begin{array}{c} x = 5 \\ Y = 6 \\ Find X + Y \\ 00000101 \\ 00000110 \\ + 0 \\ 00001011 \\ c_0 = 0 \end{array}$	X Y C; X + Y
$\begin{array}{c} X = 5 \\ Y = 6 \\ Find X - Y \\ 00000101 \\ 11111001 \\ + 1 \\ 11111111 \\ c_{0} = 0 \end{array}$	<u>Х</u> с, Х – Ү
$\begin{array}{c} X = 6 \\ Y = 5 \\ Find X - Y \\ 00000110 \\ 11111010 \\ + \\ 00000001 \\ c_0 = 1 \end{array}$	<u>Х</u> С, Х — Ү

**Figure 2:** Some examples of a unified model for binary addition and subtraction.  $c_{o}$  and  $c_{o}$  are 1-bit values called "carry in" and "carry out." If a carry is generated by the addition of X and Y, then  $c_{o} = 1$ ; otherwise  $c_{o} = 0$ .

The 1802 processor fits this model perfectly. In the 1802, both  $c_i$  and  $c_o$  correspond to the 1-bit register DF. Just before the addition or subtraction operation is performed, DF is the  $c_i$ . Just after the operation, DF is loaded with  $c_o$ . (Incidentally, table 1 is a complete list of the 1802 arithmetic operations.) WITH CARRY and WITH BOR-ROW operations take  $c_i$  to be whatever value that currently resides in DF (ie:  $c_i$  is determined by  $c_o$  of the previous operation). Otherwise, as discussed in my model,  $c_i$  must be 0 for an addition and 1 for a subtraction operation.

Table 1 is important for two reasons. First, it reveals exactly what each operation does.  $(D+\overline{M(R(X))}+DF\rightarrow DF,D)$  is much clearer than  $D-M(R(X))-(NOT DF)\rightarrow DF,D$ .) Second, it is obvious that, without exception, each addition and subtraction operation has the form  $X+Y+c_i\rightarrow c_a$ , SUM. This last fact is no accident, since (presumably) the same hardware is used for all operations.

In the Z80, the 1-bit carry flag CY serves the same function as the DF flag does in the 1802. In contrast with the 1802, where the DF bit corresponds exactly with the model's  $c_i$  and  $c_o$ , there is a distinction in the Z80 between an addition and a subtraction as far as the role of the CY is concerned. Consider this example that points out this distinction. Is the computation 5-3 the same as 5+(-3)? That is, in the Z80, is there any difference in the outcome between the assembly-language sequences (LD A.05 SUB 03) and (LD A.05 ADD FD)? (FD is the two's complement representation of -3, written in hexadecimal.) While the end result is 02 in A for both computations, the final value of CY is not the same. When you do 5-3, CY=0. When you do 5+(-3), CY=1. If you do analogous operations in the 1802, DF=1 in both cases. How do you make sense out of all this?

Table 2 describes what occurs within the Z80 in terms of my model. Four classes of operations are shown in the table: add, add with carry, subtract, and subtract with carry. X and Y are arbitrary 8-bit operands within the



#### **Technical Forum**.

	_	Operands Used That Match
	Operation	the Formula:
Operation	Code	X + Y + c,→c,,SUM
ADD	F4	$M(R(X)) + D + 0 \rightarrow DF,D$
ADD IMMEDIATE	FC	M(R(P)) + D + 0DF,D
ADD WITH CARRY	74	$M(R(X)) + D + DF \rightarrow DF,D$
ADD WITH CARRY IMMEDIATE	7C	$M(R(P)) + D + DF \rightarrow DF,D$
SUBTRACT D	F5	$M(R(X)) + \overline{D} + 1 - DF, D$
SUBTRACT D IMMEDIATE	FD	$M(R(P)) + \overline{D} + 1 \rightarrow DF, D$
SUBTRACT D WITH BORROW	75	$M(R(X)) + \overline{D} + DF \rightarrow DF,D$
SUBTRACT D WITH BORROW IMMEDIATE	7D	$M(R(P)) + \overline{D} + DF - DF,D$
SUBTRACT MEMORY	F7	D + M(R(X)) + 1 - DF, D
SUBTRACT MEMORY IMMEDIATE	FF	$D + \overline{M(R(P))} + 1 - DF_{D}$
SUBTRACT MEMORY WITH BORROW	77	$D + \overline{M(R(X))} + DF \rightarrow DF, D$
SUBTRACT MEMORY WITH BORROW IMMEDIATE	7F	$D + M(R(P)) + DF \rightarrow DF, D$





Z80. Notice that the "with carry" operations (ADC, SBC) are distinguished from the others only in that CY is not initially zeroed. The peculiar feature of table 2 (in comparison with table 1) is that, when doing a subtraction, the CY bit is complemented beforehand to obtain  $c_i$ . Following the operation,  $c_o$  is complemented to yield the final value for CY. This explains why 5-3 and 5+(-3) are not equivalent in the Z80 (as far as the end result of CY is concerned). When the operation performed is a subtraction, CY takes on the complement of  $c_o$ .

As an illustration of the importance of the above considerations, suppose that you want to compute X-Y (where X and Y are 8-bit positive values). Then you want to branch according to whether the result is negative or positive. In the 1802, DF=1 means that the result was positive, and a branch is made based on the value of DF. Suppose in the Z80 you wish to branch according to CY (the branching could also be done according to the sign bit; however, there are cases when using CY is more convenient, such as a shift operation that follows a subtraction). The problem is not so straightforward now, because in the Z80, it is crucial to know whether or not X-Y was computed using a subtraction operation. If so, flag CY=0 means the result was positive.

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#### Playing the Game

After entering the program as shown in listing 1 (on page 232), set the following:

- SIZE 018 (eighteen registers are used)
- FIX 0
- Enter the register data as shown in table 1
- ASN WUMP XEQ (assigns program to XEQ key)
- Put HP-41C in USER mode
- Press XEQ

At this point, you will be prompted with "SHOOT?" Enter your choice, YES or NO (you will automatically be in the ALPHA mode), and press RUN. You will be asked which room you wish to enter. Continue until you win or lose. Happy hunting!

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R4	1357	
R6	3789	in ALPHA mode
R7 R8	3469 269 10	
R9 R10	678 10 J 2589	
B11	3	Number of cans of gas, generated by program
R12	seed	Used for random number generation 0 <s<1< td=""></s<1<>
R14	2	Bat positions (all generated randomly)
R15		Pit position
<b>B16</b>	YES	Enter letters in ALPHA mode; used for string comparison
H17	NO	Enter letters in ALPHA mode; used for string comparison

**Table 1:** Register data used in the Hunt the Wumpus game for the HP-41C. A dash indicates data that varies from game to game. See the text for details on using the program.

Listing 1: Hunt the Wumpus for the HP-41C programmable calculator.

ALAI BL - BUNP -	38 X<=Y?	75 *F CANS*	112 CTO 89
Q2 3	39 GTO 85	76 AVIEW	113+LBL 12
A3 STO 11	40 "WUNPUS NEAR"	77 PSE	114 *FFL TN*
R4 XED 01	41 AVIEW	78 "SHOOT?"	115 AVIEN
65 STO 13	42+LBL 85	79 ARCL 16	116 STOP
A6 XEO A1	43 RCL 14	80 °F"	117+LBL 13
87 STO 14	44 XEQ 96	81 ARCI 17	118 "TO ROOM: *
AS XED AL	45 %<=Y?	82 AVIEW	119 ARCI IND AA
89 ST0 15	46 GTO 07	83 PSF	120 GVIEN
10+1 BL 80	47 "BATS NEAR"	84 RON	121 PSF
11 XEQ 01	48 AVIEN	85 STOP	122 RTN
12 RC! 13	49+LBL 07	86 ASTO X	123+LBL 88
13 X=Y?	50 RCL 15	87 AOFF	124 1
14 GTO 00	51 XEQ 06	88 RCL 16	125 ST- 11
15 X(>Y	52 X(=Y?	89 X=Y?	126 XEQ 13
16 STO 00	53 GTO 14	90 GTO 68	127 STOP
17+LBL 09	54 "PIT NEAR"	91 XEQ 13	128 STO 00
18 XEQ 03	55 RVIEW	92 STOP	129 RCL 13
19 GTO 02	56 GTO 14	93 STO 60	130 -
20 GTO 14	57+LBL 96	94+LBL 04	131 X=0?
21+L8L 01	58 RCL 00	95 RCL 00	132 GTO 10
22 RCL 12	59 -	96 RCL 14	133 RCL 11
23 PI	60 RBS	97 -	134 X=8?
24 +	61 3	98 X=0?	135 GTO 15
25/21	62 RTN	99 GTO 11	136 "MISSED"
26 *	63+LBL 03	100 RCL 00	137 AVIEW
27 FRC	64 RCL 00	101 RCL 15	138 GTO 09
28 STO 12	65 YOU ARE IN ROOM*	102 -	139+LBL 10
29 18	66 "H HO:"	103 X=8?	140 "GOT HIN"
38 *	67 ARCL X	104 GTO 12	141 AVIEW
31 INT	68 AVIEW	105 GTO 09	142 BEEP
32 1	69 PSE	196+LBL 11	143 STOP
33 +	70 PSE	107 XEQ 01	144+LBL 15
34 RTN	71 RTN	108 STO 00	145 "LOST"
35+LBL 02	72+LBL 14	109 "SNATCHED TO:"	146 AVIEW
36 RCL 13	73 "GOT"	110 ARCL 00	147 TONE 1
37 XEQ 06	74 ARCL 11	111 AVIEW	148 END

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# **Technical Forum**

# Build a Simple Video Switch

Richard C Hallgren, Department of Biomechanics, College of Osteopathic Medicine, Michigan State University, East Lansing MI 48824

Although I know that there are many sophisticated ways of building a video switch, I am hard pressed to think of one that is easier to build, as inexpensive, or works as reliably as mine. In the process of building a CAI (computer-aided instruction) system, I needed a logic-controlled device to switch video to a video display at appropriate times. Because I had to transfer the video signal without excessive attenuation, I knew that the switch required a series impedance of less than 50 ohms at 10 MHz.

Motorola Semiconductor manufactures a quad bilateral switch (MC14016B) that is able to transfer frequencies up to 54 MHz, but the series resistance of each switch is in the neighborhood of 300 ohms. As I considered other alternatives, it occurred to me that if I took two of the devices and connected all eight of the switches in parallel, the series impedance would be approximately 37.5 ohms.

Figure 1 shows the schematic diagram of the video switch. Dropping the control line to ground opens the switch, and raising the control line to +5 V closes the

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- High on/off output voltage ratio 65 dB typical
- Quiescent current = 0.5 nA/package typical at 5 VDC
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- Diode protection on all inputs
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- Transmits frequencies up to 54 MHz at 5 VDC
- Linearized transfer characteristics
- Low noise 12nV/ Cycle, f > 1 kHz typical
- Pin-for-pin replacement for CD4016, CD4066

Maximum Ratings (voltage referenced to V<sub>SS</sub>)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
DC supply voltage	V <sub>DD</sub>	-0.5 to +18	VDC
Input voltage-all inputs	V <sub>in</sub>	-0.5 to V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.5	VDC
DC current drain per pin	1	10	mADC
Operating temperature range AL device CL/CP device	Τ <sub>Α</sub>	- 55 to + 125 - 40 to + 85	°C
Storage temperature range	T <sub>stg</sub>	- 65 to + 150	°C
Fable 1: Technical data for the	ne MC14	016B.	

switch. Since the units are bilateral, it doesn't matter which line is the input or output. I have used the switch in this form for over a year, and it has performed so well that there hasn't been a need to replace it with a more elegant design.  $\blacksquare$ 



Figure 1: Schematic diagram of a simple video switch. The MC14016B integrated circuit is a Quad Analog Switch/Quad Multiplexer manufactured by Motorola Semiconductor.

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# System Notes

# Software Addressing Modes for the 8080

Dragan Bozinovic 25 Wood St Apt 810 Toronto, Ontario M4Y 2P9 Canada

If you have ever had to write a nontrivial program in Intel 8080 assembler, you probably missed the convenience of more sophisticated addressing modes such as indexed, indirect, and relative addressing. You may have also wished that you had an easy way to access data stored below the top of the stack.

Let's briefly review what Intel 8080 hardware offers in the area of addressing, along with suggestions for improvement:

1. Direct addressing: All 3-byte instructions are direct, with the absolute address stored in the last 2 bytes of the instruction. If you do not have a relocating assembler and loader, you must specify absolute starting addresses in your subroutines. This will force you to reassemble them whenever you have to change addresses. It would be convenient to have relative addressing instead, which would specify the displacement (positive or negative) of the referenced address relative to the address of the referencing instruction. Assemblers can easily calculate these displacements for you. All addresses in your subroutine will be independent of its starting location, allowing you to move the object code anywhere in memory. Relative addressing tends to confuse beginners, but they soon find that it is worth the effort to overcome the initial confusion.

2. Implicit addressing: Most instructions can reference the byte pointed to by the "data counter" (register pair HL), while a few accumulator-oriented instructions can use other registers as data counters. A nicer arrangement would be one in which any memory location could serve as a data counter, freeing the processor registers for more useful work. This is where indirect addressing comes in. 3. Stack pointer addressing: You can readily access the last 2 bytes stored in the stack, but if you think about retrieving bytes stored previously you may get a headache.

4. *Immediate data*: The instruction itself contains the data byte instead of an address.

What can software do to enhance the choice of addressing modes? If you're not overly concerned about execution speed, you may use software routines to create the illusion of having any addressing mode you desire. You will also need a few bytes of programmable (writable) memory.

How does it work? Just CALL the routine implementing the particular addressing mode, followed immediately by the instruction to be executed using that mode. That instruction will not be executed as is, but will provide the operation code and information necessary for EA (effective address) calculation. Instructions that are to be executed by hardware will be formed in programmable memory. After execution, control returns to the instruction following the pseudo-instruction unless it was a successful CALL or JMP. None of the registers are changed unless they are modified by the instruction to be executed.

Listing 1 contains detailed specifications of each routine and its source code. Concerning the programming conventions used, it may be noted that routines were developed using the Intel MAC80 assembler, which has only one location counter (\$). To define data storage close to the routines that use it, and still separate it physically into programmable memory, three predefined labels, PROG, DATA, and TEMP, are used to keep track of the addresses.

The basic idea behind the approach described here is that of covering hardware by a layer of software routines, creating an illusion of a machine that is easier to program. In fact, this is the concept behind the creation of a virtual machine. It can be expanded far beyond the basic addressing modes, particularly in the area of I/O (input/output) handling. This approach was developed to hide peripheral devices from the programmer, but the application to addressing modes is likely to be better understood by a wider circle of programmers. ■

Listing 1 and text box on pages 238 and 240.

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#### System Notes \_

**Listing 1:** Sophisticated addressing modes may be emulated on an Intel 8080 microprocessor with the use of these subroutines. They are passed values interpreted as pseudo-code, each setting up the proper absolute addresses, freeing the programmer from the bind of limited addressing. Similar routines could easily be developed for other processors.

develop	ed for oth	er processors.			A10F 000D	C319A1	LENGTH	JMP SET	EMI \$-INDRX
Location	Object	Label	Operation	Operand	A112		PROG ;	SET	\$
A0DC	0000	BELAT	ORG	PROG	A112 A112		INDEX:	ORG	PROG
AODC AODD AODD AODF AOE2 AOE3 AOE3 AOE5 O00C	E3 F5 D5 CD27A1 2B 2B 2B C31DA1	LENGTH	XTHL PUSH CALL DCX DCX DCX JMP SET	PSW D EMSUB H H EMEND \$-RELAT	A112 A113 A114 A115 A116 0007 A119 A119 A119 A119	E3 F5 D5 C319A1	LENGTH PROG EM1:	XTHL PUSH PUSH JMP SET SET ORG	PSW D EMI \$-INDEX \$ PROG
A0E8		PROG	SET	\$.	AllC	El	ENCEND	POP	H
A0E8 A0E8 A0E8 A0E9 A0E9 A0EA A0EB A0EC	E3 F5 D5 EB 210600	SPNDX:	ORG XTHL PUSH VCHG LXI	PROG PSW D H,6	A11D A11D A11E A121 A122 A123 A124	19 22F167 D1 F1 E1 C3F0B7	EMEND:	DAD Shld POP POP POP JMP	D EMINS + 1 D PSW H EMINS
A0EF A0F0 A0F1 A0F2 000D A0F5	39 EB D5 C319A1	LENGTH PROG	DAD XCHG PUSH JMP SET SET	SP D EMI \$-SPNDX \$	A127 A127 A128 A128 A128 A12C A12D	7E 32F0B7 23 5E 23	ÉMSUB:	MOV STA INX MOV INX	A,M EMINS H E,M H
AOF5 AOF5 AOF5 AOF6 AOF7 AOF8 AOF9 AOFC	E3 F5 D5 E5 210800 39	, SPDEX:	ORG XTHL PUSH PUSH LXI DAD	PROG PSW D H H,8 SP	A12E A12F A12F A130 A131 A134 A135 A138	56 C3 32F387 23 22F4B7 C9	EMSBR:	MOV DB STA INX SHLD RET	D,M 03EH 0C3H EMRTN H EMRTN+1
A0FD A0FE A101 A102 0010 A105	E3 CD39A1 E1 C31DA1	length Prog	XTHL CALL POP IMP SET SET	EMS1B H EMEND \$-SPDEX \$	A139 A139 A13A A13D 0027 A140 B7F0	7E 32F0B7 C32FA1	LENGTH PROG	MOV STA JMP SET SET ORG	A,M EMINS EMSBR \$-EMI \$ TEMP
A105 A105 A106 A107	E3 F5 D5	INDRX:	XTHL PUSH PUSH	PSW D	B7F0 B7F3 B800 B800		EMINS: EMRTN: DATA	DS DS ORG SET	3 3 DATA \$

A 108 A 109 A 10 A

AlOB

A10C A10D

A10E

E5 EB 5E 23

56 EB

E3

PUSH XCHG MOV

INX MOV XCHG

XTHL

Н

H

E,M

D,M

I



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#### System Notes

**Interface Specifications** 

Family: EMUL

**Routines:** RELAT, INDEX, INDRX, SPNDX, SPDEX.

**Purpose:** This family of routines EMULates several addressing modes not implemented by Intel 8080 hardware.

**Description:** Routines consist of separate CALLable prefixes of code, common subroutine (EMSUB), and final processing routine (EMEND), grouped under the name EMUL (see listing 1). Prefixes of unnecessary routines may be removed. All routines share a common temporary data area defined in EMUL. In this work area two instructions are constructed and executed:

Instruction to be emulated
 Return jump

CALLing interface basic description:

CALL entry-point op address-parameter

The instruction to be emulated is one of Intel 8080's 3-byte instructions: LDA, STA, LHLD, SHLD, LXI, JMP's and CALLs. Any other instruction is illegal and will produce incorrect results. Return is made after the emulated instruction (except for JMP and CALL). The instruction is not executed as coded, but serves as an argument to emulation routines. The value expected in the address field of the emulated instruction and the method of forming EA as well as eventual additional parameters are all described for each routine. Some of the routines are redundant and can be simulated by others from this family. Users will have to decide which to use depending on the concern for programming convenience, calling sequence storage requirements, and execution speed. If applicable, alternate ways of accomplishing each effect are given under the description of each routine.

**Side Effects:** The current stack is used three to four words deep and restored before return. None of the processor registers are changed (including PSW) unless modified by the emulated instruction.

#### **Routine:** RELAT

**Purpose:** This routine is provided to facilitate writing of PIC (position-independent code). It emulates addressing relative to PC (program counter).

Use: If you are writing a module that must be capable of executing anywhere in memory you may reference a label in the same module as follows:

CALL RELAT

op	label-\$	; \$ being the current location
Stat!		counter value

The displacement label-\$ will be added to the content of PC to form the effective address and the instruction will be executed. The only precondition is to have RELAT code or JMP to it on the fixed absolute address known at assembly time.

#### Routine: INDEX

**Purpose:** This routine emulates addressing relative to the content of the register pair DE. Effective address is formed as:

$$EA = (DE) + displacement$$

Displacement is taken from the address field of the emulated instruction and can be either positive or negative.

#### Routine: INDRX

**Purpose:** This routine emulates addressing relative to content of the word pointed to by register pair DE. Effective address is formed as:

$$EA = ((DE)) + displacement$$

Calling sequence:

LXI	D,address
CALL	INDRX

is equivalent to:

LHLD	address
XCHG	
CALL	INDEX

#### **Routine:** SPNDX

**Purpose:** Sometimes you may wish to access not the top word of the current stack (using POP, XTHL, or PUSH), but a previously stored word or byte. This may be accomplished by calling this routine if the position of the desired word or byte relative to the top of the stack is known at assembly time. The word that is referenced by POP is accessed using an offset of zero (low byte zero, high byte one). The offset is found in the address field of the instruction to be emulated. It is not and cannot be checked against the current depth of the stack. The SP content is not changed.

**Routine:** SPDEX

**Purpose:** This routine has the same purpose as SPNDX, but the offset is found in register pair DE instead of the address field of the following instruction. This permits the offset to be dynamically changed, even if the program is to be ROM (read-only memory) resident. The calling sequence of this routine is different from the ganeral model. It is:

LXI	D,offset	; or equivalent			nt	
CALL	SPDEX					
DB	op-code	1	octal	or	hex	

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# BYTELINES

# News and Speculation About Personal Computing

#### Conducted by Sol Libes

**Software Copyright** Law Enacted: Congress has passed the Computer Software Copyright Act of 1980. It protects the rights of individuals and companies who develop, sell, and lease computer programs. The law adds computer programs to the list of "writings" in which exclusive rights may be granted for "limited times," which generally is until 50 years after the author's death.

The law gives the author exclusive rights to copy the work and to transfer ownership rights, including sale and leasing arrangements. Piracy is punishable by fines, civil damages, or criminal penalties. Work does not have to be registered with the Copyright Office to be protected; it is protected once it is in "any tangible medium of expression."

Before the passage of this law, the copyright status of computer software was unclear.

Irst 68000 System Introduced: S-100-bus personal-computer users can now step up to the most powerful 16-bit microprocessor-the Motorola MC68000. Management Analysis & Control Inc, 3530 C Street NE, Auburn WA 98002, is the first manufacturer to announce a 68000-based personalcomputer system. Its new processor card will sell for \$2095. (That's more than I paid for my entire S-100 cabinet and contents!) As vet, no software has been announced.

Shugart Offers 5-Megabyte Hard-Disk System For Under s2000: If you're looking for a hard-disk system and

can do some minimal interfacing, you'll be interested in Shugart Associates' special deal, called the "Success Kit." The kit is really an evaluation offer for OEMs considering the design of a Shugart hard-disk drive into their computer systems; however, there are no restrictions on the offer. hence anyone can buy just one Success Kit. For \$1950 you can get an SA1002 8-inch, 5-megabyte Winchester-technology drive, an SA1400 intelligent concables. troller. and documentation. The con-troller provides backup on single- or double-sided floppy-disk drives. For more information, call (800) 824-7888; in California (800) 852-7777 (operator 12).

**F**CC Grants Apple and Heath Extensions: The FCC has granted Apple Computer Inc and Heath Company a 3-month extension on compliance with the January 1, 1981 deadline for RF (radio-frequency) radiation regulations. Each unit now carries a label warning that the equipment can interfere with radio and television reception and that the user is responsible for correcting it.

This is the second extension of the original July 1980 deadline given the companies by the FCC. Both contended that more time was needed to make the necessary product changes.

**T&T Plans Home-**Video Data Base: AT&T has disclosed that it is about to begin a year-long test of an electronic telephone directory. The test will involve 700 color-video terminals in homes and businesses throughout Austin, Texas. The terminals will be connected to telephone lines and used to access whiteand Yellow-Pages listings. Users will also be able to store personal information.

A similar test involving eighty-three participants was conducted earlier in Albany, Texas; it involved black-andwhite terminals. AT&T is conducting another test with the Knight-Ridder Newspaper group, in Coral Gables, Florida. That system includes news reports, home banking, and a home-shopping service.

If these tests are successful, it will be three to four years before the system is widely available.

Japanese Sales Of US-Made Personal Computers Drop Sharply: Feedback From Fujitsu, a lapanese computer-industry newsletter, reports that the sales of US-made personal computers in that country have dropped sharply. It says that until recently, Tandy/Radio Shack, Commodore, and Apple manufactured over 90% of the 6000 to 7000 personal computers sold monthly in Japan. However, their share of the market has fallen to 20% as Hitachi, NEC (Nippon Electric Company), and Sharp have moved into the manufacture and sale of personal computers.

Apple and Tandy have formed joint ventures with Japanese concerns in an attempt to combat these inroads on US sales. Commodore is reportedly studying a similar move.

Japanese Establishing Foothold in US Personal Computing: The Japanese presence is being felt in the American personal-computer market. For example, all 142 Computerland stores will soon carry Japanese personal computers. Computerland is currently negotiating with Casio, NEC, Panasonic, and Hitachi. Several other distributors are flirting with Japanese personal computers. Apple, TI (Texas Instruments), and Atari appear to be the primary losers of valuable showroom space.

erminals To Replace Phone Directories: The French government is preparing to launch a bold effort to give every telephone subscriber in France a minivideo terminal. Initially it will provide on-line telephone directories. The terminal will have a 7- to 8-inch diagonal screen with 24 lines of 40 characters each, solidstate keyboard, and a modem to send data at 75 bps (bits per second) and receive at 1200 bps. The PTT (Postal Telephone and Telegraph Authority) expects the terminal to cost \$75 to \$100. Over the next ten years, the PTT expects to procure more than 30 million terminals at a cost of \$3 billion, which it estimates is less than the cost of printed directories and directory-assistance operators.

**More Hobby Robot-Ics Activities:** Add these developments to previously listed sources of robotics information.

The United States Robotics Society, Palo Alto, California, is resuming publication of its ROVOX newsletter. Membership is \$20 per year. The Computerworld Store, Van Nuys, California, has published the Robotics Catalog. Also, the International Institute of

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#### BYTELINES.

Robots in Pelahatchie, Mississippi, has resumed publication of its quarterly newsletter.

ristwatch-Sized Computer Proposed: Ten years ago, who would have conceived of the table-top computer or, better yet, the pocket computer? Yet they are realities today. Current dreams envision something much smaller: the November 1980 Computer carried a detailed proposal by Stephen Kearney for a computer to be worn on your wrist. Kearney has overcome the I/O (input/output) problem with a clearly thought out display and keyboard. The LCD (liquid-crystal display) is 27 characters by 8 lines (for a total of 216 characters), with uppercase, lowercase, and special characters, in a space 1% by 3 inches. The unit has a 9-key keyboard capable of upperand lowercase alphanumerics and special characters. The keyboard measures % inch by 2 inches.

Which Computer is The Fastest7: Datamation recently conducted a survey to determine which computers are the fastest in production. The measurement used was KOPS (thousands of operations per second). This was felt to be a better measure than MIPS (millions of instructions per second). The top three were: Cray-1 (800,000 KOPS), CDC Cyber 205 (800,000 KOPS), and CDC 7600 (10.000 KOPS). The fastest IBM computer was the IBM 1088 (2X) with 1160 KOPS.

The KOPS rating is determined by measuring how long it takes the computer to execute a prescribed mix of programs; the measurement ignores I/O and operatingsystem considerations. As such, KOPS measures only processor speed and not system speed.

Smart Wheelchair Shown: The Rehabilitation Engineering Center of the Veterans Administration Hospital, Palo Alto, California, has demonstrated a prototype microprocessorcontrolled wheelchair for severely incapacitated persons. Using autofocus ultrasonic-ranging detectors aimed at the head, a person can direct the wheelchair's movements by moving his head. Sensors are included to detect objects in the chair's path and to gauge distance to walls so that the chair can track a wall at a fixed distance. Cruise control is provided so that the user can relax until a change in velocity is wanted. The developers expect this unit to add only \$100 to \$200 to the cost of a standard wheelchair.

**Fiat-Panel Display Update:** There are over 2 million video terminals in use. It's expected that yearly shipments will top the million-unit level by the mid-1980s. However, they have some big disadvantages. They're bulky, they waste a lot of desk space, consume too much power, annoy users with reflected light, and are damaged easily.

More than a dozen companies are developing flatpanel displays. Some are already in production. Most successful are the plasma displays. LCD and ELD (electroluminescent displays) are also being developed.

The Japanese are working on flat-panel displays. Fujitsu, Hitachi, Matsushita, and Seiko Denki have all produced plasma and LCD prototypes. Hycom Corporation, a US subsidiary of Sharp, has developed an ELD for the US Army in portable battlefield terminals. Exxon Corporation, through its Kylex and Electrophoretic Information Display divisions, is also developing flat displays. Kylex is already producing an 8-line LCD panel, and it is rumored that this will soon be expanded. There is no doubt that by the end of the decade flatpanel displays will dominate the terminal- and televisiondisplay markets. They will offer low power consumption, high daylight visibility, and the shock resistance necessary to make the true portable computer and intelligent terminal a reality.

an A Computer Have Worms? Several years ago rumor had it that an enterprising computer hacker had gained access to a DOD computer from a remote terminal. Once inside, he entered a program that rewrote its data into all of the computer's memory, destroying the computer's software and data base. In other words, the program was like the shapeless monster from the classic science-fiction thriller, The Blob.

Now, from Xerox's Palo Alto (California) Research Center, comes the "Worm." The Worm is a series of programs that wiggles through a computer network at will, copying itself into inactive systems in the network. The Worm coordinates the operation of all the computer systems in the network. It delegates tasks to unused machines and coordinates the operation of machines in the network. Any complex computations are handled by harnessing multiple processors

The Worm is still in the experimental stage. As such, it may be the precursor of much more powerful autonomous programs that, like the Blob, could take over and control entire networks.

**Computer Contest To Ald The Handlcapped:** The National Science Foundation, Johns Hopkins University, and Radio Shack have announced a nationwide competition for computer aids for the physically or mentally handicapped. (See "National Search to Aid the Handicapped Through Personal Computers," page 316.) The grand prize is \$10,000, with runner-up prizes of equipment and money. There are several incentives to encourage participation, including separate entry categories for students, amateurs, and professionals. For more information, contact Personal Computers for the Handicapped, Johns Hopkins University, POB 670, Laurel MD 20810.

**Robot Destroys Itself:** An experimental robot at the **University** of Florida went out of control, destroying itself before a graduate student could press its cutoff button. The robot's arm was driven into its supporting body, ripping its shoulder off.

Xerox Introduces First Ethernet System: Xerox has been talking about Ethernet for two years, and I have reported on its progress many times. Finally, it has introduced the first system hardware. Called the Xerox System 8000, it allows users to create, file, print, and distribute documents and data to any and all users on the system. It allows many types of office equipment to be linked into an integrated local system via coaxial cable, and the system can be tied in to other external networks

Without a doubt, many manufacturers will introduce hardware and software interfaces for the Ethernet system. IBM, Wang, Exxon, AT&T, and M/A-COM are working on their own local network systems.

BM Opens Retall Stores: Philadelphia and Baltimore are the sites of IBM's two new storefront sales outlets. Several more are planned.

The stores carry typewriters, copiers, word processors, small-business computers, and supplies. IBM is following in the footsteps of

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The DG-64D is **THE BEST** memory board available for the H8! Along with the DG-80 CPU, the 64D gives a full 64K of addressable memory. Its built-in flexibility ensures future compatibility. Multi-user configurations can be achieved accessing up to eight 64D's on line with the hardware/software bank select features. Memory contents are maintained and protected during extended wait states by asynchronous refresh.

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#### BYTELINES,

DEC, even though DEC closed two of its retail outlets and has put a halt to its retail expansion.

In a related development, Hewlett-Packard has entered into an agreement to sell its HP-1000L smallbusiness computer through ABC Computers Inc's 350 retail outlets.

Programmer Fined For Copying Software: A Mobile County, Alabama, circuit court has fined a programmer \$50,000 for copying his former employer's software and using it in a competing business he started. A jury decided that a theft had occurred, even though nothing material was taken. The prosecution maintained that the former employee could not have recreated the identical programs in such a short period of time. The defense said he had done so. The programmer plans to appeal.

ersonal Computing **On Corporate Machines:** Federal auditors discovered over 200 government employees at the Sandia Nuclear Weapons Research Center in Albuquerque, New Mexico, using the facility's Control Data Corporation systems for personal use. Sources report that 456 unauthorized files were located, including several hundred games such as Star Trek and Adventure, as well as poetry, jokes, personal letters, a beer-can collection catalog, and bowling-team rosters. One employee was caught helping local gamblers run a bookmaking operation.

**Does Computer Crime Pay?** It certainly does... according to Paul Nolan, supervisory special agent in the FBI's White Collar Crime Section. He estimates that non-computer-aided embezzlement averages \$23,000 per occurrence, while computer-aided embezzlement averages \$430,000. By the way, bank robbers average only \$3000.

Volume Production For 64 K-Bit Memorles: Within two months, suppliers will start shipping the new 64 K-bit programmable memories to manufacturers and distributors. Prices will be in the \$25 to \$30 range; they'll drop under \$20 in July. Fifteen suppliers have announced devices, although some of the specification sheets are tentative.

It's not yet clear when personal-computer manufacturers will start using the 64 K-bit chips in place of 16 K-bit circuits. Many will stick with the 16 K-bit device until the 64 K units show a significant price drop.

Intel has let it be known that its 64 K-bit memories will use redundant bits for increased yield, the same technique used by IBM and Western Electric in their inhouse circuits. Intel uses a "ROM-fuse" technique (an internal programmable readonly-memory) to decode addresses and replace one or more defective cells.

Ada Status Report: It is estimated that the DOD (Department of Defense) uses over 500 general-purpose computer languages and that \$3 billion is spent each year for software development, whose control is a nightmare. That's what led the DOD to subsidize the Ada language project. The department wants Ada to be its only language.

In 1975, a DOD group undertook the task of evaluating twenty-three existing languages to find a standard language. None were found suitable. In mid-1978, the group invited specification recommendations from around the world and sponsored a competition among seventeen organizations. The Green language (later dubbed Ada), developed by Cii Honeywell Bull (a French subsidiary of Honeywell), emerged the winner. Initial specifications were released in mid-1979 and refined and completed by mid-1980.

A fully functional Ada compiler for the entire language is expected to be available next year. Many private and educational institutions are currently developing Ada compilers, including Carnegie-Mellon University and the University of Karlsruhe, West Germany. Other schools studying various aspects of Ada include Stanford, Harvard, MIT, and the Universities of Texas, Massachusetts, Southern California, Pennsylvania, York (England), Tokyo, London, and the Technical University of Denmark

The DOD has requested that the Ada compiler run on the DEC (Digital Equipment Corporation) VAX11/780 and produce code for the VAX, the DEC PDP-11, and the military AN/GYK-12.

A number of institutions already have "Little Ada" compilers running, and it's likely that we'll see a "Tiny Ada" implementation for 8080/Z80 systems by year's end.

Uhio Scientific Sold: Ohio Scientific Inc (OSI), one of the early pioneers in personal-computing systems, has been purchased for an undisclosed sum by M/A-COM Inc of Burlington, Massachusetts. M/A-COM manufactures business communications equipment, OSI had sales of \$14.8 million for the 10-month period ending October 1980. Mike Cheiky, OSI founder, will remain as vice-president of development. In all likelihood OSI will move away from personal computing and into the small-business market.



Motorola 68000 .... Sony and Canon are about to introduce computers using the Motorola 6809 8-bit microprocessor .... Radio Shack may introduce a disk system for the TRS-80 Color Computer system.... According to insiders, Texas Instruments will soon have a low-cost system and a Viewdata-type terminal. TI is concerned over Radio Shack's growing domination of the consumer communications market .... Experts predict that Radio Shack will have 40,000 people hooked up to data bases through their equipment by year end....

The Apple III appears to be designed to accept one of the new 51/4-inch Winchester hard disks in place of its 51/4-inch floppy-disk drives.... Informed sources say that Zilog is at last shipping fully functional Z8000s. Reportedly, the first four versions had some op codes that did not execute correctly.... Sony and Matsushita are expected to introduce portable microcomputer products that fit into your briefcase. They are intended for electronic mail and database access applications. (See "The Panasonic and Quasar Hand-Held Computers," by Gregg Williams and Rick Meyer January 1981 BYTE, page 34.) ... Expect a CP/M-like operating system for Atari's 800 personal computer.... Okidata will unveil a 35 cps overlapping dot-matrix printer for under \$1000 at the National Computer Convention in May....

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

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SuperBrain QD 64K	2500. 2990.
Intertube III	724.
Atari - 400 Computer 800Computer	475.
815 Dual Disk Drive	1159.
Apple II + Apple II Plus - 16K	959.
48K	1149.
Drives - Lobo for Apple - 5%" with controller	442.50
80 tk 1 side	439.
40 tk 2 side	439.
8" CDC 9404B. Mod II comp.	749.
16K memory	28.95
Modems - D-Cat direct connect	150.
Radio Shack - Mod.   Expansion Interface	246.40
Model III 16K	869.
Color Computer 4K	345.
Color Computer 16K	520.
PRINTERS	
Centronics - 730-1 parallel	594.
737-1 parallel	715.
737-3 serial	799.
Anadex - 8000	794.
NEC-5510 w/tractor	2490.
SUPPLIES	1215.
Verbatim Diskettes - 51/4" MD-01 Data Life	26.90/10
8" FD-34-9000-Data Life	32.40/10
Nashua Diskettes - 5¼" (high quality)	22.95/10
Dysan - 5 ¼" SS-SD	24.50/5
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### **Software Received**

#### Apple II, PET, and TRS-80

**B-1 Nuclear Bomber**, historical strategy game for the Apple, PET, and TRS-80. Cassette, \$14.95. Avalon Hill Game Company, 4517 Harford Rd, Baltimore MD 21214.

Planet Miners, strategy game for the Apple, PET, and TRS-80 (three versions sold together). Cassette, \$14.95. Avalon Hill Game Company (see above).

#### **TRS-80**

Disk Editor/Assembler, line editor and relocatable machine-language assembler for the TRS-80. Floppy disk, \$99.95. Radio Shack, 1 Tandy Ctr, Fort Worth TX 76102.

FORTRAN, programming language and utilities for the TRS-80. Floppy disk, \$99.95. Radio Shack (see above).

Lost Ship Adventure, Adventure program for the TRS-80. Cassette, \$14.95. The Programmer's Guild, POB 66, Peterborough NH 03458.

Profile, general-purpose data base and report writer for the TRS-80. Floppy disk, \$79.95. Radio Shack (see above).

**Real Estate Volume II**, mortgage analysis program for the TRS-80. Cassette, \$29.95. Radio Shack (see above).

Scripsit, word-processing package for the TRS-80. Floppy disk, \$99.95. Radio Shack (see above). Standard & Poor's Stockpak and Portfolio Management System, stockanalysis program for the TRS-80. Floppy disk, \$49.95. Radio Shack (see above).

Star Trek 4.0, action game for the TRS-80. Cassette, \$14.95. The Programmer's Guild (see above).

Superdisk, collection of utility programs for the TRS-80. Floppy disk, \$49.95. The Programmer's Guild (see above).

VisiCalc, numerical computation and forecasting tool for the TRS-80. Floppy disk \$99.95. Radio Shack (see above).

#### **Texas Instruments 99/4**

Early Learning Fun, educational activity for children for the TI 99/4. Floppy disk, \$30. Texas Instruments, 13500 N Central Expy, Dallas TX 75231.

Personal Record Keeping, computer-based filing system for the TI 99/4. Program cartridge, \$50. Texas Instruments (see above).

Speech Editor, speech synthesis aid for the TI 99/4. Program cartridge, \$45. Texas Instruments (see above).

Other Computers

Nevada COBOL, version of the COBOL language for CP/M systems. Eight-inch floppy disk, \$99.95. Ellis Computing, 1480 17th Ave, San Francisco CA 94122.

This is a list of software packages that have been received by BYTE Publications during the past month. The list is correct to the best of our knowledge, but it is not meant to be a full description of the product or the forms in which the product is available. In particular, some packages may be sold for several machines or in both cassette and floppy-disk format; the product listed here is the version received by BYTE Publications. This is an all-inclusive list that makes no comment on the quality

This is an all-inclusive list that makes no comment on the quality or usefulness of the software listed. We regret that we cannot review every software package we receive. Instead, this list is meant to be a monthly acknowledgment of these packages and the companies that sent them. Companies sending software packages must include the suggested list price of the packages and (where appropriate) the alternate forms in which they are available.

# ROS DEMAND. HAS THE FEA

Computer experts (the pros) usually have big computer experience. That's why when they shop system software for Z80 micros, they look for the big system features they're used to. And that's why they like Multi-User OASIS. You will too.

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Pros demand file & automatic record locking. OASIS has it.

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Controlling who gets on your system and what they do once they're on it is the essence of system security.

# N COMPARE.

Without this control. unauthorized users could access your programs and data and do what they like. and more efficient use A frightening prospect isn't it?

And multi-users can multiply the problem. But with the Logon,

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#### **EFFICIENCY: RE-ENTRANT BASIC**

A multi-user system is often not even practical on computers limited to 64K memory. OASIS Re-entrant BASIC makes it practical.

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Because all users use a single run-time BASIC module, to execute their compiled programs, less

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Our documentation is recognized as some of the best, most extensive, in the industry. And, of course, there's plenty of application software.

Put it all together and it's easy to see why the real pros like OASIS. Join them Send your order today.

#### OASIS IS AVAILABLE FOR

SYSTEMS: Altos: Compucorp; Cromemco; Delta Products: Digital Group: Digita Microsystems; Dynabyte; Godbout; IBC: Index: Intersystems: North Star; Onyx; SD Systems: TRS 80 Mod II: Vector Graphic: Vorimex.

CONTROLLERS: Bell Controls: Cameo: Corvus; Konan; Micromation; Micropolis; Tarbell; Teletek; Thinkertoys; X Comp

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RE-ENTRANT BASIC Compiler/interpreter/ Debugger	150	15.00
DEVELOPMENT PACKAGE (Macro Assembler; Linkage Editor; Debugger)	150	25.00
TEXT EDITOR & SCRIPT PROCESSOR	150	15.00
DIAGNOSTIC & CONVERSION UTILITIES (Memory Test; Assembly Language; Converters; File Recovery; Disk Test; File Copy from other OS; etc.)	100	15.00
COMMUNICATIONS PACKAGE (Terminal Emulator; File Send & Receive)	100	15.00
PACKAGE PRICE (All of Above) SINGLE-USER MULTI-USER	500 850	60.00 60.00
FILE SORT	100	15.00
COBOL-ANSI '74	750	35.00

5	Order OASIS from: Phase One Systems, Inc. 7700 Edgewater Drive, Suite 830 Oakland, CA 94621 Telephone (415) 562-8085 TWX 910-366-7139
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- Interactive Assembler Macro Text Editor
- Interactive Debugger

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CENTRONICS	730 Desk Top Printer 737 W/P Desk Top Printer 704 RS232-C Printer 6081 High Speed Band Printer	715 895 1,795 5,495	69 86 172 527	39 48 96 293	26 32 65 198
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### **Books Received**

Basic Computer Programs for Business, Volume I, Charles D Sternberg, Rochelle Park NJ: Hayden Book Company Inc, 1980; 25 by 20 cm, 264 pages; softcover, ISBN 0-8104-5162-X, \$9.95.

Basic FORTRAN, James S Coan. Rochelle Park NJ: Hayden Book Company Inc, 1980; 15.5 by 23 cm, 248 pages, softcover, ISBN 0-8104-5168-9, \$8.95.

*Communicating with Microcomputers*, Ian H Witten. London, England: Academic Press Inc Ltd, 1980; 15.5 by 23 cm, 164 pages, hardcover, ISBN 0-12-760750-1, \$18; softcover, ISBN 0-12-760752-8, \$10.50.

Computers and Programming Guide for Scientists and Engineers, second edition, Donald D Spencer. Indianapolis IN: Howard W Sams & Company Inc, 1980; 14 by 22 cm, 463 pages, softcover, ISBN 0-672-21693-0, \$15.95.

The Computer in the School: Tutor, Tool, Tutee, Robert Taylor, editor. New York: Teachers College Press, 1980; 15.5 by 23.5 cm, 274 pages, softcover, ISBN 0-8077-2611-7, \$14.95.

Computer/Law Journal, Volume II, Number 2, Jay Becker, editor. Los Angeles CA: Center for Computer/Law, 1980; 17.5 by 25.5 cm, 469 pages, softcover, ISSN 0164-8756, \$16.

Designs of VMOS Circuits with Experiments, Robert T Stone and Howard M Berlin. Indianapolis IN: Howard W Sams & Company Inc, 1980; 14 by 22 cm, 174 pages, softcover, ISBN 0-672-21686-8, \$10.95.

A Guide to FCC Equipment Authorizations, Willmar K Roberts. New Smyrna Beach FL: Willmar K Roberts, 4637 Van Kleeck Dr, 1980; 21.5 by 27.5 cm, 142 pages, softcover, ISBN none, \$24.50 in North America, \$29.50 elsewhere.

Introduction to Pascal, Including UCSD Pascal, Rodney Zaks. Berkeley CA: Sybex, 1980; 18 by 23 cm, 421 pages, softcover, ISBN 0-89588-050-4, \$12.95.

Introduction to TRS-80 Level II BASIC and Computer Programming, Michael P Zabinski, PhD. Englewood Cliffs NJ: Prentice-Hall Inc, 1980; 22.5 by 29 cm, 186 pages, hardcover ISBN 0-13-499970-3, \$14.95; softcover, ISBN 0-13-499962-2, \$10.95.

*Micromatics*, Steven K Roberts. Elmwood CT: Scelbi Publications, 1980; 22 by 29 cm, 190 pages, hardcover, ISBN none, \$19.95.

Modern Microprocessor System Design, Daniel R McGlynn. Somerset NJ: John Wiley & Sons, 1980; 22.5 by 29 cm, 295 pages, hardcover, ISBN 0471-06492-0, \$21.95.

The Nature of Computation: An Introduction to Computer Science, Ira Pohl and Alan Shaw. Rockville MD: Computer Science Press Inc, 1981; 16 by 23.5 cm, 397 pages, hardcover, ISBN 0-914894-12-9, \$16.95.

*Owning Your Home Computer*, Robert L Perry. New York: Everest House, 1980; 19 by 25.5 cm, 224 pages, softcover, ISBN 0-89696-093-5, \$10.95.

Personal Computers Handbook, Walter H Buchsbaum, Sc D. Indianapolis IN: Howard W Sams & Company Inc, 1980; 14 by 22 cm, 286 pages, softcover, ISBN 0-672-21724-4, \$11.95. ■

This is a list of books received at BYTE Publications during this past month. Although the list is not meant to be exhaustive, its purpose is to acquaint BYTE readers with recently published titles in computer science and related fields. We regret that we cannot review or comment on all the books we receive; instead, this list is meant to be a monthly acknowledgment of these books and the publishers who sent them.

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- FORM 2106 EMPLOYEE BUSINESS EXPENSE
- FORM 2440 DISABILITY INCOME EXCLUSION
- FORM 2441 CREDIT FOR CHILD AND DEPENDENT CARE EXPENSES
- FORMS 3903 MOVING EXPENSE ADJUSTMENT
- FORM 4797 SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF GAINS AND LOSSES
  - SCHEDULE A ITEMIZED DEDUCTIONS
  - SCHEDULE B INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS
  - SCHEDULE C PROFIT (OR LOSS) FROM BUSINESS OR PROFESSION
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Circle 165 on inquiry card.

BYTE March 1981 253





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software package: \$450 (domestic USA)



Circle 167 on inquiry card.

### Ask BYTE

Conducted by Steve Ciarcia

### **Modem Modification**

Dear Steve,

I read "A Build-It-Yourself Modem for Under \$50" (August 1980 BYTE, page 22) with great interest, as I do so many of your articles. Can the circuitry be modified easily to provide either originate or answer operation at the flick of a switch? From your article, it seems that the only difference between the originate and answer modes is the value of two capacitors in both the modulator and demodulator. If the values of these capacitors are switch-selected, then the modem could be either an originate- or an answer-only unit, as desired.

I have an uneasy feeling about several aspects of this scheme. Since you say that the capacitances are critical, will the switch capacitances cause trouble? Secondly, will the variable potentiometer settings be unique to each mode of operation, thus necessitating separate potentiometers for each switch setting?

It seems much more appealing to get expanded capability by buying a few additional components than by buying another complete set of components for both the modulator and demodulator. Jonathan K Davis

An originate/answer modem is more complicated to build than it might seem at first. While, in theory at least, the answer functions can be added to the design by changing a few capacitors and resistors, the logistics of doing this presents a problem. The wires necessary to add these components and connect them through switches act like an antenna. Due to the high impedances in the circuit, it would probably become "swamped" with noise and cease reliable operation.

The only effective way to connect these components is through CMOS (complementary metal-oxide semiconductor) switches such as the 4052 dual 1-of-4 analog multiplexer, which are mounted close to the modem board. Separate potentiometer settings for answer and originate modes are necessary as well. If done as a printed circuit, the result is a more complicated and expensive board.

I won't tell you that simply installing components with a switch will not work, but I hesitate to suggest it. Success depends on your construction abilities.

As for the kit mentioned in the article, many 'experimenters seem to be purchasing two kits at once (they are still available). Apparently they intend to change a few components on the second board to make it "answer."

Also, instead of two speakers and two rubber

In "Ask BYTE," Steve Ciarcia answers questions on any area of microcomputing. The most representative questions received each month will be answered and published. Do you have a nagging problem? Send your inquiry to:

Ask BYTE c/o Steve Ciarcia POB 582

Glastonbury CT 06033

If you are a subscriber to The Source, send your questions by electronic mail or chat with Steve (TCE317) directly. Due to the high volume of inquiries, personal replies will be given as time permits. Please enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope, and be sure to include "Ask BYTE" in the address.

# CHRISLIN YEARS AHEAD IN MEMORY DESIGN



WE'VE DONE IT AGAIN — State of the Art Multibus® Memory Design. First to offer up to 512K on one board, and CHRISLIN again brings pricing sanity to the memory market. Why pay over \$2000 for our competitor's 64K x 8 memory board when we will give you the CI-8086 128K x 9 memory for just \$1500 or better yet, the CI-8086 512K x 9 memory module for \$4700.

Up to 512K bytes in a single option slot. Available in 64K, 96K, 128K, 256K, or 512K configurations. On board parity generator checker, for both 8 bit or 16 bit systems. Off shelf deliveries.



CI-6800-2 — 16KB to 64KB. Plugs directly into Motorola's EXORciser I or II. Hidden refresh up to 1.5 Mhz. Cycle stealing at 2 Mhz. Addressable in 4K increments with respect to VXA or VUA. On board parity. 64K x 9 \$750.00.



CI-1103 — 16KB to 256KB on a single dual height board. Plugs directly into LSI 11/2, H11 or LSI 11/23. Addressable in 2K word increments up to 256KB. 8K x 16 \$390.00. 32K x 16 \$750.00. 128K x 18 \$2880.00.



CI-8080 — 16KB to 64KB on a single board. Plugs directly into MDS 8D0 and SBC 80/10. Addressable in 4K increments up to 64K. 16KB \$390.00. 64KB \$750.00.



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### Ask BYTE -

cushions in the coupler kit, MicroMint is shipping (at no extra cost) a ceramic microphone in place of one speaker. Even though I designed the prototype using an 8-ohm speaker as the "mike," the ceramic unit is far more reliable....Steve

### Communications

### Dear Steve,

I am working on converting your biphase encoding/decoding circuits to use 8- instead of 4-bit words. (See "Hand-Held Remote Control for Your Computerized Home," July 1980 BYTE, page 22.) This approach looks promising, but I am not sure which communications medium I should use the circuits for. Radio is a possibility, but I really don't like the idea of having its interference. Infrared also looks good, but I am not sure about achieving long-range communications with it. To the best of my knowledge, the same holds true for ultrasonics. Can you suggest a particular system?

Also, in figure 3 of your article, there is a note next to the FSK OUTPUT saying that it can be connected to figure 5's input; however, figure 5 has two inputs labeled audio input modulation, plus and minus. Why? Arthur Allen Gleckler

Any of the systems you list will work. For the most part, ultrasonics and infrared communication are limited to use in one room. If the experience of modelairplane builders is worth anything, 49 MHz radio control may be your best bet. Interference presents less of a problem if you use the "smarts" available with a microprocessor. Perhaps you should require that, for any command to be acted upon, it must be received correctly with a synchronization word before and after the command.

There are many coding schemes that insure you

don't lose data. Rather than sending a single bit, you could send the same bit eight successive times. This makes for slow but reliable reception. Heathkit sells a variety of radio-control equipment that is adaptable to the task.

Finally, in figure 5, the plus (+) lead would be connected to the biphase output of figure 3 and the minus (-) lead would be connected to ground....Steve

### BSR X-10

Dear Steve,

I read with interest your article "Computerize a Home." (See the January 1980 BYTE, page 28.)

Can you suggest references or other aids for pursuing the option of directly synthesizing the commandconsole waveform and transmitting it directly onto the AC line? This approach may be useful in an application for which I'm developing a product. Jim Konsevich

It so happens that the cover article of the September 1980 issue of Radio Electronics is about the BSR X-10. The article fully describes how to synthesize waveforms for direct injection into the AC line. It also has schematics of the command console and typical receivers. It should be just what you need.

By the way, I wrote the article....Steve

### **Reference Needed**

Dear Steve, In your article "Computer-Controlled Security for Your Home" (January 1979 BYTE, page 56) you indicate an MM53

(January 1979 BYTE, page 56) you indicate an MM5369 in figure 4. I cannot find any reference or crossreference for this device. It looks like an interesting unit; where can I get one and who manufactures it? James Bush



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### Ask BYTE .

Radio Shack sells the MM5369 as part number 276-1769, for \$2.89. Radio Shack calls it an oscillator/ divider. Be aware that the +12 V and ground-pin connections were listed incorrectly in the powerconnection table. Pin 8 is the ground and pin 2 is +12 V....Steve

### Character Descension

Dear Steve,

I own a Radio Shack TRS-80 Level II with 16 K bytes of memory, and I have installed an uppercase/ lowercase kit.

If you have seen a system with this kit, you probably noticed that the lowercase letters p, q, and y do not descend below the line. Actually, they are the same size as the uppercase letters. This can be irritating. To cure this, the character generator must be changed. but I have yet to find a compatible device to replace the old one. It must have the same characters (graphics, etc) and of course, the new p, q, and y. Please tell me where I can get such a device and its approximate cost? Mark T Cruse

Apparently the device that you want is made by Motorola, but is proprietary to Radio Shack. The standard MCM6670 installed in TRS-80s is only available in quantities of 5000 or greater. There is the preprogrammed MCM6674 that is available, but it is a 5 by 7 matrix. Try ordering a new character generator directly from Radio Shack. I do not see any 5 by 9 dot-matrix 18-pin horizontal-scan character generators in the Motorola data manuals that would be applicable.

I asked a few non-Radio Shack TRS-80 dealers about this, and some expect to eventually carry it. All the new TRS-80s have a revised character generator installed, even though the descenders cannot be used without the uppercase/lowercase option....Steve

### **Home Control**

Dear Steve.

I work in software development for a videotext/ electronic publishing concern. Hardware is not my area of expertise; however, I have done some minimal automation of my home, including a humidity-controlled bathroom fan. I anticipate using a computercontrolled BSR X-10, but mine will be different from yours. (See "Computerize a Home," January 1980 BYTE, page 28.) I plan to have my ultrasonic controller run through the computer to the X-10 unit. I hope to talk to the X-10 unit through an optoisolator that would replace the microphone in the unit.

The same technique can be applied to any remotely controllable consumer device. It avoids the potential conflicts between the various ultrasonic and infrared control methods used in televisions, turntables, cassette decks, and other products. In the future, a videodisk, a Telidon videotex terminal, and an electronic-music library will join the list of controlled devices. There will be an ultrasonic receiver in each room. To complement the computer control, each device will retain its local controls.

I am working on a computer-controllable preamplifier for my stereo, incorporating reed-switch relays and a voltagecontrolled amplifier. Crown has a unit on the market, but it's a little too expensive. The preamplifier will lower its output by 20 dB whenever the telephone or the door is answered, etc.

I hope to stay with a single-board computer for the simple scheduling and control functions, but I have not yet calculated my memory requirements. I'm considering an SD Systems Z80 starter kit with an addi-

# Why The People Who Know Use FMS-80

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### Ask BYTE.

tional memory and I/O (input/output) board. Am I too optimistic?

I plan to loosely couple the control computer to a more general-purpose computer, for advanced scheduling and control functions (perhaps including voice recognition). The generalpurpose machine will be used as a programming terminal for work I do at home; I currently use a TI Silent 700. Whatever I get, it must have good graphics, because I want to use it as a Telidon terminal until the real thing gets to market. Incidentally, why are highspeed modems so expensive?

Putting intelligence into home applicances can make them more useful, as you so aptly demonstrate in your column. Putting that same intelligence behind a handheld controller would offer still more advantages. I've had a lot of fun considering the human engineering aspects of a single hand-held controller wielding so much power. Ian Smith

I appreciate your activities. I have been attempting a similar effort during the past year and a half. The BUSY BOX was specifically designed because I was getting tired of expensive hard-wired AC control. I started out with a singleboard computer, but it has evolved into a 26 K-byte mainframe with sixteen 1/O ports and many of the interfaces presented in my articles during the past year. It's quite possible to use a single-board computer, but you may find, as I did, that a larger unit accommodating a combination of assemblylanguage and BASIC programming is necessary. BASIC makes report generation much easier.

I too have been thinking of hand-held master controllers. I have a few designs and will probably have more articles on this subject in the near future. If you get something working in the meantime, let me know.

High-speed modems must pack a lot of information into a limited bandwidth and recover this information, often in noisy environments. The high cost is a function of the increased circuit complexity necessary to accomplish this feat. I wish you luck in your venture. ...Steve

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# A Simple Approach to Data Smoothing

Fred Ruckdeschel and Janice A Krinsky c/o BYTE POB 372 Hancock NH 03449

# Existing trends in data may not be visible because they are masked by statistical fluctuations.

The storage and processing of data has become a major activity in modern society. Computers have created an increasing demand for data because of their highly organized storage and retrieval facilities. Computers have also provided a means for rapidly transforming data into a format that emphasizes particular aspects of the underlying information. *Data* and *information* as used in this context are not synonymous terms. The word *data* refers to sets of numbers. *Information* is the knowledge that may be derived from those numbers.

Data appears in many forms. For example, a person interested in stocks may have a history of daily quotations for a particular company. A businessman may have a weekly sales record for each item in his inventory. A hospital administrator may have a record of emergency admittances. A scientist may have a table of results from a series of experimental measurements. All these types of data, when plotted against time (or another *independent variable*), may contain information regarding trends. However, existing trends in the data may not be visible because they are masked by statistical fluctuations,

Month	1978 Sales Volume
January February March April May June July August September October November December	3279 2421 4864 3629 3180 4744 6181 3653 3418 1722 1235 2408

**Table 1:** 1978 sales data for a hypothetical company. The figures indicate that the product being sold has an obvious seasonal appeal.

which are often a component of any real-world measurement.

The importance of somehow removing the "noise" (or statistical fluctuation) from the data may be seen by using a simple example. Consider the monthly sales-volume data for a new business or product as shown in table 1. The data clearly indicates that the sales generally peak in the summer, with a slump in late autumn. Plotting the data, as shown in figure 1, demonstrates the basic seasonal nature of the sales volume. If this data were to be used to supply information regarding the number of units that should be ready for sale for July of the next year, several factors would have to be taken into account, the first of which is the "noise" in the data.

As the sales are assumed to have started in January 1978, there is no previous history that can be used to directly measure the noise by a monthly comparison. Thus the noise must be extracted using the data given. If there is no reason to expect sales to be *statistically* much different during the next year, we can use the smoothed results for 1978 to predict 1979. If the raw data value of 6181 units were prepared for July 1979, there is a chance for that number to be too high, with a corresponding penalty to be paid (eg: bank interest) for maintaining the inventory. Thus, a more realistic estimate is required.

### **Predicting Future Performance**

One approach to obtaining sales estimates is to assume a functional form for the average sales-volume behavior and perform a regression. One mathematical form which might be tried is:

$$S(t) = A + B \times \sin\{ 2\pi (t + t_0)/12 \}$$
(1)

where t=1 represents January, t=2 represents February, and so on. A regression using S(t) could be performed that minimizes the sum of the squares of the differences between the true values and the ones eventually calculated using S(t). The regressed coefficients would then be A, B, and  $t_0$ , and the desired estimate for July 1979 is then S(7).

There are two practical considerations that make this approach less than ideal for the average businessman. First, though the form of S(t) given above may be appropriate, it is simply a guess. Second, few businessmen have the knowledge, facilities, or inclination for doing

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utus and examples. Unless otherwise specified, all r noted, programs are available on ATARI, PET, emsty identify denosty compacible) dokene. Addu-its for systems running under MBASIC Difference to the second secon

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   This anisper program allows you to easily create graphics directly from the keytoart. (You "date" your figure tains the pegana's re-tentive creater control and the figure to made, it is assomationly appended to your BASE register as a string arable. Drave a "hap-py fact", call in H3 and then prest if from your program using PRINT H31 This is a very stay way to create and wave graphic.
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- DATA SMOOTHER (Not available for ATARI) Price: \$14.95 Councils/516.95 Disacte This special data smoothing program may be used to regardly derive sactul information from more beamer may data which are oppilly specif. The software leasters classic in degree and least angle of fit, as well as simulation for and second derivative calculation. Also includes in susmark placement of the layed share and susmoothed first and second derivative calculation.
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**Listing 1:** Listing of program for data smoothing. This program was written in North Star BASIC, version 6, release 4. To make the software portable to other machines, only a subset of the language was used. In most cases, only the statement delimiters, backslashes, need to be changed to colons, and certain commas changed to semicolons (in print statements) to get this program to operate in other BASICs (in particular, Microsoft BASIC).

```
1 REM
2
 REM
3 REM DATA SMOOTHING PROGRAM
4
 REM
5
 REM
      BY F.R. RUCKDESCHEL
6
 REM
7
 REM
8
 REM
9 REM
10 DIM B(5,3),C(8,91),D(70),E(8)
11 REM DIMENSION OF D,Y AND Y1 MAY HAVE TO
12 REM INCREASED FOR LARGE SETS.
13 DIM U(8), V(8, 12), W(12), Y(70), Y1(70)
14 PRINT
15 PRINT
         "DATA SMOOTHER FOR EQUALLY"
16 PRINT
   PRINT "SPACED DATA SETS"
17
  PRINT
18
19
   PRINT
         'INPUT THE NUMBER OF'
20
  PRINT
21 PRINT "DATA POINIS IN SET: ",
22
   TNPUT N4
23 PRINT
24 PRINT "HOW MANY POINTS ARE"
25 FRINT 'TO BE AVERAGED OVER: ",
   INPUT N3
26
27
   PRINT
28 PRINT "WHAT IS THE DESIRED LEVEL"
29 PRINT "OF FIT (1,2,3,4,5); ",
30 INPUT N1
31 PRINT
32 PRINT 'WHAT IS THE DESIRED'
33 PRINT "DERIVATIVE (0,1,2,3); ",
  INPUT N2
34
35 REM CHECK FOR ERRORS
   REM DETERMINE TABLE
36
37
   GOSUB 169
38 REM CHECK ERROR CODES
39 GOSUB 193
40
   PRINT
41 PRINT
42 IF E=0 THEN GOTO 50
43 PRINT **** ERROR IN INPUT ****
   PRINT
44
              ERROR CODE",E
45 PRINT
46 PRINT "RESTART"
47 PRINT
48 GOTO 20
49
   REM IF THIS FOINT PASSED, OK
50 PRINT
51 PRINT "INPUT DATA AS PROMPTED:"
52 PRINT
53 FOR K=1 TO N4
54 PRINT K, TAB(6),
55 INPUT Y(K)
56 NEXT K
57 REM PLOT ABS VALUE OF DATA
58 PRINT
59 PRINT
60 FOR K=1 TO N4
61 D(K)=ABS(Y(K))
  NEXT K
62
63 REM GO TO PLOTTING SUBROUTINE
64 GOSUB 472
65 REM GOTO SUPERVISOR SUBROUTINE
66 PRINT "CALCULATING.....
67
  PRINT
68 GOSUR 118
69 REM RESULTS READY FOR DISPLAY
70 PRINT
71 PRINT
72 PRINT 'THE SMOOTHED DATA IS: "
73 PRINT
  FOR K=1 TO N4
74
75 PRINT K, TAB(6), Y1(K)
```

Listing 1 continued on page 266

such a regression. Thus, a more reasonable method might be to simply "eyeball" a curve through the data (as done by the dashed lines in figure 1). Using the dashed curve, the businessman would plan on having about 4800 units ready in July, instead of 6181.

The eyeballing method shown above has two clear deficiencies. The first obvious shortcoming is the assumption that the data of the next year, 1979, is a continuation of the data of the present year, 1978. This assumption is violated because the slopes of the curve at the January and December end points are not the same. However, this could be corrected graphically by a second freehand curve that would make sure that the tangent lines at January and December are parallel.

The second and more important deficiency is that there is uncertainty whether the smoothed value obtained for July 1979 is statistically correct, coupled with a lack of knowledge as to what the *expected* error might be. For example, a "better" analysis might show that the estimate is 4900 units with a standard deviation of 700 units. Thus, if 4900 units were on hand, there would be a 50% chance that all the orders could be filled. If 5600 (4900 plus one standard deviation) were available, the probability would become roughly 83%. With this type of information (that is, conclusions about data), the businessman can better plan his inventory.

In the following sections, a very simple technique is presented for data smoothing. This technique is based on the use of tables that are applied to adjust the value of a given data point according to the *weighted sum* of the values of surrounding data points. The smoothing criterion used is that of *least squares*, although it is applied in a manner not commonly taught in numerical analysis courses. As we will see, the method is amenable to pencil and paper calculations, but it is much more readily accomplished with a computer. A program to accomplish this, given in listing 1, is written in a nearly universal dialect of BASIC.

An important point is that the utility of the procedure is based on the assumption that the "noise" apparent in figure 1 is truly a random fluctuation *independent* of the signal (or month). In principle, it is possible for the month-to-month sales volume to be totally deterministic *Text continued on page 276* 



**Figure 1:** Chart of sample data used in this article. The data plotted in this chart, drawn in a solid line, represents the sales of a hypothetical company for the months January through December 1978. The broken line is a human-drawn estimate of the ideal numbers that the given data roughly represents.

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76 NEXT K PRINT 77 78 GOSUB 535 79 PRINT "THE STANDARD DEVIATION" 80 PRINT 'BETWEEN THE SMOOTHED AND' 81 PRINT "UNSMOOTHED DATA SETS IS", 82 PRINT D 83 PRINT 84 GOSUB 535 85 REM PLOT ABSOLUTE VALUE OF RESULTS 86 FOR K=1 TO N4 87 D(K)=ABS(Y1(K)) 88 NEXT K 89 REM GO TO PLOTTING SUBROUTINE 90 PRINT 91 FRINT 92 GOSUB 472 93 PRINT 94 PRINT 95 PRINT **96 END** 97 REM \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* 98 REM DATA SMOOTHER SUPER-99 REM VISOR SUBROUTINE 100 REM IT IS ASSUMED THAT 101 REM B,C,D,U,V,W,Y AND Y1 102 REM HAVE ALREADY BEEN 103 REM DIMENSIONED. 104 REM B(5,3) 105 REM C(8, 91)106 REM D(N4+2\*N3+2) 107 REM U(8) V(8,12) 108 REM 109 REM W(12) 110 REM Y(N4) 111 REM Y1(N4) 112 REM IT IS ALSO ASSUMED THAT 113 REM THE INPUT DATA IS 114 REM AVAILABLE-115 REM N1, N2, N3, N4 116 REM Y(K) 117 REM THE PROGRAM USES I AND J 118 I=N1 119 J=N2 120 REM THE OUTPUT IS Y1(K) 121 REM FIRST INITIALIZE Y1(K) 122 FOR K=1 TO N4 123 Y1(K)=0 124 NEXT K 125 REM DETERMINE THE TABLE 126 GOSUB 169 127 REM DETERMINE IF ERROR 128 GOSUB 197 129 REM ERROR ON E>0 130 IF E>O THEN RETURN **131 REM OBTAIN COEFFICIENTS** 132 REM U(I),V(I,J) 133 REM C(I,K) 134 GOSUB 225 135 REM SAVE THE SYMMETRY AND 136 REM NORMALIZING FACTORS 137 U=U(B(I,J)) 138 A=(N3-1)/2 139 V=V(B(I,J),13-A) 140 REM GET WEIGHTS, W(K) 141 GOSUB 375 142 REM CREATE AUGMENTED 143 REM DATA VECTOR, D(K) 144 GOSUB 419 145 REM SMOOTH THE DATA VECTOR D(K) 146 REM THE DATA POSITION POINTER 147 REM IS M 148 FOR M=A+1 TO N4+A+1 149 GOSUB 439 150 Y1(M)=D 151 NEXT M 152 REM SHIFT Y1(M) DOWN 153 GOSUB 452 154 REM RESULT IS Y1(M) 155 REM GET STANDARD DEVIATION 156 GOSUB 459 157 REM RESULT IS D 158 PRINT

Listing 1 continued:

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197



```
Listing 1 continued:
159 REM ***************
160 REM TABLE DECODE SUBROUTINE
161 REM THERE ARE B TABLES OF
162 REM COEFFICIENTS TO BE CHOSEN
163 REM ACCORDING TO THE DEGREE OF
164 REM FIT, I, AND THE DERIVATIVE
165 REM LEVEL, J. THE DECODING
166 REM ARRAY IS B(I, J).
167 REM NEW TABLES 12 AND 13
168 REM ARE MOVED TO 5 AND 3
169B(1,0)=5\setminus B(1,1)=3\setminus B(1,2)=0\setminus B(1,3)=0\setminus B(2,0)=1\setminus B(2,1)=3
170B(2,2)=6\setminus B(2,3)=0\setminus B(3,0)=1\setminus B(3,1)=4\setminus B(3,2)=6\setminus B(3,3)=B
171B(4,0)=2\B(4,1)=4\B(4,2)=7\B(4,3)=B\B(5,0)=2\B(5,1)=0
172B(5,2)=7 \setminus B(5,3)=0
173E(1)=5VE(2)=7VE(3)=3VE(4)=5VE(5)=3VE(4)=5VE(7)=5VE(8)=5
174 RETURN
175 REM ****************
176 REM ERROR CODING SUB.
177
    REM E=0 - NO ERROR
178 REM E=1 - TOO FEW POINTS
179 REM E=2 - TOO MANY POINTS
180 REM E=3 - DERIVATIVE > FIT
181 REM
               LEVEL
182 REM E=4 - FIT TOO HIGH
183 REM E=S - DERIVATIVE TOO
184 REM
                HIGH
185 REM E=6 - TABLE NOT AVAIL.
186 REM E=7 - NOT ENOUGH DATA
187 REM E=B - ILLEGAL VALUE
188 REM N1=LEVEL OF FIT
189 REM N2=ORDER OF DERIVATIVE
190 REM N3=ND. OF DATA POINTS
            TO BE AVERAGED
191 REM
192 REM N4=TOTAL DATA SET SIZE
193 E=0
194 IF B(N1,N2)=0 THEN E=6
195 IF N1<0 THEN E=8
196 IF N2>3 THEN E=5
    IF N3<3 THEN E=1
198 IE N3>25 THEN E=2
199 IF N3<E(B(N1,N2)) THEN E-1
200 IF N2>N1 THEN E=3
201 IF N2<0 THEN E=8
202 IF INT (N3/2)=N3/2 THEN E=8
203 IF N3>N4 THEN E=7
204 IF N1>5 THEN E=4
205 RETURN
206 REM ****************
207 REM COEFFICIENT STORAGE SUB.
208 REM THE WEIGHTS ARE STORED IN
209 REM THE ARRAY C(I,K). THE IN-
210 REM DEX, I, REPRESENTS THE
         TABLE NUMBER (1 TO S)
211 REM
212 REM THE INDEX, K, REPRESENTS
213 REM THE ELEMENT IN TABLE I.
214 REM
         THERE ARE UP TO 91 SUCH
215 REM ELEMENTS,
216 REM ALSO STORED ARE THE NORM-
217 REM ALIZING FACTORS, V(I,K),
218 REM WHERE K RANGES FROM 1 TO
219 REM 13. IN ADDITION, THE S
220 REM SYMMETRY VALUES, U(I),
221 REM ARE ALSO INCLUDED.
222 REM NOTE THAT TABLES 12 (NOW 5)
223 REM AND 13 (NOW 3) ARE CALCULATED
224 REM ELSEWHERE.
225U(1)=1\setminus U(2)=1\setminus U(3)=-1\setminus U(4)=-1\setminus U(5)=1\setminus U(6)=1\setminus U(7)=1\setminus U(8)=-1
226V(1,1)=5175\V(1,2)=805\V(1,3)=3059\V(1,4)=2261
227V(1,5)=323\V(1,6)=1105\V(1,7)=143\V(1,8)=429\V(1,9)=231
228V(1,10)=21\V(1,11)=35\V(2,1)=30015\V(2,2)=6555
229V(2,3)=260015\V(2,4)=7429\V(2,5)=4199\V(2,6)=46189
230V(2,7)=2431\V(2,8)=429\V(2,9)=429\V(2,10)=231
231V(4,1)=1776060\V(4,2)=197340\V(4,3)=3634092\V(4,4)=255816
232V(4,5)=23256\V(4,6)=334152\V(4,7)=24024\V(4,8)=5148
233V(4,9)=118BV(4,10)=252V(4,11)=12
234V(6,1)=26910V(6,2)=17710V(6,3)=33649V(6,4)=6783
235V(6,5)=3876\V(6,6)=6188\V(6,7)=1001\V(6,8)=429\V(6,9)=462
236V(6,10)=42\V(6,11)=7\V(7,1)=4292145\V(7,2)=2812095
237V(7,3)=245157\V(7,4)=490314\V(7,5)=478686\V(7,6)=277134
238V(7,7)=160446\V(7,8)=16731\V(7,9)=4719\V(7,10)=99\V(7,11)=3
239V(8,1)=296010\V(8,2)=32890\V(8,3)=86526\V(8,4)=42636
240V(8,5)=3876\V(8,6)=7956\V(8,7)=572\V(8,8)=858\V(8,9)=198
241V(B,10)=6V(B,11)=2
242FORK=1T012\V(5,K)=27-2*K\V(3,13-K)=K*(K+1)*(2*K+1)/3\NEXTK
                                                   Listing 1 continued on page 270
```

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Listing 1 continued: 243FORK=1T012\V(7,K)=12\*V(7,K)\NEXTK 244C(1,1)=467\C(1,2)=462\C(1,3)=447\C(1,4)=422\C(1,5)=387 245C(1,6)=342\C(1,7)=287\C(1,8)=222\C(1,9)=147\C(1,10)=62 246C(1,11)=-33\C(1,12)=-138\C(1,13)=-253\C(1,14)=79\C(1,15)=78 247C(1,16)=75\C(1,17)=70\C(1,18)=63\C(1,19)=54\C(1,20)=43 248C(1,21)=30\C(1,22)=15\C(1,23)=-2\C(1,24)=-21\C(1,25)=-42 249C(1,26)=329\C(1,27)=324\C(1,28)=309\C(1,29)=284\C(1,30)=249 250C(1,31)=204\C(1,32)=149\C(1,33)=84\C(1,34)=9\C(1,35)=-76 251C(1,36)=-171\C(1,37)=269\C(1,38)=264\C(1,39)=249 252C(1,40)=224\C(1,41)=189\C(1,42)=144\C(1,43)=89\C(1,44)=24 253C(1,45)=-51\C(1,46)=-136\C(1,47)=43\C(1,48)=42\C(1,49)=39 254C(1,50)=34\C(1,51)=27\C(1,52)=18\C(1,53)=7\C(1,54)=-6 255C(1,55)=-21\C(1,56)=167\C(1,57)=162\C(1,58)=147\C(1,59)=122 256C(1,60)=87C(1,61)=42C(1,62)=-13C(1,63)=-78C(1,64)=25257C(1,65)=24C(1,66)=21C(1,67)=16C(1,68)=9C(1,69)=0258C(1,70)=-11\C(1,71)=89\C(1,72)=84\C(1,73)=69\C(1,74)=44 259C(1,75)=9\C(1,76)=-36\C(1,77)=59\C(1,78)=54\C(1,79)=39 260C(1,80)=14VC(1,81)=-21VC(1,82)=7VC(1,83)=6VC(1,84)=3261C(1,85)=-2\C(1,86)=17\C(1,87)=12\C(1,88)=-3\C(2,1)=4253 262C(2,2)=4125\C(2,3)=3750\C(2,4)=3155\C(2,5)=2385\C(2,6)=1503 263C(2,7)=590\C(2,8)=-255\C(2,9)=-915\C(2,10)=-1255 264C(2,11)=-1122\C(2,12)=-345\C(2,13)=1265\C(2,14)=1011 265C(2,15)=975\C(2,16)=870\C(2,17)=705\C(2,18)=495\C(2,19)=261 266C(2,20)=30\C(2,21)=-165\C(2,22)=-285\C(2,23)=-285 267C(2,24)=-114\C(2,25)=285\C(2,26)=44003\C(2,27)=42120 268C(2,28)=36660\C(2,29)=28190\C(2,30)=17655\C(2,31)=6378 269C(2,32)=-3940\C(2,33)=-11220\C(2,34)=-13005\C(2,35)=-6460 270C(2,36)=11628\C(2,37)=1393\C(2,38)=1320\C(2,39)=1110 271C(2,40)=790\C(2,41)=405\C(2,42)=18\C(2,43)=-290 272C(2,44)=-420\C(2,45)=-255\C(2,46)=340\C(2,47)=883 273C(2,48)=825\C(2,49)=660\C(2,50)=415\C(2,51)=135 274C(2,52)=-117\C(2,53)=-260\C(2,54)=-195\C(2,55)=195 275C(2,56)=11063\C(2,57)=10125\C(2,58)=7500\C(2,59)=3755 276C(2,60)=-165\C(2,61)=-2937\C(2,62)=-2860\C(2,63)=2145 277C(2,64)=677\C(2,65)=600\C(2,66)=390\C(2,67)=110 278C(2,68)=-135\C(2,69)=-198\C(2,70)=110\C(2,71)=143 279C(2,72)=120\C(2,73)=60\C(2,74)=-10\C(2,75)=-45\C(2,76)=18 280C(2,77)=179\C(2,78)=135\C(2,79)=30\C(2,80)=-55\C(2,81)=15 281C(2,82)=131\C(2,83)=75\C(2,84)=-30\C(2,85)=5 282C(4,1)=0\C(4,2)=-8558\C(4,3)=-16649\C(4,4)=-23806 283C(4,5)=-29562\C(4,6)=-33450\C(4,7)=-35003\C(4,8)=-33754 284C(4,9)=-29236\C(4,10)=-20982\C(4,11)=-8525\C(4,12)=8602 285C(4,13)=30866\C(4,14)=0\C(4,15)=-1222\C(4,16)=-2365 286C(4,17)=-3350\C(4,18)=-4098\C(4,19)=-4530\C(4,20)=-4567 287C(4,21)=-4130\C(4,22)=-3140\C(4,23)=-1518\C(4,24)=815 288C(4,25)=3938\C(4,26)=0\C(4,27)=-29592\C(4,28)=-56881 289C(4,29)=-79564\C(4,30)=-95338\C(4,31)=-101900 290C(4,32)=-96947\C(4,33)=-78176\C(4,34)=-43284\C(4,35)=10032 291C(4,36)=84075\C(4,37)=0\C(4,38)=-2816\C(4,39)=-5363 292C(4,40)=-7372\C(4,41)=-8574\C(4,42)=-8700\C(4,43)=-7481 293C(4,44)=-4648\C(4,45)=68\C(4,46)=6936\C(4,47)=0 294C(4,48)=-358\C(4,49)=-673\C(4,50)=-902\C(4,51)=-1002 295C(4,52)=-930\C(4,53)=-643\C(4,54)=-98\C(4,55)=748\C(4,56)=0 296C(4,57)=-7506\C(4,58)=-13843\C(4,59)=-17842\C(4,60)=-18334 297C(4,61)=-14150\C(4,62)=-4121\C(4,63)=12922\C(4,64)=0 298C(4,65)=-832\C(4,66)=-1489\C(4,67)=-1796\C(4,68)=-1578 299C(4,69)=-660\C(4,70)=1133\C(4,71)=0\C(4,72)=-296 300C(4,73)=-503\C(4,74)=-532\C(4,75)=-294\C(4,76)=300 301C(4,77)=0\C(4,78)=-126\C(4,79)=-193\C(4,80)=-142\C(4,81)=86 302C(4,82)=0\C(4,83)=-58\C(4,84)=-67\C(4,85)=22\C(4,86)=0 303C(4,87) = -8C(4,88) = 1C(6,1) = -52C(6,2) = -51C(6,3) = -48304C(6,4) = -43C(6,5) = -36C(6,6) = -27C(6,7) = -16C(6,8) = -3305C(6,9)=12\C(6,10)=29\C(6,11)=48\C(6,12)=69\C(6,13)=92 306C(6,14)=-44\C(6,15)=-43\C(6,16)=-40\C(6,17)=-35\C(6,18)=-28 307C(6,19)=-19\C(6,20)=-8\C(6,21)=5\C(6,22)=20\C(6,23)=37 308C(6,24)=56\C(6,25)=77\C(6,26)=-110\C(6,27)=-107\C(6,28)=-98 309C(6,29)=-83\C(6,30)=-62\C(6,31)=-35\C(6,32)=-2\C(6,33)=37 310C(6,34)=82\C(6,35)=133\C(6,36)=190\C(6,37)=-30\C(6,38)=-29 311C(6,39)=-26\C(6,40)=-21\C(6,41)=-14\C(6,42)=-5\C(6,43)=6 312C(6,44)=19\C(6,45)=34\C(6,46)=51\C(6,47)=-24\C(6,48)=-23 313C(6,49)=-20\C(6,50)=-15\C(6,51)=-8\C(6,52)=1\C(6,53)=12 314C(6,54)=25\C(6,55)=40\C(6,56)=-56\C(6,57)=-53\C(6,58)=-44 315C(6,59)=-29\C(6,60)=-8\C(6,61)=19\C(6,62)=52\C(6,63)=91 316C(6,64)=-14\C(6,65)=-13\C(6,66)=-10\C(6,67)=-5\C(6,68)=2 317C(6,69)=11\C(6,70)=22\C(6,71)=-10\C(6,72)=-9\C(6,73)=-6 318C(6,74)=-1\C(6,75)=6\C(6,76)=15\C(6,77)=-20\C(6,78)=-17 319C(6,79)=-8\C(6,80)=7\C(6,81)=28\C(6,82)=-4\C(6,83)=-3 320C(6,84)=0(C(6,85)=5(C(6,86)=-2(C(6,87)=-1(C(6,88)=2321C(7,1)=-441870\C(7,2)=-418011\C(7,3)=-348429\C(7,4)=-239109 322C(7,5)=-100026\C(7,6)=54855\C(7,7)=207579\C(7,8)=336201 323C(7,9)=414786\C(7,10)=413409\C(7,11)=298155\C(7,12)=31119 324C(7,13)=-429594\C(7,14)=-373230\C(7,15)=-349401 325C(7,16)=-280275\C(7,17)=-172935\C(7,18)=-39186 3260(7,19)=104445\C(7,20)=236709\C(7,21)=331635\C(7,22)=358530 Listing 1 continued on page 272



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#### Listing 1 continued:

327C(7,23)=281979\C(7,24)=61845\C(7,25)=-346731\C(7,26)=-42966  $328C(7,27) = -39672 \setminus C(7,28) = -30183 \setminus C(7,29) = -15678 \setminus C(7,30) = 1878$ 329C(7,31)=19734\C(7,32)=34353\C(7,33)=41412\C(7,34)=35802 330C(7, 35) = 11628 VC(7, 36) = -37791 VC(7, 37) = -116820331C(7,38) = -105864 (7,39) = -74601 (7,40) = -27846 (7,41) = 26376332C(7,42)=76830\C(7,43)=109071\C(7,44)=105444\C(7,45)=45084 333C(7,46)=-96084\C(7,47)=-160740\C(7,48)=-141873 334C(7,49)=-88749\C(7,50)=-11799\C(7,51)=71592\C(7,52)=137085 335C(7,53)=153387\C(7,54)=82251\C(7,55)=-121524 336C(7,56)=-137340\C(7,57)=-116577\C(7,58)=-59253 337C(7,59)=19737\C(7,60)=95568\C(7,61)=133485\C(7,62)=88803 338C(7, 63) = -93093 C(7, 64) = -124740 C(7, 65) = -99528339C(7,66)=-32043\C(7,67)=53262\C(7,68)=115632\C(7,69)=98010 340C(7,70)=-72963\C(7,71)=-22230\C(7,72)=-15912\C(7,73)=117 341C(7,74)=17082CC(7,75)=20358CC(7,76)=-10530CC(7,77)=-12210342C(7,78)=-6963\C(7,79)=4983\C(7,80)=12243\C(7,81)=-4158 343C(7,82)=-630\C(7,83)=-171\C(7,84)=603\C(7,85)=-117 344C(7,86)=-90\C(7,87)=48\C(7,88)=-3\C(8,1)=0\C(8,2)=77 345C(8,3)=149\C(8,4)=211\C(8,5)=258\C(8,6)=285\C(8,7)=287  $346C(8,8)=259\C(8,9)=196\C(8,10)=93\C(8,11)=-55\C(8,12)=-253$ 347C(8,13)=-506\C(8,14)=0\C(8,15)=13\C(8,16)=25\C(8,17)=35 348C(8,18)=42\C(8,19)=45\C(8,20)=43\C(8,21)=35\C(8,22)=20 349C(8,23)=-3\C(8,24)=-35\C(8,25)=-77\C(8,26)=0\C(8,27)=54 350C(8,28)=103\C(8,29)=142\C(8,30)=166\C(8,31)=170\C(8,32)=149 351C(8,33)=98C(8,34)=12C(8,35)=-114C(8,36)=-285C(8,37)=0352C(8,38)=4\C(8,39)=83\C(8,40)=112\C(8,41)=126\C(8,42)=120 353C(8,43)=89\C(8,44)=28\C(8,45)=-68\C(8,46)=-204\C(8,47)=0 354C(8,48)=7\C(8,49)=13\C(8,50)=17\C(8,51)=18\C(8,52)=15 355C(8,53)=7\C(8,54)=-7\C(8,55)=-28\C(8,56)=0\C(8,57)=27 356C(8,58)=49VC(8,59)=61VC(8,60)=58VC(8,61)=35VC(8,62)=-13357C(8,63)=-91\C(8,64)=0\C(8,65)=4\C(8,66)=7\C(8,67)=8 358C(8,68)=6\C(8,69)=0\C(8,70)=-11\C(8,71)=0\C(8,72)=14 359C(8,73)=23\C(8,74)=22\C(8,75)=6\C(8,76)=-30\C(8,77)=0 360C(8,78)=9\C(8,79)=13\C(8,80)=7\C(8,81)=-14\C(8,82)=0  $361C(8,83)=1\setminus C(8,84)=1\setminus C(8,85)=-1\setminus C(8,86)=0\setminus C(8,87)=2$ 362C(8,88) = -1363 RETURN 364 REM \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* 365 REM WEIGHTS SUBROUTINE 366 REM N3=NO. OF DATA POINTS TO BE AVERAGED OVER 367 REM 368 REM B(I, J)=THE TABLE NUMBER 369 REM THE TABLE IS STRUNG 370 REM OUT STARTING WITH THE 371 REM 25 POINT SET WHICH, AS 372 REM IT IS IS SYMMETRICAL, 373 REM IS REDUCED TO 13 ELE-374 REM MENTS. 375 IF B(I,J)=5 THEN GOSUB 397 376 IF B(I,J)=3 THEN GOSUB 407 377 IF B(I,J)=5 THEN RETURN 378 IF B(I, J)=3 THEN RETURN 379 L=12 380 K=1 381 FOR K1=0 TO L 382 W(K1)=C(B(I,J),K) 383 K=K+1 **384 NEXT K1** 385 REM TABLE IS READ IN 386 REM SEQUENCE UNTIL THE 387 REM RIGHT SET IS FOUND. 388 IF A=L THEN RETURN 389 L=L-1 390 GOTO 381 391 REM \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* 392 REM TABLE 12 (5) SUBROUTINE 393 REM THIS TABLE IS FOR THE 394 REM LINEAR LEAST SQUARES 395 REM SMOOTHING AND IS 396 REM ONLY A MOVING AVERAGE. 397 FOR K=0 TO 12 398 W(K)=1 399 NEXT K 400 RETURN 401 REM \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* 402 REM TABLE 13 (3) SUBROUTINE 403 REM THIS TABLE IS FOR 404 REM LINEAR LEAST SQUARES 405 REM FIRST DERIVATIVE 406 REM SMOOTHING. 407 FOR K=0 TO 12 408 W(K)=-K 409 NEXT K 410 RETURN

411 REM \*

412 REM DATA VECTOR SUB.

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		RESET	BACK	Y	ESC	V	R	DEL	ESC	X	R	tab I	tab I	CLEAR	RETURN	RETURN	£SC	HOME

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tions, hotel and show information, or to pre-register, call toll-free (800) 556-6882.



Listing 1 continued: 413 REM THE INPUT DATA, Y(K), 414 REM ARE CONVERTED TO A 415 REM DATA VECTOR WHICH IS 416 REM AUGMENTED BY ZEROES ON 417 REM BOTH THE LEFT AND 418 REM RIGHT. 419 FOR K=0 TO A 420 D(K)=0 421 D(K+N4+A+1)=0 422 NEXT K 423 FOR K=1 TO N4 424 D(K+A)=Y(K) 425 NEXT K 426 RETURN 427 REM \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* 428 REM CONVOLUTION SUBROUTINE 429 REM THIS ROUTINE SMOOTHS THE 430 REM DATA POINT M USING THE 431 REM SURROUNDING N3 DATA POINTS. 432 REM THE WEIGHTING FUNCTION IS 433 REM W(I), AND THE DATA D(K). 434 REM THE SYMMETRY IN WEIGHTING 435 REM IS GIVEN IN U. 436 REM THE RESULT IS D. 437 REM THE RESULT IS NORMALIZED 438 REM USING V. 439 I=0 440 D=D+W(0)\*D(M) 441 FOR K=1 TO A 442 D=D+W(K)\*(U\*D(M+K)+D(M-K)) 443 NEXT K 444 II=II/V 445 RETURN 446 REM \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* 447 REM DATA SHIFT SUB. 448 REM THE SHIFTED AND 449 REM SMOOTHED DATA SET 450 REM IS D(K), THE DESIRED 451 REM SMOOTHED SET IS Y1(K). 452 FOR K=1 TO N4 453 Y1(K)=Y1(K+A) 454 NEXT K 455 RETURN 456 REM \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* 457 REM STANDARD DEVIATION 458 REM SUBROUTINE 459 D=0 460 FOR K=1 TO N4 461 D=D+(Y(K)-Y1(K))\*(Y(K)-Y1(K)) 462 NEXT K 463 D=SQRT(D/(N4-I-.999999)) 464 REM IF Y1(K) IS A DERIVATIVE 465 REM THEN CALCULATION IS NOT 466 REM APPLICABLE. 467 IF N2>0 THEN D=0 468 RETURN 469 REM \* 470 REM PLOTTING SUBROUTINE 471 REM SHIFT DATA TO NON-NEGATIVE PRINT 472 473 PRINT 'INPUT DESIRED PLOT WIDTH: ", INPUT 474 475 REM FIND MAX. DATA VALUE 476 C=0 477 FOR K=1 TO N4 478 IF C<D(K) THEN C=D(K) 479 NEXT K 480 REM DETERMINE PRINTING SCALE VALUE 481 A=L/C 482 PRINT 483 PRINT 484 PRINT \*\*\*\*\* DATA PLOT (SCALED) \*\*\*\*\* 485 PRINT 486 PRINT 487 PRINT "MAXIMUM VALUE= ",C 488 PRINT 489 PRINT 490 REM GO TO AXIS PRINT SUBROUTINE 491 GOSUB 519 492 FOR K=1 TO N4 493 REM INSERT LINE FEED FOR AUTO SPACING 494 FOR P=1 TO (INT(0.6\*L/N4)) 495 PRINT : , TAB(L), :: 496 NEXT P 497 REM LOCATE DATUM POSITION Listing 1 continued on page 276

498 E2=A\*D(K)

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.3218-8	5.2428-8	9.9336-8	20.000-8	35.2886-8	42.8518-8	45.8128 8	1
5390 B	5.610-8	9.98408-8	20 4988-8	35.3535-8	42.8768-8	47.3758-8	1
1.00 B-A	57143-B	9.98960-8	22 1184-8	37 9528-8	42 9258 8	47.8838 8	
1 B432-A	5.955-8	10.000-8	22.6258-8	38.3768-8	42.9628 8	48 000-8	
1 8437-8	5.98z-8	102456-8	26 3555 8	38 4448-8	43.0008-8	48 3086 8	1
2 000 A	6.000-8	18 4958 8	26 5006 B	38 6258-8	43.0378-8	48 6668 8	
2 0971 A	6144-8	10.7755-8	25 6705 B	38.9258 8	43.0748-8	48 7005 B	4
2 4578-A	6.15038-8	10.8255.8	27,000 8	39 31 28 8	43.1858-8	48 8768 8	1
2.500-A	6,29788-8	10 8386 6	27.0006 8	39 5038-8	432598-8	49 7005-B	
2.6657-8	6.400.8	11.1360-8	27 5506 B	39 5658 8	43 3338-8	497338 B	1
2.9950-8	6.5536-8	11.155-8	28.4006-8	39.7538-B	43.3708-8	49.8 128-8	1
3 000 A	8.72530-8	11,2185-8	28 6276-8	39.6768-8	43.4078-8	50,2505 8	
3 057-8	5.75840-8	11.2890 8	28.7538-8	39.9528-B	43.437B-B	51 0556-8	0
3.200-B	5.9003-B	11.4776-8	29 8758 B	40.4448-8	43.444B-B	51.3128-8	4
3 2768 A	7.0053-5	11.6566-8	29.9378-B	40.5928-B	43.5558-8	51.77788	1
3 500-B	7.0336 B	11.5815-8	30.0648-B	40.8128-8	43.5298-8	51.8505 B	2
3 579-B	7.0915-8	12.440-8	30 3605-8	40 B336-B	43 5668-8	52 8128-8	
4.000-8	7.1836-8	14.3162 8	30 5258-8	408758-9	43.7778-8	56.7505-8	1
4 1943-8	7.2586-8	14.4308 8	30.8768-8	40,8658-8	43.8128-8	50 6006 B	-
4 3425 8	8 000 8	15 000-8	31,4378.8	40.9258-8	43.8148-8	60 7508 8	1
4 4803 8	8.0556-8	15.4408-8	31.7538-8	41.0008-8	43.8548-8	6675068	1
4.6103-B	B.1416-B	15 S066-B	31 9008-8	41.1555-8	438888-8	70 4005 8	i.
4.6503 8	8.1018-8	16.000·B	32 000-8	41 3768-8	43.9258-8	75.00058	1
4 8303 8	8.3303-8	15.3648-8	33.2005-8	41.9378-8	44.0008-8	908338-8	1
49152-8	B.4998 B	1722488	33.6258 8	42 0008 8	44 0378-B	99.9568 B	1
5 000-8	8 5766 8	17.2422-8	34 5558 8	42 5835-8	44.3768-8	100 5558-8	
5 0684 8	8 6056-8	16,000 8	34.7538-8	42 6268-B	44.7778-8	101.4668-8	2
5 1203-8	8.9608-8	18.4320-B	34 9776-8	42.7005-8	45.1256-8	103.0688-8	3
5.1850-B	8.9906-8	19 4690-0	35 9756 B	42.753B-B	45 3005-B	103 4668-8	1
5 1856-8	9.47208-8	19.750B-B	35 005 8	42 B148-B	45.7005-B	104 9918 8	2
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Listing 1 continued: 499 REM FORMATTED PRINT 500 IF E2>=1 THEN GOTO 503 501 PRINT\*\*\*, 502 GOTO 506 503 FRINT":" 504 PRINT TAB(E2), \*\*\*, 505 IF INT(E2)=L THEN GOTO 507 506 PRINT TAB(L), ": ", 507 PRINT 508 NEXT K 509 REM GO TO AXIS PRINT SUBROUTINE 510 GOSUB 519 511 PRINT 512 GOSUB 535 513 PRINT 514 PRINT 515 REM RETURN TO DATA SOURCE PROGRAM 516 RETURN 517 REM \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* 518 REM AXIS PLOT 519 FOR K=1 TO L/5 520 PRINT 1-----521 NEXT K 522 PRINT I' 523 E4=(K-1)\*5+1 524 IF E4=L+1 THEN PRINT 525 IF E4=L+1 THEN GOTO 532 526 E4=E4+1 527 IF E4>=L+1 THEN GOTO 530 528 PRINT ----529 GOTO 526 530 PRINT": 531 REM RETURN TO MAIN PLOTTING PROGRAM 532 RETURN 533 REM \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* 534 REM PAUSE 535 PRINT "CONTINUE", 536 INPUT R4\$ 537 PRINT 538 RETURN READY

### Text continued from page 264:

(eg: a government contract) so that, depending on the situation, the next year's sales might be either exactly the same or drastically different. Thus data smoothing must be performed using some common sense concerning how to evaluate the results.

### The Moving Average

This section presents the basic table-oriented algorithm; the following section provides the mathematical derivation of the table values for the linear leastsquares case. Although the mathematics may appear complicated, especially for the parabolic, cubic, and higher fits, you will find the actual application of the results very simple.

The algorithm is conceptually identical to that of the *moving average*. In the calculation of the three-point moving average, the data point for the month of interest (using our example from table 1) is replaced by the average value of that data point and its two surrounding neighbors:

$$S(t) = -\frac{Y(t-1) + Y(t) + Y(t+1)}{3}$$
(2)

In this notation, S(t) is the smoothed value at position t and Y(t) is the actual datum for position t. If a five-point moving average were used, the corresponding equation would be:

$$S(t) = \frac{Y(t-2) + Y(t-1) + Y(t) + Y(t+1) + Y(t+2)}{5}$$
(3)

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DOUBLE DENSITY 32K	č		4
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			°.
GREAT DEALS ON SOFT	W.	AR	4E
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WORDSTAR'"	s	32	5
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	1070	These Data	Eine Deint	
Month	1978 Sales Volume	Smoothing	Smoothing	
(November) (December) January February March April May June July August September October November December (January) (February)	(1235) (2408) 3279 2421 4864 3629 3180 4744 6181 3653 3418 1722 1235 2408 (3279) (2421)	2703 3521 3638 3891 3851 4702 4859 4417 2931 2125 1788 2307	2842 3321 3475 3768 4520 4277 4235 3944 3242 2487 2412 2213	
Standard	Deviation:	719	994	

**Table 2:** 1978 sales with three-point and five-point movingaverage data smoothing. Note that extrapolated figures must be given for November and December 1977 and January and February 1979 in order for the smoothed versions to be calculated.



**Figure 2:** Computation of a smoothed set of data using the moving-average method. The chart shows the raw data (solid line), the smoothed version using a three-point average (the dashed line) and the smoothed version using a five-point average (the dotted line). The Greek letter  $\sigma$  indicates the standard deviations for the respective graphs.

Note that the number of points included in the average is odd. This is required to keep the smoothed points from being shifted in *phase*. Contrast this with the average of the two data points for June and July—the smoothed value would have to be plotted halfway between the two months.

The results of applying the three-point and five-point moving averages to the data shown in table 1 are given in table 2, and the results are plotted in figure 2. The assumption that the pattern will repeat is used to supply the extra data points required at either end of the data set.

This particular example demonstrates several general features of moving-average data smoothing. First, from figure 2, it is apparent that the moving average tends to smooth out extreme fluctuations in the data. Using a five-point average instead of a three-point one has a greater effect on limiting the range of variation. However, using a five-point average does not guarantee that a locally smoother curve will result, although the tendency will exist.

Note, for example, the region near May. The five-point average equally weights the values from the two-month periods on either side, which, in this case, contain two peaks (one in March and one in July). Thus, where there is a local *minimum* in the raw data, the five-point average gives a local *maximum*. This obvious weakness in the smoothing is due to the implied assumption that the five data points over which the averaging is performed should all be equally *weighted*; the July value is included with the May value with equal importance, even though the smoothed result is being calculated for May. As we will see later, nonuniform weighting may be used, partially avoiding this problem.

The second feature to note is that the three-point and five-point moving averages naturally give different results. For the smoothed July value, the three-point method gives an average of 4859, with a standard deviation of 719, while the five-point method gives an average of 4235, with a standard deviation of 994.

Which result is correct? The answer is probably neither. However, one result is likely to be more representative of the truth than the other. If reason exists for believing that correlation between monthly results extends only as far as one month on either side of a given month, then the three-month average is likely to be better. (That is, if the sales for the June and August time periods are expected to be the same as those for July, with the only difference being the "noise," then it is reasonable to average these three months, or maybe more. This is the case for, say, a five-month average. However, if the May and September sales are expected to represent a seasonal response different from the response that caused the July sales, then the average should be limited to a span of only three points. Such might be the case if the data in table 1 represented the sales of a seasonal item such as lawn mowers.

The conclusion is that the number of points used in the moving average (3, 5, 7, 9,...) should be dictated by some knowledge of the time frame associated with the underlying customer sales motivation (or, for physicists, the *physics*; for engineers, the *forcing function*). The span parameter in the moving-average and the weighted-averaging techniques to be discussed in the next section should generally be chosen based on some idea of the general trends that are the basis of the observed data. With this in mind, the moving-average calculation can then be used to refine the estimate in an intelligent manner. Only in this way can real *information* be derived from the data.

### Least-Squares Data Smoothing

The simple moving-average calculation presented in the previous section is a special case of the general concept of weighted averages, which can be stated mathematically as follows:

$$S(t) = \sum_{i=-n}^{i=n} w(i)Y(t+i) / \sum_{i=-n}^{i=n} w(i)$$

$$= \frac{w(-n)Y(t-n) + \dots + w(0)Y(t) + \dots + w(n)Y(t+n)}{\sum_{i=-n}^{i=n} w(i)}$$
(4)

For the moving-average case we have w(i) = 1 for all *i*.



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At this point, you should become familiar with the idea of tables of *weighting coefficients*, which are the w(i)terms in equation 4. Such a tabulation for moving averages is shown in table 3. Although this table is trivial, it demonstrates the concept of integer weighting coefficients as presented in an article by Savitzky and Golay. (See references.) In that article (and here as well), the weighting coefficients, w(i), are integers, and the normalization N is performed after the multiplication/addition sequence:

$$S(t) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=-n}^{i=+n} w(i) Y(t+i)$$
(5)

For a given number of averaging points, the coefficients are easily found in the table, the summation performed, and the result then normalized (by dividing by, for the moving-average case, N=2n+1, the sum of all the w(i)s from w(-n) to w(n)).

For the moving average, it is very obvious how the entries in table 3 were obtained. As an illustrative example, we will now derive the table entries for a linear (as opposed to parabolic, cubic, etc) least-squares smoothing.

Consider a set of data where there are 2n+1 elements having coordinates (X<sub>i</sub>, Y<sub>i</sub>). Generally, the method of linear least-squares fitting leads to a "best fit" line having the equation:

$$Y(X) = mX + b \tag{6}$$

The "best fit" criterion is to find values for m and b such that the sum of squares, SS, is a minimum:

$$SS = \sum_{i=-n}^{i=n} (Y(X_i) - Y_i)^2$$
(7)

The case we are considering is a little special in the sense that we are examining least-squares fitting with only an odd number of data points. The index range is not the usual i=1 to some positive value, but rather i=-n to i=n.

The analytical solution to the desired parameters, m and b, may be found in any standard statistics text. For example, reference 2 presents the results in a particularly convenient form modified here:

$$m = \sum_{i=-n}^{i=n} (X_i - \overline{X})(Y_i - \overline{Y}) / \sum_{i=-n}^{i=n} (X_i - \overline{X})^2$$
(8)

$$p = \overline{Y} - m \overline{X} \tag{9}$$

In this notation,  $\overline{X}$  and  $\overline{Y}$  are simply the averages of  $X_i$  and  $Y_i$ :

$$\overline{X} = \sum_{i=-n}^{i=n} X_i/2n + 1$$
(10)

$$\overline{Y} = \sum_{i=-n}^{i=n} Y_i/2n+1$$
(11)

The weighting coefficients we are looking for are implicitly contained in the above equations. This may be seen as follows.

We are interested in replacing the data point  $\Upsilon_0$  with a "better" one as determined by the least-squares smoothing. This smoothed value is simply:

$$Y = mX_0 + b = mX_0 + \overline{Y} - m\overline{X}$$
(12)

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Since the data points are equally spaced, it does no harm to redefine the  $X_i$  values. In particular, choose  $X_i=i$ . In that case,  $X_0=0$  and  $\overline{X}=0$ , giving the smoothed value:

$$Y = \overline{Y} = \sum_{i=-n}^{i=n} Y_i / 2n + 1 = \frac{1}{2n+1} \sum_{i=-n}^{i=n} Y_i$$
(13)

That is, the smoothed value obtained by the linear leastsquares criterion is just the moving average! Thus table 3 gives the weighting coefficients for linear, least-squares data smoothing.

The analysis can be taken yet one more step. If we want the first derivative at  $X_0=0$  of the function fitted to the 2n+1 points centered at  $X_0$ , we have simply:

$$\frac{dY}{dX}\Big|_{X=X_0} = m \tag{14}$$

Recalling that  $\overline{X} = 0$  and noting that  $\Sigma X_i \overline{Y}$  is proportional to  $\overline{X} \overline{Y}$ , we get:

$$\frac{dY}{dX}\Big|_{X=X_0} = \sum_{i=-n}^{i=n} X_i Y_i / \sum_{i=-n}^{i=n} X_i^2$$
(15)

Thus, the nonnormalized integer weighting coefficients for linear, least-squares, first-derivative data smoothing are:

$$W(i) = i \qquad (-n \le i \le n) \tag{16}$$

with 
$$N = \sum_{i=-n}^{i=n} i^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{3}$$
 (17)

The last two equations were used to generate table 4.

Two important characteristic features are apparent from table 4. The first is that the normalizing factor, *N*, is



**Figure 3:** Flowchart for the least-squares data-smoothing program given in listing 1. See figure 4 for the supervisor subroutine flowchart.

not simply a sum of the weighting factors in the corresponding column. That is true only for the moving average. Second, the table is symmetrical about the i=0row. The weighting tables are exactly symmetrical or inversely symmetrical, thus making nearly half the entries redundant. This property may be used to save program space.

### Implementing the Algorithm

The algorithm represented by equation (5) may easily be implemented as a computer program that applies the appropriate table depending on the prompted inputs. The flowchart for such a program is shown in figure 3.

The program is laid out in modular (ie: subroutine) form. As shown in figure 3, the basic program flow is to input the smoothing parameters, check for errors in those parameters, and then input the data. The input data is Circle 197 on inquiry card.

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then plotted, and control is subsequently passed to a generalized supervisor (or executive) program that performs the desired smoothing by calling in several other subroutines. (See figure 4.) The smoothed results are returned to the main program and are printed out along with the standard deviation between the original and smoothed data. In the case of derivative smoothing, which will be discussed later, the concept of standard deviation is not applicable, and 0 is printed. After the numerical display, the smoothed results are plotted.

The plotting routine properly deals with only nonnegative data. This restriction helps keep the program short and simple. If negative values are encountered, only the absolute values are plotted. This generally does not cause much confusion because the values themselves are also printed. The plot is only a convenience item.

The supervisor subroutine is interesting because it can be called by some other data-gathering program instead of the one outlined in figure 3. It requires the variables given in table 5a as input and returns the values given in table 5b.

Before entering the supervisor, the arrays must have already been dimensioned. The reason for this requirement is that in many BASIC interpreters an array cannot be dimensioned more than once. Since the supervisor subroutine may be called more than once, it therefore cannot contain DIM (dimension) statements.

The complete program is shown in listing 1. As can be seen from the listing, the subroutines indicated in figures 3 and 4 are clearly identified by liberal use of REM (remark) statements.



**Table 5:** Variables used in the supervisor subroutine that appears in the flowchart in figure 4. This subroutine is given in lines 98 thru 158 of listing 1.



**Figure 4:** Flowchart for the supervisor subroutine. The supervisor calls several other subroutines in order to perform the task of data smoothing. Note that the calling program, shown in figure 3, can be entirely replaced by a program that obtains the appropriate inputs and then calls this subroutine.

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Table 6: A table of variables used in the subroutines of listing 1. This table is used to prevent duplication of variable names when generating a new main program that uses the subroutines of listing 1.

		De	rivative		
		0	1	2	3
	1	Yes	Yes	No	No
Level	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
of	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fit	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	5	Yes	No	Yes	No

ble 7: Table of permitted data-smoothing the program shown in listing 1. The derivative/level-of-fit combinations omitted were done to keep the program at a reasonable length.

The smoothing parameters are stored as explicit arrays. It would have been more efficient to store this information in BASIC data statements. However, the supervisor (and the routines it calls) is meant to be a subroutine, and it is not good programming to use data statements in subroutines that may be called often. For example, if the main program and the subroutine both have data stored that way, how does the subroutine read the appropriate data and restore the data pointer to its proper location after repeated calls? The way the program shown in listing 1 is written, the main program (statements 1 thru 96) can be replaced by a user program without any change in the subroutines. If you want to replace the main program, keep in mind that the subroutines have variables that should not also be employed in the calling program without some caution. The subroutine variables list is shown in table 6.

### Using the Program

As presented, the program may be used to smooth data over the range of fits and derivatives shown in table 7. As an example of how the program operates, we will now apply it to the sales-volume example discussed earlier.

Listing 2 shows a sample run in which a parabolic (ie: second level) fit was applied using a five-point average. Note that sixteen data points are necessary to do this, since we require an additional two points on either side of the point of interest. (These points can be deleted later.) The user inputs are underlined. If a "fatal" error in the parameter input sequence had been made, the error Text continued on page 290


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ter \*\* Trademark of Texas Instruments Circle 208 on inquiry card. Listing 2: Sample run of data smoothing program, using data from table 1. In this listing, user input is underlined.





Error	Fuelos aties
Code	Explanation
0	No Error.
1	Number of data points to be averaged over is too small.
2	Number of data points to be averaged over is too large.
3	The order of the derivative is greater than the level of the fit, which gives a trivial (0) result.
4	The level of fit attempted is too high.
5	The order of the derivative attempted is too high.
6	The particular table required is not available in the program.
7	There is not enough data to do the smoothing re- quested.
8	An illegal or otherwise out-of-range parameter was given.



Figure 5: Chart of smoothed sample data using five-point parabolic smoothing. This chart is identical to the one plotted in listing 2.

The smoothed data for the sales-volume example has been replotted as shown in figure 5. Observe that the first

two and last two of the sixteen input values have been

discarded. If a seven-point average had been used, three

points on either side of the desired results would have

been dropped. Comparing figure 5 with figure 2, we see

that the five-point parabolic smoothing looks much more

Finally, the routine plots the smoothed data,

Text continued from page 286:

would have been indicated according to the code in table 8.

As shown in listing 2, the program prompts for all the inputs. The user can then specify the plotting width for the terminal being used. Note that only absolute values are plotted. The program then performs the smoothing and calculates the standard deviation (when applicable).



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"reasonable" than the three-point and five-point linear smoothing. The peak in July is apparent, as well as the dips in May and November. Recalling that the nominal purpose of the example was to better predict the July sales volume, we find the value to be 5316 units, with a standard deviation of 590. We expect that the standard deviation will be lower for the parabolic fit than for the correspond-

ing linear fit, and it is. Discarding points at the ends of the smoothed data set is necessary. The smoothing at each position uses data on either side. At the extremes of the data set there is missing information. The program supplies values (eg: 0) for this missing data. In general, if the number of data points averaged over is N3, then the number of data points that should be discarded at either end of the data list is (N3-1)/2.

#### Square-Wave Example

We will now look at the results of smoothing a very discontinuous function, the square wave. The purpose is to show the comparative effects of the various levels of fit on "smoothing" an abrupt transition.

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# Using a computer, the mechanics of data smoothing can be made fairly simple.

To electrical engineers, the multipoint averaging technique presented in this discussion is the equivalent of *nonrecursive digital filtering*. The way in which the calculation is applied is identical to *convolution*. According to one of the important theorems of Fourier transform theory, performing a discrete convolution on a "signal" (the data) is the same as frequency filtering. The shape of the frequency filter is simply the discrete Fourier transform of the weighting function.

Thus, every table of weighting coefficients can be converted to a corresponding set of filter coefficients. Usually, in electrical engineering one chooses the frequency filter response and *then* finds the convolution (ie: weighting) coefficients. In our case, we chose our coefficients according to a least-squares curve-fitting criterion first. However, the idea of frequency filtering is still valid.

The square wave is built of many spatial-frequency components. Filtering out some of the high-frequency components results in a less-than-abrupt square-wave transition. Figure 6a on page 294 shows the square-wave input data that was provided as an example to the program. The square wave is 1 unit high and 18 units wide. For clarity, lines have been drawn between the points plotted by the computer.



Figure 6b shows the effect of applying a linear (first level fit, zeroeth-order derivative) smoothing using nine averaging points. The effect is simple. Applying a parabolic fit leads to a more curious form. (See figure 6c.) The dashed parts of the "curve" indicate negative values. The overshoot effect is called *ringing*.

Going one step further and applying a quartic (fourthorder polynomial) smoothing, we get figure 6d. Note that the ringing has increased, but the standard deviation between the square wave and the quartic smooth version has decreased relative to the parabolic or linear case. There is more ringing but a better fit. The overshoot effect is related to the *Gibbs phenomenon*, which is a nonuniform convergence problem in Fourier transform theory.

The square wave may also be used to demonstrate derivative smoothing. (See figures 7a and 7b on page 298.) It might be argued that these curves are not very smooth: however, remember that the unsmoothed derivative is an infinite spike!

Figure 7a calls attention to an important point regarding derivatives. From figure 6b, we might have expected the linear smoothing of the first derivative to be just a step from 0 to 1/9 and back to 0 again, since the linearly smoothed function has a constant slope ramp on one side. However, the result shown in figure 7a resembles a parabola. The reason for the difference is that the derivative is not derived from the smoothed data. Rather, at each data point the derivative of the curve fitted over the nine-point interval surrounding that position is used. This is *not* the same as the slope between neighboring smoothed data points, a very important conceptual difference.

As you might expect, the situation for the second and third derivatives is even more complicated. Examination of those forms is left to you.

#### Conclusion

As indicated earlier, the mechanics of data smoothing can be made fairly simple given a computer that can execute the program provided. Running the program is easy. Choosing the appropriate fitting parameters and applying the results is much more difficult. The two main choices for fitting are the averaging range and the level of fit. The averaging range should be chosen based on an idea of the *true* correlation between the data points. If changes over a range of N3 are *not* expected, then an averaging range of that size is warranted.

Choosing the level of fit is more difficult. In the salesvolume example, the parabolic fit appeared better than the corresponding linear fit. However, that is a subjective judgment based largely on the feeling that the peak and two major dips observed in the data should appear in the smoothed curve. There is still no replacement for common sense!■

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**Figure 6:** Smoothing a square wave. The test square wave in figure 6a was smoothed in figures 6b thru 6d using a nine-point average. Figure 6b shows a linear smoothing. Figure 6c shows the results of a parabolic smoothing with a cubic smoothing giving the same results. Figure 6d shows the results of a quartic and quintic smoothing. In all figures, dashed lines denote negative values plotted here as positive. These figures and those of figure 7 were generated using the program given in listing 1.



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**Figure 7:** Least-squares smoothed (nine-point) first derivatives of the square wave shown in figure 6a. Figure 7a shows the result for a linear and a parabolic first-derivative smoothing. (Both are the same.) Figure 7b shows the result for a cubic and quartic first-derivative smoothing.



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# The New Literacy: Programming Languages as Languages

"To be a good programmer today is as much a privilege as it was to be a literate man in the sixteenth century." Andrei Ershov, USSR Academy of Sciences, Novosibirsk University

Many people would declare that Ershov is making an incongruous comparison: he compares the ability to read, a universally desirable trait, with the ability to program a computer, which fewer people deem to be a desirable trait. Stranger still, he compares reading, which is linked with the appreciation of literature and with the artistic use of language, to programming. Programming is the recording of arcane codes that make a computer perform some data manipulation. Such coding seems unconnected with art and language, yet he implies that it is. Consonant with this view, program-coding systems are called languages, but most people would find it difficult to specify any way in which a computer programming system merits the label language.

Some people are, in fact, hostile to the very idea that programming and programming languages have anything at all to do with creativity and language. Sometimes these people are confused between the computer and its human programmer, attributing programming to the computer rather than to human beings.

Programming languages *are* in fact languages in a meaningful sense of that word: they exhibit some of the complexity of form and function that natural languages do. Computer programming languages are much more than mere coding systems.

It is important that programming languages be recognized by lay people as languages. The ability to proJon Handel 3 Gilmore Ct Scarsdale NY 10583

gram computers, or at least to understand programming and computers in a general way, is important today, just as literacy was important in the sixteenth century. Those who lack the new literacy—computer literacy—will find increasing difficulty in participating effectively in political, professional, and business life. If you don't know what a computer can do, how can you decide whether we should sell them to the Soviets—or whether you should buy one to help around the house?

What a computer can do is greatly determined by its software—that is, by the programs it executes. The software is expressed in some programming language, and this is the subject to which we now turn.

To explore the nature of programming languages and examine the characteristics of natural language exhibited by programming languages, the term *language* must first be defined. A reasonable definition is that language consists of a set of symbols, sounds, and/or gestures, and a set of rules according to which these elements may be systematically combined to communicate an indefinite number and variety of thoughts and ideas. Usually, these symbols are combined into subunits called words, and these words are then combined into sentences.

Notice that the communication effected by a language need not be between people; it may also involve machines. A computer programming language is a language which is most often used for communication with computing machinery. The instrument of communication is a computer program, which is a detailed, step-bystep set of directions for the computer to follow. The purpose of a particular program can be practically anything from printing mathematical tables to controlling oil refineries.

Three computer programs in common languages will be examined. Following this is an examination of the communicative function of programming languages and the grammar of programming languages. The examples presented will show that programming languages are much more than mere coding systems. They exhibit structural patterns and concepts that are both complex and in some ways parallel to patterns and concepts of natural languages.

(The several computer languages discussed in this article represent only a small fraction of the existing languages. Jean Sammet of IBM compiled a list of 167 major languages, noting the existence of numerous dialects of some of these (*Communications of the ACM*, December 1976, page 655). In an earlier roster (*Communications of the ACM*, July 1972, page 601), Sammet presented a chronological chart of languages ar-

ranged by application area (eg: scientific computation, business data processing, experimental, etc). There are dotted, dashed, single, and double lines on the chart representing evolutionary changes from one language to another, as well as circles, squares, triangles, and three different type styles. The whole effect is that of a collapsed and tangled spiderweb. This complexity reflects the diversity of programming languages in use today.)

My sample programs deal with a specific problem. Imagine a computer user who wishes to calculate the reciprocals of some numbers. The user is sitting at a computer terminal and will use it to type in the numbers to the computer and receive the printout of the reciprocals. The programs illustrated will allow her or him to input a number X and have the computer print out the reciprocal of the number X, which is 1 divided by X. If the number X is 0, instead of printing the result of its computation, the program will print the message "Reciprocal of 0 does not exist."

#### **BASIC Program**

Listing 1 shows the reciprocal program coded in the BASIC language. When this program is typed into the computer as shown, and the command RUN is typed, the computer begins executing the program in the order of increasing line numbers. Line 10 instructs the machine to print the message in quotation marks exactly as it is written. The message reminds the user of what he will be expected to do. Line 20 causes the machine to print a question mark at the terminal and wait for the user to type in a number. Since the statement identifies the input as X, whatever number the user types will be placed in the variable X. The program can then use the number by referring to X.

In line 30, the program tests to see if X is equal to 0. If so, the computer does not execute the next statement in numerical order (line 40), but transfers control to line 70, as directed by the IF-THEN statement, and continues from there. Line 70 causes the printout of the message indicating that the reciprocal of 0 does not exist. Line 80, which is executed next, tells the computer that the program is over. The computer stops executing the program, and the user may restart it and enter a new number, or run a different program altogether.

If X does not equal 0, then the program continues from line 30 on to line 40. Line 40 performs a computation of the reciprocal of X. This value is placed in the variable Y. Subsequent references to Y will use this computed value.

Continuing with the sequence, line 50 prints the numerical value of Y. If the number typed in were 2, then Y

It should be realized that even though programming languages are used for communication in many ways, they do not serve the same communicative functions as natural languages. Programming languages are used for communicating technical procedures in a precise fashion.

would be printed as 0.5. Finally, line 60 causes the computer to stop executing the program. This line has essentially the same effect as the END statement in line 80.

#### **ALGOL Program**

Listing 2 shows the reciprocal program written in ALGOL 60. ALGOL 60 was created and formally defined in a report of an international committee which appeared in 1960. ALGOL 60 is important because its syntax wa<sup>s</sup> described using a formal notation. (See "An Introduction to BNF" by W D Maurer, BYTE, January 1979, page 116.) A different version of the language, ALGOL 68, appeared eight years later.

When execution begins, the first line of the program in listing 2 serves two distinct functions. The word BEGIN indicates the beginning of a program, and the phrase REAL X,Y declares that variables named X and Y will be used in the program. These two variables are to represent real numbers (ie: numbers that can have a

decimal point and a decimal fraction part, for example, 0.5, 6.2, or 4).

On the next two lines, the PRINT and INPUT directives work in a similar manner to those in the BASIC program, although the syntax is slightly different.

The IF-THEN-ELSE structure on the succeeding lines is different from the IF-THEN encountered in BASIC. The intent is the same, but the structure is more complex. In the ALGOL program, if X is equal to 0, the clause following THEN is executed [PRINT ("RECIPROCAL OF 0 DOES NOT EXIST")]; otherwise, the compound statement following ELSE is executed. This compound statement is composed of the two statements Y = 1/X, which assigns the value of the reciprocal of X to Y, and PRINT(Y), which prints out the value of Y. These two statements are bracketed by the pair of words BEGIN and END. This bracketing allows the two statements to be treated syntactically as a single statement group. If X does not equal 0, it is this compound statement that is executed.

Finally, we encounter the second END statement, which is paired with the BEGIN at the beginning of the program. This indicates the end of the program; execution of the program terminates.

Notice that, in contrast to the BASIC program, the physical layout of the ALGOL program displays its logical structure. The indentation shows the functional grouping of individual statements. This indentation, and the associated BEGIN-END delimiters, are used to clarify the structure of ALGOL programs. [Editor's note: Indentation is also used to clarify structure in other languages, such as Pascal.... RSS]

Despite the differences between ALGOL and BASIC, one common characteristic of the two languages is that they are both similar to English and conventional algebra in the notation and verbs (eg: PRINT and INPUT) that they use. This similarity is not a characteristic of the language used for the third version of the reciprocal program, which makes extensive use of Greek letters and special symbols.

#### APL Program

The language of the third

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Listing 1: Reciprocal-determining program written in the BASIC language.

- PRINT "INPUT NUMBER FOR RECIPROCAL";
- 10 PRINT "I 20 INPUT X
- 30 IF X = 0 THEN GOTO 70
- 40 LET Y = 1/X
- 50 PRINT Y
- 60 STOP
- 70 PRINT "RECIPROCAL OF 0 DOES NOT EXIST."
- 80 END

Listing 2: Reciprocal program written in ALGOL.

BEGIN REAL X,Y;

PRINT ("INPUT NUMBER FOR RECIPROCAL");

INPUT (X);

IF X = 0 THEN

PRINT ("RECIPROCAL OF 0 DOES NOT EXIST.")

ELSE

BEGIN Y: = 1/X; PRINT (Y) END

END

(1)

(5)

Listing 3: Reciprocal program written as an APL function.

**V** RECIPROCAL

- ' INPUT NUMBER FOR RECIPROCAL'
- (2)  $\rightarrow (0 = X \leftarrow \Box)/5$
- $(3) \qquad \Box \leftarrow Y \leftarrow \div X$
- $(4) \rightarrow 0$ 
  - ' RECIPROCAL OF 0 DOES NOT EXIST.'
    - - $\nabla$

reciprocal program is APL (A Programming Language), which was created by Dr Kenneth Iverson. The keys to its power are conciseness of notation and ability to deal with tables of data (arrays) as easily a<sup>s</sup> with a single number. This conciseness can, however, make even a simple program difficult to read for the uninitiated.

Listing 3 shows our reciprocal routine written in APL. The first line, which is unnumbered, denotes the beginning of an APL function to be named RECIPROCAL. (Programs are called *functions* in APL. Once a function is entered into the computer, it is executed by typing its name, RECIPROCAL.) Execution proceeds starting with line 1.

Line 1 simply causes the computer to print the text that is within the single quotation marks.

Line 2 illustrates some of the complexity of the APL language. This line does two separate things. The characters  $X \leftarrow \Box$  cause input from the computer terminal to be placed in the variable X for subsequent use. These three characters do the same thing as the seven characters INPUT X (counting the space) do in BASIC.

Continuing on line 2, once X has been assigned the numeric value input from the terminal, the expression 0=X compares the value, now in X, against 0. If X is equal to 0, the expression produces the logical value 1; if X is not equal to 0, the expression produces the logical value 0.

This logical result of either 0 or 1 is still within the parentheses of line 2. The combination of this value (0 or 1)and the /5 to the right of the parentheses produces either a null vector or the value 5.

The arrow  $\rightarrow$  at the left of line 2 is followed by the expression in parentheses, whose value is either the null vector or 5. The arrow is known as

the branch arrow; to branch is to change the order of execution of program statements. The branch arrow does this as the GOTO statement does in BASIC. If the value following the arrow is 5, indicating that X is equal to 0, the arrow causes a branch to line 5. If the value is the null vector, indicating that X is not equal to 0, no branch at all is taken and execution proceeds to line 3 of the function.

In summary, line 2 performs the functions of the following two lines from the BASIC version of the program:

> 20 INPUT X 30 IF X = 0 THEN GOTO 70

Line 3. which should be read from right to left, calculates the reciprocal of X (written in APL as  $\pm X$ ), places this value in the variable Y, and then prints Y. This line functions as do the lines:

> 40 LET Y = 1/X**50 PRINT Y**

in the BASIC program,

Line 4 seems to direct a branch to line 0. Actually,  $\rightarrow 0$  is an idiom that means branch out of the function entirely-in other words, stop the program.

Finally, line 5, which is only executed if X was found equal to 0 in line 2, directs the computer to print the text in guotation marks. After line 5 is executed, the computer encounters the  $\nabla$  symbol, which denotes the end of the program.

#### Uses of Programming Languages

Programming languages, like all languages, are used for communication in a variety of ways. Two broad classifications are communication between people and machines, and communication between people and people.

The way in which people use programming languages to communicate their desires to computers is selfevident. If the user desires computation of reciprocals, a program is written for this computation in a language understood by the particular computer at the programmer's disposal. It should then be entered into the machine. The aspect of communication is the same for more difficult tasks.

Programming languages are also

used for communication between people. For example, since many programming projects involve more than one person, those involved must communicate. Naturally, much of this communication requires transmission of segments of the program being worked on.

Another example of this type of communication is the publication in professional journals of algorithms expressed by programs. One of the most popular languages for such communication is ALGOL 60. The ALGOL 60 report, by defining a publication language differing slightly from the hardware representation, explicitly recognizes the two facets of programming language communication.

It should be realized that even though programming languages are used for communication in many ways, they do not serve the same communicative function as natural languages. Programming languages are used for communicating technical procedures in a precise fashion. Natural languages are not very well adapted to this type of communication, Indeed, natural languages, when used for communication of detailed instructions, are often augmented with charts, diagrams, pictures, and mathematical expressions.

#### Grammar and Syntax

The noun of a programming language is the variable, which is conceptually an object or storage cell capable of holding information. The primal variable, seen in the reciprocal programs, can hold only one number. There are two distinct directions in which this concept of variable may be extended: by allowing different types of data to be stored in the variable, or by allowing different amounts of data to be stored.

In most languages, if different types of data are to be stored in different variables, the variables themselves must possess the attribute of data type. This attribute is an identification that a particular variable can be used to store a particular type of data. Consider some of the data types offered by ALGOL 68 as shown in table 1. For example, to declare in an ALGOL 68 program that I and "class size" (a single variable; lowercase and spaces are okay) are to be variables capable of storing an integer; COST, to be capable of storing



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a real number, and NAME, to be capable of storing a character string (such as "John Smith"); the programmer would use the following statements:

> INT I, class size; REAL COST; STRING NAME;

The structure of these declarations is:

predicate-adjective subject

with an omitted linking verb. This structure is similar to the English structure:

subject is predicate-adjective

Data types are attributes of variables and are specified in the same way as an attribute of a noun in English. (The parallel is even stronger in Russian, since that language usually omits the linking verb in the present tense.) The names of the data types (INT, REAL, CHAR, STRING, and others) are adjectives in the grammar of ALGOL 68.

In addition to the four data types outlined above, ALGOL 68 offers a number of other data types, each of which is an extension of the concept of data type in a distinct direction. One class of data type that is of a particular interest is *reference-to modes*. (*Mode* means data type.)

Such modes can be viewed simply as the recognition of the difference between nouns and pronouns. A noun, in English, is a symbol for some person, place, or thing. A pronoun is a reference to a particular noun, termed the *referent* of the pronoun. With this distinction in mind, consider the following sequence of ALGOL 68 statements:

BEGIN
INT I,J;
I:=2;
J:=I+3;
FND

This seems simple enough, but consider carefully the statement  $J_{:} = I + 3$ . What is being added here? The 3, certainly, is being used as it stands, but the I really is not. The I refers to a number (2 in this case) and it is actually this number that figures in the addition, 2+3. The constants 2 and 3 in this program are the nouns and the variables I and J are pronouns.



The declaration INT I, J is a shorthand: it does not signify that I and J are themselves of type INT, but that they are to *refer to* objects (ie: numbers) of type INT. The variables themselves are of mode (type) REF INT, meaning *reference to integer*. REF REAL, REF **CHAR**, **REF** STRING, etc are all possible. These different types of reference-to modes are analogous to pronouns of different genders and cases in human languages.

The distinction between variables and the values to which they point may strike you as pointless. Indeed, some languages—BASIC, APL—ignore the distinction. Others— ALGOL 68, Pascal—don't. Like genders and cases in Russian, *pointer* variables (a more common term than *reference-to*) can be a pain to learn, but once learned, a subtle and useful tool.

The concept of variable type or mode is only one way in which the concept of variable may be extended. Another extension is to remove the restriction that a variable hold only one item. Such variables must have some internal organization or structure to allow access to subsets of the stored data. One type of structured variable is the array.

In an array, all data items are of the same type (eg: all integers) and are arranged in a regular rectangular pattern. A one-dimensional array is called a vector or list; an example is:

#### 95 78 99

This three-element vector could represent the final examination grades of three students; the first scored a 95, the second a 78, and the third a 99. Though all elements of the vector are integers, the programmer can just as easily work with a vector of real numbers, of characters, or of any particular type. To create this vector of integers for use in an ALGOL 68 program, use the following statements:

> [1:3] INT GRADES; GRADES: = (95,78,99);

The first statement declares GRADES to be a vector of integers, the elements of which are numbered from 1 to 3. The second statement assigns to GRADES the three grades 95, 78, and 99. It is clear that a vector is called a one-dimensional array because it is an array of numbers that extends in one direction only (mathematically, along one dimension).

An example of a two-dimensional array, or matrix, is:

96	95	98	95
67	83	72	78
97	95	99	99

Each row could correspond to the test grades of a particular student; thus, student number 1 scored a 96 on the first test, a 95 on the second, a 98 on the third, and a 95 on the final exam. A matrix is called a two-dimensional array because it extends along two directions, horizontal and vertical.

Higher-dimensional arrays are also possible, though clumsy to represent on the printed page. It is even possible in ALGOL 68 to have arrays of arrays, arrays of arrays, and so forth.

The concept of array is analogous to that of plurals in natural languages. At one stroke, a sentence such as *Cheshire cats always grin* makes a statement about all members of the set of Cheshire cats. Similarly, the expression Y := GRADES - 5 subtracts 5 from all elements of GRADES at once, setting Y equal to (90,73,94).

There is also a parallel between array subscripting and prepositional phrases. Consider again the vector GRADES. To access the first element of GRADES by itself, the subscripts to the elements in GRADES must be assigned. In ALGOL 68, this is written GRADES [1].

GRADES [1] is the single number 95; it may be printed or used in calculations just like a single variable. The construction [1] may be viewed as a prepositional phrase, the brackets being the preposition, and the 1, its object. The preposition [] shows the relationship between the two nouns GRADES and 1. Interestingly, the way GRADES [1] is read aloud reflects this structure: "GRADES sub [meaning subscripted by] one."

Just as a noun cannot communicate much without verbs, a variable is useless without the verbs of programming languages, *operators* and *functions*. Operators are the symbols used in mathematics and programming languages to represent arithmetic and other operations. Thus, +, -, and \*(multiplication) are all operators. In conventional notation, operators are placed between their operands (X+Y) if there are two, or in front of them (-X) if there is one.

Functions, on the other hand, precede and enclose their operands. For example, the function SQRT(X) in FORTRAN computes the square root of X. A function can have more than one operand. An example of this is the function MAX(X1, X2, X3, . . .), which selects the largest of its indefinitely many operands. The distinction between functions and operators is fundamentally one of notation; operators will be used in the examples presented here.

Operators change their actions depending on the data types of their operands. For instance, there are differences in the accuracy of addition of real operands and of integer operands, while addition of string operands is actually concatenation (eg: "John"+" Smith" yields "John Smith"). In general, ALGOL 68 actually allows total redefinition of operators based on the data types of their operands.

Operators can also change their actions depending on the structure of their operands. To use an operator with arrays and inhomogeneous structures, ALGOL 68 requires prior definition of the operator's actions, which allows a great deal of flexibility. In contrast to ALGOL 68, the APL language provides definitions such as "the addition of two arrays is the addition of their corresponding elements"; the programmer cannot redefine operators in APL. The PL/I language has a different solution; to add correspondingly named elements in two inhomogeneously structured variables, A and B, one uses:

C = A + B, BY NAME;

The keyword BY NAME functions as an adverb, modifying the + operator.

APL, in addition to functions (such as + and -, which most languages call operators) which act as simple verbs, also has operators, which act as *auxiliary* verbs. These operators (again, note the special meaning in APL) modify the results of regular functions in a systematic way. For example, + is the familiar addition function. Applied to two vectors, it yields the sum of corresponding elements (eg: 3 4 5 + 6 8 9 produces 9 12 14). The reduction operator, /, is an auxiliary verb. Juxtaposed, as +/, these



two form a new function, "plusreduction," that operates on a single vector and produces the sum of its elements (eg: +/3 4 5 yields 12). The +/ function *reduces* its operand to a single number by addition.

These complex verbs, nouns, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, and prepositions all fit into equally complex syntactic structures. As with English, there is a range of syntactic complexity; some languages, such as BASIC, have a very simple set of syntactic patterns. Other languages encompass some very complex and powerful syntactic structures.

Probably the simplest syntactic form is that of many BASIC statements, which may be characterized as:

imperative-verb object

Examples of this form are PRINT X, INPUT Y, and GOTO 200. The object may also be a verbal phrase, as in PRINT X+Y, in which the verb in the verbal is the + operator.

A few forms of greater complexity are found in BASIC. One of these is the IF-THEN statement, an example of which is:

REAL CHAR STRING	rational number [it may have a fractional component] character [a single character only] string of characters [text string]
STHING	string of characters [text string]

 Table 1: Data types which may be assigned to variables in the ALGOL 68
 language.

#### IF X=3 THEN PRINT "X IS EQUAL TO 3."

This is a more complex form than the first for two reasons. First, it uses a conjunction-conjunctive adjective pair, IF and THEN; second, the phrase following THEN can be any BASIC statement. This makes the IF-THEN statement, in the terminology of English grammar, a complex sentence.

Syntactic patterns much more complex than these are found in ALGOL 60 and 68. An example from ALGOL 60 is the statement:

$$X:=2+(IF Y=1 THEN 3)$$
  
ELSE 6)

This statement assigns to X the value 5 (2+3) if Y is equal to 1, and the value 8 (2+6) if Y is not equal to 1. An IF-THEN-ELSE clause may be used wherever a noun (ie: numerical or character value) is required by the syntax of ALGOL 60. This freedom is restrictive compared to the rules of ALGOL 68; there, not only IF-THEN-ELSE statements can be used as clauses in place of nouns, but *any* valid statement can be so used.

Statements and phrases may be combined in ways such as:

#### k := (INT i; read(i); i+1)

This statement declares the variable i to be of type INT, accepts a value for i as input from some device (possibly a computer terminal), calculates the value of i + 1, and finally assigns this value to the variable k. One of the most impressive aspects of ALGOL 68 is that the labyrinthine syntax of the entire language is rigorously defined using a formal notation.

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As has been implicit in the above discussion, the meaning of a statement (English or programming language) is often determined by the meaning of the individual words (such as grin or PRINT) and the syntactic operations which combine them. This is made light of by Lewis Carroll in his poem "Jabberwocky," which begins:

#### Twas brillig, and the slithy toves Did gyre and gimble in the wabe: All mimsy were the borogoves, And the mome raths outgrabe.

This verse is amusing because we understand the syntax, while the words, though suggestive, are meaningless.

In the realm of more standard language, there are constructions whose meaning is not simply a composition of individual word meanings. Such expressions are called idioms. A sentence like *The FBI kept tabs on Bill's unicorn* has nothing to do with actually sticking plastic tabs on a unicorn. And thinking about *The cat got his tongue* in such literal terms would lead to an anxiety attack.

In programming languages, too, there are idioms. In APL, there are the constructions  $\rightarrow$ ,  $\rightarrow$ 0, and  $\rightarrow$  (null vector), all of which are idioms for special types of program branching. In ALGOL 68, there are operators such as +=: (plus and becomes). A+=:1 is equivalent to A=:A+1, and instructs the computer to take the value of A, add 1 to it, and store the result back into A. These are truly idioms, as their meanings cannot be derived directly from the meanings of their individual elements.

Good examples of expletives may be found in both ALGOL 68 and FORTRAN. In ALGOL 68, the SKIP statement is an expletive; it does nothing and is explicitly undefined. A similar example in FORTRAN is the CONTINUE statement, the execution of which also has no effect. In practice, CONTINUE is used in only one particular context, while SKIP is used in many different contexts.

While idioms, expletives, and syntax in general reveal the similarity between programming languages and natural languages on the level of the word and the sentence, there are also similarities on the level of the *paragraph* and the *document*. The paragraph in ALGOL 60 is the *block*,

which is a sequence of statements beginning with BEGIN and variable declarations (REAL, INTEGER, etc), and ending with END. This is similar to a paragraph of English in several ways. It has a clearly marked beginning and end. It is required to state at the beginning the objects (variables) it will be working with, just as a good paragraph should declare its subject at the beginning. Finally, a good block deals with only one phase of the problem being solved by the program, just as a paragraph should deal with only one aspect of the idea being discussed.

The analogy between programming languages and natural languages at the level of whole documents is seen by comparing computer programs with books. Both usually have titles; some programming languages—APL and Pascal—actually require them. Many books have a dust-jacket blurb or preface to make the book easier to read and use. Good computer programs have comments written into the code for the same purpose.

You may be surprised to find paragraphs, idioms, expletives, and so forth in programming languages, if you have thought of them only as characteristics of natural language. Throughout this discussion, however, we have seen how closely programming languages parallel natural languages. Therefore, the existence of idioms and similar attributes in programming languages is a nearly predictable situation.

#### Importance of Similarity

Granting that programming languages are languages in the same sense as English or Mandarin, the question that follows is: does this make any difference to working programmers? Yes, it makes a great deal of difference, for it leads to the concept of programming style, with associated benefits.

The concept of programming style follows naturally. Just as English is a tool for which there are different uses and styles, so too are programming languages tools for which there are different uses and styles. Further, just as in English there are some writing styles that are superbly clear and efficient, while others are not, there are some programming styles that are more desirable than others. *Aesthetic* considerations indicate that a desirable style is a clear and concise one. But why should this interest the working programmer, who is just interested in doing a job, not in creating a work of art?

Too many programs are written today without consideration for later revisions that may be necessary. It is as though these programs will never be read or changed. The inevitable result of such a programming practice is programs that do need to be patched, altered, and debugged to make them work, and programs that are so incomprehensible that they can be changed to meet future requirements only with great difficulty. Worse, the result may be a program that works 99 times out of 100. On that hundredth time, the program may fail and produce incorrect results that are accepted as true. Or perhaps it will be obvious, as bank accounts are jumbled, an oil refinery burns, or a spacecraft explodes upon launch, that something is indeed amiss with the computer programs in use.

Working programs, programs that can be confidently (and even mathematically) labeled correct, are serious business in a society in which computers are performing more and more functions of ever greater importance. For this and other reasons related to the costs of debugging a poorly written program, structured programming (which advocates a clear and systematic approach to programming) has become popular.

Many programmers still do not write programs that work correctly the first time. There is still much to be done before good programming is nearly universal. However, better programming languages are being developed, more programmers are developing a clear and functional programming style, and more programs work the first time.■

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- Ledgard, H F. Programming Proverbs. Rochelle Park NJ: Hayden Book Co, 1975.
- Naur, P (editor). "Revised Report on the Algorithmic Language ALGOL 60." Communications of the ACM, January 1963, pages 1 thru 17.

## Event Queue

#### March 1981

#### March

Fairchild Education Center Courses, South San Jose CA. Bit-slice techniques, the 3870 microprocessor, and programming in Pascal are the courses offered by Fairchild during March. For details, contact Dr Dennis Lunder, Fairchild Education Center, M/S 43-4022, 133 Bernal Rd, South San Jose CA 95119, (408) 224-7095.

#### March-April

Courses from George Washington University, Washington DC. George Washington University has schedules and descriptions of many courses in computers and communications. For your copy, contact the Director, Continuing Engineering Education, George Washington University, Washington DC 20052, (800) 424-9773; in Washington DC (202) 676-6106.

#### March-September

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#### March-November

Advanced Data Processing Workshops, Deltak Inc. various cities throughout the US and Canada, These 5-day workshops are aimed at data-processing training managers responsible for the management and administration of data-processing training and involved in planning, monitoring, evaluating, and reporting to upper management on the status of the training. For a schedule of dates and locations, contact Deltak Inc, 1220 Kensington Rd, Oak Brook IL 60521, (312) 920-0700.

#### March 8-11

TI-MIX 1981, Marriott Hotel, New Orleans LA. This is a conference for Texas Instruments equipment users. Thirty-six sessions consisting of individual presentations, panel discussions, and workshops are planned. Two exhibit rooms featuring the latest computer equipment from Texas Instruments will be open. Contact TI-MIX, M/S 2200, POB 2909, Austin TX 78769, (512) 250-7151.

#### March 11-13

Business- and Personal-Computer Sales and Exposition and New York Business Show, Madison Square Garden, New York NY. For details, contact Produx 2000 Inc, POB 2000, Bala-Cynwyd PA 19004, (215) 457-2300.

#### March 14

The Fourth Annual PACS Computer Games Festival, LaSalle College Ballroom, Philadelphia PA. This event is sponsored by PACS (Philadelphia Area Computer Society) and the LaSalle College Physics Department. Presentations on computer-aided learning will be featured. Contact Stephen A Longo, Physics Department, LaSalle College, Philadelphia PA 19141, (215) 951-1255.

#### March 17-20

The Fourteenth Annual Simulation Symposium, Tampa FL. Papers describing digital discrete simulation and other techniques will be read. This symposium is a forum for the exchange of ideas and techniques in computer simulation. Contact Annual Simulation Symposium, POB 22621, Tampa FL 33622.

#### March 20

Digital Computer Association Annual Meeting, Pacifica Hotel, 6161 Centinela Blvd, Culver City CA. Cocktails, dinner, and the annual meeting are the features of this gathering. For more information, contact Mary Rich, 731 Bayonne St, El Segundo CA 90245.

#### March 23-25

Office Automation Conference, Albert Thomas Convention Center, Houston TX. This conference presents seminars on the concepts and the methods behind the latest office technologies and an exhibition of office equipment. Contact Office Automation Conference, POB 9659, Arlington VA 22209, (703) 558-3617.

#### March 24-27

Printemps Informatique, Palais des Congres, Paris, France. This is an electronic data-processing exhibition for computer OEMs (original equipment manufacturers). Additional information is available from Kallman Associates, 30 Journal Sq, Jersey City NJ 07306, (201) 653-3304.

#### March 24-26

The Southwest Semiconductor Exposition, Phoenix Civic Plaza Convention Center, Phoenix AZ. More than 140 equipment and materials makers will exhibit semiconductor, hybrid, and printed-circuit board production, processing, and test equipment. Contact Cartlidge & Associates Inc, 491 Macara Ave, Suite 1014, Sunnyvale CA 94086, (408) 245-6870.

March 31-April 2 Cincinnati Business Show, Cincinnati ConventionExposition Center, Cincinnati OH. Office equipment and services, including automated systems, communications, computers, telephone systems, word processing, data processing, printing equipment, and other office supplies, will be featured. A program of business seminars is also scheduled. Contact Ray G Nemo, 5679 Creek Rd, Cincinnati OH 45242, (513) 531-5959.

#### April 1981

#### April 1-2

Communications in the Twenty-First Century, Philip Morris Operations Center, Richmond VA. This conference focuses on technological advances and their economic, political, social, and psychological implications. Elie Abel, Professor of Communications at Stanford University and Lord Briggs, provost of Worcester Col-

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#### April 3-5

The Sixth West Coast Computer Faire, Civic Auditorium, San Francisco CA. The Faire, a major personal-computing event, has continually attracted larger and larger numbers of exhibitors and attendees. A full program of talks plus a large display of hardware and software are featured. For more information, contact Computer Faire, 333 Swett Rd, Woodside CA 94062, (415) 851-7075.

#### April 6-10

Tutorial Week-East, Orlando Marriott Inn, Orlando FL. Tutorials on VLSI (very large-scale integration) and microprocessors and graphics, software-engineering methodology and testing, and distributed computing and networks will be presented. For IEEE members, the cost is \$400; for nonmembers, the cost is \$475. Contact Tutorial Week-East, POB 639, Silver Spring MD 20901, (301) 439-7007.

#### April 7-8

Top Secrets '81, Pointe Resort, Phoenix AZ. Honeywell's annual computer security and privacy conference. Many authorities in the field of data security will discuss the business and legal impact of the latest incidents in computer crime and abuse. The conference fee is \$500. Contact the Security Symposium Registrar, Honeywell Information Systems, M/S T-99-4, POB 6000, Phoenix AZ 85005, (800) 528-5343.

#### April 7-9

Computerized Office Equipment Expo, O'Hare Exposition Center, Rosemont IL. More than 200 exhibitors will feature their office equipment at this show. Executives and administrators from wholesale, retail, commercial, financial, and industrial establishments are invited, along with the general public. Contact Industrial & Scientific Conference Management Inc. 222 W Adams St, Chicago IL 60606, (312) 263-4866.

#### April 7-9

Electro/81, New York Coliseum and Sheraton Centre Hotel. New York NY. Electro/81 will feature computers and computer-related equipment, plus seminars on components, devices, and materials; computer communications: memories: office automation; speech; and more. Contact Electronic Conventions Inc, 999 N Sepulveda Blvd, Suite 410, El Segundo CA 90245, (800) 421-6816; in California (213) 772-2965.

#### April 13-16

The Fifteenth International Symposium on Minicomputers and Microcomputers, MIMI '81, Sheraton Hotel, Mexico City, Mexico. The scope of this symposium covers hardware, software, distributed processor architecture, computer networks, telecommunications, real-time applications, education, and more. Contact Ing. Jorge Gil, Academic Secretary, MIMI Symposium, IIMAS-UNAM, Apartado Postal 20-726, Mexico 20 D F, Mexico.

April 26-30

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been designed for the fastgrowing Saudi Arabian business community. Pavilions by the United States, the United Kingdom, West Germany, France, Italy, and approximately fifteen other countries will be featured. For more information, contact Donald Ryan, Project Manager, Rm 3200, US Department of Commerce, Washington DC 20230, (202) 377-4652.

#### May 1981

May 2 National Computer Problem-Solving Contest for Junior and Senior High School Students, throughout the US. Small teams of junior and senior high school students will compete for two hours on computer systems to solve five programming problems. Winners will be judged on whether their programs run properly using the test data supplied in the problem, are easy to read, logical, im-

aginative, and creative. To receive a copy of the 1981 contest problems, local school directors should contact the University of Wisconsin-Parkside by April 4. Directors must agree to keep the problems confidential until the day of the contest. After that, any organization can use the problems to conduct their own contest. Local contest winners can enter the national and international contest. A national and worldwide ranking will be determined by a team of judges from the University of Wisconsin-Parkside, All interested schools or organizations can share the 1981 contest problems.

For additional information, write Dr Donald T Piele, Associate Professor of Mathematics, University of Wisconsin—Parkside, Kenosha WI 53141.

#### May 4-7

National Computer Conference, McCormick Pl, Chicago IL. Approximately 90,000 people are expected

All items subject to availability

Circle 231 on inquiry card.

to attend the National Computer Conference (NCC) this year. The use of robots and artificial intelligence will be among the program sessions at the Personal-Computing Festival during the NCC. For the first time, personalcomputing exhibits will join the rest of the conference in the main exhibit area. Over thirty technical sessions will be held. All major companies will be represented. Contact the American Federation of Information Processing Societies Inc, POB 9658, 1815 N Lynn St, Arlington VA 22209, (703) 558-3617.

#### May 11-13

The Thirty-First Electronic **Components** Conference, Colony Square Hotel, Atlanta GA. Papers on semiconductor-processing technology, optoelectronic devices, manufacturing technology, materials, hybrid microcircuits, discrete components, interconnections, reliability, and connectors will be read. Contact T G Grau, Bell Laboratories, Whippany Rd, Rm 3B-312, Whippany NJ 07981; or **Electronics Industries** Association, 2001 Eye St NW, Washington DC 20006.

#### May 14-16

The Tenth ASIS Mid-Year Meeting, Fort Lewis College, Durango CO. The American Society for Information Science's (ASIS) theme for this meeting is "Using Information." Among the topics to be addressed are user studies, decision making, organizational change, government, education, management, access to information, and designing information systems for use. For information, contact ASIS, 1010 16th St NW, Washington DC 20036, (202) 659-3644.

#### May 17-20

Expo '81, Loew's Anatole Hotel, Dallas TX. Expo '81 is a combination of exhibits and technical sessions. The exhibits cover everything from graphics systems to industrial computer-control systems. The technical ses-



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sions range from tool design, design engineering, and robotics to numerical control. For more information, contact the Numerical Control Society, 519 Zenith Dr, Glenview IL 60025, (312) 297-5010.

#### May 26-29

The Second Annual Korea International Office Management Exhibition and Conference, Korea Exhibition Center, Seoul, Korea. American, British, Japanese, and Korean exhibitors will attend this conference. Exhibits include computers, facsimile systems, copiers, duplicators, micrographics, and other office equipment and products. Write to Clapp & Poliak, International, 7315 Wisconsin Ave, Washington DC 20014, (301) 657-3090.

### BYTE's Bits

#### Missing References In Circuit Cellar

Three references were inadvertently omitted from Steve Ciarcia's Circuit Cellar article "Electromagnetic Interference" (January 1981 BYTE, page 48). The following books provide additional reading material for those interested in the topic:

- Ott, Henry W. Noise Reduction Techniques in Electronic Systems. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1976.
- Jones, R W. Electric Control Systems. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1953.
- 3. Shadowitz, Albert. *Electromagnetic Field*. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1974.

Noise Reduction Techniques in Electronic Systems was reviewed by J N Demas in the September 1980 BYTE, page 311.

## **Clubs and Newsletters**

#### Atarl Club Newsletter

Each month the Atari Computer Enthusiasts News contains news, hints, and assistance for Atari owners and users. Most of the information is supplied by club members, but articles from all interested Atari users are welcomed. Contact the Atari Computer Enthusiasts, 3662 Vine Maple Dr, Eugene OR 97405.

gramming and problem clearinghouse, application notes, program reviews, a directory of software and support packages, and general-interest items. The group is not affiliated with the CPT Corporation. Contact Larry Matthews, c/o APB Inc, 919 Lindy Ct, Dayton OH 45415, (513) 890-9593.

#### Boston **Computer Update**

The Boston Computer Update is a bimonthly publication from the Boston Computer Society. It is free when you join the society; membership fees are \$15 per year. Articles, news reports, and story ideas are welcomed. Members can place

free classified ads for noncommercial items. For further details, contact the society at 3 Center Plz, Boston MA 02108, (617) 227-9178.

#### TSUNAMI

The Sorcerer Users Newsletter Around Michigan (TSUNAMI) is a free, bimonthly newsletter for Exidy Sorcerer owners. The editorial focus is on advanced applications in a variety of languages. Recent issues have featured a 7-generation per second Life program and a Paper Tiger screen-printer program. Contact Joseph R Power, 124 Cedar St #5, East Lansing MI 48823, (517) 337-1049.

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#### National Search to Aid the Handicapped Through Personal Computers

Johns Hopkins University has announced a national search for ideas and inventions using personal computers and related technology to assist the handicapped. The National Science Foundation and the Radio Shack Division of the Tandy Corporation are cosponsoring the search.

The competition seeks ideas, devices, methods, and computer programs to help handicapped people overcome learning disabilities, employment difficulties, and barriers that prevent adapting to home and community settings. Categories that can be addressed include computer-based aids for the blind, deaf, and mentally retarded; for individuals with learning disabilities, neurological or neuromuscular conditions; and the orthopedically handicapped. One hundred awards will be made, including a \$10,000 grand prize, and other prizes consisting of computer equipment and cash. Proceedings describing the winning entries will be published at the end of the contest. All participants will retain commercial rights to their entries.

Entries are being sought from computer specialists, high school and college students, and from all interested people. Orientation meetings are being scheduled at rehabilitation centers throughout the US to bring together potential inventors, handicapped individuals, and professionals in the habilitation/rehabilitation fields.

Contestants must prepare and submit their entries by June 30, 1981. To obtain additional information and a contest application, BYTE urges you to write to Personal Computing to Aid the Handicapped, Johns Hopkins University, POB 670, Laurel MD 20810, (301) 953-7100.■

# Computer Music: A Design Tutorial

The computational power necessary to synthesize high-quality, polyphonic computer music in real time exceeds the resources of the currently available microprocessors. Despite this discouraging observation, I decided early in the fall of 1978 to design a microprocessor-based music synthesizer. My goal was to discover just how successful I would be with a minimum system constructed from readily available parts. My self-imposed design constraints included an avoidance of special-purpose hardwired logic and an intention to stick with a byte-oriented architecture.

I hesitate to call the results of my efforts a music synthesizer. A more honest description might be a program-controlled, digital tone generator. Specifically, the design generates a predetermined sequence of sinusoidal waveforms in the manner of a player piano. A binary musical score or *command program* specifies the pitch and duration of each note. Each instruction in the command program selects between approximately 30,000 possible pitches from 0.1 Hz to 3 kHz, and selects between 255 possible dura-

#### About the Author

Tom Orlofsky is an employee of Bell Telephone Laboratories Inc. He works in systems engineering. His hobbies, in addition to application of home computers to music, include tennis, hiking, and skiing. Thomas P Orlofsky 8 Victoria Dr Eatontown NJ 07724

tions from 10 ms to 2.55 seconds. This relatively fine time and frequency resolution permits quite sophisticated melodic articulations such as the slur, glissando, and vibrato. While the design provides memory for 341 notes or rests, this limitation is by no means essential.

I will begin by discussing the frequency-synthesis method before diving into a more detailed description of the implementation in both hardware and software. Along the way, you will become familiar with the engineering trade-offs inherent in the design of a digital sound system. At the conclusion, some possible improvements and points of departure for your own experiments will be discussed.

#### **Frequency-Synthesis Method**

Frequency synthesis is the process of generating an output frequency bearing a mathematical relationship to some reference frequency. Digital synthesis differs from analog synthesis in that the waveform is constructed from a mathematical process rather than from modification of the energy storage of a physical system. Since the digital method is mathematical, the quality of the output signal is theoretically unlimited. In practice, however, the transformation from samples to smoothly changing voltages introduces noise that is independent of the precision of the mathematical calculation.

Figure 1 illustrates the method of digital-frequency synthesis used in the design. A complete sine wave is divided into 256 segments. The average amplitude of each segment is measured with 8-bit precision. These measurements, or samples, are stored in consecutive memory locations. Each sample specifies the amplitude of the waveform at a particular phase angle. Consequently, the address of a sample is equivalent to its phase. One way to vary the frequency of the constructed waveform is by varying the rate at which the samples are selected. However, a more practical procedure maintains a constant sampling rate and varies the phase increment between the samples. A larger phase increment has the effect of skipping some of the samples during a pass through the memory.

Observe that the phase of the current sample being selected is formed from the sum of the phase increment and the phase of the previous sample. Only the nine most significant bits of the phase register actually contribute to the address of the current sample. The addition of the phase and phase increment is performed modulo 2<sup>16</sup>, and the overflow is equivalent to a







**Figure 1:** Conceptual block diagram of the frequency-synthesis method. This scheme will produce one of 32,768 unique frequencies.

phase shift of  $-2\pi$ .

As an illustrative exercise, assume a phase increment of 256, and that the addition is performed at a rate of 6.5536 kHz. Under these circumstances, the resultant set of addresses will select every sample once per cycle and produce a constructed waveform of frequency equal to (6.5536 kHz / 256) or 25.6 Hz. Now assume a phase increment of 257. In each cycle through the memory, one sample is skipped. However, one particular sample is skipped only once in 257 cycles. This shows that the second phase increment increases the frequency of the constructed waveform in such a way that the second waveform will complete 257 cycles in the time that the first completed 256 cycles. The new frequency is (6.5536  $kHz \times 257) / (256 \times 256) \text{ or } 25.7 \text{ Hz}.$ This particular choice of sampling rate and register size provides a convenient frequency resolution of 0.1 Hz.

It is crucial to observe that the sampling rate is fixed and that the amplitude envelope of the selected samples determines the frequency of the constructed waveform. In other words, the average period of the constructed waveform is not constrained to be an integer multiple of the sampling period. This result of sampling theory follows from the elegant properties of sine waves in the frequency domain. Sampling theory also shows that perfect construction of the sine wave is theoretically possible with as few as two samples per cycle.

#### **Critical Design Considerations**

At this point, we judge that the sampling rate is by far the most critical design parameter. Increasing *Text continued on page 320* 



**Photo 1:** The author's microprocessor computer music system implemented in a breadboard prototype suitcase. A 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-inch speaker (lower left) provides audio output for demonstrations. Best results were obtained by patching into the power amplifier of a high-fidelity receiver.

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Text continued from page 318:

the sampling rate increases the audio bandwidth, but the sampling rate is limited by the rate at which the microprocessor system can deliver samples to the output port.

The method of waveform construction adds considerations to the issue of the sampling rate beyond those already mentioned. A digital-toanalog (D/A) converter transforms the samples into discrete voltage levels producing a sine wave with a staircase appearance. A low-pass filter smooths over the discontinuities by removing the so-called sampling harmonics. Unfortunately, a practical filter passes some of the sampling harmonics due to finite attenuation of frequency components in the rejection band. Therefore, the design must sacrifice some of the theoretical bandwidth of the synthesizer to achieve tones that are relatively free of audible distortion. The magnitude of the sacrifice is, of course, a function of your sensitivity to harmonic distortion. If you are to judge harmonic distortion by the advertised specifications of high-fidelity audio equipment, it is quite undesirable.

My choice of sampling at a rate of 6.5536 kHz represents a compromise. On one hand, the 150 microseconds or so of calculation time allows the microprocessor to execute a nontrivial program, yet the audio bandwidth encompasses the range of the fundamental frequency of most musical instruments. However, on the other hand, much of the bandwidth contains audible harmonic distortion.

Another important design consideration concerns the necessary precision and quantity of the stored samples. The difference between the stored value of a sample and the actual value of the sine function evaluated at the same phase introduces an error into the constructed waveform. This disturbance is known as quantization noise. The quantization noise associated with 256 8-bit samples has an average power that is about one percent of the average power of the sine wave. Therefore, in this particular design, the noise due to quantization is quite inaudible in comparison with the sampling harmonics that sneak through the filter.

Finally, the design must exhibit sufficient resolution between frequencies. You may have noticed in the illustrative example that the length of the phase accumulator determined the smallest possible frequency increment. Resolution of 0.1 Hz provides the potential of arbitrary tuning. Two tones 0.1 Hz apart in frequency played simultaneously beat together once every 10 seconds. Such mistuning is imperceptible under normal conditions. Another aspect is the granularity of pitch changes during a glissando. While 0.1 Hz might be sufficient for the casual listener, the granularity is audible under close scrutiny. Unfortunately, increased resolution for fixed-register length is purchased with decreased audio bandwidth, and the bandwidth cannot be spared.

#### Hardware

Now that the problems facing the designer are in perspective, the hardware design will be described so that you may digest the schematic diagram. Figure 2 provides an overview of the system implementation; figure 3 is the schematic diagram. The hardware is functionally divided between the microprocessor system and the analog signal conditioning. In addition to the Z80 processor, the microprocessor system includes 2 K bytes of erasable programmable read-only memory (EPROM) and two input/output (I/O) devices. An 8212 8-bit I/O port, hardwired into a simple output latch, serves as an interface to the D/A converter, A Z80 counter-timer circuit provides interval timing. The system includes no general-purpose programmable memory. The processor and countertimer circuit serve as depositories for all dynamic information. A simple crystal oscillator generates the system clock signal, and a momentary push button allows the system to be reset. Sufficient device-select logic insures that two devices cannot be simultaneously enabled, regardless of the state of the machine. Finally, the system requires well-regulated external power supplies of +5, +12, and -12 V.

Although the 6 kHz sampling rate is quite demanding from the computational point of view, the rate is quite modest with respect to state-ofthe-art conversion speeds. An inexpensive D/A converter such as the MC1408 proves to be quite sufficient. The active low-pass filter is a secondorder Butterworth-type with a cutoff GIFTS FROM PROMETHEUS NEW for APPLE II Advanced products at Down-to-Earth PRICES.

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at approximately 3 kHz. If you are interested in maximum tone purity, use a higher-order filter design. The filter output appropriately buffered and attenuated can be patched into the power amplifier section of a typical home audio system. As usual, precautions should be taken to insure signal compatibility. You might want to use a blocking capacitor to trap the DC voltage present in the output during rests.

way, I can get down to the heart of system design, the software. The software is functionally divided between the system program and the command program. You can view the system program as a special-purpose operating system that not only performs the frequency synthesis, but also interprets the command program. The command program is essentially a musical score in a form understandable by the system program. Since the command program resides in its own memory device, Text continued on page 324

#### Software

Now with the hardware out of the






memory. Figure 3: Schematic diagram for the microprocessor-controlled music system. final audio-output stage. Efficient use of registers within the primary mic microprocessor The design is self-contained except for power and the roprocessor eliminates the need for general-purpose



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Hexadecimal Contents Device Address System 0000 Program IC4 03FF Command 0400 IC3 Program 07FF 08FF Nonexistent FFFF Table 1: Memory map for the software of listings 1 and 2.

Text continued from page 322:

you can play a new song by simply substituting one memory chip for another.

Figure 4 provides the algorithmic flow of the system program. Upon reset, the system program initializes registers within the Z80 processor and counter-timer circuit, reads the first command, calculates the first sample, and halts. The remainder of the program, contained entirely within one interrupt-service routine, executes once per sampling period in response to interrupt requests from the counter-timer circuit. As the samples are generated, the counter-timer circuit clicks them off in a down counter. The processor polls the down counter during every sampling period and branches to the new-tone procedure when the counter reaches zero. The new-tone procedure fetches the next command and updates the registers accordingly. When the newtone procedure reaches an end of file, it performs an unconditional branch to the beginning of the command program.

Three bytes make up a command. The system program loads the first byte, the note duration, into the down counter within the countertimer circuit. Bytes 2 and 3 contain the pitch information or phase increment. Observe that a phase increment with a value of zero results in a stream of constant samples, a DC signal or rest.

Hexadecimal Address	Device
00	Counter-Timer
	Circuit (CTC)
03 04	
-	Nonexistent
7F 80 81	8212 Latch
•	Nonexistent
ŕF	
<b>Table 2:</b> 1/O port n of figure 3.	nap of the hardware

In general, the system program completes the sample calculation with time to spare. However, during the command fetch, the processor delays acknowledgment of the next sample interrupt for a fraction of the sampling period. Basically, the processor steals some extra time for housekeeping. Fortunately, the postponement of one sample among thousands is inaudible. If you are familiar with the Z80, then you should have minimal difficulty in deciphering the details of the system program provided in listing 1.

The command program example shown in listing 2 performs the measure of music pictured in figure 5. A macroassembler facilitates generation of the command program. Userdefined symbols for notes of the equally tempered scale (see text box) and common note durations eliminate the need to edit numbers. A note macroinstruction, which defines the data structure, reduces each command to a single line of code. The programmer can generate the command program quite efficiently by defining nested macroinstructions that specify repeated rhythms or articulations. Nevertheless, the process is auite tedious.

You may wonder why it is necessary to use sixteen bits to distinguish between twenty-four or so pitch symbols. The answer is that it is not strictly necessary, but immense tonal flexibility can be gained. First of all, you can specify the sliding-note effects mentioned earlier. Second, you are not locked into the equally *Text continued on page 331* 

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Listing 1: The system program written in Z80 assembly language. See comment lines for details.

	0002	; * * * * * *	******	*****	*****	******	*****
	0003	1					
	0004	1	TONE S	YNTHESIZI	ER		WRITTEN BY
	0005	1	SYSTEM	PROGRAM			TOM ORLOFSKY
	0008	1					12=0=70
	0008		THIS PR	OGRAM IS	WRITT	EN FOR A	280 MICRPRO-
	0009	;CESSOR	SYSTEM	CONSISTIN	G OF	A Z80-CPU,	280-CTC,
	0010	; 2K PRO	M, 8212	USED AS	AN OUT	TPUT LATCH,	8 BIT DAC,
	0012	RESIDE	S IN TH	E FIRST	IK OF	MEMORY GEN	ERATES
	0013	;SINUSO	IDAL SAM	PLES AT A	PPROX	. 6 KHZ.	THE PITCH
	0014	;AND DU	RATION O	F EACH SI		D OR TONE	IS SELECTED BY
	0015	OF MEM	ORY. TH	E SYSTEM	PROGR	CAM EXECUTE	S THE INSTRUC-
	0017	TIONS	PROVIDED	BY THE C	COMMAN	D PROGRAM	SEQUENTIALLY.
	0018	1	INTERRU	PTS FROM	CHANN	EL O OF TH	E CTC DRIVE
	0019	; THE SY:	STEM PR	OGRAM. (	CHANNE	LS 2 & 3 O	F THE CTC
	0021	POLLS	CH3 FOR	A TIME (	DUT CO	NDITION.	SIEM PROGRAM
	0022	1					
	0023	;REGIST	ER USE:				
	0024	1	HL: BC:	CONTAINS	5 THE	PHASE THOR	EMENT
	0026	1	DE:	CONTAINS	S THE	SAMPLE ADD	RESS
	0027	1	IX:	COMMAND	PROGR	AM COUNTER	
	0028	1	AF':	CONTAINS	5 THE	CONTROL C	ODE FOR CTC CH3
	0030	1	A:	IS HALTE		NEAL SAMPL	C WACN THE CPU
	0031	CTC CH	ANNEL US	E :			
	0032	\$	CHO:	DETERMIN	ES TH	E SAMPLING	PERIOD
	0033	1	CH2+	(250 T C	YCLES	PO SCALING	FACTOR
	0035	;	CH3:	TIMES NO	TE DU	RATION (C	LOCKED BY CH2)
	0036	5					
	0037	ī	IIST	NOCEN		DECC DOTNT	
	0039	:	5101	NUGEN	MACRO	-EXPANSION	S
	0041	;*****	* * * * * * * *	*******	*****	******	*****
	0042	1					
	0043	1		SYMBOL I	DEFINI	TION	
	0045	*****	* * * * * * * *	******	*****	******	*****
(0003)	0046	СНЗ .	EQU	03H	; A D D R	LESS OF CTC	CH3
(0002)	0047	CH2	EQU	028	; ADDR	LESS OF CTC	CH2
(0000)	0049	BASE	EQU	OH	DISP	LACEMENT F	OR IX REG ADD
(080)	0050	DAC	EQU	80H	ADDR	ESS OF DAC	BUFFERED
	0051				BY 82	212	
	0053	;		* * * * * * * * * *		********	***********
	0054			MACRO D	EFINI	TION	
	0055	3					
	0050	1	THE MACI	RO FACILI	TATES	EDITING T	HE SAMPLES
	0058	;*****	******	******	****	*****	*****
	0059	DATA:	MACRO	#A,#B,#C	C,#D,#	E,#F,#G,#H	
	0060		DB	# A # B			
	0062		DB	#C			
	0063		DB	<b>#</b> D			
	0064		DB	#E			
	0065		DB	# F # C			
	0067		DB	# H			
	0068		MEND				
	0070	;******	*******	*******	****	********	*****
	0072	-		INITIALI	ZATIO	N PROCEDUR	E
	0073	;					
	0074	;*****	*********	*******	****	*******	* * * * * * * * * * * * * *
210000	0076	INIT:	LD	HL.OH	:INTT	PHASE REG	ISTER
DD210004	0077		LD	IX,400H	;INIT	COMMAND PI	ROGRAM COUNTER
3E01	0078		LD	A, 1H	;INIT	INTERRUPT	REGISTER
3E00	0079			1, A A. OH	·1.040	CTC INTER	RUPT VECTOR
D300	0081		OUT	CHO,A	,	STO INTERI	NO.I VEGION
ED5E	0082		IM2		INTE	RRUPT MODE	2
3E57	0083		LD	SP, 0200H	INIT	SP TO FAKE	STAK
						winning	

0009 000B 000D 000F 0011 0014

3E01 ED47 3E00 D300 ED5E 310002 3E57

Listing 1 continued on page 328

NO FRILLS! NO GIMMICKS! JUST GREAT DISCOUNTS
MAIL ORDER ONLY
Personal Computer System \$ <b>79900</b>
NORTHSTAR           Horizon II 32K         234900           Horizon II Quad         279900           Horizon II 64K         299900           Horizon Quad 64K         339900
TELEVIDEO           912         74900           920         79900
HAZELTINE           1420         79500           1500         84900           1510         104900           1520         122900
OKIDATA Microline 80
SOROC Technology IQ 120
CROMEMCO System 3 569500 Z2H 799500
TELETYPE           43
DECwriter IV LA34
TEXAS INSTRUMENT 810 Multi Copy Impact Printer 149900
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## Have some great memories.



### 16K PROM boards.

- PROM card has 2708-type memory
- Quality board construction 0-4 wait states
- Address any 4K group to any 4K boundary
- Control up to 8 banks of memory Fully assembled and tested ■ PRICE—\$300 (California residents add6% sales tax)

### Expandable 5 MHz RAM boards.

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PRICE—8K—\$175; 16K—\$315; 24K—\$475; 32K—\$620; 8K add-on kits—\$135 (California residents add6% sales tax)

### Call or write Artec for details



000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	1 1 1 1 1 2	6 7 A D E 0	08 DD7E00 08 D303 08 D303 3E57
000000000000000000000000000000000000000		2222222333333344	2468ADF2479BDF01	D302 3E40 D302 DD23 DD4600 DD23 DD4600 DD23 110002 3ED7 D300 3E70 D300 1A FB 76
0	01	40	2	0201
0	1	0	2	D380 09
000000000000000000000000000000000000000		00000011	5 6 8 B C E 0 3	5C CB7D CAOCO1 1C DB03 D601 CA1701 1A
0	1	1 1	4	FB ED4D
0	1	1	7 A	DD7E00 C600
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	C F 3 6 7 9 A C	C 2 2 6 0 1 D D 2 1 0 0 0 4 C 3 1 7 0 1 0 8 D 3 0 3 0 8 D 3 0 3 D D 2 3
000000	1 1 1 1	2 3 3 3 3	E 1 3 6 8	D)) 4 EOO D D 2 3 D D 4 6 0 0 D D 2 3 1 A
0	1	3	9	FB
			001           001           001           001           001           002           010           010           010           010           010           010           010           010           010           010           010           011           011           011           011           011           011           011           011           012           012	0016 0017 001A 001B 0020 0022 0024 0026 0028 002A 002D 0032 0034 0037 0039 0030 0034 0037 0030 0034 0034 0037 0034 0037 0034 0034

Listing 1 continued:

0000			***CONTR	OL WORD DESCRIPTION***
0086	1		BIT $7=0$	:INTERRUPT DISABLE
0087	F		6 = 1	COUNTER MODE
0088	1		5=0	DON'T CARE
0089	-		4 = 1	TRIGGER ON RISING EDGE
0090	÷		3≡0 2=1	TIME CONSTANT FOLLOUS
0092	2		1 = 1	RESET CHANNEL
0093	1		0 = 1	CONTROL CHANNEL WRITE
0094		EX	AF, AF	SAVE CONTROL WORD
0095			A, (IX+BA	SE); FETCH FIRST DURATION
0090		OUT	CH3 A	OUTPUT CONTROL WORD
0098		EX	AF.AF'	SAVE CONTROL WORD
. 0099		OUT	CH3,A	OUTPUT TIME CONSTANT
0100		LD	A, 57H	;INIT CTC CH2 SAME
0101	:			EXCEPT FOR TIME CONSTANT
0102		OUT	CH2,A	CUTPUT CONTROL WORD
0103			CH2.A	OUTPUT TIME CONSTANT
0105		INC	IX	; INCREMENT COMMAND PC
0106		LD	C, (IX+BA	SE); INIT PHASE INC REG
0107		INC	IX	; INCREMENT COMMAND PC
0108		LD	B, (IX+BA	SE); MOST SIGNIFICANT BYTE
0109		INC	LX DF 200H	TNIT SAMPLE ADDRESS REC
0111		LD	A,OD7H	INIT CTC CHO SAME AS CH3
0112		OUT	CHO,A	;EXCEPT ENABLE INTERRUPTS
0113		LD	A,125D	;AND DIFFERENT TIME CONSTANT
0114		OUT	CHO, A	;OUTPUT TIME CONSTANT
0115			A, (DE)	LUAD A WITH FIRST SAMPLE
0110	HOID .	HATT		WATT HERE FOR ALL INTERRUPTS
0110		*******		,
0120				
0121	4		INTERRUP	T SERVICE ROUTINE
0122	¥			
0123	; * * * * * *	0.000	1004	**********
0125		DW	INTRPT	ADDRESS FOR INDIRECT JUMP
0126	;			TO INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINE
0127	Ĩ.			THE INTERRUPT VECTOR PRO-
0128	1			VIDED BY THE CTC POINTS HERE
0129	INTRPT:	ADD	DAC,A	TICDEMENT DUASE DEC
0131		ADD	a L, DL	ROUND OFF UPPER 9 BITS OF
0132	:			PHASE REG TO 8 BITS AND
0133	1			USE THESE AS LOWER 8 BITS
0134	1			OF SAMPLE ADDRESS
0135			E,H	TE I THEN DOUND UD
0130		DII	7 NEXT	TE O THEN ROUND DOWN
0138		INC	E	ROUND UP
0139	NEXT:	IN	A,CH3	POLL CTC CHANNEL 3
0140		SUB	Α,1Η	;TEST FOR VALUE 1
0141		JP	Z,NEW	;1 MEANS CHANGE TO NEXT TONE
0142		LD	A, (DE)	;CONTINUE PRESENT TONE
0145	+			TOAD A UTTU NEVT CAMPLE
		EI		LOAD A WITH NEXT SAMPLE :ENABLE INTERRUPTS
0145		EI RETI		LOAD A WITH NEXT SAMPLE ;ENABLE INTERRUPTS ;RETURN FROM INTERRUPT
0145	;*****	EI RETI *******	NEXT TON	LOAD A WITH NEXT SAMPLE ;ENABLE INTERRUPTS ;RETURN FROM INTERRUPT IE PROCEDURE******************
0145	;***** NEW:	EI RETI ********	*NEXT TON A,(IX+BA	LOAD A WITH NEXT SAMPLE ;ENABLE INTERRUPTS ;RETURN FROM INTERRUPT IE PROCEDURE***********************************
0145 0146 0147 0148	;****** NEW:	EI RETI ******** LD ADD	*NEXT TON A,(IX+BA A,OH	LOAD A WITH NEXT SAMPLE ;ENABLE INTERRUPTS ;RETURN FROM INTERRUPT IE PROCEDURE***********************************
0145 0146 0147 0148 0149 0150	;***** NEW: 1	EI RETI ********* LD ADD	*NEXT TON A,(IX+BA A,OH	LOAD A WITH NEXT SAMPLE ;ENABLE INTERRUPTS ;RETURN FROM INTERRUPT !E PROCEDURE***********************************
0145 0146 0147 0148 0149 0150 0151	;****** NEW: I TEST:	EI RETI ********* LD ADD JP	*NEXT TON A,(IX+BA A,OH NZ,ANOTH	LOAD A WITH NEXT SAMPLE ;ENABLE INTERRUPTS ;RETURN FROM INTERRUPT IE PROCEDURE***********************************
0145 0146 0147 0148 0149 0150 0151 0152	;****** NEW: 	EI RETI ********* LD ADD JP LD	*NEXT TON A,(IX+BA A,OH NZ,ANOTH IX,400H	LOAD A WITH NEXT SAMPLE ;ENABLE INTERRUPTS ;RETURN FROM INTERRUPT IE PROCEDURE***********************************
0145 0146 0147 0148 0149 0150 0151 0152 0153	;****** NEW: 	EI RETI ********* LD ADD JP LD JP	*NEXT TON A,(IX+BA A,OH NZ,ANOTH IX,400H NEW	LOAD A WITH NEXT SAMPLE ;ENABLE INTERRUPTS ;RETURN FROM INTERRUPT HE PROCEDURE***********************************
0145 0146 0147 0148 0149 0150 0151 0152 0153 0154 0155	;****** NEW: TEST: ANOTHR:	EI RETI ********* LD ADD JP LD JP EX OUT	*NEXT TON A, (IX+BA A, OH NZ, ANOTH IX, 400H NEW AF, AF' CH3 A	LOAD A WITH NEXT SAMPLE ;ENABLE INTERRUPTS ;RETURN FROM INTERRUPT IE PROCEDURE***********************************
0145 0146 0147 0148 0149 0150 0151 0152 0153 0154 0155 0156	;****** NEW: TEST: ANOTHR:	EI RETI ********** LD ADD JP LD JP EX OUT EX	*NEXT TON A,(IX+BA A,OH NZ,ANOTH IX,400H NEW AF,AF' CH3,A AF,AF'	LOAD A WITH NEXT SAMPLE ;ENABLE INTERRUPTS ;RETURN FROM INTERRUPT IE PROCEDURE***********************************
0145 0146 0147 0148 0149 0150 0151 0152 0153 0154 0155 0156 0157	;****** NEW: TEST: ANOTHR:	EI RETI ********** LD JP LD JP EX OUT EX OUT	*NEXT TON A,(IX+BA A,OH NZ,ANOTH IX,400H NEW AF,AF' CH3,A AF,AF' CH3,A	LOAD A WITH NEXT SAMPLE ;ENABLE INTERRUPTS ;RETURN FROM INTERRUPT NE PROCEDURE***********************************
0145 0146 0147 0148 0150 0151 0152 0153 0154 0155 0156 0155 0156	;****** NEW: * TEST: ANOTHR:	EI RETI LD ADD JP LD JP EX OUT EX OUT INC	NEXT TON A, (IX+BA A, OH NZ, ANOTH IX, 400H NEW AF, AF' CH3, A AF, AF' CH3, A IX	LOAD A WITH NEXT SAMPLE ;ENABLE INTERRUPTS ;RETURN FROM INTERRUPT YE PROCEDURE***********************************
0145 0146 0147 0148 0150 0151 0152 0153 0155 0155 0156 0157 0158 0159	;****** NEW: * TEST: ANOTHR:	EI RETI LD ADD JP LD JP EX OUT EX OUT INC	*NEXT TON A,(IX+BA A,OH NZ,ANOTH IX,400H NEW AF,AF' CH3,A AF,AF' CH3,A IX	LOAD A WITH NEXT SAMPLE ;ENABLE INTERRUPTS ;RETURN FROM INTERRUPT IE PROCEDURE***********************************
0145 0146 0147 0148 0150 0151 0152 0153 0154 0155 0156 0157 0158 0159 0160 0161	;****** NEW: * TEST: ANOTHR:	EI RETI ********* LD ADD JP LD JP EX OUT EX OUT INC LD INC	*NEXT TON A, (IX+BA A, OH NZ, ANOTH IX, 400H NEW AF, AF' CH3, A AF, AF' CH3, A IX C, (IX+BA IX	LOAD A WITH NEXT SAMPLE ;ENABLE INTERRUPTS ;RETURN FROM INTERRUPT HE PROCEDURE***********************************
0145 0147 0148 0149 0150 0151 0152 0153 0154 0155 0156 0157 0158 0159 0160 0161	;****** NEW: TEST: ANOTHR:	EI RETI ************************************	*NEXT TON A, (IX+BA A, OH NZ, ANOTH IX, 400H NEW AF, AF' CH3, A AF, AF' CH3, A IX C, (IX+BA IX B, (IX+BA	LOAD A WITH NEXT SAMPLE ;ENABLE INTERRUPTS ;RETURN FROM INTERRUPT IE PROCEDURE***********************************
0145 0146 0147 0148 0149 0151 0152 0153 0155 0155 0155 0155 0155 0155 0159 0160 0161 0162 0163	;****** NEW: TEST: ANOTHR:	EI RETI ************************************	*NEXT TON A, (IX+BA A, OH NZ, ANOTH IX, 400H NEW AF, AF' CH3, A A F, AF' CH3, A IX C, (IX+BA IX B, (IX+BA IX	LOAD A WITH NEXT SAMPLE ;ENABLE INTERRUPTS ;RETURN FROM INTERRUPT IE PROCEDURE***********************************
0145 0146 0147 0148 0149 0150 0151 0152 0153 0155 0155 0155 0155 0155 0155 0156 0157 0159 0160 0161 0162	;****** NEW: TEST: ANOTHR:	EI RETI ********* LD ADD JP EX OUT EX OUT EX OUT INC LD INC LD INC LD	*NEXT TON A, (IX+BA A, OH NZ, ANOTH IX, 400H NEW AF, AF' CH3, A A F, AF' CH3, A IX C, (IX+BA IX B, (IX+BA IX A, (DE)	LOAD A WITH NEXT SAMPLE ;ENABLE INTERRUPTS ;RETURN FROM INTERRUPT IE PROCEDURE***********************************
01450 01470 01480 01490 01500 01510 01520 01530 01550 01560 01570 015800 016110 01620 016300 016400 016400 0164000 016400000000000	;****** NEW: TEST: ANOTHR:	EI RETI ********* LD ADD JP EX OUT EX OUT INC LD INC LD INC LD	*NEXT TON A, (IX+BA A, OH NZ, ANOTH IX, 400H NEW AF, AF' CH3, A A F, AF' CH3, A IX C, (IX+BA IX B, (IX+BA IX A, (DE)	LOAD A WITH NEXT SAMPLE ;ENABLE INTERRUPTS ;RETURN FROM INTERRUPT HE PROCEDURE***********************************
0145 0145 0147 0148 0149 0150 0151 0152 0153 0154 0155 0156 0157 0158 0159 0160 0161 0162 0163 0164 0165	;****** NEW: TEST: ANOTHR:	EI RETI ********* LD ADD JP EX OUT EX OUT INC LD INC LD INC LD	ANEXT TON A, (IX+BA A, OH NZ, ANOTH IX, 400H NEW AF, AF' CH3, A AF, AF' CH3, A IX C, (IX+BA IX B, (IX+BA IX A, (DE)	LOAD A WITH NEXT SAMPLE ;ENABLE INTERRUPTS ;RETURN FROM INTERRUPT IE PROCEDURE***********************************
0145 0146 0147 0148 0150 0151 0152 0153 0154 0155 0156 0157 0158 0159 0160 0161 0162 0163 0164 0165	;****** NEW: TEST: ANOTHR:	EI RETI LD ADD JP LD JP EX OUT EX OUT INC LD INC LD INC LD INC LD	*NEXT TON A, (IX+BA A, OH NZ, ANOTH IX, 400H NEW AF, AF' CH3, A AF, AF' CH3, A IX C, (IX+BA IX B, (IX+BA IX A, (DE)	LOAD A WITH NEXT SAMPLE ;ENABLE INTERRUPTS ;RETURN FROM INTERRUPT IE PROCEDURE***********************************
0145 0146 0147 0148 0149 0152 0153 0153 0155 0156 0157 0158 0159 0160 0161 0162 0163 0164 0165 0166 0167 0168 0167	;****** NEW: TEST: ANOTHR:	EI RETI ********* LD ADD JP LD JP EX OUT EX OUT INC LD INC LD INC LD INC LD EI RETI	*NEXT TON A, (IX+BA A, OH NZ, ANOTH IX, 400H NEW AF, AF' CH3, A AF, AF' CH3, A IX C, (IX+BA IX B, (IX+BA IX A, (DE)	LOAD A WITH NEXT SAMPLE ;ENABLE INTERRUPTS ;RETURN FROM INTERRUPT IE PROCEDURE***********************************
0145 0146 0147 0148 0150 0151 0152 0153 0154 0155 0156 0156 0156 0156 0160 0161 0162 0163 0165 0166 0165 0166 0167 0169 0170	;****** NEW: TEST: ANOTHR:	EI RETI ADD JP LD JP EX OUT EX OUT INC LD INC LD INC LD INC LD EI RETI	*NEXT TON A, (IX+BA A, OH NZ, ANOTH IX, 400H NEW AF, AF' CH3, A AF, AF' CH3, A IX C, (IX+BA IX B, (IX+BA IX A, (DE)	LOAD A WITH NEXT SAMPLE ;ENABLE INTERRUPTS ;RETURN FROM INTERRUPT IE PROCEDURE***********************************
0145 0145 0147 0148 0150 0151 0152 0153 0155 0155 0155 0155 0155 0155 0155	;****** NEW: TEST: ANOTHR:	EI RETI ********* ADD JP LD JP EX OUT EX OUT INC LD INC LD INC LD EI RETI ********	*NEXT TON A, (IX+BA A, OH NZ, ANOTH IX, 400H NEW AF, AF' CH3, A AF, AF' CH3, A IX C, (IX+BA IX B, (IX+BA IX A, (DE)	LOAD A WITH NEXT SAMPLE ;ENABLE INTERRUPTS ;RETURN FROM INTERRUPT IE PROCEDURE***********************************
01450 01450 0147 0148 0150 0151 0155 0155 01556 0157 0158 0159 0160 0161 0162 0166 0167 01668 0167 0168 0167 0168 0167 0167 0168	;****** NEW: TEST: ANOTHR:	EI RETI ********* LD ADD JP EX OUT EX OUT INC LD INC LD INC LD EI RETI *********	*NEXT TON A, (IX+BA A, OH NZ, ANOTH IX, 400H NEW AF, AF' CH3, A A F, AF' CH3, A IX C, (IX+BA IX B, (IX+BA IX A, (DE)	LOAD A WITH NEXT SAMPLE ;ENABLE INTERRUPTS ;RETURN FROM INTERRUPT IE PROCEDURE***********************************
0145 0145 0147 0148 0149 0150 0151 0152 0153 0154 0155 0156 0157 0158 0159 0159 0169 0161 0162 0163 0164 0165 0166 0167 0168 0167 0172 0173	;****** NEW: TEST: ANOTHR:	EI RETI ********* LD ADD JP EX OUT EX OUT INC LD INC LD INC LD EI RETI ********	<pre>ANEXT TON A,(IX+BA A,OH NZ,ANOTH IX,400H NEW AF,AF' CH3,A IX C,(IX+BA IX C,(IX+BA IX A,(DE)</pre>	LOAD A WITH NEXT SAMPLE ;ENABLE INTERRUPTS ;RETURN FROM INTERRUPT IE PROCEDURE***********************************
0145 0145 0147 0148 0149 0150 0151 0152 0153 0154 0155 0156 0157 0158 0157 0158 0159 0160 0161 0162 0163 0164 0165 0166 0167 0168 0169 0171 0172 0173 0174 0172	;****** NEW: TEST: ANOTHR:	EI RETI ********* LD ADD JP LD JP EX OUT EX OUT INC LD INC LD INC LD EI RETI *********	ANEXT TON A,(IX+BA A,OH NZ,ANOTH IX,400H NEW AF,AF' CH3,A IX C,(IX+BA IX B,(IX+BA IX A,(DE) AF HERE IS N C BE ABLE	LOAD A WITH NEXT SAMPLE ;ENABLE INTERRUPTS ;RETURN FROM INTERRUPT HE PROCEDURE***********************************
01450 01470 01480 01470 01500 015100 015100 015200 0153000 0155000 0155000 01570000000000000000	;****** NEW: TEST: ANOTHR:	EI RETI ********* LD ADD JP EX OUT INC LD INC LD INC LD INC LD SINCE TI WILL NO OF THE PROVIDENT	ANEXT TON A, (IX+BA A, OH NZ, ANOTH IX, 400H NEW AF, AF' CH3, A IX C, (IX+BA IX B, (IX+BA IX A, (DE) A, (DE)	LOAD A WITH NEXT SAMPLE ;ENABLE INTERRUPTS ;RETURN FROM INTERRUPT HE PROCEDURE***********************************

Circle 245 on inquiry card.

				ST	RICTLY
Listing 1 con	tinued:				
	017	19 ;****************	*******		DIC .
01 3C	018	ORG 1FEH			
01FE 4100	018	I DW HOLD	;ADDRESS OF THE HALT INSTRUCTION	AUTH	OBIZED DEALER
	018	34 :********************	*****		
	018	5 ;		4,	-
	018	SINUS	OIDAL SAMPLES		
	018	PRINTING OF T	HE ORIECT CODE IS SUPPRESSED		A REAL PROPERTY.
	018	NUMBERS ARE L	ISTED IN DECIMAL.		
	019	, ,			
0200	019	)] ;************************************	***************************************		
0208	019	)1 DATA 153D.	156D.159D.162D.165D.168D.171D.174D		VOUGAVE
0210	021	0 DATA 177D,	180D,183D,186D,188D,191D,194D,196D	AFFLEIIFLUS.	TOUSAVE
0218	021	.9 DATA 199D,	202D, 204D, 207D, 209D, 212D, 214D, 216D	16K <b>\$8</b>	88 34%
0220	022	8 DATA 219D, 37 DATA 234D	2210,2230,2250,2270,2290,2310,2330 2360 2380 2390 2410 2420 2440 2450	ABK CO	00 3/1%
0230	024	6 DATA 246D,	247D, 249D, 250D, 250D, 251D, 252D, 253D	401 43	33 34 /0
0238	025	55 DATA 254D,	254D, 255D, 255D, 255D, 255D, 255D, 255D, 255D	64K <b>\$11</b>	49 34%
0240	026	54 DATA 255D,	255D, 255D, 255D, 255D, 255D, 255D, 254D	Above 1980 m	odel available
0250	027	3 DATA 254D, 32 DATA 246D.	2530,2520,2519,2500,2500,2490,2470 2450,2440,2420,2410,2390,2380,2360	while supplies l	act
0258	029	JI DATA 234D,	233D, 231D, 229D, 227D, 225D, 223D, 221D	Savings above refle	ası. ct new Apple Feb
0260	030	00 DATA 219D,	216D, 214D, 212D, 209D, 207D, 204D, 202D	1 list prices 48K a	nd 64K units with
0268	030	9 DATA 199D,	196D, 194D, 191D, 188D, 186D, 183D, 180D	our RAM, 64K unit i	ncludes Microsoft
0278	032	.8 DATA 1770, 27 DATA 153D	1/40,1/10,1680,1650,1620,1590,1560 1500 1470 1440 1410 1370 1340 1310	16K RAM board.	
0280	033	36 DATA 128D,	125D, 122D, 119D, 115D, 112D, 109D, 106D	IMPORTANT NOTE	: We will repair all
0288	034	5 DATA 103D,	100D,097D,094D,091D,088D,085D,082D	Apple equipment re	gardless of where
0290	035	14 DATA 079D, 53 DATA 057D	076D,073D,070D,068D,065D,062D,060D	you purchased it.	
0240	037	72 DATA 037D.	0350.0330.0310.0290.0270.0250.0230	APPLE II Plus,	\$1040 22%
02A8	038	31 DATA 022D,	020D,018D,017D,015D,014D,012D,011D	48K 1981 model	\$1099 29%
0280	039	DATA 010D,	009D,007D,006D,006D,005D,004D,003D	64K 1981 model	\$1249 28%
0200	039	)8 DATA 002D, )8 DATA 000D	002D,001D,001D,001D,000D,000D,000D	Disk II & Controller	\$ 499 23%
02C8	041	17 DATA 002D.	003D,004D,005D,006D,006D,007D,009D	Disk II	\$ 429 14%
0200	042	26 DATA 010D,	0110,0120,0140,0150,0170,0180,0200	Moniter, Sanyo 9"	\$ 169 30%
0208	043	35 DATA 022D,	023D,025D,027D,029D,031D,033D,035D	Moniter, Sanyo 12"	\$ 249 23%
02E8	044	4 DATA 03/D, 3 DATA 057D	0400,0420,0440,0470,0490,0520,0540 0600,0620,0650,0680,0700,0730,0760	DE Modulator M8	
02F0	046	52 DATA 079D,	082D,085D,088D,091D,094D,097D,100D	Silentype printer	\$ 459 23%
02F8	047	1 DATA 103D,	106D,109D,112D,115D,119D,122D,125D	Qume Sprint 5 45B0	\$2599 30%
				Serial Interface Car	d \$ 129 35%
Errors	0			Apple Writer progra	am \$ 59 21%
				Smarterm, 80 colun	nn \$ 329 15%
				Language/Pascal S	ys. \$ 379 24%
Listing D.				Apple Pllot	\$ 119 21%
Listing 2: A	i communa	program example making	use of a macroassembler. The score of	780 Softcard	\$ 250 28%
this music	is given in j	igure 5.		16K RAM Card	\$ 149 25%
				Paper Tiger printer	\$ 666 17%
	0002 ;**	****	*********	Tiger to Apple cable	e \$ 19 46%
	0004	TONE SYNTHESIZER	WRITTEN BY	DC Hayes Micromo	dem \$ 299 23%
	0005 ;	COMMAND PROGRAM	TOM ORLOFSKY	16K Expansion RAI	VI \$ 39 /4%
	0006	EXAMPLE	12-8-78	Above prices for	mail orders only
	0007	THE COMMAND PROGRA	M IS A REPRESENTATION OF	Mail Order Dept	t, is located in
	0009 ;A	MUSICAL SCORE IN OBJEC	T CODE EXECUTABLE BY THE	Jacksonville, O	R. Our store
	0010 ;SY	STEM PROGRAM. THE FIRS	T BYTE IS THE NOTE DURA-	showroom is at 12	6 NE F St., Grants
	0011 ;TI	UN AND CAN HAVE VALUE 2	A ZERO NOTE DURATION AS	Pass, OR. Store price	ces will differ.
	0013 ;AN	UNCONDITIONAL REPEAT.	THE FOLLOWING TWO BYTES	GALL ORDER DESI	<b>V</b> :
	0014 ;00	NTAIN THE PITCH INFORMA	TION AND CAN HAVE VALUE	(800) 5/	17.1289
	0015 ;1H	,2H,,800H. VALUE	S >800H CAUSE ALIASING	1000/0-	1 ODECON
	JUL JAN	P VALUE CERU CAUSES A D	G OUTION AFFARENT	I FCHNICAL	& UREGUN:

0017 ; REST.

;WITH EXPRESSIONS.

EQU

EQU

EQU

EOU

EQU

SYMBOL DEFINITION

2 D

4 D 8 D

16D

32D

64D

0018 ; SYMBOLS FOR TWO OCTAVES OF THE EQUALLY 0019 ;TEMPERED SCALE AND COMMON NOTE DURATIONS SIMPLIFY 0020 ;THE TRANSLATION PROCESS. THE NOTE DURATIONS ARE

SET AT A TEMPO OF APPROXIMATELY 96 QUARTER NOTES

OTHER TEMPOS REQUIRE

;128TH NOTE

64TH NOTE 32ND NOTE 16TH NOTE

;8TH NOTE

QUARTER NOTE

DEFINE NOTE DURATIONS

Listing 2 continued on page 330

0022 ;PER MINUTE. OTHER NOTE DURATIONS CAN BE CONSTRUCTED

;MODIFICATION OF THE TEMPO SCALING FACTOR IN THE

SYSTEM PROGRAM.

0018 ;

0021

0023

0024

0029 4 0030 ;

0031

(0002)

(0004)

(0008)

(0010)

(0020)

(0040)

0033 :

0035 .64 0036 .32 0037 .16

0038 .8

0039 .4

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500F

0000

7114

0000

7114

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7114

4B13

3011

500F

A40D

Listing	2 continued:					
	(0080)	0040	. 2	EQU	128D	HALF NOTE
	(0100)	0041	- 1	EQU	256D	WHOLE NOTE
	(0000)	0042	REST	EQU	0 D	
	(0000)	0043	\$			DEFINE PITCHS
	(0898)	0044	AOI	EQU	2200D	
	(0918)	0045	REOI	EQU	23310	FORM XXNN
	(09A5)	0040	BOI	FOU	24600	WITHIN THE OCTAVE
	(OA38)	0048	CO1	EQU	2616D	EXAMPLE: AF=A FLAT
	(OAD4)	0049	CS01	EQU	2772D	,
	(OAD4)	0050	DF01	EQU	CS01	;NN=LOCATION OF THE OCTAVE
	(OB79)	0051	D 0 1	EQU	2937D	;EXAMPLE: 0=0CTAVE
	(0C27)	0052	DSO1	EQU	3111D	;CONTAINING MIDDLE C
	(0C27)	0053	EFOI	EQU	DSOI	;EXAMPLE: 01=OCTAVE BELOW O
	(0020)	0054	EUI	EQU	32960	
	(0574)	0055	FOI	EQU	34920	CUNVERT TO HZ. BY MULTYPLYING
	(OE74)	0057	GF01	EOU	FS01	, 51 0.1 12.
	(OF50)	0058	G 0 1	EQU	3920D	
	(1038)	0059	G S 0 1	EQU	4152D	
	(1038)	0060	AFOI	EQU	CSO1	
	(1130)	0061	AO	EQU	4400D	
	(1236)	0062	ASO	EQU	4662D	
	(1236)	0063	BFO	EQU	ASO	
	(134B)	0064	BO	EQU	4939D	
	(14/1)	0065	00	EQU	52330	
	(1548)	0060	DEO	EQU	2244D CS0	
	(16F1)	0068	DO DO	FOU	58730	
	(184F)	0069	DSO	EQU	6223D	
	(184F)	0070	EFO	EQU	DSO	
	(19C1)	0071	EO	EQU	6593D	
	(1B49)	0072	FO	EQU	6985D	
	(1CE8)	0073	FSO	EQU	7400D	
	(1CE8)	0074	GFO	EQU	FSO	
	(1EAU) (2072)	0075	CEO	EQU	7840D	
	(2072)	0070	450	EQU	03000	
	(20/2)	0079	1	245	000	
		0080	******	******	******	*****
		0081				
		0082	1		MACRO	DEFINITION
		0083	1			
		0084	\$	MACRO N	(NOTE)	FACILITATES EDITING OF
		D085	;	COMMAND	PROGRAM	IS AND DEFINES THE DATA
		0086	2	STRUCTUR	ξE	
		0087				
		0089	N :	MACRO	#TIME #	рттен
		0090		DB	#TIME	
		0091		DW	#PITCH	
		0092		MEND		
		0094	;*****	******	******	******
		0095	1		COMMANN	PROCEAN
		0096	4		COMMAND	, EKUGRAN
		0097	1	TRANSLAT	TON OF	THE MEASURE OF FIGURE 5
		0099		TARADURI	LON OF	THE MENDORE OF FLOORE J
		0100	;*****	******	******	******
0000		0101		ORG	OH	

0102 M1

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0104+

0106 +

0107 +

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0115 +

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.4-.64

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.8,GO1

.8,F01

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F01

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G O 1

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REST

REST

.4,GO1 -8,REST REST

Listing 2 continued on page 331

### Text continued from page 325:

tempered scale, but can experiment with other scale temperings. It is necessary to choose between the benefits of such flexibility and the value of considerable data compression possible in a table-lookup approach.

### System Enhancements

Once you gain confidence in the methods of music synthesis, you may wish to add features or otherwise improve the system. For instance, you may decide to generate a second melodic line, or voice, using the system. Careful analysis of the instructionexecution cycles in the system described in this article show that sufficient computing time is available to generate a second voice.

The second voice may be synthesized along with the first, using the remaining registers in the control microprocessor and counter-timer microprocessor. As the last step in the synthesis, the separate samples should be summed and then scaled by a factor of 0.5.

Control of dynamics (amplitude) of the music is made possible by the addition of a programmable reference voltage for the signal converter. Four bits (a nybble) may be added to each note specification to select between sixteen possible dynamic levels.

If you are satisfied with the single voice, you may decide to improve the command interpreter instead. A good place to start is to add commands such as change tempo, branch conditionally, and halt.

If you are willing to try distributed processing, you can develop a command interpreter of practically unlimited capability. One microprocessor can be dedicated to the task of note synthesis, while another processor can handle the interpretation of commands and note specifications.

In a system that uses distributed processing, the command processor, unencumbered with calculations of samples, has time to execute complex routines during the intervals between processing of commands. A parallel



Figure 5: One measure that has been translated into the command program example provided in listing 2.

Listing	2 continued	!;		
0021		0135	N	.8,CO
0021	20	0136+	DB	- 8
0022	7114	0137+	DW	CO
0024		0138	N	.8,BO
0024	20	0139+	DB	- 8
0025	4B13	0140+	DW	BO
0027		0141	N	.8,00
0027	20	0142+	DB	- 8
0028	7114	0143+	DW	CO
002A	00	0144	DB	OH
002B	(0000)	0145	END	
Error	s	0		

system architecture could enable more exact control over individual waveform samples. For example, a parallel processor could modulate the signal on a sample-by-sample basis. creating attack and decay envelopes or frequency-modulated timbres.

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processors become available, those of us that synthesize music as a hobby will use them in our circuit designs. And since systems built for hobby use do not have to be compatible with any previous equipment, we are free to use the best ideas currently available.

Use of equally tempered tuning makes it possible to play music in any diatonic scale on a keyboard instrument without having to change the tuning of the instrument. By international convention, the note A4 (second space on the treble clef) is defined to have the frequency of 440.0 Hz. Since raising a pitch by one octave is the same as doubling the frequency, we can calculate the frequency of A in any octave quite easily by multiplying and dividing by the appropriate power of 2.

In equally tempered tuning, the octave is divided into twelve notes; each pair of adjacent notes is separated by an interval called a semitone. The ratio of frequencies between the adjacent notes is equal to the twelfth root of 2, or

 $f_{k+1} / f_k = 2^{1/12}$ Using these relationships, it is easy to calculate the frequency of any arbitrary note.

#### References

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- Tierney, J, C M Rader, and B Gold, "A Digital Frequency Synthesizer," IEEE Transactions Audio and Electroacoustics, March 1971, pages 43 thru 57.
- 5. Z80-CPU Technical Manual, Zilog Inc, Cupertino CA, 1977.
- 6. Z80 Counter Timer Circuit Technical Manual, Zilog Inc, Cupertino CA, 1977.

## **Programming Quickies**

## Constellation I: An Astronomy Program

#### Howard Berenbon, 2681 Peterboro, West Bloomfield MI 48033

Here is an educational program for those interested in astronomy. It displays ten of the most well-known constellations and gives a multiple-choice test to see if you've been paying attention.

Constellation I (see listing 1) is written in BASIC and will run on many computers, including the Radio Shack TRS-80 Model I Levels I and II and SwTPC 6800. It requires roughly 4 K bytes of memory.

#### Operation

After running the program, you can review the constellations by entering a 1. You can enter a 0 to take the test. If you choose to review the constellations (highly suggested before taking the test), enter another number from 1 thru 10. For each number entry, a constellation will be displayed using asterisks as stars, along with its name (see listing 2). The constellations may be reviewed in or out of sequence and for any length of time.

When you review the tenth constellation, you again have a choice of taking or not taking the test. Enter a 0 if you are ready. Otherwise, you can continue reviewing.

The test consists of ten multiple-choice questions. A constellation is displayed with four possible answers. Enter the number (1 thru 4) of the name that corresponds to the constellation. The program will advance to the

Text continued on page 335

computer corporation

**Listing 1:** Constellation I, a program for learning ten constellations. This program requires only 4 K bytes of memory and will run without modification in many BASIC systems.

5 PRINT'CONSTELLATION I' 10 PRINT COPYRIGHT (C) 1979 BY HOWARD BERENBON" 20 FRINT 30 PRINT'THIS PROGRAM DISPLAYS 10 CONSTELLATIONS AND' 35 PRINT'GIVES A MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST.' 40 PRINT 45 FORI= FORI=1T010 50 A(I)=0 55 NEXTI 100 INPUT'1-REVIEW, 0-TEST #A 110 IFA=0THEN3000 118 PRINT 120 PRINT"ENTER #1-10" INPUTB ONEGDT02400,2430,2460,2500,2530,2560,2600,2630,2660,2700 130 200 PRINT CASSIOPEIA 220 PRINTTAB(12); \* 220 230 PRINTTAB(26); \*\*\* 240 PRINT\* \* 250 PRINTTA8(33);"\*" 260 RETURN PRINT LEO 300 320 PRINTTAB(30);\*\*\* FRINT PRINTTAB(23): \*\* 340 350 PRINT\* 360 RETURN 370 PRINT URSA MAJOR 400 PRINTTAB(32); \*\*\* PRINT 415 420 PRINT 430 440 PRINT \*\* 450 RETURN 500 PRINT CEPHEUS PRINTTAB(21);\*\* 520 530 PRINT 540 PRINT 550 PRINT PRINTTAB(23); \*\* 576 PRINT 590 PRINT 590 PRIN 600 PRINTTAB(24); \*\*\* 610 RETURN Listing 1 continued on page 334

<section-header>

The DS 180 provides a total package of performance features for any application where quality impact printing is required. Not a "hobby-grade" printer, the DS 180 is a real work-horse designed to handle your most demanding printer requirements.

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1500 RETURN 2400 GOSUE200 Listing 1 continued: 700 PRINT GEMINI 720 PRINT 730 PRINT 740 PRINT 750 PRINTTAB(14);\*\* 760 PRINT 770 PRINT 780 FRINT 790 PRINT 795 RETURN 800 PRINT CORONA BOREALIS 820 PRINT 840 PRINT 850 FRINT 860 RETURN 900 PRINT'SAGITTARIUS' 920 PRINT' 930 PRINT' 940 FRINTTAB(12);\*\* 950 PRINT 960 PRINT 970 FRINT 980 PRINT 980 PRINT 990 RETURN 1000 PRINT'LYRA' 1020 PRINT' 1030 PRINT' 1040 PRINT' 1060 PRINT 1070 PRINT' 1070 PRINT' 1080 PRINT 1090 RETURN 1200 PRINT AURIGA 1220 PRINT 1230 PRINT 1240 PRINT' 1250 PRINT 1260 PRINT' 1270 PRINT 1280 RETURN 1400 PRINT'CYGNUS' 1420 PRINT' 1430 PRINT 1440 PRINT 1450 PRINT 1470 FRINTTAB(29); \*\*\* 1480 PRINTTAE(32); 1490 PRINTTAB(35); \*\*

2410	GOTO118	
2430	GOSUB300	
2440	GOT 0118	
460	GOSUE400	
2470	GOTO118	
2500	GOSUE:500	
2510	GOT0118	
2530	GOSUE:700	
2540	GOT0118	
2560	GOSUB800	
2570	GOTO118	
2600	GOSUE 900	
2610	GUTU118	
2630	GUSUBIDUU	
2640	6010118	
2660	GOSUB1200	
2670	G0T0118	
2700	GOSUB1400	
2710	COTO100	
9000	P=0	THE AMAZAR TEAT
9010	PRINT MULT.	LACE CHOICE LEST
1020	PRINTENTE	K LUKKELT ANSWER (#1-4)
DEUE	PRINT	
1040	PRINTTI	
3030	GUSUBJ20	501
3030	PRINT (1)	DOTERS
3070	PDTATI(2)	
3000	PRINT (3)	
3100	COCUESOSO	
3110	TEC=1COSUE!	5000:4/1)=10
1 30	PPTNT 71	3000TH(1)=10
3150	COSUB520	
3170	PRINT (1)	PROCYON
3180	PRINT (2)	AURTCA
3190	PRINT (3)	CEPHEUS*
3200	PRINT (4)	ORION
3210	COSUB5050	
3220	IFC=3GOSUB	5000:A(2)=10
3230	PRINT 3)*	
3240	GOSUB1220	
3260	PRINT (1)	LEO.
3270	PRINT (2)	AURIGA
3280	PRINT'(3)	GEMINI"
3290	FRINT (4)	HYDRA"
3300	GOSUB2020	
3310	IFC=2GOSUB	5000:A(3)=10
3320	PRINT 4)*	
3340	GOSUB720	





Listing 2: A sample run of Constellation I showing the review phase.





#### Text continued from page 333:

next question. After all questions are answered, a list of points per question is displayed along with your percent score (see listing 3).

You'll be surprised how much you have learned about the constellations. Next time you are stargazing, keep an eye out for Cassiopeia (it's near Andromeda). You won't have trouble recognizing it, if you have been doing your homework.

## META TECHNOLOGIES FOR YOUR DISK SYSTEM







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## SYSTEMS

## **CMOS Processor from Motorola**



The MC146805E2 is an 8-bit CMOS microprocessor with a set of 61 instructions similar to the MC6800's. There's a set of bit-manipulation instructions to allow any bit in programmable memory or any I/O (input/output) line to be set or cleared with a single instruction. The device requires only 20 mW at 1 MHz and less than 1 mW in the standby mode. The supply-voltage range is 3 to 6 V DC. The unit includes an 8-bit timer with a software-programmable 7-bit prescaler, 112 bytes of programmable memory, and a clock generator. The multiplexed bus has an 8 K-byte addressing range. A 2 K-byte CMOS ROM is available. The processor is priced at \$45 in unit quantities. Contact Motorola Semiconductor Products Inc, 3501 Ed Bluestein Blvd. Austin TX 78721.

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### DTC's Microcomputer

The DTC Micro 210 contains 64 K bytes of programmable memory, a 2 K phantom ROM (read-only memory), an 8085A-2 microprocessor, and four RS-232C asynchronous interface ports. The unit employs two BASE 5-inch floppy-disk drives having 300 K bytes of storage. The operating systems available with the Micro 210 are compatible with DTC's other microcomputers. Single- and multiuser systems are available. Applications software can be written under CP/M, DTC's Multi-User Business BASIC, or DTC's version of Microsoft BASIC. The price for the Micro 210 is \$3295 from DTC, 590 Division St, Campbell CA 95008, (408) 378-1112.

## 8088-Based Board for the S-100

The CP88 is a 5 MHz 8088-based microprocessor board designed for the S-100-bus system. It features 1-megabyte address space, 64 K I/O addresses, an instruction set with full 16-bit mathematics and extensive string-handling capabilities, a 3 K-byte EPROM, provision for 1 K bytes of programmable memory, memory address space, and the ability to disable memory space. The memory-access time is 450 ns. The CP88 has switch-selectable 5 to 8 MHz clock rates and spare sockets for breadboarding. The CP88 is available as a bare board

only. It comes with documentation for \$59.95 from Microfuture, POB 5951, San Jose CA 95150, (408) 249-0560.

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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 judgment 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

**Music Filter** 

The Music Sweetener is a low-pass filter designed to enhance Software Affair's Orchestra-80 and other commercial and homebrew D/A (digitalto-analog) converter music synthesizers that do not already have a filter. The unit attenuates the unwanted high-frequency sampling noise better than a stereo system's treble tone



control. It is designed for use in fourpart music synthesis on most microcomputers. The device is inserted between the music peripheral and the audio amplifier. The Music Sweetener is \$39.95, plus \$2 shipping, from Newtech Computer Systems Inc, 230 Clinton St, Brooklyn NY 11201, (212) 625-6220. Circle 403 on inguiry card

### **Apple II Printer**

IMP2-Apple is an impact printer designed for the Apple II. It provides lowercase characters, single-command printer functions, and is compatible with the Pascal operating system. Priced at \$895, the printer is equipped with friction and tractor feed to handle single sheets, roll paper, and fanfold forms. The unit can print 80, 96, or 132 columns at 1 line per second. The 7 by 7 dot matrix has a standard 96-character ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) set; special character sets are optional. IMP2-Apple can handle user-defined and high-resolution graphics under software control. Contact Axiom Corporation, 5932 San Fernando Rd, Glendale CA 91202, (213) 245-9244. Circle 404 on inquiry card

### Vision for Your Microcomputer

Microtex Corporation has developed an image-processing subsystem that allows microprocessors to be used in the gray-scale data acquisition from Reticon line-scan and matrix cameras. The Microtex 6400 device acquires 8-bit (256 gray level) data at 1 or 2.5 MHz, and provides all power, control, and clock signals to the Reticon camera. A board designed for the Digital Equipment Corporation LSI-11 family of microprocessors, the 6400-A has a general-purpose interface for use with many other 16-bit microprocessors. An optional video processor will allow the user to see real-time data from the 256 by 256 matrix camera at approximately 30 frames per second.

The basic 6400 system includes the camera-control logic, an external synchronization input that initiates the scan, an 8-bit A/D (analog-to-digital) converter, 64 K bytes of programmable memory, and the Q-bus interface, which contains all the registers for software control of the subsystem. The 6400-A costs \$4595 for the 1 MHz version and \$4895 for the 2.5 MHz version. For more information, contact Microtex Corporation 80 Trowbridge St, Cambridge MA 02138, (617) 491-2874.



### **Circuit-Board Holder**

The Model 333 circuit-board holder from PanaVise Products Inc features an 8-position rotating adjustment, indexing at 45° increments, and 6 lock positions in the vertical plane, allowing a 10-inch height adjustment. With cross-bars available up to 30 inches in length, the holder can support circuit boards up to 28 inches wide. Extra arms can be added. It is built onto a pre-drilled cast-iron base for stability and easy mounting. Contact PanaVise Products Inc, 2850 E 29th St, Long Beach CA 90806, [213] 595-7621. Circle 406 on inguiry card

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## PERIPHERALS

## 40 and 60 W Switching DC Power Supplies



Sierracin/Power Systems has developed a series of 40 and 60 W open-frame switching DC power supplies. The 5A and 5B series, 40 and 60 W respectively, come in singleand multiple-output versions. The single-output models 5A5 and 5B5 deliver 5 V at 7 A and 12 A at full load. Prices for these models are \$45 and \$75 respectively. The 40 W multiple-output 5AXMP delivers 5 V at 4 A,  $\pm$  12 V at 0.5 A, -5 V at 0.5 A, and  $\pm$  15 V at 1.0 A for \$59. The 60 W multiple-output 5BXMP delivers 5 V at 7 A,  $\pm$  12 V at 1.5 A, -12 V at 0.5 A, and -5 V at 0.25 A for \$89. For complete details, contact Sierracin/ Power Systems, 20500 Plummer St, Chatsworth CA 91311, [800] 423-5569; in California (213) 998-9873.

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### **DIP-85 Printer**

The DIP-85 impact printer features a 7 by 7 or 14 by 7 dot matrix, 6 character sizes, 100 cps (characters per second) bidirectional print speed, tractor or friction paper feed, and a ribbon cartridge. It has variable line density and continuous form-length controls. The printer has a high-resolution graphic capability and can provide plotting, video-display graphics, illustrations, and special-effects symbols. The unit has data rates up to 9600 bps, parallel and serial RS-232C ports, and a 1 K-byte buffer. With a 96-character ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) set, the DIP-85 is capable of uppercase and lowercase printing at 80, 96, or 132 characters per line on standard-sized paper. Paper feed is at the rate of 10 lines per second. Operator control includes power, select/ deselect, line feed, top of form, selftest, and variable vertical-tab setting. The DIP-85 is priced at \$625 in quantities of 100. For more information, contact DIP Inc, 745 Atlantic Ave, Boston MA 02111, (617) 482-4214.

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## PERIPHERALS

## Idea Box for Experimenters



regulated, low-ripple power supplies; a choice of a solderless breadboard, a pre-etched, pre-drilled printed-circuit board, or a blank foil board. This combination allows easy construction of a prototype or a built-once-only device. The Idea Box is priced from \$149.95. The circuit cards and printed-circuit

## Interface the Apple II to Centronics-Type Printers

The Model 7728 Centronics Printer Interface makes the Apple II compatible with printers using Centronicstype parallel interfaces, such as the Okidata Microline 80, the Microtek MT-80P, the MPI 88T, and Centronics printers. A 256-byte ROM (read-only memory) provides driver firmware and controls character output to the printer. The 7728 supports the interrupt daisy chain with arbitration logic, including jumper-selectable IRO genlayout pads are available individually from \$4.95 to \$44.95. Contact Global Specialties Corporation, 70 Fulton Ter, New Haven CT 06509, (203) 624-3103.

Circle 407 on inquiry card

eration, and it provides direct-memory-access daisy-chain pass-through. The printer interface includes an 8-bit data output bus, four status inputs, data strobe and acknowledge handshake signals, and a printer-reset signal. The 7728 comes assembled and tested, with documentation, for \$119.95. Cables for different printers are available from the manufacturer. Contact California Computer Systems, 250 Caribbean Dr, Sunnyvale CA 94086, (408) 734-5811.

Circle 408 on inquiry card

## Five-Inch Hard-Disk Drive

Tandon Magnetics Corporation has a family of hard-disk drives that can store 3.19 to 11.5 megabytes. The TM 600 family of 5-inch Winchester-type hard-disk drives contains one-, two-, and three-platter models. These drives feature a track-to-track access time of 3 ms and an average access time of 168 ms. Recording density is 7690 bits per inch and rotating speed is 3600 rpm (revolutions per minute). Tandon offers two interfaces, the S and the T versions. The S version is compatible with highercapacity drives, and the T version is compatible with Tandon's TM 100 floppy-disk drives. The T version allows the TM 600 series to run in a daisy chain with the TM 100-4 floppy-disk drive. This permits 11.5 megabytes of fixed-disk storage in a daisy chain with 3 megabytes of floppydisk storage.

The three-platter TM 603E offers a capacity of 11.5 unformatted megabytes with 230 cylinders. The TM 602E is a two-platter unit offering 7.66 megabytes of storage with 230 cylinders. The two-platter TM 602 model stores 6.38 megabytes, and the TM 603 delivers 9.57 megabytes with three platters. Up to four TM 600s can be daisy-chained on a single bus. The TM 600 family is priced in the \$1400 to \$1600 range. Contact Tandon Magnetics Corporation, 9333 Oso Ave, Chatsworth CA 91311, [213] 993-6644. Circle 409 on inquiry card

## 80 by 24 Video Display for the Apple II

The Full-View 80 is an 80-column by 24-line uppercase and lowercase plug-in video-display card for the Apple II. Under keyboard or program control, Full-View 80 permits user selection of 80- or 40-column graphics on the same monitor. Four character generators are offered. One is a 7 by 9 dot-character font. Two are userprogrammable EPROM (erasable programmable read-only memory) types that contain line-drawing graphics; one has 127 characters and the other 255 characters. The fourth is a 5 by 7 dot matrix to permit 80-column display on low-performance monitors. The Full-View 80 works with Apple Pascal, Microsoft's SoftCard, the Hayes Microcomputer Products Micromodem, the Apple Communications Card, and all Apple peripherals. A 2 K-byte ROM provides keyboard editing, cursor control, tabbing, and scrolling. Seven other keyboard-function keys are provided. The firmware incorporates Pascal and BASIC protocols. A real-time nonmaskable interrupt clock can be software-enabled to permit timing of programs in background mode. A read-screen capability, a blank-screen function, and a light-pen connector with firmware support are provided. When the keyboard is shift-locked, the cursor blinks. The price is \$395 from Bit 3 Computer Corporation, 1890 Huron St, St Paul MN 55113, (612) 926-6997.

Circle 410 on inquiry card

## 240 lpm Thermal Printer/Plotter

Printer Systems Corporation's TH 240 is an 80-column thermal printer that prints 240 lpm (lines per minute). This speed permits copying a 24-line video display in less than 6 seconds. The 240 has an optional plotting mode that produces 70 by 560 dots per inch resolution. The TH 240 is priced at \$1395 for the alphanumeric version and \$1595 for the alphanumeric version, 1 W Deer Park Rd, Suite 104, Gaithersburg MD 20760, (301) 840-1070. Circle 411 on inguiry card

## MISCELLANEOUS

## Dual-Output DC Power Supplies

The 200 series dual-output DC power supplies from Power General include thirteen models with outputs of  $\pm 5$  VDC,  $\pm 12$  VDC, or  $\pm 15$ VDC with output currents from  $\pm 50$ mA to ±500 mA. Other specifications include: input voltage range 105 to 125 VAC; input frequency 50 to 440 Hz; output-voltage accuracy  $\pm$  1%; line regulation  $\pm$  0.05%; load regulation  $\pm 0.1$ %; ripple and noise 1 mV RMS; transient recovery time 50 µs; breakdown voltage 1500 VAC; and an operating temperature range of -25°C to +71°C. Prices range from \$49 to \$109. Contact Power General, 152 Will Dr, Canton MA 02021, (617) 828-6216.

Circle 417 on inquiry card

## Let This Program Write Your Programs

PEARL Level 3 is an automatic systems generator. PEARL allows you to respond to on-screen menus and prompts to define a desired program. PEARL uses this input to generate error-free source code in BASIC and to produce desired applications software. It can also create complex multiple-file applications programs. The program lets you describe performance requirements, then turn the linear programming over to PEARL. PEARL 3 enables you to create programs for menu selection, file update and edit, reports, editing control data,

## Mostek Announces a 64 K-Byte Dynamic Programmable Memory

The MK4164 is a series of 64 K-byte programmable memories featuring polysilicon lines instead of diffused bit lines for a 50% signal increase to the sense amplifier. By relocating the bit lines to a different level, the distance between adjacent capacitors is reduced to 3 microns. This space savings permits an increase of the storage-capacitor size to 75% of the total cell area. To increase the density from 16 to 64 K bits, the device uses file reorganization, and general report writing. It can define and cross-index elements between multiple files within a single system, define reports using data from multiple files, extend the standard program menu, define the interrelationships between data elements in different files, post journal files to a master file, provide extended report generation, and support multiple index keys for a file. PEARL 3 is priced at \$650, PEARL 2 for \$350, and PEARL 1 for \$130. PEARL 1 and 2 are for beginning and intermediate programmers. Contact CPU, POB 12892, Salem OR 97309, (503) 370-8653.

Circle 418 on inquiry card

512 sense amplifiers. The MK4164s feature an internal refresh counter. Another refresh feature permits the output to be held valid indefinitely by holding CAS (column address strobe) active low. The series features single +5 V supply operation, maximum power of 300 mW (20 mW standby), and 150 ns access time. The MK4164-15 has a 325 ns cycle time. The price for the MK4164-20 in 100-piece lots is \$59.99. For complete details on the MK4164s, contact Mostek Corporation, 1215 W Crosby Rd, Carrollton TX 75006, (214) 323-6000. Circle 419 on inquiry card

## Bullt-In Foreign Languages

The ML-32 multi-language system offers users the ability to select sets of 32 different languages, resident in the system, and display these languages simultaneously on the screen or have them printed. The system offers multilanguage communications in a wordprocessing package. Black-and-white graphics are included with color graphics provided in the CML-32. The ML-32 can interface with any host computer system. The screen displays 34 lines of 80 characters on a highresolution monitor. There are 80 programmable function keys on the keyboard. The system can also utilize floppy-disk drives, cassette tape players, and hard-disk drives. RS-232C, IEEE, and IBM 3270 input/output ports are provided. The languages in the system include English, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, Russian, Japanese, Chinese, German, French, Italian, Welsh, Dutch, Norwegian, Swedish, Turkish, Spanish, Latin, Icelandic, Hungarian, Albanian, Bulgarian, and Portuguese. The price for the ML-32 is \$17,500, and the CML-32 is priced at \$26,000. For more information, contact Michael Root at Computer Systems Consultants Inc, 225 Main St, Chelmsford MA 01863, (617) 251-8561. Circle 420 on inquiry card



## MISCELLANEOUS

## Hayden Books Brochure

Hayden Book Company Inc's new brochure lists books on computer science, electricity and electronics, engineering, mathematics, and other special interests. It is available free upon request from the Hayden Book Company Inc, 50 Essex St, Rochelle Park NJ 07662, (800) 827-3777, ext 302.

Circle 421 on inquiry card

## Basic Electricity Course from Heathklt/Zenlth

The EE-3100 Basic Electricity Course, from Heathkit/Zenith Educational Systems, is designed for the selfstarter. If you wish to expand your knowledge of basic electronics, this course will serve as your introduction to Ohm's Law, power, series and parallel circuits, electromagnetism, types of current, motors, generators, and meters. The course is written in a proarammed-instruction format, and includes two audio cassettes. It is costs \$29.95. Contact Heathkit/Zenith Educational Systems, Department 350-540, Benton Harbor MI 49022, (616) 982-3210.

Circle 422 on inquiry card

## Graphics Coprocessor Integrated Circuits

EFCIS, a subsidiary of Thomson-CSF, has introduced two graphics devices. The EF 9365 (512 by 512 pixels) and the EF 9366 (512 by 256 pixels) graphics processors can directly execute high-level-language descriptors by means of vector-descriptor files. The on-chip vector generator allows a writing speed of more than 500 meters per second on a 51 cm (21-inch) screen. The devices generate all the timing signals required for interfacing with video displays. The circuits contain a 96-character ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) generator. They also have light-pen registers and controls, three types of interrupt requests, and TTL-LS I/O ports. For additional details, contact EFCIS at 23, rue de Courcelles, B.P.96.08, 75362, Paris, Cedex 08, France. Circle 423 on inquiry card

## High-Speed 16 K-Byte ROM Challenges Bipolar PROMs

Synertek has announced the SY3316 MOS (metal-oxide semiconductor) 2048 by 8 high-speed ROM (read-only memory) that can replace bipolar PROMs (programmable readonly memories) in many applications. The device features a maximum access time of 80 ns. It is fully compatible with 16 K-byte PROMs. The SY3316 is compatible with TTL (transistor-transistor logic) on all inputs and outputs and operates on a single +5 V power supply. It includes three-state outputs. The device uses static circuitry and operates asynchronously. The three circuit-selects are mask programmable so that high, low, or undecided active states are possible. Eight ROMs can be connected without needing external decoding. In guantities of 250, the device is priced at \$56. For more information, contact Synertek, 3001 Stender Way, Santa Clara CA 95051, (408) 988-5623. Circle 424 on inquiry card

## Intel's EEPROM

Intel Corporation has introduced an electrically erasable programmable read-only memory (EEPROM). The 2816 is a 16 K-bit nonvolatile memory that is byte-erasable with an access time of 250 ns. Users can erase, read, and write on the device without removing it from the computer. The 2816 erases and writes by causing electrons to tunnel across a thin layer of silicon dioxide. At 125°C, the 2816 will retain data for at least 20 years. The circuit is fully static and it needs no refreshing. Erasing and writing requires the application of a 21 V pulse for 10 ms. Any of the 2 K bytes of the 2816 can be erased and rewritten in 20 ms. Separate chipenable and output-enable pins permit 2-line control of the unit, which eliminates contention between addresses and data on multiplexed bus lines. It is pin-for-pin compatible with the 2716 ultraviolet EPROM and plug-compatible with 2732 and 2764 EPROMs. The 2816 costs \$120 in 100-piece lots. Contact Intel Corporation, 3065 Bowers Ave, Santa Clara CA 95051, (408) 987-6742. Circle 425 on inquiry card

## Color Computer from Commodore

VIC 20 (video interface computer) is a color computer priced under \$300. It connects to any television set or monitor and provides 5 K bytes of memory. VIC 20 features color, sound, programmable function keys, memory expansion to 32 K bytes, PET BASIC, expansion ports, a 22-character by 23-line screen display, highresolution graphics, graphics character set, joystick, paddles, light pen, and plug-in memory and program cartridges. VIC system peripherals include a cassette-tape drive, a floppydisk drive, and a printer. The computer uses the 6502 microprocessor and the VIC (video interface chip), which incorporates programmable memory, ROM (read-only memory), and video-control circuitry on the same integrated circuit. Contact Commodore Business Machines Inc. 950 Rittenhouse Rd, Norristown PA 19403, (215) 666-7950.

Circle 426 on inquiry card

## Check Spelling with Speliguard

Spellguard is a program to check spelling in documents prepared with word processors and text editors. A 10,000-word document (20 pages) can be checked for spelling and typographical errors in under one minute. Spelling is checked using a dictionary supplied with the Spellguard package. The dictionary contains the 20,000 most-commonly used words in English and can be expanded. The dictionary size is limited only by disk-file size. One feature of Spellquard is the ability to create multiple dictionaries. Spellquard also contains a self-diagnostic feature for protection. Spellguard works with most CP/M-based word processors, including WordStar, Magic Wand, Electric Pencil, and Spellbinder. The program requires an 8080-, 8085A-, or Z80-based system, at least 32 K bytes of programmable memory, one 8-inch floppy-disk drive, and CP/M 1.4 or a later version. Spellguard has a suggested retail price of \$295; a manual is available for \$15. Contact Innovative Software Applications, 915 Timothy Ln, Menlo Park CA 94025, (415) 326-0805. Circle 427 on inquiry card

## **SOFTWARE**



Wintek has the UCSD Pascal compiler available for its Sprint 68 microcomputer. The package includes an interactive operating system, Pascal compiler, screen-oriented editor, macroassembler, linker, p-code interpreter, and a library of utilities. The price for the package is \$675 from Wintek Corporation, 1801 South St, Lafayette IN 47905, (317) 742-8428.

Circle 429 on inquiry card

## Duel-N-Drolds

Duel-N-Droids is a sound and graphics game program for the TRS-80 Model I Level II. It features two sword-wielding androids that clash with each other in both practice and tournament duels. Each player controls his androids with four letter keys, causing it to maintain defense, back off, or attack. Each win moves the rank of the player's android up one level on the game scale. In practice duels, the player manually controls one android while the computer controis the other. In tournament duels, the machine controls both androids, using the skills instilled by the player during practice sessions. The program is priced at \$14.95 for cassette versions and \$20.95 on floppy disks. Contact Acorn Software Products Inc, 634 North Carolina Ave SE, Washington DC 20003, (202) 544-4259.

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## Alpha Micro FIG-FORTH

Version 3.2 of #A/FORTH is available for Alpha Micro systems. This version is aligned with the 1978 standard of the FORTH International Standards Team. It allows complete access to Alpha Micro's AMOS operating system. It implements full-length names up to 31 characters, checks code at compile-time with error reporting, and contains string-handling routines and a string-search editor. A FORTH assembler is included. FORTH words (commands) may be created from previously defined words, and even the original words supplied with the system can be redefined. It comes on an AMS format floppy disk and includes all source code, an editor, an assembler, and a string package. It costs \$130 from Professional Management Services, 724 Arastradero Rd, Suite 109, Palo Alto CA 94306, (408) 252-2218.

Circle 431 on inquiry card

## Apple II Curve Fitter

Curve Fitter allows you to select an appropriate mathematical curve to fit your experimental results. Methods include scaling and transformations, averaging, smoothing, interpolation, least-squares fitting, and interpolation of unknown values from the fitted curve. Using an optional A/D (analog-to-digital) converter, data can be entered directly from instruments. Curve Fitter is compatible with VisiChart. Curve Fitter runs on a 48 K-byte Apple II with Applesoft in ROM (read-only memory). It is available on floppy disk with a 29-page manual for \$35. The manual is available separately for \$5. Contact Paul K Warme, Interactive Microware Inc, POB 771, State College PA 16801, (814) 238-8294.

Circle 428 on inquiry card

## UnIFLEX Operating System

UniFLEX is a multitasking, multiuser operating system. Several users can run different programs simultaneously, and one user can run several programs at a time. Users must log in with a password before being permitted to use the system. UniFLEX supports a hierarchical file system allowing file sizes up to 1 gigabyte (ie: 1 billion bytes) and disk capacities of over 8 gigabytes. All system I/O is device-independent. Any combination of interrupt-driven devices can be attached to the system. Intertask communication is supported, and task swapping can occur. The basic UniFLEX system includes the operating system, approximately 50 system utilities, a text editor, macroassembler, and system-configuration programs. System maintenance is also available. Software that runs under this system includes a C compiler, Pascal, word processors, a debug package, and BASIC. UniFLEX is available for 6809 and 68000 systems. The price is \$450 for the 6809 version. Contact Technical Systems Consultants Inc, POB 2570, 1208 Kent Ave, West Lafayette IN 47906, (317) 463-2502.

Circle 432 on inquiry card

## SOFTWARE

## FORTRAN and COBOL for the Apple II with the SoftCard

The Apple II can now have FOR-TRAN and COBOL thanks to Microsoft Consumer Products. Both languages run under the CP/M operating system and are designed to be used with Microsoft's SoftCard. FORTRAN-80 can compile several hundred statements per minute in a single pass. The FORTRAN compiler creates true Z80 machine code and supports double-precision, integer X4 and integer X1 data types. The FORTRAN-80 package includes the

## Remote Batch Terminal Emulator

The Remote Batch Terminal Emulator, RBTE, allows Z80 systems to emulate an IBM 3780, 2780, 2770, 3741, or 2968 remote batch terminal. It provides the ability to transfer data files to and from mainframe computers or other remote batch terminals. Data rates up to 19.2 kbps (thousand bits per second) can be set. IBM bisynchronous protocol, hardware diagnostics, dynamic terminal configuration, on-line communication trace, attended and unattended operation, and user-customization are featured. The RBTE runs under CP/M, OASIS, and other special operating

compiler, a linking loader, and a user's manual. It also requires 48 K bytes of memory and a floppy-disk drive. The suggested price is \$195.

COBOL-80 includes sequential, line-sequential, relative, and indexedsequential data files. Program chaining with parameter passing allows systems control from within COBOL applications. The program supports String, Unstring, Compute, Search, Perform, and Varying/Until verbs; abbreviated and compound conditions; ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange), packed and binary data formats; run-time assignment of file names; full Copy facility; and packed-decimal data format. The COBOL-80 package includes the compiler, linking loader, macroassembler, library manager, cross-reference assembler, and documentation. It runs on the Apple II with SoftCard, 48 K bytes of programmable memory, and two disk drives. The suggested price is \$750. For complete details, contact Microsoft Consumer Products, 400 108th Ave NE, Suite 200, Bellevue WA 98004, (206) 454-1315. Circle 433 on inquiry card

systems for Z80 microcomputers. It is designed for TRS-80, Cromemco, North Star, Onyx, Gnat, Vector Graphic, Ithaca Intersystems, and other Z80 microcomputer systems. Versions are available for 8086, Z8000, and 68000 microprocessorbased systems. Software to emulate X.25 protocol is also available. The price for the RBTE is \$500 for a singleuse license. The operator manual and the programmer manual are available for \$25 and \$15, respectively. For complete details, contact Winterhalter and Associates Inc. 3825 Zeeb Rd, Dexter MI 48130, (313) 665-5582.

Circle 434 on inquiry card

## Wordbank for the TRS-80 Model II

The Wordbank is a word-processing program for writing letters, reports, manuals, or other documents on a one-time or repetitive basis. Up to 7500 document lines are available; lines may be added, changed, or deleted; page control is user-assigned or automatic; and automatic line numbering and pagination are included. Wordbank requires a TRS-80 Model II with 64 K bytes of programmable memory, one floppy-disk drive, and a printer. Wordbank is available from Taranto and Associates Inc, POB 6073, 121 B Paul Dr, San Rafael CA 94903, (415) 472-2670, for \$149.95.

Circle 436 on inquiry card

## Pascal Data Base Written in UCSD Pascal

The Pascal Database can be used for mailing lists, accounting, inventory, job estimates, sales analysis, and property management. The data base can update, search, and traverse data-base files; sort on multiple fields; and maintain records in several sorted orders. There is user-programmable screen formatting and automatic indexing of information at data entry. Users can define file, record, and field names. Reports can also generated. The Pascal Database for the Apple II costs \$400, and it is available from Arizona Computer Systems Inc, POB 125, Jerome AZ 86331, (602) 634-7301.

Circle 437 on inquiry card

## This Program Moves Files Through VisiCalc

VU #3 is a utility program for Personal Software's calculating and bookkeeping program VisiCalc. VU #3 allows the user to enter data into VisiCalc from any program by inserting data into an array defined by VU #3. The program can transfer data generated from VisiCalc into any of the user's programs through another array as defined in the instructions. VU #3 runs on the Apple II. It is available from Progressive Software, POB 273, Plymouth Meeting PA 19462.

Circle 435 on inquiry card

## General Ledger System for Prodigy Computers

Prodigy Systems has a smallbusiness accounting package with a general-ledger program for its computers. Features include a user-defined chart of accounts, current balances, audit trail, and the ability to produce comparative statements. The system allows users to format their own reports. The reports include account charts, general ledger, trial balance, income statements, balance sheets, and transaction proof listings. The general-ledger system includes accounts receivable, accounts payable, and payroll packages. Contact Prodigy Systems Inc, 497 Lincoln Hwy, Iselin NJ 08830, (201) 283-2000. Circle 438 on inquiry card

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Questdata, a software publication for 1802 computer users is available by subscription for \$12.00 per 12 issues. Single issues \$1.50. Issues 1-12 bound \$16.50.

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Funning at the push of a putton. Other on board options include Parallel Input and Output Ports with full handshake. They alloweasy 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 Monitor version 2 with video driver for full capability display with Tiny Basic and a video interface board. Parallel I/O Ports \$9.85, RS 232 \$4.50, TTY 20 ma 1/F \$1.95, S-100 \$4.50. A 50 pin connector set with ribbon cable is available at S15.25 for easy connection between the Super Elf and the Super Expansion Board. Power Supply Kit for the complete system (see Multi-volt Power Supply).

sette I/O; save and load, basic, data and ma-chine language programs; and over 75 state-ments, functions and operations. New improved faster version including re-number and essentially unlimited variables. Also, an exclusive user expandable command libran

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## PUBLICATIONS

What's New?

## BYTE Books Brings You Two Books from Steve Clarcla

Ciarcia's Circuit Cellar, Volume II, is a collection of articles from BYTE. The book tells you about microcomputers and how you can use them in various environments. Construction projects show you how to build a computer-controlled home-security system, computerize home appliances, make an inexpensive joystick, send digital information over a light beam, and explore the Intel 8086 microprocessor system-design kit. Each project is presented in such a way that even beginners should have little trouble making and enjoying these useful devices. Ciarcia's Circuit Cellar, Volume II, costs \$11.95.

Build Your Own Z80 Computer is for the engineer, computer technician, student, and anyone interested in building his or her own computer. The computer is based on the Zilog ZBO microprocessor. Each computer subsystem (ie: I/O, serial interface, keyboard, memory, etc) is fully explained and supported by proven design and testing information. The board contains a 2 K-byte operating system, serial and parallel ports, hexadecimal display, and audio-cassette mass storage, with expansion to include a video terminal. You can modify this system to meet your individual needs. All required components are readily available and have been selected to allow simple system checkout. This book costs \$15.95. Both books by Steve Ciarcia are published by BYTE Books, 70 Main St, Peterborough NH 03458, (B00) 258-5420; in New Hampshire (603) 924-9281.

Circle 439 on inquiry card

## Microcomputer and Minicomputer Supplies

Daily Business Products Inc's 68-page catalog features supplies and accessories for all microcomputers, minicomputers, and word-processing systems. For a free copy, contact Daily Business Products Inc, 464 New York Ave, Huntington NY 11743, (800) 645-5332; in New York (212) 594-8065.

Circle 440 on inquiry card

## 1981 Radio Shack Catalog

Radio Shack's 1981 catalog is available free at Radio Shack stores and dealers. The catalog features computer and stereo equipment, toys and electronic games, plus parts and accessories for home entertainment, or hobbyists and experimenters. The TRS-80 Pocket Computer, the Color Computer, the Model III system, six new stereo receivers, five cassette tape decks, twelve new telephone products, home-alarm systems, and thirteen new electronic calculators are among the items in the catalog. Circle 441 on inquiry card

## Datapro Directory of Small Computers

This guide is designed to help dataprocessing professionals and managers locate, compare, and evaluate small-computer systems, software, peripherals, services, and the companies that manufacture and distribute them. This directory service is updated monthly. More than 200 microcomputer systems are reported on, with each report giving a summary of current models, memory size, base price, primary uses, popular options, principal applications, and more. The reports have details on hardware specifications, such as the processor used, memory, display, keyboard, direct-access storage, printers, data communications, and I/O electronics. Software information covers languages, operating systems, database-management systems, and applications programs. An applications index, a section on advice and quidelines on purchasing, a listing of over 16,000 companies, and sections on computer concepts, user ratings, and user groups are included. The subscription rate is \$330. Each subscription to the Datapro Directory of Small Computers includes two volumes, 12 monthly supplements, 12 monthly newsletters, and use of a telephone-inquiry service. Contact Datapro Research Corporation, 1805 Underwood Blvd, Delran NJ 08075, (609) 764-0100.

Circle 442 on inquiry card

## Time-Sharing and Remote-Computing Services Report

Details on 117 remote-computing services, including results of a user survey, are available in this report from Datapro Research Corporation. All About Time-Sharing and Remote Computing Services gives you the name of the service, areas currently served, type of computer, number of simultaneous users, conversational and batch terminals supported, programming languages, principal applications, and pricing information. A listing of vendors is included. The report provides a discussion of user benefits and disadvantages, a guide for evaluation and selection of remote-computing services, and an index of application programs and user programming aids. The report is available for \$15 per copy from Datapro Research Corporation, 1805 Underwood Blvd, Delran NJ 08075, (609) 764-0100.

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## Packaging and Breadboarding Materials Brochure

A brochure from Vector Electronic Company Inc describes 109 electronic packaging and breadboarding products available at electronic and personal-computer component stores. Highlighted are microcomputer interface boards, Vector products, motherboards, cases, tools, wiring terminals, and kits. A price list is included. Contact Vector Electronic Company Inc, 12460 Gladstone Ave, Sylmar CA 91342, (213) 365-9661. Circle 444 on inquiry card

### **SDK-85 Experiments**

The 8085 Microprocessor—Fundamentals and Applications: 76 Control Experiments with the Intel SDK-85, by Dr Howard Boyet is available from MTI, 14 E 8th St, New York NY 10003, (212) 473-4947. Other books from MTI describe hands-on experiments with the 8080, 8085, and 8048 microprocessors.

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Length         100/Bag         500/Bag         1K/Bag           2.5"         \$1.25         \$3.58         \$ 6.19           3.0"         1.30         3.86         6.78           3.5"         1.37         4.15         7.37           4.0"         1.42         4.44         7.94	Length 100/Bag 6.5" \$1.92 7.0" 1.99 7.5" 2.08 8.0" 2.14	500/Bag 1K/ \$6.44 \$1 6.76 12 7.07 13 7.38 13	Bag         Kit No. 1           1.81         250         3"           2.44         250         39           3.09         100         4"           3.73         100         4"	100 4½" 100 5" 100 6"	<b>Kit No. 3</b> 500 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 500 3" 500 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 500 4"	<b>\$32.95</b> " 500 4½" 500 5" " 500 5½" 500 6"
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POWER	TRANSF	ORME	RS (WITH N	OUNTING BF	ACKETS)				
ITEM	USED IN	PRI. WIN	DING	SEC	ONDARY WI	NDING OUT	PUTS	SIZE	UNIT
<u>NO.</u>	_KIT NO	0V 110V	1201/	2 X 8 Vac	2×14	Vac	2 x 24 Vac	W X D X H	PRICE
	2	0V, 110V,	120V	2 × 12.5A	2×3	3.5A		3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> " × 3 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> × 3 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	27.95
T <sub>3</sub>	3	0V, 110V,	120V	2 × 9A	2×2	2.5A	2 × 2.5A	334" × 4%" × 3%"	29.95
<u>T</u> 4	4	0V, 110V,	120V	2 × 4A	(28V	, CT)	48V, CT, @3A	3 34" × 35%" × 3%"	22.95
'5	_	00, 1100,	1200	2 X 3A	2 X	24		3 X 3 X2/2	14.95
POWER	SUPPLY	KITS (C	PEN FRAME	WITH BASE	PLATE, 3 HRS	ASSY. TIM	E)		
ITEM	USED FO	OR	@ + 8 Vdc	@ - 9 Vdc	@ + 16 Vdc	@ - 16 Vdc	@ + 28 Vdc	SIZE W × D × J	UNIT PRICE
KIT 1	15 CARDS S	OURCE	15A		2.5A	2.5A		12" × 5" × 4%"	52.95
KIT 2	SYSTEM SC	URCE	25A	10	3A	3A	40	12" × 5" × 4%"	59.95
KII 3	DISK STS	IEM	IDA	IA	24	28	44	14" × 6" × 4%	67.95
DISK SY	STEM P	WR SUF	PPLY "S3	" ASSY. & TE	STED. OPEN	FRAME, SIZE	10"(W) × 6"(D) × 4%	"(Н)	92.9
UNREGULA	ED OUTPUTS	6: +8V@15	A, ± 16V@34						
DRIVES, SU	CUTPUTS: +	- 5V@3A, - ART 801B C	5V@1A, +2	4V@4A, SHOF	TION: OVP for	+ 5V @ ADD \$	THE SYSTEM WIT	H 12 SLOTS MAINFRAME	E & TWO 8" DISI
DISK DE	IVE DOV	VED SI	DDI V "D	3" ACOV 8 7				- 43/01/1 D	
SPECS: ±51	0 54 REGU			J ASST. &	REG SHORT	S PROTECT	OPTIONS 1 REPL	(4% (H)	
2. A	DD ± 12V @	1A, \$12.00	MORE.			ornoreon.			
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SN7432N         .29         SN7412IN         .39           SN7437N         .25         SN74122N         .50           SN7437N         .25         SN74122N         .59           SN7437N         .26         SN74122N         .59           SN7437N         .26         SN74123N         .59           SN7439N         .26         SN74126N         .49           SN7400N         .20         SN74126N         .49           SN7440N         .20         SN74132N         .75           SN7441N         .89         SN74132N         .75	SN74193N .89 SN74194N .89 SN74195N .69 SN74195N .89 SN74195N .89 SN74198N .89 SN74198N 1.49	XC556R .200" red 5/31 MV50 .059" red 6/31 XC111R .190" red 5/31 XC556G .200" green 4/31 XC205R .129" red 5/31 XC111G .190" red 5/31 XC556Y .200" yellow 4/31 XC205R .129" red 5/31 XC111G .199" green 4/31 XC556C .200" red 5/31 XC205R .159" red 5/31 XC111V .199" yellow 4/31 XC25R .200" red 5/31 XC205R .159" red 5/31 XC111V .199" clear 4/31 XC22R .200" red 5/31 XC205R .159" red 5/31 XC111V .199" settor 4/31 XC207 red 5/31	728ABEV/KI*     5 Function Counter Chip, XTL     743       7240LB     CMDS Bin Prog. Timer/Counter     4.35       7342LA     CMDS Divide-by-326 RC Timer/Counter     4.35       7342LA     CMDS Divide-by-326 RC Timer/Counter     2.60       7360LB     CMDS BCD Prog. Timer/Counter     5.25       7350LB     CMDS S55 Timer (4 pin)     2.43       7355IPA     CMDS 555 Timer (4 pin)     2.43
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SN7450N         .20         SN74148N         1.29           SN7451N         .20         SN7419N         1.26           SN7453N         .20         SN74151N         .69           SN7453N         .20         SN74151N         .69           SN7454N         .20         SN74152N         .69           SN7459A         .25         SN74152N         .179           SN7459A         .25         SN74153N         .79           SN7450N         .20         SN74153N         .79           SN7450N         .20         SN74154N         .50	SN74285N 3.95 SN74365N .69 SN74366N .69 SN74367N .69 SN74367N .69 SN74388N .69 SN74393N 1.49 SN74393N 1.49	MAN I         C.Ared         .270         2.95         DL.GS07         C.Agreen         .500         1.25           MAN 2         SX D.Mred         .30         4.95         DL.704         C.Cred         .300         1.25           MAN 3         C.Cred         .30         1.25         DL.707         C.Ared         .300         1.25           MAN 3         C.Cred         .30         1.25         DL.707         C.Ared         .300         1.25           MAN 4         G.Cred         .30         1.25         DL.707         C.Ared         .300         1.25           MAN 5         G.Cred         .30         1.25         DL.712         C.Cred         .300         1.25           MAN 7         G.Cred         .300         1.25         DL.74         C.Ared         .401         1.49           MAN 71         C.Ared         .300         .75         D1.40         C.Ared         1.40         1.49	80695CCQ         90pm         Band         GAP         Volt Ref. Diode 2.50           8211CPA         Volt Ref/indicator         2.50           8212CPA         Volt Ref/indicator         2.50           * INTERSIL'S EVALUATION KITS         100         37           74C00         .39         74C         74C21         1.59
74L500 -29 74LS 74L501 -29 74LS92 75 74L502 29 74LS93 74LS93 74L503 -29 74LS95 -99 74L504 -35 74L595 -99 74L506 -35 74L595 -99 74L506 -35 74L595 -99	74LS192 1.15 74LS193 1.15 74LS193 1.15 74LS194 1.15 74LS195 1.15 74LS197 1.19 74LS221 1.19 74LS221 1.9	MAN 74         C.Cred         .300         1.25         DL750         C.Cred         .600         1.49           MAN 82         C.Ayellow         .300         .49         DL0847         C.Aorange         .800         1.49           MAN 84         C.Cyellow         .300         .99         DL0847         C.Aorange         .800         1.49           MAN 840         C.Cyellow         .300         .99         DL0850         C.Corange         .800         1.49           MAN 850         C.Aorange         .300         .99         FN0358         C.C10         .357         .75           MAN 850         C.Corange         .300         .99         FN0359         C.C137         .357         .75	74CCM         .39         74C166         .75         74C240         2.25           74C00         .39         74C167         1.89         74C24         2.49           74C14         .75         74C151         2.95         74C274         2.49           74C20         .39         74C163         2.95         74C374         2.69           74C20         .39         74C154         3.95         74C301         89           74C30         .39         74C154         2.55         74C601         1.16           74C30         .39         74C154         3.95         74C301         89           74C30         .39         74C451         1.60         74C302         1.16           74C48         .195         74C161         1.60         74C302         1.16
74L_509         .15         74L_5109         .45           74L_510         .29         74L_5112         .45           74L_511         .75         .74L_5113         .49           74L_512         .35         .74L_5114         .49           74L_513         .59         .74L_5123         .12           74L_514         .59         .74L_5123         .12           74L_515         .59         .74L_5123         .12           74L_514         .59         .74L_5123         .12           74L_515         .57         .74L_5123         .12           74L_516         .57         .74L_5123         .12           74L_517         .57         .74L_5126         .59           74L_518         .57         .57         .74L_5126         .59	74L 5241 1.95 74L 5242 1.95 74L 5243 1.95 74L 5243 1.95 74L 5244 1.95 74L 5245 2.95 74L 5245 1.19 74L 5248 1.19	MAN 6510         C.A., — orange — DD. 550         .99         FND547         C.A. [FND547]         .300         .39           MAN 6500         C.A., — orange ± 1         .500         .99         HDSP-3401         C.A.—ref         .800         1.50           MAN 6500         C.A.—orange ± 1         .500         .99         HDSP-3403         C.C.—ref         .800         1.50           MAN 6560         C.C.—orange ± 1         .500         .99         S027751         C.A., R.H.D.—ref         .800         1.50           MAN 6560         C.C.—orange ± 1         .500         .99         S0227751         C.C., R.H.D.—ref         .430         1.25           MAN 6560         C.A.—ref         .99         .50227750         C.C., R.H.D.—ref         .430         1.25           MAN 6560         C.A.—ref         .99         .50227750         C.A., R.H.D.—ref         .600         22.00           MAN 6501         C.A.—ref         .050         .99         .50227750         .47.3730         .47.323         .600         .200	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
74L.521         .35         74L.5172         .39           74L.522         .35         74L.5133         .89           74L.526         .35         .74L.5136         .49           74L.528         .35         .74L.5136         .89           74L.528         .35         .74L.5136         .89           74L.528         .25         .74L.5136         .89           74L.528         .25         .74L.5151         .89           74L.523         .26         .74L.5151         .89           74L.512         .35         .74L.5151         .89           74L.512         .35         .74L.5151         .89           74L.5151         .89         .74L.5151         .89           74L.5151         .89         .74L.5151         .89	74L5251 1.49 74L5253 .99 74L5253 .99 74L5258 .99 74L5258 .99 74L5250 .69 74L5250 .69 74L5273 .95	MAN 5780         C.C	LH0002CN 6.85 LM102CH 4.59 LH0070CH 4.59 LH0070CH 6.05 LH0070CH 6.05 LH0070CH 6.05 LH0070CH 7.9 LH0070CH 7.9
74L_S17         45         74L_S155         119           74L_S183         49         74L_S157         159           74L_S40         .35         74L_S157         39           74L_S42         .89         74L_S157         39           74L_S44         .15         .74L_S160         .15           74L_S44         .15         .74L_S161         .15           74LS48         .15         .74LS161         .15           74LS43         .15         .74LS161         .15	74L5283 1.09 74L5290 .99 74L5293 .99 74L5298 1.25 74L5352 1.29 74L5353 1.29 74L5353 .29	S2.95 each 2. Wart @ 70°C ± 10% Perr No. Perr No. States Mil-R-84	TL074CN 2.49 LM34P-5 ,75 LM722N .69 LH082CP 03.80 LM34P-12 ,75 LM733N .100 TL082CP 1.19 LM34P-15 ,75 LM733N .100 TL084CN 2.19 LM34P-5 ,69 LM734ICN .15 LH099HCD 36.80 LM34P-15 ,69 LM74ICN .35 LM09HCD 36.80 LM34P-15 ,69 LM74ICN .75
74L_554	74L5367 .75 74L5368 .75 74L5373 1.95 74L5374 1.95 74L5375 .89 74L5375 .89 74L5375 .89 74L5393 2.49	CMU 1921 RV4NAY 3D 5027A 8K 100 800 880 880 880 880 880 880 880 880	LM302H 1.95 LM350K 5.75 LM1014N 2.75 LM304H 1.95 LF351N .60 LM1310N 1.95 LM306H .99 LF353N 1.00 LM1458CN .39 LM307CN .45 LF353N 1.10 LM1458N 1.25 LM308CN 1.00 LF356N 1.10 LM1459N 1.25 LM308CN 1.95 LM1459N 1.75
74L585         1.26         74L5181         2.39           74L586         .45         74L5190         1.25           74L580         .59         74L5191         1.26           74L5101         1.25         74L5191         1.25           74L500         .59         74L5191         1.25           74503         .50         74S         74S           74503         .50         74S133         .55	74L5399 2.49 74L5670 2.49 81L595 1.95 81L597 1.95 745244 3.25 745251 1.45 745253 1.45	LOW PROFILE (TIN) SOCKETS 1-24 25-49 50-100 8 pin LP 20 117 1.6 1.5 14 pin ST 27 25 24 14 pin ST 27 25 24 15 24 25 24 16 25 24 17 25 25 24 17 25 25 24 17 25 25 25 25 18 25 18 25 25 1	LM310CN 175 LM370N 449 LM1800N 205 LM311H .90 LM373N 3.25 LM187N-9 3.25 LM312H 2.49 LM377N 2.95 LM187N-9 3.25 LM317H 1.15 LM380N 1.25 LM189N 1.75 LM317T 1.75 LM381N 1.95 LM18020T 1.49 LM317T 2.95 LM382N 1.79 LM827P 2.06
74504         .55         745134         .69           74505         .55         745135         1.19           74508         .50         745136         1.75           74509         .50         745138         1.35           74510         .50         745138         1.35           74511         .50         745139         1.35           74511         .50         745140         1.15           74515         .50         745151         1.38	745257 1.35 745258 1.35 745260 .79 745280 2.95 745287* 4.95 745288* 4.95 745288* 3.49	16         Din LP         .22         .24         .20         16         Din ST         .35         .32         .30           18         Din LP         .29         .28         .27         24         Din ST         .43         .45         .42           20         Din LP         .34         .32         .30         35         Dis Din ST         .49         .45         .42           22         Din LP         .34         .32         .30         35         Dis Din ST         .39         .90         .81           32         Din LP         .38         .37         .35         .35         Dis Din ST         .139         1.26         .115           28         Din LP         .38         .37         .36         .35         Dis Din ST         .139         1.26         .115           28         Din LP         .45         .44         .43         40         DIS T         .159         1.45         L20           36         Din LP         .60         .59         .58         IET         WIRF WRAP SOCKETS	LM318CN 1.95 LM36N-1 1.35 LM2878P 2.25 LM319N 1.95 LM386N-3 1.29 LM2878P 2.25 LM320K-5 1.35 LM387N 1.45 LM3189N 2.95 LM320K-12 1.35 LM39N 1.35 LM390N 69 LM320K-15 1.35 LM39N 69 LM3905CN 1.25 LM320T-5 1.25 LF398N 4.00 LM390KN 1.15 LM320T-5 1.25 LF398N 4.00 LM390KN 1.35
74520         50         745153         1.35           74522         .50         745157         1.35           74530         .50         745158         1.35           74532         .55         745174         1.59           74534         .50         745174         1.59           74535         .50         745174         1.59           74551         .50         745188         4.95           74554         .50         745188         4.95	745374 3.49 745387* 5.95 745471* 19.95 745472* 19.95 745473* 19.95 745473* 21.95 745474* 21.95	40 pin LP         63         .62         .61         (GOLD) LEVEL #3           SOLDERTAIL (GOLD) STANDARD         Spin ww         .59         .54         .49           1111111         1-24         25-49         50-100         .59         .54         .49           10 pin ww         .69         .63         .58         .53         .58         .53         .58           10 pin ww         .69         .63         .58         .53         .58         .53         .58	LM3207-15 L25 TL494CP 4.48 LM3915N 3.95 LM3224N 5.95 TL495CP 1.75 LM3916N 3.55 LM3224N .98 NE330A 6.09 RC415KN 1.25 LM3210 .36 NE331H 3.95 RC415KN 1.35 LM3210 .36 NE331H 3.95 RC415KN 1.35 LM3102 .16 NE335H 6.00 RC415TK 5.49 LM3152 .140 NE536H 6.00 RC415TK 5.49
74555         50         745195         105           74574         .79         745196         3.95           74526         .79         745240         2.95           74536         .79         745240         2.95           745112         .79         745241         2.95           745113         .79         745242         3.25           745114         .79         745243         3.25           745114         .79         745243         3.25	745570* 7.95 745571* 7.95 745572* 19.95 745573* 19.95 745940 3.15 745941 3.15	a pin SG         .39         .33         .31         18 pin WW         .89         .77         .70         .81           14 pin SG         .69         .49         .41         18 pin WW         .89         .90         .81           15 pin SG         .54         .49         .44         20pin WW         1.19         1.08         .99           18 pin SG         .54         .49         .44         20pin WW         1.49         1.35         1.23           24 pin SG         .59         .53         .48         22 pin WW         1.39         1.26         1.14           25 pin SG         .79         .75         .69         24 pin WW         1.39         1.26         1.14           26 pin SG         1.00         .90         28 pin WW         1.69         1.53         1.38           36 pin SG         1.65         1.40         .126         32 pin WW         1.91         1.39         1.39	LM33762 1.75 NE544N 4.95 K94423 5.95 LM3377 1.95 NE550A 1.30 LLM450A 3.25 LM337MP 1.15 NE555V 3.39 ICL8038B 4.95 LM338K 6.95 LM556N 3.93 LM13080N 1.23 LM339K 0.93 NE564N 3.95 LM13080N 1.24 LM304C-5 1.35 LM556N 1.25 75128N 1.95 LM304C-5 1.35 LM556CN 1.95 75450N 8.9
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8279 \$17.50	2513 \$10.95
8279-5 \$18.00	UP CASE (5&12V)
8295 \$16.50	2513 \$10.95
	LWR CASE (5&12V)
KEYBOARD CHIPS	2513 \$ 9.75
AV5-2376 \$13 75	UP CASE (5V)
AY5-3600 \$13.75	2513 \$10.95
	LWH CASE (5V)
BAUD RATE	6800 PRODUCTS
GENERATORS	6802P \$18.00
MC14411 \$11.00	6821P\$ 5.25
1.6432 XTAL\$ 4.95	6840P \$18.25
DISK CONTROLLED	6845P \$22.00
DISK CONTHOLLER	6850P\$ 4.80
1771B01 \$24.95	6860P \$11.55
1791A01(CER) \$37.95	6875P\$ 7.40

#### SEALS ELECTRONICS 32K STATIC BD Uses TMS-4044 or 5257L ..... \$35.00 each

10 for \$300.00

#### SBC+2/4

#### SINGLE BOARD COMPUTER

Features: 1K RAM (which can be located at any 1K boundary) plus one each Parallel and Serial I/O parts on board . Power on jump to on-board EPROM (2708 or 2716) . EPROM addressable on any 1K or 2K boundary . Full 64K use of RAM allowed in shadow mode . Programmable Baud rate selection, 110-9600 2 or 4MHz switch selectable
 DMA capability allows MWRT signal generation on CPU board or elsewhere in system under DMA logic or front panel control . Two programmable timers available for use by programs run with the SBC+2/4 (timer output and controls available at parallel I/O connector; parallel input and output ports available for use on CPU board). Bare Board ..... \$ 60.00

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Kit.	 					 •	•	•	•													\$1	90.	0	נ
A&T	 • • •		• •		•••		•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	\$2	95	.00	0

#### Z+80 CPU

Features: Power on jump to on-board EPROM (2708, 2716 or 2732) • EPROM addressed on any 1K or 2K boundary; also shadow mode allows full 64K use of RAM • On-board USART for Synchronous or Asynchronous RS-232 Operation (Serial I/O port) • Programmable Baud rate selection, 110-9600 • Switch selectable 2 or 4 MHz • MWRITE signal generated if used without front panel • Front panel compatible.

Bare Board	\$ 50.00
Kit	\$150.00
A&T	\$210.00

#### CLOCK/CALENDAR+ FOR APPLE II, S-100 OR TRS-80

Features: Date/Month/Year • Day of week • 24 hour time or 12 hour (a.m./p.m.) selectable • Leap year (perpetual calendar) • 4 interval interrupt timer; 1024Hz (approx. 1 millisec), 1 sec., 1 min., 1 hr. • On-board battery backup • Simple time and date setting • Simple software interface • Time advance protection while reading.

S-100 or Apple	<b>TRS-80</b>
A&T \$150.00	A&T Only \$150.00
Kit \$100.00	
Bare Bd \$ 60.00	

#### SMART PROTO BOARD+

Features: Wire-wrap or solder sockets • Accepts all std. sockets — .30" & 60" center • Allows grid distributed power • Three voltage regulators • Kluge area for discretes, ext. drives • Two bus bars for ± voltages — int. & ext. • Accepts std. edge connector on .1" center • Kit includes 3 regulators/3 heat sinks/ filter capacitors/2 bus bars/Manual. Bare Board. ......\$ 35.00 Kit......\$ 60.00



## QT PRODUCTS EXPANDABLE+ REV II DYNAMIC MEMORY BOARD

Features: Runs at 4MHz • 3242 refresh controller with delay line • Four layer PC board insures quiet operation • Supports 16K, 32K, 48K or 64K of memory • 24 IEEE-specified address lines • Optional M1 wait state allows error free operation with faster processors • Optional Phantom disable • Uses Z-80 or onboard refresh signal • Bank on/off signal selected by industry standard I/O port 40 (Hex) • Convenient DIP switch selection of data bus bits determines bank in use • 3 watts low power consumption • Convenient LED indication of bank in use.

#### Definitely works with Cromemco and North Star.

omemco and North Sta

Bare Board	\$ 75.00
KIT	A&T
No RAM \$230.00	16K \$350.00
16K \$280.00	32K \$450.00
32K \$360.00	48K \$575.00
48K \$480.00	64K \$675.00
64K \$525.00	

#### **RAM+16**

Features: S-100, 16K x 8 bit static RAM • 2 or 4 MHz • Uses 2114 1K x 4 static RAM chip • 4K step addressable • 1K increment memory protection, from bottom board address up or top down • Deactivates up to six 1K board segments to create "holes" for other devices • DIP switch selectable wait states • Phantom line DIP switch • Eight bank select lines expandable to ½ million byte system • Data, address and control lines all input buffered • Ignores I/O commands at board address. Bare Board ......\$ 35.00 4Mhz Kit .....\$180.00

#### WATCH FOR THE FOLLOWING NEW BDS:

- 4 Port Serial Bd (FEB)
- E-PROM Programmer (MAR)
- Floppy Disk Controller (APR)
- Hard Disk Controller (MAY)
- Color Video Bd (JUN)

1/0+

INDUSTRIAL GRADE I/O BD

Has two serial Sync/Async ports (RS-232, current loop or TTL) with individual Xtal controlled programmable baudrate generators • Four 8-bit Parallel ports; one latched input port and other three can be programmed in combinations of input, output or bidirectional • Also, has three 16-bit Programmable Timers and an 8-level Programmable Interrupt Controller w/Auto restart (8080/ Z80) • Other features include; on-board clock divisor for timers, completely socketed, wire wrap posts for easy port configuration plus more.

Bare Board	\$ 70.00
Kit	\$200.00
A&T	\$375.00

#### PLACE ORDERS TOLL FREE 1-800-421-5150 (CONTINENTAL U.S. ONLY) (EXCEPT CALIFORNIA)

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Circle 329 on inquiry card.

#### SILENCE+ MOTHERBOARDS

These motherboards are among the quietest on the market. A unique grounding matrix with each line completely surrounded by ground shielding — eliminates need for termination and gives high crosstalk rejection • They're customer-proven, without crosstalk sometimes operating at 14MHz • A LED power indicator helps eliminate zapped circuits • IEEE S-100 std. compatible, available with 6, 8, 12, 18 or 22 slots • (The 22 slot board fits Imsai chassis and has slot for front panel.)

#### 6 Slot

Bare Board	\$ 25.00
Kit	\$ 40.00
A&T	\$ 50.00
8 Slot	
Bare Board	\$ 27.00
Kit	\$ 55.00
A&T	\$ 70.00
12 Slot	
Bare Board	\$ 30.00
Kit	\$ 70.00
A&T	\$ 90.00
18 Slot	
Bare Board	\$ 50.00
Kit	\$100.00
A&T	\$140.00

#### QT MAINFRAMES

51/4" Disk Mainframe with 18A Pwi	Sup
MF+MD12 (12 slot M/B)	\$500.00
MF+MD6 (6 slot M/B)	\$450.00
MF+MD w/o M/B	\$400.00
Q.T. Mainframe	
MF+12 (12 slot M/B)	\$450.00
MF+18 (18 slot M/B)	\$500.00
ME+22 (22 slot M/B)	\$600.00

#### MAINFRAME+ DISK DRIVE

	DDC-8	
MF+DD12.		\$675.00
MF+DD8		\$650.00
MF+DD6		\$625.00
drive powe	r supply.	
motherboar	rd and dual 8" di	sk drive with disk
ble 6, 8 o	r 12 slot 🔍	
IEEE S-100	compat-	
amp power	r supply,	
Includes ca	binet, 30	1

Accepts one 8" disk drive (Shugart, Remex, PerSci, Siemens, etc.) • Fan cooled, with data cable and AC line filter to eliminate EMI • Operates from 100-125VAC/200-250VAC at 50-60Hz • Disk drive NOT included.

DDC+8.....\$175.00

TERMS OF SALE: Cash, checks, money orders, credit cards accepted. Also C.O.D. orders under \$100.00. Minimum order \$10.00. California residents add 6% sales tax. Minimum shipping and handling charge \$3.00. Prices subject to change without notice. International sales in American dollars only.



## **Disk Drives**



JADE's new dual disk sub-assemblies include: Handsome metal cabinet with proportionally balanced air flow system, rugged dual drive power supply, cooling fan, cable kit, lighted power switch, approved fuse assembly, line cord, Never-Mar rubber feet, and all necessary hardware to mount 2.8" disk drives - it's all American made, guaranteed for six months, and it's in stock!

Dual 8" Sub-Assembly Cabinet 

Single sided, double density disk drive sub-system END-000423 Kit w/2 8" drives .... \$975.00 END-000424 A & T w/2 8" drives \$1195.00

Double sided, double density disk drive sub-system END-000426 kit w/2 8" drives .... \$1495.00 END-000427 A & T w/2 8" drives \$1695.00

#### JADE DISK PACKAGE

Double density controller, two 8" double density floppy disk drives, CP/M2.2 (configured for controller), hardware and software manuals, boot PROM, cabinet, power supply, fan. & cables

Special package price ..... \$1395.00



Highly reliable double density floppy disk drives Shugart 801R single sided, double density

.. \$425.00 MSF-10801R SA-801R ..... Special Sale Price ...... 2 for \$790.00

Siemens FDD100-8D2 single sided, double density 

F	Real	Dou	ble	-Sic	led	Dri	ves
8'	' Doub	le-Sid	ed D	oubl	e-De	nsity	Sale
* *	*****	*****	***	*****	****	****	****

\* Shugart SA-851R double-sided, double-density \*

\* only \$625.00 ea ..... 2 for \$1190.00 \* \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

MFE M701 8" double-sided, double-density drives

only \$525 ea ..... 2 for \$1040.00

Qume Data Track 8 double-sided, double-density drives only \$575.00 ..... 2 for \$1100.00

#### Printers

#### **CENTRONICS 737-1**

9 x N dot matrix, letter quality, proportiona	l spacing	
PRM-15737 Parallel	\$795.00	
With interface for Apple	\$895.00	
MX-80 - Epson		
132 column, 9 x 9 dot matrix, multiple ;	funts	
PRM-27080 Save \$100.00	\$545.00	
Interface for Apple	\$110.00	



#### SPINWRITER - NEC

65 cps, bi-directional, letter quality printer with deluxe tractor mechanism, both parallel and serial interfaces onboard, 16K buffer, ribbon, print thimble, graphics, micro space justification, data cable, and self test/diagnostic ROM. 

PRD-55511	without 16K buffer	 \$2795.00
PRD-55512	with 16K buffer	 \$2895.00

#### S-100 Systems

S-100 SYSTEM - Calif Computer Sys Complete S-100 system including 12 slot mainframe, 4 MIIz Z-80 CPU, 64K RAM memory, double density disk controller. RS-232 cable, 8" & 5' i" disk drive cables, CP/M 2.2, manuals, auto boot ROM, completely assembled & tested.

2210A Integrated & tested ...... \$1995.00 2210B Not integrated ..... \$1795.00

#### S-100 Memory



64K RAM - Calif Computer Sys

4 Milz bank port / bank byte selectable, extended addressing, 16K bank selectable, PHANTOM line allows memory averlay, 8080 / Z-80 front panel compatible. MEM-64565A A & T ..... \$449.95

#### **MEMORY BANK - Jade**

A MHz, 1EEE S-100, bank selectable, 8 or 16 bit

MEM-99730B	Bare board	\$55.00
MEM-99730K	Kit, no RAM	\$219.95
MEM-16730K	16K kit	\$249.95
MEM-32731K	32K kit	\$289.95
MEM-48732K	-18K kit	\$324.95
MEM-64733K	GIK kit	\$359.95
Assembled & te	sted add	\$50.00

#### **EXPANDORAM II - S D Systems**

1 MHz RAM b	oard expa	idable [	from	16K	to 256K
MEM-16630K	16K kit				\$275.95
MEM-32631K	32K kit				\$295.95
MEM-48632K	48K kit				\$315.95
MEM-64633K	64K kit				\$335.95
Assembled & te	sted			. ad	d \$50.00

#### 32K STATIC RAM - Jade

2	o	1	$M_{1}$	$  _{2}$	exp	m	dable	sl	atic	RA	M	boara	use	\$ 21	111	18
M	E	М	-1	61	51	K	16K	4	MH	lz i	kit			\$16	i9.	95
M	IE	Μ	-3	21	51	ĸ	32K	.1	MŁ.	lz I	kit			\$29	99.	95
4	ss	ch	nbi	iea	&	tes	sted .						ado	1 \$1	50.	00

#### 16K STATIC RAM - Cal Comp Sys

2 or 4 MHz 16K static RAM board, IEEE S-100, bank selectable, Phantom capability, addressable in 4K blocks MEM-16160A 16K 2 MHz A & T ... \$286.95 MEM-16162A 16K 4 MHz A & T ... \$289.95 MEM-16160B Bare board ..... \$50.00

#### PB-1 - S.S.M.

2708, 2716 EPR	M b c	arc	11	vilh	built-in	programmur	
MEM-99510K	Kit					\$154.95	
MEM-99510A	A &	T		•••		\$229.95	

#### PROM-100 - SD Systems

2708, 2716, 2732	. 2758.	ď	25	16	EP	ROM	prog	rammer
EM-99520K	Kit							\$219.95
EM-99520A	Jade	A	&	T	۰.			\$269.95

### S-100 Video

N N

#### VB-3 - S.S.M.

80 characters x 24 lines expandable to80x 48 for a full page of text, upper & lower case, 256 user defined symbols, 160x 192 graphics matrix, memory mapped, has key board input.

IOV-1095K	4 MHz kit	\$375.00
IOV-1095A	4 MHz A & T	\$450.00
IOV-1096K	80 x 48 upgrade	. \$39.95

#### VIDEO BOARD - Jade

64 characters x 16 lines, 7 x 9 dot matrix, full upper lower case ASCII character set, numbers, symbols, and greek letters, normal/reverse/blinking video, S-100.

OV-1050K	Kit \$99.95
OV-1050A	A & T \$125.00
OV-1050B	Bare board \$19.95



### S-100 CPU

2810 Z-80\* CPU - Cal Comp Sys 4 MIIz Z-80A\* CPU with RS-232C serial 1 Oport and onboard MOSS 2.2 monitor PROM, front panel compatible. CPU-30400A A & T ..... \$269.95



#### THE BIG Z\* - Jade

or 4 MHz switchable Z-80\* CPU with serial I O. accomodates 2708, 2716, or 2732 EPROM, baud rates from 75 to 9600

CPU-30201K	Kit	\$145.00
CPU-30201A	A & T	\$199.00
CPU-30200B	Bare board	. \$35.00

#### CB-2 Z-80 CPU - S.S.M.

2 or 4 MHz Z-80 CPU board with provision for up to 8K of ROM or 4K of RAM on board, extended addressing, IEEE S-100, front panel compatible. CPU-30300A A & T ..... \$229.95

#### SBC-200 - SD Systems

4 MII2 Z-80\* CPU with serial & parallel 1 Oports, up to 8K of on-board PROM, software programmable baud rate generator, 1K of on-board RAM, Z-80 CTC. CPC-30200K Kit .... \$339.95 . . . . . . . . . . . . .

CPC-30200A Jade A & T ..... \$399.95

#### S-100 Disk Controller

#### **DOUBLE DENSITY - Cal Comp Sys**

 $5^{\prime}/''$  and 8" disk controller, single or double density, with on-board boot loader ROM, and free CP/M 2.2\* and manual set. IOD-1300A A & T ..... \$369.95

#### **DOUBLE-D** - Jade

Double density controller with the inside track, on-board Z-80A\*, printer port, IEEE S-100, can function on an interrupt driven buss IOD-1200K Kit ..... \$299.95

<b>OD-1200A</b>	8" A & T	\$389.95
OD-1205A	5¼" A & T	\$389.95
OD-1200B	Bare board	. \$65.00

VE	RS	SAF	$^{r}L$	OP:	ΡY	Π	-	S	D	$\mathbf{S}$	ys	te	m	s
												~		

Ivew abund	aensity controller for both 8	Q2 .) ' I
OD-1160K	Kit	\$379.95
OD-1160A	Jade A & T	\$439.95

#### Motherboards

#### **ISO-BUS - Jade**

Silent. sim,	ple, and on sale - a better motherb	ward
	6 Slot (5¼" x 8%")	
<b>MBS-061B</b>	Bare board	\$19.95
<b>MBS-061K</b>	Kit	\$39.95
MBS-061A	A & T	\$49.95
	12 Slot (94" x 8%")	
<b>MBS-121B</b>	Bare board	\$29.95
MBS-121K	Kit	\$69.95
<b>MBS-121A</b>	A & T	\$89.95
	18 Slot (14%" x 8%")	
<b>MBS-181B</b>	Bare board	\$49.95
<b>MBS-181K</b>	Kit	\$99.95
<b>MBS-181A</b>	A & T \$	139.95

#### **Card Cages**

S-100 CARD CAGE - Jade Metal cage with card guides & fan mounting 

S-100 CARD CAGE - Vector 19" rack mountable, adjustable, holds 21 cards VCT-CCK100 Anodized Al ..... \$49.95

#### S-100 I/O

	S.P.I.C Jade	
Our new I/C	) card with 2 SIO's, 4 CTC's, ar	nd 1 PIO
OI-1045K	2 CTC's, 1 SIO, 1 PIO	\$199.00
OI-1045A	A & T	\$259.00
OI-1046K	4 CTC's, 2 SIO's, 1 PIO	\$259.00
OI-1046A	A & T	\$319.00
OI-1045B	Bare board w/ manual	. \$59.95
01-1045D	Manual only	\$20.00

#### I/O-4 - S.S.M.

2 serial	1/O ports plus 2 parallel 1/O p	orts
IOI-1010K	Kit	\$179.95
<b>IOI-1010A</b>	A & T	\$249.95
IOI-1010B	Bare board	. \$35.00

#### **TERMINATOR - S.S.M.**

Active terminator for S-100 bus	
TSX-195K Kit	\$29.95
TSX-195A A & T	\$54.95
TSX-195B Bare board	\$22.95

#### S-100 EXTENDER - Cal Comp Sys

from one of ou	r com	petito	rs) within easy rea	ch.
<b>TSX-160A</b>	A &	Τ		\$37.95

S-100 PROTO BOARD - Jade Universal design, plated thru holes, gold fingers TSX-140B Bare board ...... \$24.95

TERMIN.	ATOR	& E	XTE	NDER	- C.C.S.
Can be used	as both	an S-I	00 exte	nder and l	erminator
<b>TSX-150K</b>	Kit .				. \$43.95

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#### **DISKETTES - Jade**

Bargain prices	on magnificent magnetic media
54" single si	ided, single density, box of 10
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MMD-5111003	10 sector \$27.95
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8" single si	ded, single density, box of 10
MMD-8110103	Soft sector \$33.95
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MMD-8220103	Soft sector \$49.95

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9" B & W MONITOR - A.P.F. High quality, high resolution video monitor VDM-750900 9" monitor ..... \$159.95

13" COLOR MONITOR - Zenith The hi rescolor you've been promising yourself VDC-201301 ..... \$449.00

12" GREEN SCREEN - NEC 20 MHz, P31 phosphor video monitor with audio. exceptionally high resolution · A fantastic monitor at a very reasonable price 

#### Mainframes

#### **MAINFRAME - Cal Comp Sys**

12 slot S-100 m	ainframe a	with 20 amp pou	er supply
ENC-112105	Kit		\$359.95
ENC-112106	A&T .		\$419.95

#### **DISK MAINFRAME - NNC**

Holds 28" drives and an 8 slot S-100 system. Attractive metal cabinet with 8 slot motherboard, power supply, fan, key switch, and other professional features ENS-112320 with 30 amp p.s. ..... \$699.95

Accessories-Apple/TRS-80

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#### **16K MEMORY UPGRADE**

Add 16K of RAM to your TRS-80, Apple, or Exidy in just minutes. We've sold thousands of these 16K RAM upgrades which include the appropriate memory chips (as specified by the manufacturer), all necessary jumper blocks, fool-proof instructions, and our 1 year guarantee. 

#### **DISK DRIVE for APPLE**

51/1" disk drive with controller for your Apple MSM-12310C with controller ..... \$499.95 MSM-123101 w/out controller ..... \$375.00

**DISK DRIVES for TRS-80** 23% more storage, 8 times faster, 40 track with free patch. 120 day warranty, includes case, power supply, and cuble-MSM-12410C Save \$125.00 !!! ..... \$299.95

**DOS 3.3 UPGRADE - Apple** Upgrade your old DOS to the improved 3.3 IOD-2233A Complete kit ..... \$64.95

**APPLE STICK - Micromate** 

Z-80\* CARD for APPLE Z-80\* CPU card with CP/M2.2 for your Apple CPX-30800A A & T ..... \$279.95

AIO - S.S.M.	
Parallel & serial interface for your A	pple
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**PRINTER INTERFACE - C.C.S.** Centronics type I/Ocard w/ firmware IOI-2041A A & T ...... \$99.95

**APPLE CLOCK - Cal Comp Sys** Real time clock w battery back-up IOK-2100A A & T ..... \$109.95

#### Modems

\*\*\*\*\* **LEX-11 MODEM - Lexicon** A real star! 300 haud, answer/originate, RS 232C IOM-5511A Best buy !!! ..... \$128.00 \*\*\*\*\*

NOVATION CAT 300 baud, answer/originate acoustic modem IOM-5200A / year warranty ..... \$179.00

D-CAT 300 baud, direct connect modem IOM-5201A Special sale price ..... \$189.00

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Auto answer dial modem card for Apple or S-100 IOM-2010A Apple modem ...... \$349.95 IOM-1100A S-100 modem ..... \$375.00

**MICRONET MODEM - Micromate** Direct connect with extra features - a best buy 10M-2020A Best Apple modem .... \$275.00

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Circle 330 on Inquiry card.



AIM-65 - Rockwell

502 computer with alphanumeric display,	printer, &
reyboard, and complete instructional manuals	1
CPK-50165 IK AIM	\$374.95
CPK-50465 4K AIM	\$449.95
SFK-74600008E 8K BASIC ROM	. \$99.95
SFK-64600004E 4K assembler ROM	\$84.95
PSX-030A Power supply	\$64.95
ENX-000002 Enclosure	. \$49.95

4K AIM. 8K BASIC, power supply, & enclosure Special package price ..... \$625.00

Z-80* STARTER KIT -	SD Systems
Complete Z-80* computer with RAM. keyboard manual and kluwe area.	, ROM. [ O. display.
CPS-30010K Kit	\$369.95
CPS-30010A Jade A & T	\$459.95
MICDODDCCESCODS	PROMS

35

MICROPROCESSORS	PROMS
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Z-80A	10 for \$4.90 ex
6502 11.50	2716 12.50 . 11.95
6800 11.95	2716 50 11.95
6802	10 for \$8.90 ea
6809	2532 Su . 39.95
8035 . 24.00	2732 50
8080A 6.59	2758 St
8085 15.95	
87-18 59.95	RAMS
	911 09 9 Mile 195
Z-80 SUPPORT	211.024 J MHz 150
3881 PlO 9.50	9114L 9 MHz 275
3881-4 PIO4 MHz 14.50	2114L 2 MIL 1010
3882 CTC 9.50	1112 495
3882-4 CTC-4 MT/2 14.95	1104 ElK of 50.05
3883 SIO 29.50	
3884 S/O 49.50	5257 1 MIL2 0.13
	3237A 4 MILZ , 1.23
BAUD RATE	MA-1118 10.95
GENERATORS	
MC14411 . 10.00	SUPPORT
1.843 MHz xtal 1.95	DEVICES
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UARTS	8214 465
A¥5-1013A 5.25	8216 2.95
AY3-101-4A 8.25	8224 3.25
TR1602B 5.25	8224-4 . 5.75
TMS6011 5.95	8226 3.85
IM6402 9.00	8228 4.95
(2.16)/2	8238 4.95
6900	8243 8.00
SUPPORT	8250 14.95
6821P 5.95	8251 . 6.50
682812 . 11.95	8253 . 17.95
68341 22.50	8255 6.50
6840P 18.75	8257
6850P . 4.80	8259 17.95
6852P	8275 49.95
68751	8279 15.95
6848812 . 25.00	

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Private labeled for Ca the most respected pr Each diskette is certif	difornia Digital ocucers of mag fied double dens	by one of netic media.	-		E
tracks. To insure ex	tended media lit	e each dis-	_		171
And of course, a plas	lic library case	is included			1
with every box of disk Please specify compu-	ettes. MMD-C	D5(01)(10)		. 8	OX
s reade specify compa					
Ten boxes \$	22.75	One hund	red boxe	s \$21.	50.
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Memorex 3401 Verbatim 525(03)(10)	\$27.00 \$25.00 29.00 27.00	Scotch 74- Dysa	1(0)(10)(16)	\$31.00 45.00	\$20.00 43.00
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SHIPPING AND INSURANCE: Add \$2.50 for boards, \$6 for Selectric Converter or Floppy Disk Drives, \$7.50 for Floppy Disk Systems, \$15 for Horizon. SHIPPED FREIGHT COLLECT: SuperBrain, Centronics and T.I. printers. Contact us for shipping information on other terminals and printers. Above prices reflect a 2% cash discount (order prepaid prior to shipment). Add 2% to prices for credit card orders, C.O.D.'s, etc. Prices are subject to change and offers subject to withdrawal without notice.

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# Unclassified Ads

**UNCLASSIFIED POLICY:** Readers who are soliciting or giving advice, or who have equipment to buy, sell or swap should send in a clearly typed notice to that effect. To be considered for publication, an advertisement must be clearly noncommercial, typed double spaced on plain white paper, contain 75 words or less, and include complete name and address information.

These notices are free of charge and will be printed one time only on a space available basis. Notices can be accepted from individuals or bona fide computer users clubs only. We can engage in no correspondence on these and your confirmation of placement is appearance in an issue of BYTE.

Please note that it may take three or four months for an ad to appear in the magazine.

FOR SALE: Two cassette interfaces: Tarbell; \$75, DaJen; \$120. Seven 8 K static programmable memory boards; \$90 each. Expandorom 2708/16 (less PROMs); \$50. Two SSM 4 K 1708 boards; \$35 each. 8-Inch single disk drive cabinet with power supply which will run two drives, Shugart Siemans compatible; \$175. PTC VDM-1 video driver board; \$150. Ail working and assembled. All S-100 bus. Dick Drain, 6730 Alter Rd, Dayton OH 45424, (513) 233-8055.

FOR SALE: S-100 and other items; Cromemco: ZPU processor board, 8 K Bytesaver, 16 K programmable memory, PRI printer interface, D + 7A analogue I/O. IM-SAI: card cage and 28 A supply, 16 K programmable memory board, 32 K programmable memory board, MIO multiple I/O, VIO-C video with all read-only memories. TDL: 16 K programmable memory Z16. OAE paper-tape reader. Radio Shack keyboard. Keytronic capacitive keyboard. Aii items like new and guaranteed working. Very reasonable prices. Bob Waber, 2590 #14 E Michigan, Ypsilanti MI 48197, (313) 484-1826.

WANTED: Assembly/Applesoft graphics programs, game programs, subroutines. All welcome for experiments with graphics. Stamps for interesting responses. Alan M Leder, 246 Lenox Ave, Paterson NJ 07502. FOR SALE: Used S-100 boards: TDL Z80 processor board; \$100, Scitronics control board; \$100, MITS parallel I/O board (one port); \$50, 8080 processor; \$80. Paul Jacobs, 5201 E 3rd St, Tucson AZ 85711, (602) 795-2366.

NEEDED: Information, kit, schematics, or advice for adapting CP/M or equivalent operating system to the Intel SBC 80/10. Goal Is to run Pascal on the 80/10. Also, have DEC LA-36 for trade or sale. Scott Nintzel, 3843 Granada Ln N, Oakdale MN 55109, (612) 770-6926.

FOR SALE: Pen plotter: Houston Instruments HIPLOT (tm) plotter. Uses 8 by 11 paper. Has serial and parallel interfaces. Perfect shape; \$900. (New price Is \$1100.) Will ship COD. Harold Hedelman, 1020 Triphammer Rd, Ithaca NY 14853, (607) 256-4880.

FOR SALE: Jade Z80 processor board, 4 MHz, assembled and tested, unused, \$140; GRI keyboard #753 (5 V), \$50. K B Clark, 158 Creel, Palm Bay FL 32905, (305) 725-5130.

WANTED: Radio Shack expansion interface with or without RS-232C board. 0 K or 16 K memory. Marc Gedert, 619 W Broadway, Maumee OH 43537, (419) 893-0544. WANTED: Need SwTPC MP-A or MP-A2 processor card or similar for S-50 bus. Prefer to have operating card, but will consider one that needs repair if necessary. (US Post Office domestic rates, \$0.15 letters) George Keim, POB 160, Yap Island GU 96910.

FOR SALE: Used and unused hardware and software for TRS-80 Model I and CP/M systems. Send SASE for complete list. R Lee, 25 Amaryllis Ave, Waterbury CT 06710.

FOR SALE: Two EXECuport portable terminals: 10 thru 30 cps, 80-column printer modems. Both parallel and serial I/O ports for use as printer. See ad on page 217 of the March 1980 BYTE for details. Both units in good working condition. Will ship UPS COD, no risk, pay on delivery. Model #300-\$375, #320-\$475. Warren V Bell, 1604 N Smith St, Spokane WA 99207, (509) 534-8088 evenings.

WANTED: Apple, Pascal, and dual disks are the base of our research project to develop automated tools for high-level software and systems design architecture. Based on the Design by Objectives methods. We seek contact with hard-working colleagues prepared to contribute to development. MARK I system exists. Tom Glib and Lech Krzanik, Box 102, N-1411 Kolbotn, Norway.

FOR SALE: CAT-100 video digitizer with frame capture, full instructions, CP/M software, and source listing. It is a two-board system for S-100 bus and includes 32 K of programmable memory with full video and software I/O capability. It has sixteen levels of gray scale or sixteen colors arranged as 240 lines of 256 pixels. \$1600 invested. \$950/offer. John Underwood, 1171 NE 72nd, Portland OR 97213, (503) 252-7394.

FOR SALE: Ithaca Audio Z80 processor. 2.5 MHz with power on jump and selectable walt states, 2708 not included; \$99. Vector 8803 motherboard with active termination and three S-100 connectors; \$35. Roy Ortiz, 265 Beech St #21, Hackensack NJ 07601, (201) 488-5405.



FOR SALE OR TRADE: Current model Miniterm portable computer. BASIC, 6800 programming, resident debugger and editor, 32 K programmable memory, built-in microcassette (60 K storage), accustic coupler, and serial interface. Also has all the features of a portable printing terminal. Disk system available. Other features too numerous to list. Will supply information. Sells new for \$5000; will sell for \$2500 or trade for 48 K Apple II with two disks and Pascal or similar system. Bob Edison, 215 Newton St, Waltham MA 02154, (617) 891-5618.

SWAP: KIM-1 microcomputer with manuals, barely used, for a pair of Acoustic Research AR-3 speakers (not AR-3a). Will pay shipping both ways. C Lee, 1021 Merritt Dr, Tallahasse FL 32301, (904) 878-1983.

FOR SALE: S-100 compatible, 16-bit 8088 single-board computer; all documents included. Never been used. Original cost of \$400, will sell for \$300. Trung Dac Lieu, Box 292, 303 Stadium PI, Syracuse NY 13210.

FOR SALE: Two Pertec disk drives and controller. The drives worth \$5000 when new; I will take \$1500 or best offer. Both of the drives need some work. Comes complete with power supply, multiplexer boards, 8-Inch DOS disk, and complete documentation. (MCI—if wanted.) Will work on various microprocessors. Heinan Landa, 12109 Greenleaf Ave, Potomac MD 20854, (301) 279-9356.

FOR SALE: Computer Mart PME1 32 K memory board, which lifts an 8 K PET to a full 40 K. 8 K of this is addressable through machine language only. The PME1 board installs entirely inside the PET. I used it lightly for three months. Cost \$750; asking \$350. Philip Restagno, 2910 DeWitt PI, Bronx NY 10469, (212) 231-2753.

FOR SALE: Back issues of BYTE, postpaid. Also, want 1975 and 1976 issues of BYTE. P Gray, 1505 NW 124th Ave, Portland OR 97229, (503) 641-2747.

FOR SALE: Centronics P-1 printer, parallel, with cable; \$250. SwTPC CT-64 terminal; \$250. Hitachi 9-inch monitor; \$75. SwTPC AC-30 tape controller; \$75. All include manuals. Send 10% for COD, ppd orders sent ppd. Charles Shilling, 2003 Fair Meadow, Arlington TX 76012, (817)461-2239.

FOR TRADE: Want to swap cassette programs for TRS-80 Level II. Games, educational, and mathematics. No business programs. Send cassette with your address. Bob Trent, POB 298, Hardinsburg KY 40143.

FOR SALE: TRS-80 disk drive. Less than six hours use. Includes cable. \$225. K J Morrison, 10513 Silverdale Way NW, Silverdale WA 98383.

FOR SALE OR TRADE: Assembler for 8080/85. Runs under North Star DOS V5.0. Written in BASIC, creates object file in North Star format. Included are source creator/editor and file dump programs (also in BASIC). Requires one minifloppy drive plus 32 K. Cost: \$25; manual only: \$5. W T Shaw, 13521 Blenheim Rd N, Phoenix MD 21131, (301) 667-4800. USED COMPUTERS: Send information on microcomputers you or a friend have sold—make, model, configuration, month sold, price. I'll send a summary of other people's prices in return. Bruce Lynch, 2905 Blue Robin, Herndon VA 22071.

FOR SALE: ESCON Universal Interphase RS-232 for IBM Selectric II typewriter. B K Parekh, (406) 365-3393.

FOR SALE: Novation Model 4202B modem, 1200 bps, originate/auto-answer, direct connect, 2-wire dial-up or 4-wire; \$496. Philip Nunn, 201 Netherfield, Comstock Park MI 49321, (616) 361-8661.

FOR SALE: Heath H-9 video terminal expertly assembled, in very good condition; \$200. Also, YAESU FR-101, FL-101 with converter boards, filters, clock, and all documentation in English; \$900. Mint condition. Mark Miller, 9573 Walley Ave, Philadelphia PA 19115, (215) 698-1905.

FOR SALE: Apple graphics tablet, cost \$795, sell \$600. Mountain Hardware 388 day clock, cost \$199, sell \$140. Mountain Hardware Romplus with keyboard filter, cost \$169, sell \$125. Above items in like new condition and were used less than three hours each. Will be shipped in original cartons with all documentation. Earl A Loobey, FSI/POB 487, Fairbanks AK 99701.

FOR SALE: Digital Group microcomputer. Z80 and 6800 processors, 50 K memory, sixteen parallel ports, front panel, 16 by 64 video display, Marantz tape deck, keyboard, Sanyo monitor, Maxi-BASIC, Super Games, Fig-FORTH documentation, plus much more software and full hardware documentation. Complete system \$2000 or best offer. Dennis Ruffer, 423 Garfield St, Kalamazoo MI 49001, (616) 381-8747.

FREE PROGRAMS: As a high school science teacher using a 16 K Apple II Plus, I have had difficulty in locating programs for class use. Since commercial programs are expensive and often not suited for use with high school students, I have written several programs in Applesoft BASIC for use in my physical science, biology, and chemistry classes. If anyone is interested in obtaining a copy of one of these programs, please send me a SASE and I will send you a complimentary copy. William R Ground, J L Mann High School, 61 Isbell Ln, Greenville SC 29607.

FOR SALE: Heath H-11 system, LSI-11 with 40 K bytes memory, CRDS double-density floppies, H-10 paper-tape reader/punch, serial and parallel interfaces. \$6400 value, asking \$4800. Add \$650 for factory-assembled H-19 terminal. Jeff Goldberg c/o CRDS, 4 Tech Cir, Natick MA 01760, (617) 655-1800.

FOR SALE: Apple || DOS 3.3 upgrade kit, including readonly memories, disks, and manual; \$35. Joel Buckley, 1212 Broadway, Hanover PA 17331.

FOR SALE: Heathkit ET-3400 and program for same. Good condition. Will sell to the best offer. Ralph Swearingen, 7213 Loras Ln, Wonder Lake IL 60097, (815) 653-7821.

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BYT	E's	Ongoing Monit	tor Bo
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8	262	A Simple Approach to Data Smoothing	Ruckdeschel an Krinsky
9	300	The New Literacy: Programming Languages as Languages	Handel
10	317	Computer Music: A Design Tutorial	Orlofsky

FOR SALE: North Star disk controller board. Singledensity, excellent condition. Selling due to an upgrade on my present system. Lots of software, including North Star DOS and BASIC, CP/M, assemblers, games, and lots more. Will run Pascal, FORTRAN, ALGOL, C, and many others. Asking \$250. Mark Sauerwald, 7872 Caminito Huerta, San Diego CA 92122, (714) 453-1206.

FOR SALE: North Star controller and software (fifty diskettes); \$350. Eprom board, holds sixteen 2708s; \$60. Rack-mountable Integrand cabinet; \$120. Vector elevenslots motherboard with connectors; \$50. TDL processor; \$100. TDL monitor board; \$150. TDL cassette software (Assembler, 12 K BASIC, Text Editor, text output processor); \$200. Mohammad Mandurah, POB 4272, Stanford CA 94305, (415) 328-3959.

WANTED: Apple II with at least 32 K memory and disk drive. Prefer dual-disk drive. All replies will be answered. Send complete name, address, and phone. Scott Emmons, 1225 Nord Ave #166, Chico CA 95926, (916) 893-5311.

WANTED: Data for Processor Technology GPM-1 board (9 K read-only memory, 1 K programmable memory). Also require for S-100 bus, a cassette L/O prom programmer and disk controller, any make. Consider anything from bare board with data, to working. Please state price required. Larry Dass, 4, Nancevallon, Brea, Camborne, Cornwall, England, phone 0209 714475.

FOR SALE: Heathkit H-14 printer ready to connect to Heathkit, Zenith, or North Star Horizon computer. Features include RS-232 interface, uppercase/lowercase, up to 132 columns wide, adjustable tractor feed to 9.5 inches wide, maximum 165 cps print speed. Unit is in perfect condition. Full documentation and original carton included; \$575. Brian Stotesbery, 2544 Second Ave S, Minneapolis MN 55404, (612) 872-0804.

SWAP: TRS-80 machine language and BASIC programs, Level II and Disk BASIC. Send your list of programs to trade, and I'll send mine. Steven Kliewe, 9005 Vickery Rd, Tacoma WA 98446.

FOR SALE: Hewlett-Packard 608D VHF signal generator. Like new, \$350. Also, eight computer power supplies, four chart recorders, pulse generator, square-wave generator. W L Pierce, 703 23rd St S, Arlington VA 22202, (703) 525-3223.

WANTED: Processor board for SwTPC 6800 computer. Garth Fisher, Department of Industrial Technology, Walla Walla College, College Place WA 99324.

#### Opinions and Games Win December BOMB

Computer games of all kinds caught our readers' fancy. Jerry Pournelle's popular User's Column won first place in the December 1980 BOMB; this time, Jerry wrote about "BASIC, Computer Languages, and Computer Adventures." P David Lebling's article "Zork and the Future of Computerized Fantasy Simulations" captured second. The next three places went to "Multimachine Games" (Ken Wasserman and Tim Stryker), "On the Road to Adventure" (Bob Liddil), and "Pirate's Adventure" (Scott Adams).

# **Reader Service**

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