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Tomorrow's computers today

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## by Dr Edwin Dethlefsen

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## ON THE COVER

This month's cover features Hewlett-Packard's new bar code loader. The unit is described in detail in Carl Helmers editorial on page 6. Bar codes, have been around for seweral years, in one form or another, but the HEDS-3000 Digital Wand is the first serious attempt to make bar codes a part of parsonal computing. Bar code readers will soon be used to enter recipe information into your microwave oben, read the bar codes on groceries, and enter programs into your computer.
Also in this issue are seceral articles dealing with computer music. A lot hos happened since our last special issue on music in September, 1977. Many of the new computers feature sound effects as a maker of course, such as the Atari and Texas Instruments models. This month Hal Chamberlin talks about recent developments in digital-to-analog (D/A) techmiques for multiple-voice music generation; lef Raskin describes a musical "amaruensis" or computerized music stenographer (the first of two parts); and Randolph Nelson reveals the details of how to enter and modify musical information into a computer quickly and efficiently.

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BYTE Is publilahed monthly by BYTE Publications Inc, 70 Main St , Peterborough NH 03458, a wholly-ownad subsidlary of McGraw-HIII, Inc. Address all mall except subscriptions to above addrese; phone (603) 824-8281. Address subscripilons, change of addrass, USPS Form 3579, and fulfillment quastions to BYTE Subscriptions, PO Box 500, Martinsville NJ Ce836. Conffolted clrculatlan pending, Wasece, Minnesota 56093. (ISSN 0360-5280). Canadian sacond class replatration number g321. Subscriptions ara $\$ 18$ for one year, $\$ 32$ for two years, and $\$ 48$ lor three years in the USA and its possessions. In Canada and Mexico, $\$ 20$ for one year, $\$ 36$ for Iwo years, $\$ 52$ for thee yaars. $\$ 32$ lor ona year alr cellivery to Europe. $\$ 32$ surface dellvery elsewhere. Air dellvery to selected areas at addltional rates upon faquest. Single copy price is $\$ 2.50$ in the USA and Its possessions, $\$ 2.95$ in Canada and Mexico, $\$ 4.00$ In Europe, and $\$ 4.50$ elsowhere. Foreign subscriptlons and sales should be remitted In United States funds drawn on a US bank. Printed In United States of America.

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## Editopisa

## Bar Codes, Revisited . . .

## Carl Helmers

It was with great excitement that I opened a package which recently arrived from Hewlett-Packard's Optoelectronics people in Palo Alto, California. This package contained one of the first production versions of the model HEDS-3000 bar-code data-entry wand. A photo of the wand as it came to us was prepared by Ed Crabtree as a cover for this April 1980 issue of BYTE. The bar-code reader opens the way to a whole new field of applications of small intelligent processors.

As long-time readers of BYTE will recall, we have in the past presented no small amount of information on the concept of printing digital information in bar-coded form as a method of economically distributing data or programs for use in a personal computer or other local processors. (See page 10 for "A History of Bar Code Information Published in BYTE.") The idea is to treat the printed medium as a means of distributing data. With five centuries or so of technological progress since Johann Gutenberg's day, the techniques of making a good image on paper have been fairly well debugged.

In the winter of 1976, I had first thought about this subject, then filed it away as an impractical scheme. My first thinking had been to try and use the direct output of a typewriter to record binary 1 s and 0 s . But 1 s and 0s are not the ideal printed images to decode. They vary from typewriter to typewriter and have fairly low tolerance for variation in the position of a simple photosensor's scan. After putting aside this idea at that time, I expected to go no further with it.

But then in the summer of 1976 I was approached by Walter Banks, who, at the time, was associated with the University of Waterloo's Computer Communications Network Group. Walter proposed to transform the printing scheme into a true bar code, rather than to use my original idea of employing a type font. He commented that the University of Waterloo had an old Photon phototypesetter that communicated directly to several of his computers, so that it would be a relatively trivial task to create bar-code images for various data sets. This gave us a representation which was realizable.

But there was the problem of scanners. The technique would never become practical until a scanner that could be marketed for our target price, $\$ 50$ in 1976 dollars. (Four years later, at an order of magnitude of $10 \%$ per annum inflation, our 1980 target is about $\$ 73$.) The arbitrary figure of $\$ 50$ (1976) was chosen so that the incremental cost would be small compared to the cost of a system which might use the technique. During the course of 1977, 1978, and 1979, we have from time to time printed texts containing data encoded in a bar-code format in order to experiment with the technique, even if no scanners were available which met the price criterion. The thought here was that among our readers would be individuals who might wish to experiment with methods of reading the form.

We also published a book written by Ken Budnick, about loaders and algorithms for decoding bar codes with several popular microprocessors. (This book, entitled Bar Code Loader, is available at a price of $\$ 2$ plus postage of \$0.60. It may be ordered from BYTE Books, 70 Main St, Peterborough NH 03458.)

But there remained the key requirement of an inexpensive mass-produced sensor for the bars. It would do little good to have a neat method of entry for mass-produced data unless the entry method were at a mass-produced price level (ie: not expensive relative to the total cost of the computer system). At the time Walter suggested this idea to me in the summer of 1976, the typical price of a commercially available bar-code sensor wand was $\$ 300$ and up. We needed to excite enough interest in the concept to get a manufacturer interested in the technique for a number of purposes.

# "My 8 to 5 minifloppy"now works nights and weekends? 


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"I'm glad I went with Shugart drives. Look. when you lay out your own money for a system, you want dependable performance and good value. Do what I did. Ask for the system with the minifloppy."

# If it isn't Shngart, it isn't minifloppy. 

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As a result of the interest expressed in the magazine, Walter and I were contacted by John Sien of HewlettPackard's Optoelectronics Division in the spring of 1978. That year we stopped by at Hewlett-Packard after the National Computer Conference, which was held in Anaheim, California, as it will be again in May of this year.
Walter and I spent a solid day of activity with John and several of his product engineering and development people going over the functional specifications of what we wanted to see in a bar-code reader that was to be suitable for use with printed software. We were, of course, not told about specific details of any product they might have had under development at that time. Our purpose was to convey the functional specifications and an idea about the potential markets for such a product in the personal-computing area. But, as recent events have confirmed, Hewlett-Packard has decided to market just such a product.
The product is the Model HEDS-3000 bar-code reader wand, which is found on this month's cover. The wand can be purchased off the shelf from any Hewlett-Packard distributor around the world. The list price for a single unit is $\$ 99.50$ from the distributor. Technical information about the digital wand can be obtained by contacting Hewlett-Packard directly at 640 Page Mill Rd, Palo Alto CA 94304; Attention: John Sien. The technical information that comes with the prototype reader kit includes the Digital Wand User's Manual for the HEDS-3000 and the detailed six-page engineering specifications for the device, dated October 1979 in the case of our copy.
The wand's price in production quantities will of course be significantly lower than the single-unit price of $\$ 99.50$, depending on volume and details of the transaction like custom molding. John reports that HewlettPackard will supply this product in volume with numerous optional specifications. For example, there are 193 different combinations of case colors. The wand can be had in quantity with or without the manual push-toread switch, with or without a custom label, and with or without the nine-pin D-type connector found in the prototype version.
John also reports that there is considerable interest from appliance manufacturers in use of this product to enter user-variable data. Thus, we can, for example, foresee microwave ovens that have scanning wands for entry of cooking instructions, kitchen computers that use scanning wands for entry of nutritional data used in managing various kinds of special diets, and other such appliances. To such a manufacturer of appliances, the bar-code option is very real and usable now, because of the existence of this product.

Other applications suggested by some of the HewlettPackard literature on the wand include file-folder tracking in offices, ticket verification, identifying assemblies in an electronics-service environment, security checkpoint verification, and the "classical" application of inventory control. This bar-code wand is the same one which is used to distribute user-library programs in an attachment for the HP-41C calculator, although it has a special interface and a different model number in that application.
For experimenters and systems designers interested in trying the wand, its interface is a model of simplicity and ease. Three wires are all that are required, as seen in
figure 1. This figure is reproduced from page 9 of the excellent fifteen-page user's manual which accompanies the prototype kit for the HEDS-3000.

One wire supplies power, which is specified to be from 3.6 to 5.75 V . The reader attachment consumes a nominal, but fairly trivial, 50 mA worst-case current. A second wire is ground. The third wire is a signal connection, which represents an open-collector output similar to that of a typical opto-isolator. In the transistor-transistor logic (TIL) interface of figure 1a, this signal line is pulled up to the supply voltage with a 2.2 K ohm resistor. The recommended TTL-level interface also obtains hysteresis by using a Schmitt trigger integrated circuit, such as the 74LS13. Figure 1b shows a somewhat more complicated complementary metal-oxide semiconductor (CMOS) logic interface.

As of this writing, I have not yet connected the wand and experimented with it. Nearly any computer will do for those who wish to try this circuit. An obvious connection, for example, is to the game-paddle port of an Apple II computer, which has the necessary power and signal lines. A similar arrangement could be made with a parallel data port for the typical S-100-based computer such as the North Star or Cromemco machines. For complete low-level, assembly-language software needed to read bar codes published as a PAPERBYTE ${ }^{\text {© }}$, see Ken Budnick's book mentioned earlier. In it readers will find $8080 / Z 80,6502$, and 6800 versions of routines needed to scan our PAPERBYTE ${ }^{\text {© }}$ format. These routines may also be used as a model for similar programming of other formats such as the HP-41C calculator format.

How about printing bar-code formats? It turns out that our original use of a phototypesetter is far more elaborate than is really required. Any software house can begin to supply variations of their products in bar-coded form


Figure 1: A pair of schematics showing (Ia) the TTL interface for the HEDS-3000 bar-code reader, and (Ib) the CMOS-logic interface. This diagram is reproduced from page 9 of the HEDS-3000 Digital Wand User's Manual, which accompanies the reader in a prototyping kit.

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## Conlemsyrsitums"

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using a relatively inexpensive piece of equipment added to a typical small-computer system, namely a highresolution, hard-copy printer with relatively small incremental-spacing intervals.

For example, Tom McNeal of Hewlett-Packard's Corvallis Division (manufacturers of the HP-41C calculator) reports that he uses an impact printer with carbon-film ribbon to produce bar codes in the format shown in figure 2. Printers with similar characteristics of highresolution placement of vertical bar characters are manufactured by companies such as Diablo, Qume, and NEC. In preparing an output of digital information, the precise spacing of the vertical bar characters is used to create a wide- or narrow-width imprint depending on the details of the format used.

Let us conclude this commentary with some critique on the potential uses of the bar-code format in publishing programs or data. The first and most important comment is that the technique is not intended to be useful with large files of data. When the bulk of information to be transferred by a user is in excess of ten to twenty thousand bytes, the bar-code method is not at all appropriate. It is best used for chunks of data that are on the order of hundreds of bytes rather than tens of thousands.

The reason for this comment is that in our previous experiments with homebrew prototype wands, we found that the practical data-rate-equivalent for the manually

## FOOT FINDER

PROGRAM FEGISTERS NEEDED: 21
ROW $\frac{1}{|1||1|||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||\mid ~}$ ROW $2(2-5)$
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ROH 6 (25-36)

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ROW 9 (56-65)

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ROW 11 ( $71-751$
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Figure 2: A sample of bar codes in the format used by the Hewlett-Packard HP-4IC calculator. This sample consists of binary code for the HP-41C program called Root Finder, found in the HP-4IC Standard Pac library. This image was prepared by Tom McNeal, who is a development engineer with the Corvallis Division of Hewiett-Packard.

The format specifies that 2 start bits (both binary 0) be used, followed by three 8-bit header words, up to 13 data bytes, and then 2 stop bits (the first set to binary 1, the second to 0 ). The wide bars, which represent binary 1s, should be twice the width of the narrow bars, which represent binary 0s. The spaces serve as a gauge for the width of the narrow bars.

The original image was printed on an $81 / 2$ by 11 inch sheet of paper, but in reproducing it for use in the magazine we have reduced it in size to fit our layout.
guided input of data is about 10 characters per second. The benchmark was taken using input from bar-coded program texts published in BYTE's various PAPERBYTE ${ }^{*}$ software books. This data rate compares favorably with the paper-tape reader on an ASR33 Teletype, but is not at all desirable for repeatedly loading a 10,000 -byte file.

But, when the data to be loaded has a high semantic content per byte of coded information, bar codes are quite appropriate. This is especially true when the system in which the bar code is used must deal with a great variety of such detailed specifications. An example of such semantically dense coding is the typical electronic calculator program, which might have several hundred bytes of information representing a very high level of function in each byte. Another example might be evidenced by instructions for some hypothetical kitchen cooking appliance, which are printed as perhaps a hundred bytes of data on a food package. Another classic example often used in the past is use of bar codes as an inventory-control technique in fields as diverse as libraries and factories. And of course, the Universal Product Code (UPC) information found on many standardized supermarket products can be read by this wand, thus allowing home and kitchen applications impossible for personal computers before this price breakthrough.

So, I will close my present commentary about bar codes by noting that we can expect further lively applications articles to appear in future issues of BYTE. This is a natural prediction based on the fact that readers now can get their hands on the necessary hardware at a very reasonable price. The clever designers and marketeers of Hewlett-Packard have made the bar-code technology quite practical and useful in numerous new applications of the small computer.

## A History of Bar-Code Information Published in BYTE

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2. Banks, W, "Samples of Machine Readable Printed Software," December 1976 BYTE, page 12.
3. Farnell, C, and Seeds, G, "A Novel Bar Code Reader," October 1978 BYTE, page 162.
4. Helmers, C, "Further Notes on Bar Codes," February 1977 BYTE, page 121.
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6. Helmers, C, and S S Loomis, "PAPERBYTES Forum," July 1977 BYTE, page 128.
7. Merkowitz, F L, "Signal Processing for Optical Bar Code Scanning," December 1976 BYTE, page 77.
8. Merkowitz, F L, "Micro-Scan Corporation Bar Code Scanner" (Product Review), October 1978 BYTE, page 166.
9. Regli, K, "Software for Reading Bar Codes," December 1976 BYTE, page 18.
10. Shuford R, "A Proposal for a Kitchen Inventory System, or Don't Byte the Wand That Feeds You" (Technical Forum), December 1978 BYTE, page 184.

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## Letteps

## Disputed Analysis of Frequency

The article 'Frequency Analysis of Data Using a Microcomputer" (December 1979 BYTE, page 10) by Dr F R Ruckdeschel would have been very useful, if he had not made one disastrous error: he did not realize that Fourier coefficients for discrete, equally spaced data points can be validly calculated only at certain discrete frequencies. This error caused the wide smearing of the frequency plots shown in the article. These plots should have shown very sharp maxima, with little or no amplitude at other frequencies.

I devised a version of his program that now gives the correct results. My program shows that his figure 2 (page 18) was correct, but that figure 3 was incorrect. In figure 3, essentially all of the energy was actually in the first frequency, as would be expected. The only energy present in the other frequencies was due to the inexact input data, and to round-off errors during calculation. My analysis of a square wave (his figures 5, 6, and 7) differs. A square
wave should contain only odd frequency components. My analysis of a sixty-fivepoint, eight-period sine wave (his figures 10 and 11) also differs. My plot shows that essentially all of the energy is in frequency number 8, as would be expected.

My analysis of a sixty-five-point, eight-period sine wave with random noise added shows that there is now some energy distributed among other frequencies, due to the noise component.

The major changes to the program include:

1) It now calculates only the discrete frequencies that are valid. These valid frequencies correspond to sine (or cosine) waves with one complete cycle, two complete cycles, three complete cycles, etc, in the data. This can be visualized most easily by setting the data end to end, to form a complete loop; then the only valid frequencies are those that can fit around the loop without having any discontinuity.
2) Lanczos' method is used to prepare the data; this reduces the amount of

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pages 3 and 4 of the magazine, the "In the Queue" and "In This BYTE" sections. My program was referred to as a Fast Fourier Transform, or FFT. It obviously is not, and that choice was intentional (as you will see later). I assume someone on the editorial staff scanned the article, saw a reference to FFT, and made a simple mistake.

One particularly long communication was that of Delmer Hinrichs. He states that there is a "disastrous error" in the analysis, and goes on to provide a revised program which, in one case, shows the energy in the eight-period sine wave to be concentrated at one frequency, and not the "wide smearing" my figures showed. I am afraid Mr Hinrichs fell into a trap which I intentionally avoided.

The exact solution for the spectrum of an eight-period sine wave is well known. It is simply a "sinc" function centered on the continuous sine-wave frequency, $W_{0}$ (in radians):
$F(W)=\frac{\sin \left[\left(W-W_{0}\right) \times 8 \pi\right]}{\left(W-W_{0}\right) \times 8 \pi}$
A comparison of a plot of this expression with figure 10 (page 28) will show my results to be in very good agreement with theory in the vicinity of the fundamental sine-wave frequency (the discrepancy near $W=0$ will be discussed shortly).

The sinc function has many zeros and small peaks, as can be seen from figure 10. Mr Hinrichs's program calculates the values for the central peak and the zeros. His program misses all the small peaks. It is no wonder that he concludes that all the energy is at one frequencyl lf all the energy were at one frequency, how would an eight-period sine wave, preceded and followed by zero signal, be distinguished from a continuous sine wave?

The problem Mr Hinrichs experienced is typical of the subtleties embedded in many discrete Fourier transform (DFT) and FFT algorithms. Often the calculation, by the way the algorithm is economized, implicitly assumes that the signal repeats outside the "window" over which the integral approximation is to be performed. A repeating eight-period sine wave is just a continuous sine wave, which is what Mr Hinrichs's calculation told him. I avoided these algorithms and just performed a simple approximation of the Fourier integral.

I am just as suity of believing the computer as Mr Hinrichs is. There is an error in the program of listing 1 (page 14), and this was kindly pointed out by Mr H L Cunningham. For the sake of plotting, I shifted up the data, thus
adding a $D C$ component. The Fourier transform of the shifted data was calculated, and the DC component was subtracted out. However, the same sinc function effect caused some energy spread into the frequencies near $D C$, and 1 did not correct for that. When you spend much time looking at frequency plots, you see what is expected. 1 saw the zero $D C$ term and the smear near the fundamental frequency, and not the fairiy obvious anomaly near DC. The program corrections Mr Cunningham has provided are shown below:

## Add: 681 REMOVE DC SHIFT 682 FOR $I=1$ TO N $683 D(I)=D(l)-B$ 684 NEXT I

Remove line 810 and lines 1250 thru 1280. The last statement should be:

## 1240 RETURN

These changes do not affect the discussion of the frequency-shift keying (FSK) technique used in cassette recording.
I wish to thank the readers who have written to me, and I apologize for any incorvenience.

## F R Ruckdeschel

773 John Glenn Blvd
Webster NY 14580

## BYTE Replies

The description of Dr Ruckdeschel's article as being principally about the fast Fourier transform was indeed a mistake made by a member of the BYTE editorial staff. We apologize to those readers who may have suffered confusion due to this error.

## A Dead Transformation?

Baron Jean Baptiste Joseph Fourier arose from his grave to award the Golden Bomb Award to F R Ruckdeschel and BYTE magazine for generating and publishing such "gross" frequency specta in the name of Fourier (in Ruckdeschel's article in the December 1979 BYTE).
A quick glance indicates that line 300 in listing 1 should use $2 \pi(6.2831)$, and line 710 should read TO K1 where $\mathrm{K} 1=(\mathrm{N}+1) / 2$. Even worse is the lame explanation for the "unexpected" result rather than finding the "bug." Since I am sure BYTE will receive many letters on this, 'nuff said.

## Sid Gear

72 Heritage Dr
Rochester NY 14615


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Further Reply from the Author
Mr Gear's "quick glance" was a quick error. He failed to observe (as others) that a numerical approximation to the Fourier Integral was being performed, not a formal discrete Fourier transform (DFT) or fast Fourier transform (FFT). In this case, using a DFT (or FFT) would have given the wrong results. His comments would have been correct otherwise. The only bug which exists in the program (as far as I know) is explained in the response to Delmer Hinrichs's letter (see above).

## F R Ruckdeschel

## Information Requested

Are any of my fellow BYTE readers willing to share information with me on interfacing microcomputer systems to the IBM Models 50 or 60 electronic typewriters? I would like to use my Model 60 as an output printer, and I would appreciate some advice, if any is to be had.

Thanks very much.
Michael Pinneo
3757 Vienra Dr
Aptos CA 95003

## Eclipsing Mechanical Pipe Dreams

In looking through back issues of BYTE, I came across an editorial by Carl Helmers regarding the control of a camera with a computer. ("Computers and Eclipses," July 1979 BYTE). Though this is probably too late to help Mr Helmers with the February 16 event, it may be of interest to others.

The mechanical interface described by Mr Helmers is dictated by his choice of camera body. The new generation of 35 mm cameras are mostly electronic, and therefore more directly controllable by computer. In general, there are two electromagnets. One releases the first curtain to uncover the film. The other releases the second curtain to cover the film. The time delay between releases determines the exposure.
From here there are two approaches:

1) Control the main release and the time delay circuit (this requires a speedselect code and a trip signal).
2) Control each curtain directly, timing done by the computer (this requires only an open and close signal).

To keep the hardware as simple as possible, I would recommend the second method. Detailed information and schematics for a particular camera can be found in a service manual. (Available
from National Camera Inc, 2000 W
Union Ave, Englewood CO 80110.)
A completely electronic interface has several advantages:

- Power requirements are simplified; a major consideration for field equipment.
- Solenoid and motor vibrations are eliminated; with long lenses and long exposures they would seriously degrade image quality.
- Complete control of exposure time, including long timed exposures and in-between standard speeds.
- Random access shutter speeds; you are not limited to one step up or down at a time.

These last two features make the instrument applicable to a wider range of tasks.

## William Earl

363 Joe McCarthy Dr
Tonawanda NY 14150
See the Editorial in the March 1980 issue. . . .CH

## Nose It All

My comment concerns the smell (yes, literally the smell) of BYTE. When the December 1979 issue arrived, I sensed the same odor that one sometimes encounters in large discount chain stores, associated with plastic foot-gear and, no doubt, a rampage of other products as well. As this substance, the one responsible for the odor, has brought on attacks of asthma, I gave the issue a wide berth, reading it only in wellventilated surroundings for brief periods of time. I escaped without any obvious damage to my health.

I assumed that, somehow, the issue had come too close to some offensive item while enroute to me, or that a not-to-be-repeated mistake had occurred during the production of the magazine. Alas, I was wrong, for the issue which just arrived, January 1980, exudes the same noxious particles/vapor.

Perhaps I, alone among your readers, am overly sensitive to whatever new manufacturing process is producing this "air pollutant." In that case, the solution to the problem is simple and is up to me. However, I write in case there are others who are similarly affected by it, in which case the substance might be considered at fault. In fact, my reaction might be likened to that of the miner's canary, warning others of a potential threat.

If you choose to, you are welcome to publish this as a letter to find out if enough others have been bothered to
warrant removing the cause. It would certainly be a shame if BYTE were required to bear a legend devised by the Surgeon General.

## Philip K Hooper

5 Elm St
Northfield VT 05663

Wering: The Surpeon Corporal Mat Yet Determine That


Seriously, the difference in smell is due to a change in printers that became effective with the December 1979 BYTE. Readers will observe an improvement in the magazine that took place simultaneously. The "What's New?" section of the magazine is now printed on the same glossy-paper stock as the rest of the issue, rather than on the uncoated, buff-colored stock previously used. . . .CH


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# Using the Computer as a Musician's Amanuensis Part 1: Fundamental Problems 

Jef Raskin<br>Apple Computer Co 10260 Bandley Dr<br>Cupertino CA 95014

It is the dream of many amateur and some professional composers to have a machine that relieves the tedium of writing down musical ideas. The notation of music is not terribly difficult to write, but it takes a number of years of practice before you can do it quickly and legibly. Unfortunately, many composers never attain the goal of readability.

There are several kinds of systems that might appeal to a composer who wants good-looking scores. One might be a display-based music editor. Picture the composer seated before the display, light pen or graphic tablet in hand, writing on the display much as he now writes on paper. The computer's editing power would just make the process easier and more efficient. This is fine for the composer who does not use a musical instrument as he composes, but who sits at a desk with pencil and paper and is able to write down musical thoughts without having to play them.

Other composers actively use an instrument as they write, much as some people write prose more effectively by dictation rather than with a typewriter or a pen. It is this kind of keyboard-based system that is discussed here.

Most modern musicians never

[^1]learn to write musical notation at all. Many never even learn to read music (for example, at least nine out of ten guitarists are musically illiterate however well they might play). I am always amazed at this lack of literacy, not only among guitarists, but also among other performers. For some reason, music teachers rarely expect their students to be fluent at writing one of the most widely adopted notations that mankind has invented. Once you learn to read music, then printed music from almost anywhere in the world is open to you.

The notation of music has changed little since the seventeenth century, and it takes relatively little additional study to play from many musical scores written 500 years ago. The same is not nearly as true for certain spoken languages.
(However, this is not to say that music notation has not changed at all. I have heard many pathetic performances of Baroque and earlier music put on by singers and instrumentalists who did not realize that today's notation of music, while maintaining much the same appearance as Baroque notation, has often changed in meaning. The notation of rhythm in French Baroque music in particular is radically different from what it appears to mean to a person trained only in twentieth century notation. This problem is delightfully documented in Thurston Dart's book, The Interpretation of Music, Harper Colophon Books, 1963.)

There is an interesting parallel with computer languages here: when I receive a piece of music for the piano, written in Japan, I can read and play
the music even if I cannot read the title and dedication. Similarly, when I have a BASIC program for my APPLE II computer, written in Japan, I can follow the program and "play" it on my computer, even though I cannot read the title or REM (remark) lines. I somehow suspect that BASIC will not last 500 years, but who knows?

## Why Use Computers in Music at All?

Most people expect at least one of four musical benefits from their computer:

1. The computer as instrument: the system will create sounds and give the user new sonic effects and musical control far beyond the abilities of synthesizers now available - or do the same things simpler and more cheaply.
2. The computer as virtuoso: it will be programmable so that it can play pieces that people are technically incapable of performing.
3. The computer as piano roll: the computer will capture the performances of musicians much as a good player piano can, and will enable the recreation of their exact performance upon demand. Being able to do some editing is usually part of the deal.
4. The computer as amanuensis: the computer will listen to a person hum or play a tune (or be attached to their instrument) and write down what he is playing.

There are many other applications of computers in music, but these are the four dreams that most people confess


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- $0,65 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) wire jumpers. Positive contact is assured by the elasticity of the hole, which compresses the leads together. To remove components or leads, simply pull out. This facilitates easy circuit changes making it ideal for breadboarding experimental circuits. CM-600 also features numbered rows and columns for easy reference.
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to me. Most of the other applications fall into musicological, physiological, psychological, or acoustical studies. None of these applications will be discussed in this article.

Item 1 (using computers as synthesizers or as their components) is being done all the time, with varying degrees of success. Popular music's use of synthesizers has often been quite effective, whereas the highbrow use of computers in music has more often had results that are merely bizarre.

Item 2 , using the computer to play conventional instruments, is coming along nicely - at least as nicely as can be expected. It has an interesting problem: a true virtuoso performer plays a bit differently each time. Different virtuosi play quite differently from one another. These differences are called interpretation.

Interpretation is one of the things that makes listening to live performances much more interesting than listening to recordings which do not vary from one playing to the next. Few people have even thought about, much less attempted to write algorithms to solve, the problems inherent in getting a computer to "understand" a piece of music so that it can create a viable interpretation. Without the ability to interpret a piece, the virtuoso computer is trivialized to item 3, a piano roll.

Some people have set up the computer to be an automatic recorderplayer, in the tradition of the Welte Vorsetzer (roughly translated: that which sits in front) system of the last century. Player pianos effectively became extinct, and history will probably repeat itself with this idea. Who wants to have to maintain, for example, a piano, when a simple record player can reproduce the sound of not only the piano, but of every other instrument ever invented? Besides, the record player is cheaper and does not go out of tune as easily.

But of all the dreamers mentioned here, among those least prepared to turn their dream into reality are those whose dreams turn to item 4, transforming played music to the written form. They are the composers of the future, whose musical ideas need but the invention of the automated amanuensis for them to become rich, famous, or both. They well may be
right, but they are usually unaware of the subtle problems that lie across their path.

## Problems in Building the Composer's Aid

Every now and then, I read about a company that has begun to manufacture such a device, normally found in the form of a piano with a computer and a plotter as peripherals. The trouble is, you will usually read about them but once. They are seldom heard from again, except when they announce some "technical difficulties" that will delay the mass production of their device until next year. I suspect that some of them put

Musical notation contains both more and less information than is contained in the performance.
the correct hardware together, announce the product, leaving only the writing of a few programs to finish the job.

Well, dear reader, that bit of programming is the job. I have no doubt that a successful device is or will eventually become available. Its existence will mean that someone has come up with some heuristic solutions to the rather interesting and difficult problems involved. As you will see, these problems cannot be solved in the sense that certain equations can be solved to give a definite, fixed answer. All that a solution to the computer-generated score problem can be is a more or less useful approximation, which will require human editing in most cases. The rest of the article explains why this is the case.

## Three Parts of the Problem

First let us look at some of the technical difficulties. One portion of the job is quite easy, and another is not considered to be difficult. The third portion is nearly as difficult as climbing Mount Everest on roller skates.

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Figure 1: A section of Beethoven's "Variations on 'God Save the King"' done on the computer. When done correctly, computer-drawn music is indistinguishable from printed music. Only the time signature reveals the computer origin of this sample. The author programmed the music system that produced this in 1967.
the problem. It is no great feat to be able to attach a keyboard to a computer - there is even an integrated circuit that does it for you (Intel's 8279, for example).

The minimally difficult part of the job lies in getting the computer to produce what looks like printed musical output of acceptable appearance (for an example, see figure 1). It will take an experienced programmer a year or so to write programs that can achieve a good-looking music
output from a computer system, unless he has a powerful graphics system to use. For minimally readable music notation, you should figure a month or two for the programming job. I am not talking about drawing just a single melodic line, but drawing full scores with all the slurs, beams. and other complex notations that composers use.

The very difficult portion of the problem is to go from the computer's internal representation of the key-

presses to standard musical notation. The processes at the two ends are readily accomplished; it is the transformation from one to the ather that is very difficult.
It is difficult enough to go the other way, from standard musical notation to a reasonable performance: musicians find that it takes years of training even to do that apparently straightforward task. But we will concentrate for now on the problem of going from the keyboard input on a piano-style keyboard to graphic output in standard musical notation.

The first obstacle that deters many a hopeful attempt is the fact that musical notation contains both more and less information than is contained in the performance. To see this clearly, let's simplify the problem slightly. If we cannot solve the simplified problem satisfactorily, it is unlikely that we will be able to solve the whole problem.

## A Musical Instrument to Keep in Mind

One of the simplest instruments to computerize is the pipe organ. Its keys are in either an on or off (down or up) state, unlike a piano, where the manner in which the keys are struck makes a difference in the sound. (Note to organists: in this instance I am not talking about tracker-action organs; rather, I am talking about the usual electromechanical pipe organ, which is operated electrically from simple contact closures in the keys.)

Another important simplification: real pipe organs often have the ability to produce a number of different timbres or sound qualities. We will limit the organ modeled here to what organists call a single registration,


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meaning that the tone color (timbre) of the instrument cannot be changed. This is not too severe a limitation, as much of J S Bach's music can be played very beautifully with only one registration.

For the rest of this discussion, then, this simple pipe organ will be a useful model of a musical instrument to keep in mind.

## Four Views of a Piece of Music

Before proceeding with the musical and technical details of the most difficult portions of the Composer's Aid, it might be a good idea to make sure that you and I are using the same terms in the same way.

A piece of music, for this discussion, has four major embodiments. First, there is the musical idea, which exists in the mind of the composer. It may evolve as it is performed, as in improvisation; it may never be realized, or it may be written down. This last activity is termed composing.

Second, there is the score, which is a written document (usually in musical notation) that describes how to play the piece. We will ignore the suggestive descriptions that often accompany the piece, for example: "andante cantabile con moto appassionato," or as Fats Waller used to write, "Tempo Basement De Luxe." The only portion of the score that will interest us for now is the collection of splotches of ink that, by their shape and position on the page, indicate the action to be taken by a human or mechanical performer.

The third embodiment consists of a sequence of switch closures or keypresses on the keyboard. Such an embodiment is represented by a piano roll. On the organ, this embodiment can be represented mathematically as a sequence of ordered pairs, the first of which states at what time the key was pressed, and the second stating for how long an interval the key was held before being released. In practice, these times need not be more accurate than to the nearest hundredth of a second (so long as errors do not accumulate).

The fourth embodiment is the sound of the piece. This is what the composer primarily seeks. Many computer hobbyists overlook the fact that the score, the performer, and the instrument are just means to an end. Perhaps the ideal world would be one
where the composer thinks up a piece, and some gadgetry attached to his head picks up these mental emanations and realizes them as sound - or perhaps disseminates them directly into the audience's brains. For the time being, though, we prefer to go through this last embodiment and hear the piece through our ears. Direct mind-tomind music we will leave to the science fiction writers.

## Getting Tripped Up by Rhythm <br> Now that we have our corner of the

 computer-music world carefully delineated, our model instrument chosen, and the stipulation made that it is not difficult to have a computer read a keyboard and produce musical notation, let's look at some of the more difficult aspects. One such aspect is having the computer proceed from its reading of the keyboard to the production of written musical notation.If, due to someone's inspiration, what I am about to declare as being difficult to do turns out to be easy, I will be delighted. But read on and find out why it may be difficult.

A piece of music that consists of only one note played at a time (a simple melody) can be captured by the computer by simply storing the time at which the note begins, and then storing the length of the time interval that the note continues to sound. It is convenient to measure these times in hundredths of a second. It is also convenient to say, by convention, that the time the first note begins is called time 0 .

For example, if the first note lasts 1 second, we say that it starts at time 0 , and has a length of 100 . If the second note starts half a second after the first note stops and is half a second in duration, then we say that it starts at time 150 and has a length of 50.

The rate of playing a musical piece, its tempo, is given in terms of Maelzel's metronome markings: the number of notes of a given metrical type (such as quarter or eighth notes) that are to be played in 1 minute. Incidentally, since the metronome was not available until after 1816, tempi of pieces composed before that date can rarely be ascertained with any assured accuracy.

Figure 2 presents the notation that tells us to play exactly 120 quarter

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notes in 1 minute. Each quarter note will have a length of $50 / 100$ of a second.

The first significant problem occurs right here. Have a person using a metronome play on some instrument six quarter notes, in succession, at
this tempo. There is no difficulty in having the computer find when and for how long each note is played. The resulting data might well look like the data in table 1, which came from an experiment conducted with a pushbutton switch attached to my Apple


Figure 2: Markings for tempo. The notation above and to the right of the treble clef tells us to play this musical passage at a rate such that 120 quarter notes can be played in 1 minute.


Figure 3: Music notation for six equal quarter notes. When a human player tries to play these notes, the results, as strictly interpreted by an unsophisticated computer program. may be interpreted differently. See figure 4.


Figure 4: Possible computer interpretation of six quarter notes. When the keystrokes entered by a human attempting to play six notes of equal duration are interpreted, even a fairly good computer program might interpret them as something quite different. The notes here are: a dotted eighth and a sixteenth rest (two times); a eighth note and an eighth rest; a dotted sixteenth note, a thirty-second rest, and an eighth rest; an eighth note, a thirty-second rest, and an eighth rest; a dotted eighth note, a sixteenth rest, and a thirty-second rest.

|  | Starting <br> TIme <br> $(1 / 100 s)$ | Note <br> Length <br> $(1 / 100 s)$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| Note | Comments |  |  |
| 1 | 0 | 32 | The first note started at time 0 and lasted $32 / 100$ seconds. |
| 2 | 53 | 34 | The second note started $53 / 100$ seconds after the first. |
| 3 | 101 | 37 | The third note's starting time and length, etc. |
| 4 | 167 | 22 |  |
| 5 | 210 | 28 |  |
| 6 | 268 | 30 |  |

Table 1: Results of an attempt to play six notes of equal length. The starting times and note lengths, each measured in hundredths of a second, were derived from a computer program written for the author's Apple II. The program recorded the times a push-button switch was pressed and released. Any computer program that has the task of converting these keypresses to standard music notation will have to decide from the note length values whether or not certain notes are meant to be equal.

II computer.
The data was produced from the playing of an experienced musician and yet is irregular. There are two reasons the results from this very simple piece seem so ragged. First, so that several notes played consecutively at the same pitch may be heard as distinctly separate events, the actual duration of each note must be shorter than the indicated length in order leave a short period of silence between each instance of the note. Thus the length of a note will not be exactly half a second (50/100 of a second) nor will it average this length, but something less. In this case the duration averages to 30.5 hundredths of a second.

Another reason the note inceptions are not as regular as we might hope lies in the normal variations in human motion. The average time between the notes is 53.6 hundredths of a second.
Now that we have the starting times and lengths, how would we notate the piece as played? The player was thinking of six equal notes, filling a measure as shown in figure 3. But the computer heard nothing of the sort. It received a sequence of rather irregular numbers. It would require some clever programming to determine that all of those notes were intended to be the same length. A moderately clever program might produce the music notation shown in figure 4.

The program seems to be struggling to accurately fit the notes it "hears" into the pattern of 120 beats to the minute, and losing the struggle.

## Another Rhythmic Difficulty

Matters become worse if the computer has to determine what the intended tempo is, just by hearing it. Even if the notes are played by a precise mechanism, no program can tell the difference between the notes in figure $5 a$ and the notes in figure $5 b$, since they both sound the same, albeit at different tempi. Nonetheless, a human player may interpret those two notations differently. In fact, if we rewrite the six equal notes in $6 / 4$ time (as in figure 3) so that it is in $3 / 4$ time, the result is the notation given in figure 6.

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Figure 5: The difficulty of determining tempo from context. Without some kind of external reference (such as the tempo notation in figure 2), musical notation becomes somewhat arbitrary. Hearing only the note sequences in figures $5 a$ and 5b, a computer program could not differentiate between the two.


Figure 6: Example of agogic accent. Although the notes here are equivalent to the notes in figure 3, a human player will likely accent the first and fourth notes (the first note of each measure); this is called an agogic accent.

The human player is likely to make the first and the fourth notes from figure 6 longer than any of the others. This is done to emphasize them. The technique is called an agogic accent and is frequently used - especially on our organ, which has few other means for putting emphasis on a note.

How is the computer to know that this phenomenon is accenting and not accident? And how is it to know that it should not notate the first quarter note in each bar differently than the others? Clearly then a program must have some information about the metrical structure of the music. I leave it to you to determine just how this is to be accomplished. If you require human intervention too often, you might begin to abandon the computer altogether.
If our organ is located in a resonant cathedral, the organist might play the notes even shorter, perhaps for only a quarter of their indicated time, and let the resonance of the hall fill in the rest of the note. In another instance, the organist might feel inspired to play a passage staccato for other reasons. (Staccato means playing the notes briefly, leaving silence to make
up the time between notes.) This is well within the accepted limitations of a performer's rights to interpretation.
What is the poor computer to do? Try to notate in minute and scrupulous detail the exact performance? This might be interesting if we are studying human performance. But it is not useful here, for our goal is to create a score, which we hope will be playable by a human performer, and therefore it must not be encrusted with the myriad details of a particular performance.
The more successful programs (such as Moorer's work at the Stanford Artificial Intelligence Laboratories) are adaptive and quite clever about imagining what the player must "mean" by the apparently strange sequence of timings that come into the computer in digital form. It would be a notable accomplishment for a programmer to get a computer to merely notate all rhythms correctly, let alone to solve the problems caused by details of harmony as well.
Next month in Part 2, I will examine more problems that arise in using the computer as a musician's amanuensis.

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#### Abstract

Stop, Thief! On Friday, February 2 , 1980, a burglary was committed at the Cambridge, Massachusetts, apartment where David Mitton, secretary of the New England Computer Society, lives. Among the items stolen was the computer system that had been used to operate the Cambridge Computerized Bulletin Board System (CBBS). The following equipment was stolen:


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- Two Shugart SA-400-3 Minifloppy 5 -inch floppydisk drives, serial numbers A40096 and A93222 (drives were open and screwed onto a $3 / 4$-inch piece of plywood);
- Motorola video monitor.

Readers of BYTE that have any information concerning the whereabouts of this equipment are asked to contact David Mitton by telephone at work
(617) 493-3154 or at home (617) 876-8718.

Personal belongings also stolen included an Advent 300 stereo receiver (serial number JO-23821), a Sanyo 625 turntable (serial number 66119191), and a Raleigh Super Course ten-speed bicycle (serial number 250525, brown with handlebar gear shifters).

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The Corvallis Division has continued its orientation toward the personal user since its name and location change in 1976. Even before the move to Corvallis was made (some three years before the introduction of the first product), HewlettPackard had already devised the code names of two already-planned products, known internally as Capricorn and Coconut.

The Capricorn, HewlettPackard's desktop computer (officially named the HP-85), has become a popular name by which the product is known. (For a review of the computer, see Christopher Morgan's article in the March 1980 BYTE, "Hewlett-Packard's New Personal Computer, The HP-85.") However, it was only recently discovered that the other name, "Coconut," referred to the HP-41C, the extendedfunction hand-held programmable calculator introduced by the Corvallis Division last July.

Hewlett-Packard has a large semiconductor production line at the Corvallis plant; this facility is largely
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Ohio Scientific has been building microcomputers longer than any company currently in the personal computer and small business computer marketplace. The company features a uniquely broad line of computer systems and interchangeable accessories. Ohio Scientific computer models range from the $\$ 279$ Superboard II which is the lowest cost complete computer on the market to the world's mosi powerful microcomputer; the C3-B GT which features a 74 million byte, 10 millisecond access disk and a 300 nanosecond instruction cycle processor. Ohio Scientific computer products are sold and supported by a world-wide network of over 350 computer dealers. The product line featured in this brochure is Ohio Scientific's professional series computers, software and accessories. All machines in this brochure incorporate dual 8 " floppy disk drives and utilize the OSI 48 line BUS architeclure of modular interchangeable PC cards. This architecture allows easy servicing, modification and upgrading. All machines in this brochure have internal firmware for instant disk loading and diagnostic testing and come complete with connecting cables, operating manuals and OS65D disk operating system with extended BASIC so they can be utilized immediately when delivered by connection to a standard RS-232 terminal.

## Business

The most popular use of Ohio Scientific professional computers is in small business accounting. The minimum configuration of each computer has dual $8^{*}$ floppies, 48 K bytes of RAM and an RS-232 port making each computer usable in business applications as delivered. All Ohio Scientific machines can operate as single-user, stand alone computers, but by simply adding one PC board, they can also be used as intelligent terminals in a distributed processing network. Business software includes an advanced BASIC operating system; OS-65U which features end user operating ease and security as well as highly advanced file structures and communications protocols. OS-65U is unique in that programs written in this operating language are immediately upward com-

patible from single-user floppy systems to multi-user timeshare and/or distributed processing networks with hundreds of megabytes of hard disk. Specific business applications software include a complete word processor for use on any professional series computer (WP-2), a family of conventional fully integrated accounting systems (OS-AMCAP) and a highly advanced data base manager and information management system (OS. DMS). DMS based applications modules range from simple general accounting packages to Construction Quotation, Medical and Legal billing systems in stand alone andlor integrated single-user, multi-user and network compatible configurations. The data base structure of
furtherprovides a wide range of language capabilities including BASIC, FORTRAN, COBOL, PASCAL, APL, FORTH, ALGOL and others. Ohio Scientific's broad range of compatible accessories include a solderless interface prototyping board, a high speed analog IO module and a PROM blaster for use in hardware labs. OSI's home security and control 12 , unique voice $I O$, and new telephone interface coupled with the fast access high capacity CD-74 hard disk provide unique opportunities for advanced computer science investigations on an educational budget.

## Research and Development

The C2 and C3 series computers feature the most advanced 6500 family operating system and architecture complemented by a fast resident interactive assembler/editor. on-line debugger and optional PROM blaster capability. The C3 extends this development system capabilities to the 6800 and 280 family by nature of its three-processor architecture. Ohio Scientific's broad range of plug compatible accessories include a unique voice recognition breadboard, a powerful Votrax based voice output system, a general purpose telephone interface, a fast analog I/O module, very
these packages allows a high degree of end user customization without progıamming through use of powerful general purpose report writers, mathematical packages and an on-line query facility.

## Education

Ohio Scientific personal computers are very popular in general education. The professional series offers capabilities for advanced educational use. Ohio Scientific's CTP and C4P series computers can be connected to a C2 or C3 computer to utilize its floppy disk and printer, and to allow teacher monitoring and communications under OS-65U Level 1 operating system.
The Challenger III's unique threeprocessor architecture provides opportunities for students to compare architecture, machine code, assemblers and upper level languages for three types of processors on one machine. OS-CP/M
fast high storage capacity hard disks, and computer network capabilities. These leading edge technology products provide opportunities for advanced architectural investigations and development without extensive hardware modifications. To further enhance the C3's usefulness in R/D applications, the company is currently developing a $68000 / Z 8000$ CPU expander board which is designed to plug-in to existing C3 series computer systems.

## OEM

Ohio Scientific's broad line of plug. compatible products and mass production economies provide a tremendous costperformance benefit to both original equipment manufacturers and "systems houses'.
Contact your local dealer or the factory for OEM contract details on computers, accessories, complete systems and/or subassemblies.

## C2.OEM



The C2-OEM with cover off showing the placement of floppy drives, UL recognized power supplies and 8 -slot OSI 48 BUS backplane.

Ohio Scientific's new C2-OEM is designed to be the cost effective solution to business and industrial applications which can effectively utilize typical microcomputer execution speed. The C2-OEM benefits from Ohio Scientific's years of volume microcomputer production experience yielding an extremely competitively priced medium performance microcomputer.
The C2-OEM utilizes the popular 6502 microprocessor operated at 1 MHz clock speed in conjunction with 48 K or 450 NS Dynamic RAM memory.

This hardware configuration when used in conjunction with Ohio Scientific's ultra fast BASIC by Microsoft yields Business environment performance equal to or better than competitive microcomputer systems.
The C2-OEM is housed in a versatile table top cabinet which can also be rack mounted or incorporated in a matching desk which also accommodates a CRT terminal and printer.
The system features very simple physical construction and the use of industry standard parts for reliable operation and simple servicing. All circuitry is on two $8 \times 10^{*}$ OSI BUS compatible PC cards, one for the 48 K memory and the other which contains the CPU, Firmware, RS-232 port and floppy controller.
The cards are plugged into an 8 slot back plane which provides tremendous expansion capability. The unit features two industry standard $8^{\prime \prime}$ Floppy disk drives and is powered by two standard UL recognized open frame power supplies.
The C2-OEM's low cost, simple construction, standard performance, and factory configuration make it the logical choice when a simple, rugged "no problems" computer is desired.

## Features:

Simplest, most cost-effective computer when typical microcomputer execution speed is acceplable.

- Full business configuration standard • 48 K dynamic RAM
- . 35 MIPS 6502 CPU • RS-232 port at 300 to 19,200 baud
- Dual 8 " floppies store 600 Kbytes
- OSI BUS oriented for modular expansion
- Fast low overhead disk operating system standard
- Microsoft BASIC with random and sequential access files
- Instant load disk bootstrap and front panel emulator in ROM



# Ohio Scientific Microcomputers for all reasons 

## The Premium Performance C3 Series

The Challenger III family of computers is one of the most popular small computers in existence with tens of thousands of units installed to date. The C3 series provides several unique features including:

- 3 processors - the 6502A, 68B00 and Z80A
- User programmable interrupt vectors on all three processors
- OSI 48 line BUS architecture with 16 data lines and 20 address bits (1024K address space)
- Upward expandability to 74 megabyte disk drives
- Upward expandability to timeshare and distributed processing configurations
- Broadest line of plug compatible accessories in the industry
- Broadest line of systems and applications software of any small computer (three processors is unbeatable here)
- Fastest instruc. tion execution speed commercially available in a microcomputer (with GT option)
The C3's Z80 supports Ohio Scientific's implementation of Digital Research's CP/M ${ }^{6}$ operating system. This very popular operating system supports nearly a dozen upper level languages and hundreds of business, scientific and educational packages from several independent suppliers. The Challenger III's 4 MHz Z80A processor, fast stepping rate floppies and large disk buffer size make it one of the fastest CP/M operating system compatible computers available.

CP/M's excellent performance is overshadowed by the C3's 6502A ultra-high performance processor which executes Ohio Scientific's OS-65D developmental operating system and OS-65U, a highly advanced business BASIC operating system with multi-user and distributed processing capabilities. The 6502A performs a memory to accumulator ADD in $1.0 \mu \mathrm{~s}$. and a jump extended in $1.5 \mu \mathrm{~s}$. with an overall average of .7 Million Instructions per Second (M.I.P.S.) making it far faster than any other widely used microprocessor (including the new 16-bit versions).
intensive applications. Such computers are much faster in arithmatic operations because of their wider wordwidth but this performance advantage is not cost effective in all but the most demanding number crunching applications.

## Upward Expandability

Users can start with a relatively modest C3-OEM table-top computer and transport all of their software and most, if not all, of their hardware upward in simple plug-together expansion steps to hard disk storage, multi-programming timesharing, distributed processing and finally, to an "office of the future" computer network.

## Versatility

Ohio Scientific's plug-in options include the full scope of business accessories including a word processing printer, modem and matching furniture. Parallef 1/O, AD DIA capability, PROM blaster, clock and prototyping options satisfy the needs of the educator and OEM.

Voice I/O, the Universal Telephone Interface, AC remote control, wireless security systems, affordable ultra-fast execution speed, network capability and huge storage capacity challenge the most creative innovators to develop the applications of tomorrow.

## The Challenger IIISeries



## C3-S1, C3-OEM

These two computers are table-top versions of the C3 system with a total of eight OSI BUS slots. They are ideally suited to applications which do not require hard disk drives and/or multiple users. Both systems can be enhanced by adding the GT option and/or dual-sided drives. They support OS-CP/M by expansion to 56K RAM and can be networked by expansion to 56 K and a network 110 port. (The CA-17 provides network and CP/M compatibility.) The C3-OEM is a single-case table-top unit similar to the C2-OEM except for larger power supplies and can be mounted in the DSK-5A. The C3-S1 is in two cases which can be shipped via U.P.S. (the C3-OEM must be shipped by freight). The C3-S1's floppies can be independently turned off; a usefut feature for process control and security applications.

## Prices

C3-S1
As specified above $\$ 4095$ with 48 K
C3-OEM As specified above 3995 with 48 K
-GT Option Increases 65021500 execution speed to 1.2 MIPS average (150 ns main memory)

## C3.A

The C3-A system is a 17-slot version of the C3 series in a stylish free-standing equipment rack. Although the standard machine has the same circuit boards and hence the same functional specifications as the C3-OEM or C3-S1, the system can be directly expanded to 8 users, hard disk operation and a network data base node configuration by simple plug-in operations. The rack also accommodates the PDS-1 system power sequencer and Alloy Engineering cartridge tape back-up units.
The C3-A features rack slide-mounted CPU and floppies as well as removable side panels and locking back door for convenient servicing and upgrading.

## Prices

C3-A
As specified above $\$ 5995$ with 48 K

## C3 Family Options

-GT Option Increases 6502 execution speed to 1.2 MIPS average ( 150 ns main memory) and adds heavy duty switching power supplies.

Double-sided drives, doubles capacity to 1.2 Mbytes
OS-AMCAP package provides AMCAP 1.5 al a $\$ 200$ savings when purchased with the computer (65U is standard with C3's)
-07 CPM package requires CM-10 or CA-17 for operation. Provides OS-CP/M,

280 Assembler/Editor. Microsoft Z80 BASIC. FORTRAN and COBOL at a $\$ 250$ savings over individual prices when purchased with the computer.
Real time clock option

# Ohio Scientific Microcomputers for all reasons 

## Winchester Technology Disks

Floppy disks store from 250 K bytes to 500 K bytes per surface in a series of concentric circles called tracks which each store 2.5 K to 7 K bytes. To access specific information a head must be mechanically positioned over the track, then the computer must wat for the information to rotate under the head. On an $8^{*}$ floppy accessing a specific piece of information this can take as long as 1.2 seconds even though the computer could have processed the informaion in a few microseconds. (The access time of minifloppies is much worse.) Furthermore, in most business applications, it is impos* sible to store all necessary information on one floppy disk; thus requiring several diskettes and frequent disk changes.
The traditional solution to these problems is the conventional removable platter hard disk. These disks rotate ten times faster than floppies and use more elaborate head positioners to move from track to track as much as ten times faster than floppies. Hard disk storage ranges from a few megabytes to a lew hundred megabytes
There are several problems with conventional hard disks. First and foremost, the extremely high bit density on the disks makes them very sensitive to mechanical misadjustments and contamination such as vibrations, dust and temperature differences of a few degrees, etc. Attempts to use removable hard disks in any other than a big computer, air conditioned, clean room environment by other than experienced computer operators can result in expensive head crashes and the complete loss of a disk pack. The second problem with these drives is that since they require close mechanical tolerances for bit density, disk removability and interchangeability, they are very complex mechanical devices. This results in large physical size, high power requirements and, most of all, high initial cost and high maintenance cost.

## Enter the Winchester:

In the mid-70's a new disk technology was developed which eliminates most of the undesirable features of hard disks for small computer users; the Winchester hard disk. Winchesters
utilize fast rotating high density disks and medium to high speed head positioners
to achieve performance comparable to the most expensive hard disks. However, to minimize mechanical complexity and difficulty of use, they use fixed or nonremovable media. Because the media is factory installed, the critical head-disk tolerances can be maintained with relatively simple mechanics. The fixed nature of the drive allows the disk chamber to be sealed eliminating the possibility of contamination.
Most Winchesters simply have an on-off switch making

them even simpler than floppies to use from an operator viewpoint. In high storage capacity models they achieve the lowest cost per bit of any Ranctom Access Memory technology now available.
The Winchester disk solves all the problems of tloppies and conventional hard disks but creates one big new one! Back Up. Ohio Scientific has effectively solved this problem with three approaches depending on the specific application, see the box below.

## Ohio Scientific Winchesters

OSI pioneered the use of Winchesters with microcomputers in 1977. Since then, we have installed more units than anyone else and have developed the most sophisticated Winchester hardware and software products for microcomputer use.

## Hardware

Ohio Scientific offers two Winchester disks; the CD-23 and CD-74 (see next
page) although they use different disk drives, the basic architecture is the same. Both units use a dedicated but programmable hard disk controller which receives commands from the host processor and then performs disk transters independent of the processor. Data transfers are to and from a large dual port memory buffer. The dual port architecture and stand alone disk controller mean that virtually no processor overhead is required for disk transiers and that all segments of disk transfers are fully interruptable. Thus, disk operation does not degrade terminal interrupt response time in multi-user systems, a very important feature.

## Software

OS-65U business operating systems and OS-DMS information management systems were designed from the "ground up" for use on Winchester based computers. Programs in 65U can directly access files up to 100 megabytes in length and directly support fast access techniques such as multi-key ISAM.
OS-DMS, information management system, provides a high degree of intelligence and end user versatility by its ability to utilize large disk files whereas most small business computers offer bare bones operation because of the need to pack information as tightly as possible on floppy disks.
Onio Scientific Winchester disk based computer offer business users a dramatic improvement in total performance over floppy based micro and minicomputers at a relatively modest cost.

You now have three backup options
for use with the C3-B and C3-C
Winchester disk based computers:

1. Fast floppy dumper under OSHDM for small files ( 5 Mbytes or less). Daily to weekly backup.
2. 3M tape backup unit from Alloy Engineering. About 11 Mbyles per tape, cost about $\$ 3500$. For medium files (Unider 11 Mbytes). Weekiy backup.
3. Networked C3-B's and/or C3-C's. Ultrafast backup of tives up to disk capacity for Large files (over 11 Mbytes) and/or frequent backup requirements.
(Prices and specs subject to
change without notice)

## Hard Disk Computers



## Family Features

All standard C3 features including:

- 3-processor CPU
- . 7 MIPS 6502A
- 48K static RAM
- Dual 8" floppies
- Free standing rack for direct expansion capabilities
- 17-slot OSI 48 line BUS architecture for large system expansion
- Directly accepts up to 8 users with currently available memory boards, more with higher density boards in the future
- Directly expandable for use as Network data bases
- Slide-mounted subassemblies, removable side panels and locking rear door for easy expansions and service


## C3-A

The floppy only rack based C3 for users who anticipate expansion to hard disk, multi-user and/or networking in the future. Additional specs are on the preceding pages.

| C3-A | $\$ 5995$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| CD-74 expandsC3-A toC3-B | 7500 |
| CD-23 expandsC3-A toC3-C | 4500 |
| CA-16heavydutycooling pack | 150 |

CA-16 heavy duty cooling pack

## C3-B

The world's most powerful microcomputer (when GT equipped). Features the highly advanced and extensively field proven OKIDATA 3306 Winchester disk. Some 3306 drives have operated since 1977 without a single failure.

## Features

- System boots from floppies or hard disk on power up
- 74 megabytes end user workspace under OS-65U, 80 megabytes unformatted
- Ulitra-high performance disk

74 millisec worst case access 38 millisec average
10 millisec access on cylinder (215K user workspace) 8 megabits per second transfer rate

- Simple on/off disk operation with elaborate internal protection from improper temperature, line voltage and controller failures
- Features spindie brake and designated head landing areas for much longer operational lite than the newer low-cost Winchesters
- Highly advanced OS-65U operating system:
Multiple level pass word security Multiple operating systems on disk Ultra-high speed "FIND" command for high speed string searches (Associative Access)
Upward compatible with multi-user and network systems with full file, peripheral and communications arbitration between users
- Expandable to CP/M operation by adding 4K (CM-2 memory)
- Available factory configured for up to 8 users and network data base operation
- Comes standard with real time clock and heavy duty cooling package
C3-B
\$12,995
GT Option
(asper C 3 -A) add
1,950


## C3-C

A medium performance Winchester disk based system which provides the ideal cost/performance ratio in typical smali business applications. The C3-C uses the Shugart SA4008 29 megabyte Winchester disk.
Performance specifications, hardware configuration and software is identical to the C3-B with the following exceptions:

- 23 megabytes of end user workspace under OS-65U
- 29 megabytes unformatted capacity
- Medium performance Winchester 240 millisec worst case access 87 millisec average access
10 millisec access on cylinder (110K user workspace)
- Simple on/off disk operation

C3-C
$\$ 9,995$
GT Option
(asperC3-A) add

# Ohio Scientific Microcomputers for all reasons 

## Multiple User Systems

In applications where several terminals are desired, but most of which will be utilized for entry and editing (such as order entry systems), multiple user microcomputers are feasible. In environments where it is commonplace for more than one user to be processing information at a time, a single microcomputer may become annoyingly slow. A better configuration for such applications is distributed processing as discussed later.
All C3 series computers will support up to 16 timeshare users under
OS-65U Level 3 providing that the computer has a real time clock, sufficient memory and the appropriate communications ports.
C3 computers utilize bank switching for multiple users. Each user must have 32K to 48 K RAM and an RS-232 port. The host machine must also have 4 K RAM for the multi-tasking executive. The computer timeshares individuals by interrupting a user after a set time (approximately 100 milliseconds) and bank switches to the next user in a "round robin" fashion. Bank switching architecture is not as memory efficient as techniques which use re-entrant code or swapping disks but is by far the fastest technique, requiring only a few microseconds of processor overhead per switch, a feature which is most important in multiple user systems.
Although OS-65U Level 3 will support timesharing on any C3, it is only recommended on C3-B and C3-C computers. This is because of the desirability of 17 BUS slots for multiple user memory partitions and the dramatic performance advantages of Winchester disks over floppies.

## Networking

In a distributed processing system using OSI microcomputers as intelligent terminals (local systems) most of the work
load is handied locally. Overall system performance does not degrade under heavy job loads. Each local system performs entry, editing and execution while utilizing a central data base for disk storage, printer output, and other shared resources.

For more demanding applications it is desirable to have several data bases, each with its own collection of local systems. Such an inter-connected set of data bases is called a network. Each data base and its local intelligent and dumb terminals is called a cluster.

## Data Base Requirements

Minimal requirements for a Level 3 network data base are a $\mathrm{C} 3-\mathrm{C}$ or $\mathrm{C} 3-\mathrm{B}$ computer system with 23 or 74 megabytes respectively, console terminal, 88 K bytes RAM and a CA-10X 16 port I/O board for network and cluster communications.

## Intelligent Terminal Requirements

Any Ohio Scientific $8^{*}$ floppy based computer with 56K RAM and one data base communications port.


## Connections

Intelligent terminals and networked data bases are connected by low-cost cabling. Each link can be up to 10,000 feet long at a transfer rate of 500 K bits per second, and will cost typically 30¢ a foot (plus installation).

## Syntax

Existing OS-65U based software can be directly installed on the network with only one statement change! Level 3 has the most elegantly simple programming syntax ever offered on a computer network.
File syntax is as follows:

| DEVAB, | Local Floppies |
| :--- | :--- |
| C.D | tunchanged Irom <br> single user and |
| DEVE | Local Hard |
| DEVK-Z | dimeshare |
| Specilic |  |$\quad$| Syslem |
| :--- |

DEVK-Z Specilic
network
Dala Bases

## Level 3 NET

OS-65U Level 3 NET supports this advanced networking and distributed processing capability as well as conventional single user operation and timesharing. Level 3 NET supports local clusters of intelligent microcomputer systems as well as dumb terminals for the purpose of utilizing a central Winchester disk data base and other shared resources. The system also has full communications capability with other Level 3 data bases providing full network capability.
Level 3 resides in each network data base. A subset system resides in each intelligent terminal. Each data base supports up to 16 intelligent systems and up to 16 dumb terminals. Level 3 also supports a real time clock, printer management, and other shared peripherals.

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

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

## Time Sharing/Networking

## One Step at a Time

Best of all, Ohio Scientific users can develop distributed processing systems economically one step at a time. A user can start with a single user floppy system, add a hard disk, then timesharing, then a second Winchester data base for backup and, finally, cluster intelligent terminals to achieve a full network configuration.

## Level 3 Support Group Factory Configured Systems

Prices include OS-65U Level 1 but do not include 65U Level 3 or Level 3 NET. Machines with NET prefix have the specified number of users plus NETWORK data base node capability. The NET. WORK partition can be used as an extra user through its diagnostic RS-232 port.
For example, a 4 -user system with networking can be used as a 5 -user system without networking.
Network systems have ports for 4 intelligent terminals (cluster ports) and 1 NET port.


| Time- <br> share <br> Users | C3-C <br> . 35 MIPS | $\begin{gathered} \text { C3-C } \\ .7 \text { MIPS } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OS-C } \\ & .7 \text { MIPS + } \\ & \text { NET } \end{aligned}$ | C3-B .35 MIPS | C3-B <br> . 7 MIPS | $\begin{gathered} \text { C3.E } \\ 7 \text { MIPS + } \\ \text { NET } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | NA | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 9995 \\ \text { C3.C } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 11,995 \\ & \text { C3.C-N } \end{aligned}$ | NA | $\$ 12,995$ C3-B | 814,995 <br> C3-B-N1 |
| 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10,900 \\ & \text { C3-C-12 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,400 \\ & \text { C3-C- } 22 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12,995 \\ \text { C3.C.N2 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 13,900 \\ & \text { C3-B-12 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,400 \\ & \text { C3-8-22 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15,985 \\ \mathrm{C3} \cdot \mathrm{~B} \cdot \mathrm{~N} 2 \end{gathered}$ |
| 3 | $\begin{aligned} & 11,700 \\ & \text { C3C-13 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,400 \\ & \text { C3-C-33 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13,995 \\ \mathrm{C} 3, \mathrm{C} . \mathrm{N3} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,700 \\ & \text { C3-B-13 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,400 \\ & \text { C3-B-33 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16,095 \\ \mathrm{C3} \cdot \mathrm{~B} \cdot \mathrm{~N} 3 \end{gathered}$ |
| 4 | $\begin{gathered} 12,400 \\ \text { C3-C-14 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13,400 \\ \text { C3-C-44 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,2001 \\ & \text { C3.C.N4 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15,400 \\ C 3-8-14 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16,400 \\ & C 3-B-44 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 18,2000^{\prime} \\ \mathrm{C3} \cdot \mathrm{~B} \cdot \mathrm{NA} \end{gathered}$ |
| 5 | $\begin{gathered} 13,100 \\ \text { C3-C-15 } \end{gathered}$ | NA | NA | $\begin{aligned} & 16,100 \\ & \text { C3-B-15 } \end{aligned}$ | NA | NA |
| 6 | $\begin{aligned} & 13,800 \\ & \text { C3-C-16 } \end{aligned}$ | NA | NA | $\begin{aligned} & 16,800 \\ & \text { C3-B-16 } \end{aligned}$ | NA | NA |
| 7 | $\begin{aligned} & 14,500 \\ & \text { C3-C-17 } \end{aligned}$ | NA | NA | $\begin{aligned} & 17,500 \\ & \text { C3-B-17 } \end{aligned}$ | NA | NA |
| 8 | $\begin{gathered} 15,200 \\ \text { C3-C-18 } \end{gathered}$ | NA | NA | $\begin{gathered} 18,200 \\ \text { C3-B-18 } \end{gathered}$ | NA | NA |

Note 1. Uses 16-slots, 1 open, comes with printer and word processing ports installed.

## Ohio Scientific Accessories for all reasons



AC.7B
CRT terminal for use on all OSI single and multi-user systems. Features upper/lower case $24 \times 80$ character display, numeric keypad, dual intensity, protected fields, cursor addressing and much more. \$995


## AC-14

High performance word processing printer. Produces typewriter quality output at up to 55 characters per second. Features quick-change ribbon cartridges and drop-in print wheels for interchangeable fonts. Prints up lo 132 columns, comes with friction-feed capability for stationary and adjustable width tractor-feed for computer forms. Complete with paper guides and silencer options. Produces proportional spaced characters when used with WP-2 word processor package. Comes complete with high speed parallel interface, cable and one print wheel.
\$2795


## AC-9TP

A rugged moderate performance business printer. Impact printing at 110 characters per second, prints 80 or 132 columns across the page, has adjustable width tractors and forms stacker. Comes complete with parallel interface and connecting cable.
$\$ 1250$


## AC-5A

Deluxe business printer. This "Top of the line" shuttle printer very quietly prints an entire line at a time using dot matrix impact technology. The unit prints 160 lines per minute at a 132 character column width. Features upper and lower case, 12 programmable fonts, 11 program selectable form lengths and much more. Comes complete with adji 'stable width tractor-feed, high speed parallel interface and cable.
$\$ 2950$
 with conventional telephone handsets. Features unique originate/answer back capability which allows two similarly equipped computers to lalk to each other as well as communicating with timeshare services. Requires an RS-232 port for operation.
\$199


OSI Desks
DSK-3 3 foot wide CRT and printer stand.


DSK. 55 footwidedesk.
$\$ 250$
DSK-5A 5 foot desk with cutout and mounting brackets for C2-OEM, C2-NET and C3-OEM computers.


DSK-6 6 foot wide desk (best for CRT and printer).
\$285

## OSI Power Sequencers Turn Entire Systems On/Off From One

 Keyswitch.PDS-1 Switch panel for C3-A, B, C. Sequences CPU, floppies, hard disk, CRTs, printerand otheraccessories.
$\$ 350$
PDS-3 Switch panel for DKS-5A desk. Sequences CPU, floppies, CRT, printer and otheraccessories.
$\$ 200$


## Memories

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { CM-2 } & 4 \mathrm{~K} 2 \mathrm{MHz} \text { static for expanding } \mathrm{C} 3-\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C} 3-\mathrm{C} \text { to } 56 \mathrm{~K} \text { for CP/M and/or } \\ \text { networking. }\end{array}$
CM-3A 16K2MHzlowpower static standardC3memory. $\$ 399$

CM-6 48 K 1 MHzdynamic for C2-OEM and some timesharesystems.
\$549

CM-9 24 K 2 MHz medium power statics usable in computer with booster supplies or high currentswitchers.
$\$ 450$
CM-10 8K 2MHz static for expanding C2 and C3 computers to networking or CP/M. (C3only)
\$198

CA-10-16


## General I/O

CA-9 Centronics parallel printer interface with cable.
\$175
CA-10X 1 to 16 RS-232 port I/O board. 300-19200 baud plus synchronous operation at 250 K and 500 K baud. 1 port standard.
\$125
Eachadditional port.
\$ 50
CA-10-N5 CA-10X portboard configured for four cluster communications ports and one network communications port allat 500 K baud for use in data bases.
$\$ 349$

## Combinational I/O

CA-17 8K 2 MHz RAM and 1 cluster port plus 1 auxiliary RS-232 port. (Converts any C2 orC3 to networking.)
\$298
CA-18 1 Centronics parallel printer port with cable, 1 parallel word processing printer portwith cable,2RS-232ports and 1 clusterport.
\$398
CA-18A As above with 8 K 2 MHz RAM and 2 additional RS-232 ports (4 total), i.e., fully populated 555.
$\$ 598$
See the OEM and RID section for more accessory boards.

## Ohio Scientific <br> Software for all reasons

## OS-AMCAP (Level 1.5)

OS-AMCAP is a fully integrated small business accounting system. The software package runs on any Ohio Scientific dual-floppy, double-sided dualfloppy or hard disk based 6502 system with at least 48K RAM, OS-AMCAP contains the following integrated modules using a commen data base:

General Ledger, including a complete user defined chart of accounts, cash receipts, cash receipts journal, cash disbursements, cash disbursements journal, journal entries, editing, balance sheet, trial balance and statement of earnings with complete editing for all of the above.
Accounts Receivable with and without aging, aged monthly statements.
Accounts Payabie with and without aging.
Inventory, including inventory analysis, inventory by vendor, inventory overdue, inventory on order, inventory re-order, and detailed reports.
Billing/Invoicing and order entry for the inventory which will optionally support customer files with bill to, ship to, credit and customer mailing and monthly statements.
Payroll
For easy installation, the AMCAP system includes the AMCAP configuration program which automatically creates all necessary disk files based on the user's requirements. An AMCAP training disk which is pre-loaded with information for a hypothetical company is also included for demonstration and training purposes. A 250 -page AMCAP Level II manual is included that describes Levels 1.5 and II.
OS-AMCAP is designated by Ohio Scientific to be a small concise easy-touse "turnkey" business software package. OS-AMCAP has been in use at hundreds of locations for over two years. OS-AMCAP \$975

## OS-AMCAP Level II

OS-AMCAP Level Il contains all of the features included in Level 1.5 in addition to many other significant and valuable expansions that are a direct result of many end user requests.

- Divisionalization and departmentalization in the general ledger, inventory and payroll and all accounting journals such as $C / R, C / D, A / R, A / P$, JE and aging reports, balance sheet and the statement of earnings.
- Multiple cash in bank accounts, multiple ackounts receivablelpayable accounts by division or department.
- Listing of general ledger journals by from-date-to-date.
- Enhanced order entry to include temporary inventory items, special discounts and special list price considerations in addition to credit memos and quotations.
- Enhanced payroll which allows for up to ten miscellaneous deductions and multi-state payroll withholding tax includes payroll 941 form, W2 forms and check registers pius an advanced employee file editor.
- Monthly statements contain inclusion of automatic overdue charges as a service charge on each statement which is ready for window envelope mailing.
- Preset IBM compatible system 32 and IBM system 34 forms for monthly statements, invoices and payroll checks that are available locally.
- OS-AMCAP Level il is available only as an upgrade to AMCAP Level 1.5.


## AMCAP 1.5 to AMCAP II upgrade $\$ 995$

(AMCAP is a trademark of American Intelligent Machines)

## OS-HDM Hard Disk Manager General

The Hard Disk Manager is an end user oriented software package designed to allow multiple independent systems to reside on the hard disk at the same time. Each system can contain over 150 program or file entries in its separate directory. Each system can be of any length from 600 K bytes to several million bytes long.
Any AMCAP, DMS or other BASIC programs that operate under OS-65U can occupy any system area of any length within the Hard Disk Manager. Provisions are included to easily transfer an existing floppy based system to any system within the Hard Disk Manager.

## Fast Floppy Dumper

With the Fast Floppy Dumper back-up feature a user can easily and conveniently back up on removable floppies any or all systems (programs and files) residing on the hard with the standard hardware.
It takes approximately 1.3 minutes for each 250 K of memory to automatically
be placed on a floppy diskette and the HDM automatically prompts when one floppy is full and another should be inserted.

## Cartridge Tape Back-Up

As with the Fast Floppy Dumper feature mentioned above, the OS-HDM package also contains a Cartridge Tape Back-Up feature. While this Cartridge Tape BackUp is somewhat slower than the Fast Floppy Dumper it does not necessitate the operator inserting another floppy each time one becomes filled unless the size of a system on the hard disk exceeds the limit of the large capacity cartridge tape medium (approximately 11 megabytes). As with the Fast Floppy Dumper, the Cartridge Tape Back-Up is selfidentifying and easily used by inexperienced perscnnel.

OS-HDM $\$ 675$

## OS-TMUM Timesharing Multi-User Manager

TMUM is a sophisticated and advanced software package that manages the timesharing features available with hard disk based C3 computers and offers the user true large computer timesharing capability with Log-On, Log-Off features, account number tracking, connect time usage by account number and system plus many other inherent timesharing system characteristics.
TMUM is designated to be used either inhouse or with auto-answer modems and is thoroughly secure with non-echoing account number entry, system name, and classified password protection. The TMUM package is capable of accommodating up to 16 users and one console user depending upon machine configuration.
To accommodate a variety of different systems on the hard disk TMUM utilizes some of the multiple system techniques used with and explained in the Hard Disk Manager (HDM) package. This includes the ability to automatically back up any system of any size onto floppy diskettes. It also includes the ability to back up systems on the hard disk with the cartridge tape hardware now available.
The TMUM package is capable of running OS-AMCAP, DMS and all other programs including BASIC programs written in OS-65U.
OS-TMUM is available only as an upgrade to the Hard Disk Manager (HDM).
OS-HDM to OS-TMUM upgrade $\$ 1095$

## OS-DMS

The OS-DMS Nucleus and supporting business packages make up an extremely powerful Data Base Management System and Inquiry System that lend themselves to a wide range of small business applications. Generally, any collection of information of primary importance to a business can be placed in this system. To clarify the application of OS-DMS an explanation is necessary of a Data Base Management System and an Inquiry System.
Fundamentally, a data base is a collection of data. The data can be any information that is of value to a person, business or agency using the system. The data may be as varied as real estate files, inventories, personnel files, or automotive saies. Typicaliy, data is usually keptin filing cabinets, card files, desk drawers, etc. Information in these categories are prime targets for a data base management system.
The operator has the ability to access the information of the data base in a manner which makes the data useful. The user has the ability to enter, remove, or edit information in the files to keep it current with present activities. The user also may change the order of information in a file to suit a particular application.
When the operator needs information, or a decision based on information in the file, a report of some kind will be generated.
The user, in some cases, may set specific conditions related to the report. Examples of conditions are inventory items over a certain amount, age analysis of accounts feceivable or payable, or houses costing between two dollar amounts.
The emergence of OS-DMS makes compulers immediately usable for the untrained small businessman. The system finally brings the use of microcomputers down to the level of nonprogrammers. It means that virtually untrained computer users can take advantage of the speed and efficiency of a computer in their daily activities.

## OS-DMS Modules <br> OS-DMS Nucleus

OS-DMS Nucleus - provides the data base manager and information management system for DMS compatible files. Can be used to "computerize" any collection of information. Since it is written primarily in BASIC it can be easily customized for specific applications. It is also a usefu! maintenance tool to complement other DMS modules.
$\$ 300$

DMS modules-specialized applications packages based on the OS-DMS information management system.
OS.DMS - Inventory I and II Inventory I is designed to be primarily a finished goods inventory for manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers. The system incorporates an inventory file, an order entry system, receiving program and shipping program.
$\$ 300$
Inventory II is primarily a manufacturing inventory system which can be integrated with Purchasing system and Bills of Material system. These three packages coliectively provide small manufacturing businesses with capabilities comparable to those found in MRP system, but with a higher degree of persona! control. The Inventory system maintains an inventory with average weekly usage, weeks on hand, weeks on order with a shipping and receiving (or stock room control) program. $\$ 300$

## OS.DMS Purchasing System

The Purchasing System complements Inventory ll by maintaining a file of open purchase orders and deliveries against those purchase orders.
$\$ 300$

## OS-DMS Bills of Material

The Bills of Material System interfaces with Inventory II and the Purchasing System and will provide bills of material for several levels of subassemblies. This program maintains bills of material with cost accounting and allows the user to break down any assembly to its subsequent subassemblies, and ultimately to raw parts. This inventory explosion is highly useful for forecasting raw parts usage based on finished goods sales. It can also be used for inventory control applications to update raw parts and subassemblies inventories by the subassemblies and finished goods shipped out of a department.
$\$ 300$

## OS-DMS A/R, A/P

Accounts Receivable and Accounts Payable system maintains accounts receivable and payables aging, detailed reports and customer statements. $\$ 300$

## OS-DMS General Ledger

DMS General Ledger System maintains a detailed general ledger based on a user specified chart of accounts. Also produces monthiy statements including balance sheet and profit and loss statements. $\$ 300$

## OS-DMS Personnel Payroll

The Personnel Payroll system provides payrolls for a several hundred employee
company including check generation and quarterly reports. The Personiel Payroll system maintains detailed personnel files for each employee. It contains general purpose report writing capabilities which can generate a broad range of management requested reports.
$\$ 300$

## OS-DMS Query

The Query System allows the computer operator to make queries about data stored in DMS compatible data bases. The result of this inquiry can be a simple answer or the generation of a report. Additionally the Query system allows end users to specity fairly complex report formats and store these report tormats under user assigned names so that they can be recalled quickly for future use. DMS Query system effectively allows high-level utilization of the computer's resources by non-programmers. \$300

## OS-DMS Quotation Estimation

The Quotation Estimation package is useful for providing quotations and estimations on tasks which are comprised of many well defined and often used sub-tasks and components, such as those found in the construction industry. \$300

## OS-DMS Educational System

DMS Educational system allows teachers to generate drills, quizzes and tests without programming. The system allows several forms of student interaction. Grades and responses can be stored for teacher examination. Grades for an entire period can be automatically tabulated.

## Customized Fully Integrated Systems

Customized fully integrated systems in the area of accounting, manufacturing, wholesaling, retailing and other services are available for multi-user timeshare and distributed processing based Ohio Scientific computer systems. These services are available through your local dealer as well as through the company's Level 3 Support Group. Contact your deater for details.

## Specialty Applications

Dozens of specialized applications have been generated by Ohio Scientific dealers and systems houses under OS-DMS including fully integrated Construction packages, Medical Billing systems, Legal Billing systems and a broad range of specialized information systems. Contact your dealer for the latest Information concerning your specific application.

# OhioScientific Accessories for all reasons 



## Ohio Scientific's Revolutionary New 16 Pin IIO BUS

Modern technology has made it possible to pack far more I/O functions on a computer board than one can practically connect to. Ohio Scientific has solved this problem with a series of remote" head end cards' ' which feature tremendous //O capability and connect to the computer via single inexpensive 16 pin DIP ribbon cables. Thus //O connection can be made away from the computer's card cage.

## CA-20

8-port I/O BUS interface and calendar clock provides interfaces for 8 head end cards and a battery back up clock with hours, minutes, seconds, $1 / 10$ second, day, and date. The automatically re charged batteries will power the clock for months.
CA-20A
As above without clock

## Head End Cards

CA. 21
48 Line Parallel I/O card features 3 PIA's and prototyping area
\$45

## CA-22

High speed analog I/O module. Two 12-bit D/A converters, 1 12-bit/8-bit A/D converter with 16 channel input multiplexer. Factory configured for $\pm 10 \mathrm{~V}$ offset binary, user jumperable for other configurations. Max error $\pm 2$ LSB. 28,000 12-bit conversions per second. 66,000 8-bit conversions per second, drift. -50 ppm per ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Note, the CA- 22 can also be directly plugged into the computer without a CA-20, thus occupying one slot.
CA- 23
PROM Blaster. Programs 2758, 2716, 2732 and 2764.8 through 65K EPROMS. Programs and verifys from memory or other EPROM.
$\$ 195$

## CA-24

Solderless interface prototyping board features a PIA and TTL //O as well as provisions for direct user connection of devices such as the 6850 ACIA. Board also features 16 switches and 16 LED's. Has a large solderless breadboard for prototyping or educational lab exercises.
$\$ 175$

## CA-25

Security and AC remote interface connects the AC-17P home security system and AC-12P wireless remote control system to C 2 and C 3 computers.

> 16 pin BUS family boards should be powered by external means where possible, however, a few modules can be supported by the host computer's supply if necessary.


A home security system, that's wireless and includes a control console, a fire detector, two window protection devices and one door unit. Additional protection devices are commercially available. \$249


Wireless AC remote control. AC Remote Control Starter Set includes control corsole and modules to operate two lamps and two appliances via remote control with home control software on disk. Additional appliance and lamp modules are commercially available.
\$175

## Process Control BASIC

A modified 9-digit BASIC under 65D with commands that support the real time clock, time of day clock (CA-20), 48 line parallel I/O (CA-21) analog |/O model (CA-22), AC remote (AC-12P) and to a limited extent the UTI (AC-15V) and security system (AC-17P).
$\$ 250$
Security BASIC- Use your computer for business accounting during the day and office and plant security at night!
A modified BASIC under 65D with commands which support the real time clock. AC- remote (AC-12P), security system (AC-17P) and universal telephone interface (AC-15V). Comes complete with a library of security program demonstrations.

# OEM and R/D Accessories 



## CA-14A Votrax Voice I/O System

This Votrax Voice Synthesizer module has the capability of generating English speech phoneticaliy. The supporting software simply feeds the phonetic spelling of English words to the module which generates medium quality spoken words. This advanced Votrax system is capable of generating all English phonemes as well as four levels of inflection on each phoneme. CA-14A also includes a voice recognition experimentation area which must be user populated. This experimentation board contains a five filter feature extractor with zero crossing detectors and envelope filters. The CA-14A in conjunction with the CA-22 high speed analog $1 / 0$ module provide a complete voice recognition lab.
$\$ 399$

## Voice Output Software

## OS.Vocalizer I

"Generation by Rules System". Runs under OS-65D or OS-65U. Accepts convertional English spelling and outputs the phonetic spelling to the Votrax module in real time. Also, will print phonetic spellings for use by other programs.
OS.Vocalizer II
Runs in one partition of a 65 U Level 3 system. Accepts normal print statements from other partitions (users) and vocalizes them in real time. Uses disk look up for the 3000 most common words and generation by rules for words not on file. End user can add approximately 1500 additional words to file. Generates the most legible speech now attainable via totally synthetic means (i.e. not recorded human speech). Operates on a C3-B or C3-C with at least two partitions.
$\$ 975$

## CA-15 Universal Telephone Interface

The Universal Telephone Interface provides the host computer with general purpose telephone communications capability. The board can answer and originate calls. It can communicate with internal 300 baud modem in originate or answer back mode. It can also communicate with touch-tone and decode touch-tone. The board also has multiplexers to route spoken voice out to external devices such as recorders, voice recognition circuits, AD converters and can accept spoken voice from several sources to dispatch to the telephone. The UTI can be used with touch-tone or rotary dial lines via its pulse code dialer. When equipped with a Votrax module or used in conjunction with a CA-14 voice I/O, it can respond with computer generated English voice output. The UTI is connected to telephone lines via a CBT. CBT's can be rented along with the telephone lines from your local telephone company or can be purchased from your local dealer and conrected in parallel with your existing telephone circuitry.

## UTI with Votrax CA-15B

The Universal Telephone Interface as above with Votrax Voice module allows your computer to generate English speech phonetically. It also includes an audio amplifier to allow the Votrax module to be used stand alone independently of the telephone lines.

## CA-CBT

FCC approved telephone line isolator for use with the UTI. It allows the UTI to connect to any conventional telephone line. Note. CBT's can also be leased from your telephone company along with the telephone line.

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VisiCalc is a new breed of problem-solving software. Unlike prepackaged software that forces you into a computerized straight jacket, VisiCalc adapts itself to any numerical problem you have. You enter numbers, alphabetic titles and formulas on your keyboard. VisiCalc organizes and displays this information on the screen. You don't have to spend your time programming.

Your energy is better spent using the results than getting them.

Say you're a business manager and want to project your annual sales. Using the calculator, pencil and paper method, you'd lay out 12 months across a sheet and fill in lines and columns of figures on products, outlets, salespeople, etc. You'd calculate by hand the subtotals and summary figures. Then you'd start revising, erasing and recalculating. With VisiCalc, you simply fill in the same figures on an electronic "sheet of paper" and let the computer do the work.

Once your first projection is complete, you're ready to use VisiCalc's unique, powerful recalculation feature. It lets you ask "What iff", examining new options and planning for contingencies. "What if" sales drop 20 percent in March? Just type in the sales figure. VisiCalc instantly updates all other figures affected by March sales.

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# Add a Simple Text Editor to Your BASIC Programs 

## Robert G A Goff MD Berkeley Medical Data POB 5279 <br> Berkeley CA 94705

While text editors are, in general, extremely useful for preparing all sorts of paperwork, it is usually not possible to append them to your own BASIC programs. This article is a simple tutorial in the bare essentials of text editing in BASIC. With these techniques, it will be possible for you to add simple text processing capability to any of your personal or business programs written in BASIC, which require paragraphed textual output. The program is written in North Star BASIC, version 6, release 3. It may be stored, as is, in 3186 bytes; it executes in a total of 4746 bytes. Deleting the remark statements reduces the program length to 1410 bytes enabling it to execute in 2956 bytes. While listing 1 is fairly self-explanatory, I'll discuss each of the steps in detail.

## Text Editing

There are several tasks which text editors must accomplish. Most of these fall under the general category of producing a hard copy of text in an acceptable format. The barest definition of "an acceptable format" is one in which words are not randomly truncated at the end of a line of print. With this single requirement met, the text will be readable. But even this single text editing function requires that there be some ways to:

- Access the text string from memory or input.
- Determine line length to be printed.
- Distinguish between words and spaces.
- Alter what is to be printed on a given line based on the three criteria above.
- Link the sentences together in the proper order.

Such a text editor assumes that the user has made certain that each sentence is punctuated, and that each sentence string ends with the two trailing spaces needed to separate consecutive sentences.

A more useful text editor would also possess the following capabilities:

- Add missing periods at the end of sentences and recognize question and exclamation marks as adequate punctuation.
- Remove extraneous spaces at the beginning of each new typed line.
- Automatically add the two trailing spaces between sentences.
- Indent paragraphs when desired.
- Translate numeric data fetched from memory or input into the corresponding string characters for inclusion within a sentence.
- Allow input of line length for printing.

Text editors used solely for input and composition of text, such as Michael Shrayer's "Electric Penc/l," possess one other powerful set of characteristics: the ability to make radical modifications to the text after input and prior to printing. Because of this capability, this type of text editor does not need to compensate for the user's input errors noted above. As useful as full capability text editors are (I used Electric Pencll to compose the manuscript of this article) they are of no use within a BASIC program written for some other application, since most commercially available text editors are written in machine language.

## Accessing Text

Text must be manipulated as strings of characters, whether letters, numbers, or symbols. In North Star BASIC, string variables may have names consisting of a letter, $A$ thru Z , optionally followed by a number, 0 thru 9, allowing 260 unique string names. This number is quite enough for most applications, since if more than 260 strings are manipulated, several strings may be linked (concatenated), then renamed as a single string, and the variables thus freed reused
for new strings．Strings of over 10 charac－ ters must be dimensioned at the start of the program，and may have dimensions limited only by your computer＇s memory．A portion of a string may be accessed using North Star BASIC by appending to the string name the character positions of the first and last characters in the desired substring：

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 10 \text { DIM A3\$(8) } \\
& 20 \text { A3 } \$=\text { "ABCDabcd" } \\
& 30 \text { PRINT A3 } \$(3,6)
\end{aligned}
$$

This causes the printing of＂CDab．＂The BASIC line 30 PRINT A3 $\$(5)$ causes the printing of＂abcd．＂

In other versions of BASIC，substrings may be named differently．One such method （used in Microsoft BASIC）looks like this：

> LEFT $\$(A \$, 3)$ is the same as $A \$(1,3)$
> MID $\$(A \$ 3,6)$ is the same as $A \$(3,6)$
> $\operatorname{RIGHT} \$(A \$, 6)$ is the same as $A \$(6)$

Strings may be stored in memory and accessed as individual variables．They may also be included in a data line of the pro－ gram and read from there，or they may be entered during program execution．

## Determining Line Length

Let us make L the number of characters to be printed per line．Now，any line to be printed will begin with character number B of the string and end with character number $E$ ．For the first line of print，$B$ is set equal to 1 and $E$ is set equal to $L$ ．To compute the range of the second line，set B equal to $\mathrm{E}+1$ and $E$ equal to $E+L$ ，and so forth，for the entire text．These line printing parameters are used to define the line string $F \$$ ，by using B and E as the substring parameters． Thus，if the text string to be printed is $\mathrm{E} \$$ ， we set $F \$$ equal to $E(B, E)$ ，and print $F \$$ ． We increment $B$ and $E$ ，then again set $F \$$ equal to $\mathrm{E} \$(\mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{E})$ ．

The one difficulty with this method occurs when any line of text to be printed is shorter than the line length．In setting $F \$$ to $\mathrm{E} \$(\mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{E}), \mathrm{E}$ will be greater than the length of $E \$$ ，and will generate an out－of－ bounds error．To prevent this situation， the length of $\mathrm{E} \$$ must be compared to the value of E using the function $\operatorname{LEN}(\mathrm{E} \$)$ ， which returns a number equal to the number of characters actually contained in the named string（ $\mathbf{E} \$$ ）．If $E$ is greater than LEN $(E \$)$ ，the program lines which calculate and print $\mathrm{F} \$$ must be skipped；all that is left is to print $\mathrm{E} \$(\mathrm{~B})$ ，which will print from

Listing 1：BASIC source program and a sample run of TXTEDIT2．This text editor is word oriented rather than line oriented．The normal editor， supplled with BAS／C，works I／ne by line in edit mode．This BASIC program allows changes of single words without having to retype an entire line．The program accepts four sentences of up to 97 characters each．A period is added to the end of each sentence if it is missing，as well as two trailing spaces．（The program recognizes the characters？and ！as sufficient punctuatlon．）When printing the four sentences，the program removes any leading spaces at the beginning of a new line；line length may be adjusted by the user．The total number of characters entered plus any necessary punctuation and tralling spaces are calculated，changed into a string，and printed in the final sentence obtained by the program．The program is written in Release 3 of North Star BASIC．If you are using Release 4，delete the comma after PRINT \＃Z．

```
220 REM *京家 &2%=OUTPUT DEVICE (*1%=PRINTER; *0.=CRT)
```



```
240 IF Z=1 THEN FILL 51206%1\REM **采 SET INPUT TO PRINTER
250 0IM A$(100), E$(100),C$(100),D$(100),E$(466),F$(466),G$(100)
260 INFUT*Z,"1gt *rGs
270 GOSUF }80
280 A$=0%
290 INPUT*Z, *2nd *.Gs
300 GOSIJE EOO
310 ES=[5
320 INFUT*7."3rd *rG%
330 GDSUS B00
340 C%=0%
```



```
360 GOSUF 800
370 0) =5%
380 F.RINT&Z, THE SENTENCES WITH FUNCTUATION,IF NEEDED, AND ELANKS*
390 FRRINTGZ, *FDLLDNED IMMEDIATELY BY * TO SHOW SUBSTRING LENGTH"
```



```
410 FRINT每% E*;***
420 PRINT:#Z. [$%"矣*
430 FRINTSZ, D%:"宣"
440 FRINT&Z, \FRINT年Z, \PRINT&Z.
450 E索=A$+B$+C$+D&\REM 索*CONCATENATE STRINGS INTO PARAGRAFH
480 I=LEN{E|;\REM **家 "I" WILL DEMONSTRATE DATA INSERTION
470 G$च"Your sentences: with punctustion and spacins".
470 G$# Yolfr sentences: with characters."
490 G*(52,55)=STR$(I)\REH *** CHANGE I' TO ITS STRING ECUUIVALENT
500 REM 且家 AND INSERT IT INTO G*
#10 E*=E%{1|I)+G*
S20 n=1 \NEM **草 START DF PRINT LINE
530 INFUT&Z."Line lensth (number of characters)? *L
540 E=L-4\REM 家椋 LELINE LENGTH
S50 PRINTBZ, "THE CONCATENATED SENTENCES, PRINTED IYY THE LINE*
560 FRINT江,\FRINT*Z;", \REM W%* INDENT PARAGRAPH
570 IF ErLEN(E串) THEN 670
580 F$=E$(D,E-1) \REM **** F$=LINE TO BE PRINTED
S%O IF ES(D,D)=* "THEN GOTD 760
600 IF E$(E,E)=* THEN S3O\REM *** TEST FOR END OF WORD
G10 E=E-1\REM 标宗 SHDRTEN LINE UNTIL END OF WORD IS FQUND
620 GOTD 5BO
6 3 0 ~ F R I N T E Z , F *
640 D=E\REM *** START OF NEXT LINE
GSO E=E+L-1 \REM *** SET LENGTH OF NEXT LINE
660 GOTD 570
670 IF E$(D,D)= " THEN GOSUR 760
6BO FRINT隹,E事(D)
690 PRINT草, \FRINT*Z,NPRINT觡.
700 INPUT*Z, "Do you want to print this parastraph assin? * H*
710 IF HS(1;1)=*Y* THEN 520
720 IF HS(1,1)=**" THEN 520
730 IF H*(1,1)="N* THEN END
740 IF H$(1,1)=\mp@subsup{}{}{\prime\prime}\mp@subsup{n}{}{\prime}\mathrm{ THEN END}
750 PRINT㣰FYES or NO slease"\GOTD }70
760 D=D+1
70 E=E+1
7B0 IF ES(D,D)=* THEN 760
790 GOTD 570
900 E=LEN(ES)
E10 REM 标*家 REMOVE TRAILING BLANKS
820 IF G招,0}m". THEN G=G-1 ELSE GOTO B60
830 REM *** RETURN TO CHECK FOR MORE TRAILING ELANKS
B40 GOTD 820
850 REM 莧原 CHECK FOR FUNCTUATIDN (ASCII ."46, 1=33. T=43)
B60 IF{ASC(G&(D))=46 OR ASC(G$(G))=33) OR ASC(GS(G)\m63 THEN 910
B70 REM 曺具家 ADD FERIOL TD END DF SENTENEE
```



```
890 [5=G+1
900 REM 四尔* ADD TRAILING SPACES
```


920 RETURN

Listing 1 continued:
RUN
for printer, type 1: Far CRT type 01
1st The first sentence is properiy punctuated,
and The second sentence is not punctuated
3 rd that will the editor do with these 9 trailing spaces?
4th Such a auick job thas makes of text material in your proprans
THE SENTENCES WITH PUNCTUATIDN, IF NEEDEI; ANL ERLANKS
FOLLOWED IMMEDIATELY BY * TO SHOW SUESTRING LENGTH
The firgt seritence is properly puntituated, *
The gecond sentence is not purictueted. 㖛
What Hill the editor so with these 9 trailins spaces? *
Girh a quict jot this makes of text material in your frograns : *

Line lensth (number of characters)? 72
rHE CONCATENATED SENTENCES, PRINTED GY THE LINE
The first seritence is properly punctuated. The second sentence is rot punctuated. What will the editor do with these 9 trailins spaces? Such a auich job this makes of test material in your prosrans! Your seriterices. with punctuation and spacing, tatal 203 characters.

In suad want to print thrs parasraph astain? y
(the length (riumber of characters)? 13
THE CONCATENATEII SENTENCES, PRINTEL EY THE LIINE
first
sontence is
properly
murictisated.
The second
intitarice 25
nat
Functasated.
What will
ther editor
do with
Lhese 9
trailing
spaces?
Such a auick
Job this
wakes of
terst
material in
sour
prosarams!
your
seritences,
with
punctuation
and spacins.
tatal 203
characters.
character number $B$ to the end of the string. /This method also assumes that strings can have arbitrary lengths; Some BASIC interpreters limit strings to 256 characters in length . . . CH/

To indent a paragraph, initialize $B$ to 6 and $E$ to $(L-5)$. Then, prior to printing the text, simply print five blanks, followed by a comma to keep the printing line open. The following program prints the entire string $\mathrm{E} \$$ in lines that are $L$ characters long.

```
50 INPUT "What is line length?", L
60 B=6
70 E=L-5
8 0 ~ I F ~ E > L E N ( E \$ ) ~ T H E N ~ 1 4 0 ~
90 F$=E$(B,E)
100 PRINT F$
110 B=E+1
120 E=E+L
130 GOTO }8
140 PRINT E $(B)
```

Any words that cross the boundary between one printed line and the next would be arbitrarily broken to fit the line length, when using this program. To avoid this, it is necessary to scan the text for the last space before the end of each line to be printed, and shorten each line so that no partial word is left at the end. This is done by testing the first character following the proposed line of print. If it is a space, no word would be broken by printing the line as is. If on the other hand the first character following a proposed line of print is not a space, the end character of the print line must be either a space or an arbitrary character. So the print line is shortened by one character ( $\mathrm{E}=\mathrm{E}-1$ ), and retested
in the same way until a space is found as the next character following the proposed line of print. The line is then printed, and we go on to process the second line in a similar fashion. In the listing of TXTEDIT2, $E$ is initially set equal to the line length plus one, and then, in line 600, character E of the proposed line of print is tested. If it is a space, $E \$(B, E-1)$ is printed. If not, the line is shortened by one character in . line 610.

## Linking Sentences

Strings that must be linked together, or concatenated, are placed in a string equation such as:

## $50 \mathrm{E} \$=\mathrm{A} \$+\mathrm{B} \$+\mathrm{C} \$$

This will concatenate the strings in the order specified in the equation. With string variables, North Star BASIC does not allow many equation formats that would be perfectly acceptable if used for numeric variables. For example:

## 50 E \$=E\$+B\$

will generate an out of bounds error, since the first $\mathrm{E} \$$ will be greater than the second E\$. Because of this and other peculiarities of North Star BASIC string functions, intermediate variables must often be used to concatenate strings. (The example above will function properly in North Star BASIC Release 4.) As an example, if your program contains 11 strings that must be concatenated in a sequence determined by the program, you may either concatenate each of them by name (all in the same equation) or accumulate them one by one. If the latter method is chosen, an intermediate variable is necessary. If $\mathbf{E} \$$ is the paragraph to be printed, then:

```
50 F$=E$
60 E$=F$+A$
70 F$=E$
80 E$=F$+B$
90 F$=E$
```

with $F \$$ being the intermediate variable, and $A \$$ and $B \$$ being new strings to accumulate in E\$. F\$ must be dimensioned equal to $\mathbf{E} \$$.

There is one other way of accumulating strings without obtaining an out-of-bounds error message: by specifying the length of the currently accumulated string and then concatenating literal text. That is:

## $50 \mathrm{G}=\mathrm{LEN}(\mathrm{G} \$)$

$60 \mathrm{G} \$=\mathbf{G} \$(1, \mathrm{G})+$
"This is the text to be added."

A peculiarity of North Star BASIC is that the statements:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 50 \mathrm{G}=\mathrm{LEN}(\mathrm{G} \$) \\
& 60 \mathrm{G} \$=\mathrm{G} \$(\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{G})+\mathrm{A} \$
\end{aligned}
$$

will generate an out-of-bounds error message. Actually, the problem is that once a string has been defined, and in spite of its dimension, its length cannot be increased without redefining it in a concatenation equation that doesn't concatenate itself. Nevertheless, this rule can be violated when concatenating a string with itself and literal text. That is, the added string is presented in its entirety in the equation, enclosed within quotes.

Just as an aside, strings may be alphabetized by their first character by using the relationals $>$ or $<$. Strings can be used in conjunction with LET, READ, DATA, INPUT, IF, and PRINT. In most versions of BASIC strings may be read from data intermingled with numeric variables as long as the proper sequence is maintained.

## Inserting Numeric Data

Even though numeric values appear the same as number characters, they cannot be manipulated in the same way. A number cannot be inserted into a text string. First it must be converted to its character equivalent. Then it may be inserted. This is understandable when you consider that, for example, in BASIC with 8 digit precision for numeric computations, a number (regardless of the number of digits) is stored in five bytes, whereas number characters within a string are stored as one byte (representing that particular print character) per digit.

This conversion is made by the

STR $\$$ (expr) function, in which expr stands for the numeric value which must be converted into its string counterpart. In TXTEDIT2, this is used in line 490 to convert the numeric value of the length of E\$ (represented by ' $I$ ' from line 460 ) into the equivalent string characters and insert them into the blank of string G\$. The opposite conversion - from string number characters into a numeric value that can be manipulated algebraically - is performed by the function VAL(expr), with expr being the number characters of a string.

## Punctuating Sentences

When strings are to be input by the user of a program in response to some question, the user will not always remember to add the period at the end of each sentence. This is no problem if the printed output is not in paragraph form. If the output is to be a paragraphed letter or document, however, then regardless of the input, the sentences must be closed with some form of punctuation. It is therefore necessary to check the input string to see if there is a period, question mark or exclamation point present. If not, a period should be added. In TXTEDIT2, as each sentence is entered, it is sent to line 800 where any extraneous trailing blanks are deleted, and the last character of the string is tested to see if it is one of the three possible punctuation marks. If not, a period is added.

One difficulty in comparing several string characters is that the Boolean operators AND, OR, and NOT cannot be used. There are two ways around this: the first and most cumbersome is to use one program line for each comparison to be made. The

Text continued on page 39


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Figure 1: Bar code representation of the shortened version of listing 1. In this version all the remarks and demonstration print statements have been removed to conserve memory. The bar codes represent textually coded data as described in the book Bar Code Loader (available for $\$ 2$ plus $\$ 0.60$ postoge from BYTE Books, 70 Main St, Peterborough NH 03458, or from local computer stores).









































## 

Text continued from page 37:
second is to convert the string characters into numbers that can be compared using the Boolean operators. Since VAL (expr) may be used only for string characters that represent numbers, it may not be used for converting alphabetic characters into numbers. Instead, the characters can be converted to the ASCII code decimal value by using the function ASC(string name), which will return the decimal ASCII value of the first character in the named string. This is demonstrated in lines 850 and 860 of TXTEDIT2.

## Trailing Spaces

Sentences that are concatenated into a paragraph must be separated by two spaces. This is done by finding the last character of the string which is not a space, and then simply adding two spaces beyond that last character. This is done in line 910 of TXTEDIT2.

## Leading Spaces

The last task for our text editor is to make certain that no line of print begins with a space. If the preceding sentence ends exactly at the end of the last print line, the next two characters to be printed will be the trailing spaces of the last sentence. Prior to printing each line, we must therefore test to see if the first character of that line is a space. If it is, it is skipped and the line retested for another leading blank. When the first character is finally not a space, we retest the length of the line to be printed, since after incrementing $E$ while skipping the leading blanks, $E$ may have grown larger than the length of $\mathrm{E} \$$. This sequence starts in line 590 of TXTEDIT2.

## More Sophistication

Though not demonstrated in TXTEDIT2, there are other text editing techniques you might like to try. The right margin may be justified by determining the length of a line as it will be finally printed, subtracting that from the requested line length, and thereby calculating the number of addjtional blanks that must be inserted in the line to make it equal the requested length. Starting at the last character and moving backwards, test for a blank and insert one of the extra blanks in that space; then on to the next blank. An intermediate string variable must be set up in which all the characters from the end to the first space encountered from the end will be renum-
bered from the requested line length $L$, on down. The extra space may be added, and then the next word (heading backwards) is added to the intermediated string variable, etc, until the required number of spaces have been added. If the line is exhausted before all the needed spaces have been added, run through the string again, adding more.

Form feeding at the end of a page to the top of the next page may be implemented by adding a counting variable to the loop that prints each line of text. When the counter reaches the requested page length (in lines), the program jumps to a subroutine which issues the number of PRINTs specified to reach the top of the next page. If the page length and page spacing are entered as variables, the page size may be varied from address labels to poster size sheets.

A line oriented text editor allowing modification of the text after input could be implemented by displaying several lines at a time, each with a number. Then, by asking the user if there are any changes to be made to any of the lines, and requesting the particular line number, the program may redefine the string variable containing that line to contain a newly entered line. A little cleverness with the use of the INP(expr) instruction might allow the user to space over the unchanged portions of the line, and change only the part typed over.

## A Note About TXTEDIT2

In North Star BASIC, the PRINT, INPUT, LIST, and LINE instructions allow an optional specification of the input/ output (10) device to be used with the instruction. By using PRINT\#1, the serial 10 port is selected. By writing a program with a variable in place of the device select number, it may be user selected to run on any of the avaitable devices. This was done in TXTEDIT2 and may be changed to the usual PRINT and INPUT instructions for use with other BASICs.

## Conclusions

While TXTEDIT2 cannot be merely appended to your BASIC programs, the techniques discussed in this article and demonstrated in TXTEDIT2 will enable you to select the text editing functions you need and synthesize them into an efficient part of your own programs. Any suggestions you may have regarding this material or other text editing functions will be welcomed.

# Ease Into 16-Bit Computing Part 2: Examining a Small Multi-User System 

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In computer club meetings, in soft-ware-development groups, and among hardware designers, the terms multiprogramming, multiprocessing, and multitasking are often heard. Now that we have a few years of experience in microprocessing, the prefix multi has become prevalent. I define multi as an indication of the ability of a system to seemingly process more than one function at a time.
Multiprogramming, as I refer to it, is a form of program execution that allows more than one user to access the resources of a computer system at (apparently) the same time. Rather than denoting the execution of multiple programs simultaneously, which requires the use of more than one processor, multiprogramming implies a division of a single processor's time and resources. A computer executes commands faster than any single human user can enter data or instructions. A user in such a situation may never realize that there are other users connected to the same computer.
Because the input and output are being performed by the operator at human speed (which is extremely slow relative to the speed of the microprocessor), most of the processor's time in a single-user system is spent waiting for the operator to enter information, or for an output device to display the information being sent by the processor. The ratio
of time the computer spends in useful activity to time the computer spends waiting is very small. Multiprogramming takes advantage of this relatively large amount of wait time by using it to execute a request from one of the other concurrent users. Of course, as the number of users on the system increases, the operator response time

> Surprisingly little hardware is required to support a multi-user system running Tiny BASIC.

(ie: the amount of time it takes for the computer to respond to a specific request from an operator) will become longer and longer until it reaches some unacceptable limit. In order to maximize the number of users that may use the system concurrently with acceptable response time, the operating system may be tailored to a particular type of application.

Your first question may be, "How much hardware is required to support a multi-user system running a highlevel language such as BASIC?" The answer: surprisingly little. Because of the 16 -bit processing features of the Intel 8088, which I outlined last
month, a multi-user operating system can be provided with a computer consisting of as few as five integrated circuits.

It is beyond the scope of this article to discuss and list the entire assembly code of the Tiny BASIC system written for the 8088. The assembly listing of the 2 K -byte interpreter is thirtyone pages long.
Readers who are interested in using the 8088 for a similar application are advised to contact the manufacturer directly. Intel is publishing an application note describing a small (seven integrated circuits) multi-user Tiny BASIC system that uses the 8088 . There was discussion at the time of this writing (January 1980) that a printed-circuit board of the expanded circuit would be available for sale as well.

For this information contact:
Tom Cantrell
Marketing Communications
Intel Corporation
3065 Bowers Ave
Santa Clara CA 95051

## Minimum System Hardware

The five integrated circuits required to build a workable system include the 8088 microprocessor; the 8284 clock generator; the 8155 memory, input/output (I/O), and timer device; and the 8185 erasable programmable read-only memory

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Figure 1: Integrated circuits that perform support functions for the 8088 in the minimum-configuration system discussed in this article.
(1a) The 8155 static memory, I/O, and timer device.
(1b) The 8755A EPROM and I/O device.
(1c) The 81851 K -byte static memory part.
(1d) The 8284 clock generator/driver'device.
(EPROM) and I/O device, all from Intel Corporation.

The 8088 , residing in a 40 -pin package, executes the complete 16 -bit instruction set of the 8086 microprocessor, while communicating over an 8-bit data bus. The 8088 was dis-
cussed last month in Part 1.
The 8155 , shown in figure $1 a$, is also in a standard 40-pin dual in-line package (DIP). It provides 256 8-bit words of static memory and is powered by a single +5 V power supply. Since it is static memory, no


PIN CONFIGURATION


Figure 2 is a diagram that demonstrates the flow of data in the 5-chip system, as well as the addresses of the memory and the I/O ports. To allow for service to multiple simultaneous users, the timer-in line in the 8155 is wired to the PCLK line in the 8284.

Also, the timer-out line is tied to the nonmaskable interrupt (NMI) line of the 8088 microprocessor.

Developing the Operating System
There are many problems associated with writing a BASIC inter-


Photo 1: This 8088 system fits in the palm of your hand and uses only five integrated circuits. It contains enough read-only and programmable memory, and sufficient peripheral interfaces, to support two 300 bps terminals, running a Tiny BASIC interpreter on each.


Photo 2: Side-by-side comparison of the 8755 EPROM, top, and the older 2708 EPROM. The difference in package size is due to the presence of I/O ports on the 8755. The 8755 requires a single 5-V power supply and contains 2 K bytes of memory; the 2708 requires three different power supply voltages ( $+5 \mathrm{~V},+12 \mathrm{~V}$, and -12 V ) and contains 1 K bytes of EPROM.
preter for such a limited system. Approaches taken on large computers are not necessarily applicable. Tiny BASIC is usually written to work with one user taking up all of the resources of the system. In this case, the problem is to share the resources and allow more than one user (in this case, two users) to access the processor and the memory without interfering with any other user in the process.

Allowing for the input and the output of the different users is easy, since the 8155 and the 8755 both provide two 8-bit I/O ports. All that is needed is to use one of the two for input and the other for output. One bit of data is shifted in or out at each interrupt from the timer.

The data rate for communication with the user terminals is obtained by using the programmable timer in the 8155 as a data-rate generator. The 14-bit binary counter is preset during the initialization routine of the system. Once set, the counter continuously counts up and generates an interrupt signal when it reaches the specified value.

The value set in the counter determines the data-transfer rate. In this system the counter value is contained in the EPROM, and is therefore not easily changed. The data rate must be chosen and the counter value computed before programming the EPROM.

Dividing the memory between users is an easy task. All that is needed is to assign each user specific areas to be used for program space, buffers, and stacks. This does limit the size of the programs that may be entered by each user, but from an operatingsystem viewpoint, the assignment of space is an easy task. A memory map is outlined in figure 3.

The problem of memory allocation in this situation is getting the processor to differentiate between users, buffers, and programs. Since there are 2 K bytes of EPROM to contain all of the system programs, it would be easy for the operating system to use all of the memory space in just initializing the two user terminals. An easy, efficient method of differentiating the two users is required.

Another consideration in the interest of total system efficiency is the allocation of more execution time to one of the users if the other user has his job executing some kind of I/O


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wait loop. Normally, the processor will switch the current user-task being executed each time it receives an interrupt from the timer. This way, each user-task will receive an equal amount of execution time on the system.

However, while the system is waiting for a user to enter commands or while it is sending information to the terminal, it has no productive task to perform for that user. If both users are in an I/O mode, as at systemstartup time, then the processor enters a wait loop, waiting for the interrupts from the timer. This way, as much as possible, the processor will split time with both users effectively.

## Solving the Problems

The biggest concern, differentiation between the two users and their respective buffers and programs, was the easiest to solve with the 8088 microprocessor. This processor, like

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Figure 3: Map of memory use of the 8088 multi-user operating system. Programmable memory from hexadecimal addresses 00 thru FF is contained in the 8155 integrated circuit and is used chiefly to hold the pushdown stack for each user. Memory from hexadecimal locations 1000 thru 13FF is in the 8185 device, and stores various data belonging to the two user-tasks. Memory from hexadecimal addresses OF800 to OFFFF takes the form of EPROM in the 8755A, which stores the operating system.
the 8086, addresses all memory locations using one of four segment registers.

All of the jumps and subroutine calls within a program are made relative to the current position of the
instruction pointer. Hence, the jumps and calls are not specific to the memory segment where a given section of program code is placed. The code can be moved from place to place within memory, and will still
execute properly if the segment registers are set up correctly.
It is also this segmenting feature that allows us to write the BASIC interpreter in such a way as to address the buffers and programs

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Figure 4: Flowchart of the multitasking routine of listing 1, which divides the resources of the 8088 system between the two users. (4a) Routine to receive input from one of the users.
(4b) Routine to handle timing out of the time-arbitration counter.
belonging to one user in a relative mode, and to modify the actual memory area being accessed by just changing the segment registers to point to the area containing the specific user-task we currently want to work with.
Specifically, the 256 bytes of user memory in the 8155 are divided into two areas, one for each user, to pro-
vide the required stack buffers. The 1 K bytes of user memory in the 8185 are divided into four areas for each user. User 1's stack buffer goes from hexadecimal locations 10 to 7F. User 2's stack buffer goes from hexadecimal locations 90 to FF.

Corresponding areas in the two stack buffers are separated by hexadecimal 80 bytes. Each of the buffers
in the program buffer area of memory (contained in the 8185) is separated by hexadecimal 200 bytes. These memory areas are shown in figure 3.
When the microprocessor needs to access a given area in memory, the effective address of the memory that is to be accessed is computed by multiplying the appropriate segment register by 16, and then adding the

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result to the position within the segment.

For example, if the processor was instructed to load the byte at hexadecimal location 154 within the seg-


Figure 4c: Routine to send output from one of the users.
ment, and the data-segment register contained the hexadecimal value 14 , the resulting effective address is computed as:

$$
14_{16} \times 10_{16}=140_{16}
$$

(data segment value times 16)

$$
\frac{+154_{16}}{294_{16}}
$$

(location within the segment)

Therefore, if I want the processor to access user 1's pushdown-stack buffers, I set the stack-segment register equal to 0 . When I access the stack buffer, which is located from hexadecimal addresses 10 to 7F, the effective address computed will still be hexadecimal 10 to 7F.

If I want to access user 2's stack, I set the stack-segment register to a value of 8 . When the processor computes the effective address, it will multiply the stack-segment value by 16 and add the product to the location within the segment. This means that user 2's stack buffer will be correctly addressed in hexadecimal locations 90 thru FF while allowing the
program to use the same address values used to access user 1's stack.
The program buffers are handled in essentially the same way. For iser 1, the data-segment register and extrasegment register are set to 0 , and the program is written to address the buffers as hexadecimal addresses 1000 to 11FF. When I want to access user 2's program, I load the segment registers with the hexadecimal value 20 . When the processor computes the effective address, it will come up with hexadecimal addresses 1200 thru 13FF, which is what I want.
Since the interpreter itself does not modify values in the segment registers, the interpreter never knows which user-task it is currently working on, but it does not care. With the proper loading of the segment registers by the operating system, the correct buffer of the current user will be used.

Using this feature, the 8088 processor can work for several users, switching between them by manipulating only the segment registers. Because of memory limitations, the maximum practical number of users on the system described here is only two. However, the programs could just as easily serve three or four users as two users.

## Software Modifications

There are two other software routines that must be specifically modified to handle multiprocessing. The initiating sequence of code that is executed when a restart signal is received must be changed. Also, an interrupt handler for the nonmaskable interrupt generated by the timer of the 8155 must be added.
When the microprocessor is reset, the initiating routine initializes all the I/O ports and sends out the initial stop-bit signal to the terminals. It also sets up user 2's stack area so that the processor will begin execution at the START routine when it is through processing user 1. After setting the correct data-transfer rate for the user terminals, the initiating routine jumps to START for user 1. The initiating routine is required so that the registers, buffer areas, and the stacks will be set up properly for each user before any other processing begins.

Once normal processing has begun, the routine that handles the timer-out Text continued on page 58
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Listing 1: Multitasking code that allows two users to be served by the same processor, seemingly simultareously. Here it is written in assembly language for the 16 -bit Intel 8088 microprocessor. When no user requires service, the processor executes a tight loop. When some operation must be carried out, this routine supervises the process. Various I/O operations and counter events cause this code to be entered. The algorithm is shown in flowchart form in figure 4.

| Hoxadecimal Addrese | Hoxadecimal Codo |  | Lino | Label | Instruction Menmonle | Operand | Commentury |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FE28 | EB5990 |  | 1174 |  | IMP | USER? |  |
| FE2B | EBFE |  | 1175 | IORT1: | JMP | IORTI | ;LOOPS TO ITSELF |
| FE2D | AOAD00 | R | 1176 | CIRT: | MOV | AL, BYTEIN | :RETURNS HERE |
| FE30 | C3 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1177 \\ & 1178 \end{aligned}$ |  | AET |  |  |
| FE31 | 50 |  | 1179 | CO: | PUSH | EX | ;SAVE REGISTERS |
| FE32 | DIEO |  | 1180 |  | SAL | AX, 1 | ;SHIFT LEFT TO SET |
| FE34 | ODOOOF |  | 1181 |  | OR | AX,OFOOH | ;OR TO SET UP STOP |
| FE37 | A3AB00 | R | 1182 |  | MOV | WORDOT,AX |  |
| FE3A | C606AA000090 | R | 1183 |  | MOV | OUTCYC,0 | ;RESET OUTCYCLES |
| FE40 | B001 |  | 1184 |  | MOV | AL, 1 | ;SET STATUS TO OUT |
| FE42 | EBD8 |  | 1185 |  | JMP | COMP | ;SEE IF NEED TO GO |
| FE44 | 58 |  | 1186 | CORT: | POP | AX |  |
| FE45 | C3 |  | 1187 |  | RET |  |  |
| FE46 | E81801 |  | 1188 | TIMEOUT: | CALL | SVREG | ;SAVE REGISTERS |
| FE49 | BA0200 |  | 1189 |  | MOV | DX,INPORT |  |
| FE4C | EC |  | 1190 |  | IN | AL, DX | ;INPUT USER 1 |
| FE4D | 8AEO |  | 1191 |  | MOV | AH,AL |  |
| FE4F | BAOIFO |  | 1192 |  | MOV | DX,INPRT2 |  |
| FE52 | EC |  | 1193 |  | IN | AL, DX | ;INPUT USER 2 |
| FE53 | 50 |  | 1194 |  | PUSH | AX | ;SAVE FOR FUTURE USE |
| FE54 | 8BC8 |  | 1195 |  | MOV | CX, AX | ;INPUT DATA,SAVE |
| FE56 | BA0100 |  | 1196 |  | MOV | DX,OUTPORT | :SET UP OUTPUT, USER 1 |
| FE59 | E85700 |  | 1197 |  | CALL | OUTWORD | ;OUTPUT |
| FESC | 8926A700 | R | 1198 |  | MOV | STACKP, SP | ;NEXT BIT OR STOP BIT |
| FE60 | BA00FO |  | 1199 |  | MOV | DX,OUTPT2 |  |
| FE63 | B80800 |  | 1200 |  | MOV | AX 000008 H |  |
| FE66 | 8EDO |  | 1201 |  | MOV | SS,AX | ;SET UP SEGMENTS FOR USER 2 |
| FE68 | B82000 |  | 1202 |  | MOV | $\mathrm{AX}^{2} \mathbf{2 0 H}$ |  |
| FE6B | 8ED8 |  | 1203 |  | MOV | DS,AX |  |
| FE6D | 8826A700 | R | 1204 |  | MOV | SP,STACKP |  |
| FE71 | E83F00 |  | 1205 |  | CALL | OUTWORD | ;OUTPUT NEXT BIT OR CHIP BIT |
| FE74 | BAOIFO |  | 1206 |  | MOV | DX,INPRT2 |  |
| FE77 | E84E00 |  | 1207 |  | CALL | INBYTE | ;PROCESS INPUT/OUTPUT CYCLES, USER 2 |
| FE7A | 59 |  | 1208 |  | POP | CX | ;RESTORE INPUTS |
| FE7B | 8ACD |  | 1209 |  | MOV | CL,CH |  |
| FE7D | BA0200 |  | 1210 |  | MOV | DX,INPORT | ;PROCESS INPUT/OUTPUT ,USER2 |
| FE80 | E84500 |  | 1211 |  | CALL | INBYTE |  |
| FE83 | AOAE00 | R | 1212 | USER?: | MOV | AL,STATUS | ;DETERMINE WHICH USER TO RESTORE |
| FE86 | 2403 |  | 1213 |  | AND | AL,03H |  |
| FE88 | 7406 |  | 1214 |  | IZ | CKU2 | ;IF UI IN CO OR CI |
| FE8A | B80800 |  | 1215 |  | MOV | AX,00008H | ;UI IN CO OR CI |
| FE8D | EBOF90 |  | 1216 |  | IMP | PRETI | ;GO TO U2 |
| FE90 | A0AE02 | R | 1217 | CKU2: | MOV | AL,STATS2 |  |
| FE93 | 2403 |  | 1218 |  | AND | AL, 03H |  |
| FE95 | 7509 |  | 1219 |  | JNZ | PRET | ;USER 2 IN CO OR CI,RETURN TO UI |
| FE97 | 36A10C00 |  | 1220 | SWUS: | MOV | AX,SS:STACKS |  |
| FE9B | 350800 |  | 1221 |  | XOR | AX,0008H | ;SWITCH USER FROM PREVIOUS |
| FE9E | 8EDO |  | 1222 | PRETI: | MOV | SS,AX |  |
| FEAO | DIEO |  | 1223 |  | SAL | AX,1 |  |
| FEA2 | DIEO |  | 1224 |  | MOV | SP,STACKP |  |
| FEA | 8ED8 |  | 1225 |  | SAL | A, 1 |  |
| FEA6 | 8B26A700 | R | 1226 |  | MOV | DS, AX | ;SET UP STOCK \& DATA SEG |
| FEAA | 07 |  | 1227 |  | POP | ES |  |
| FEAB | 5D |  | 1228 |  | POP | BP | ;RESTORE REGISTERS |
| FEAC | 5F |  | 1229 |  | POP | DI |  |
| FEAD | SE |  | 1230 |  | POP | SI |  |
| FEAE | 5A |  | 1231 |  | POP | DX |  |
| FEAF | 59 |  | 1232 |  | POP | CX |  |
| FEBO | 5B |  | 1233 |  | POP | BX |  |
| FEB1 | 58 |  | 1234 |  | POP | AX |  |



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Listing I continued:

| FEB2 | CF |  | 1235 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FEB3 | A1AB00 | R | 1236 |
| FEB6 | 8AIEAE00 | R | 1237 |
| FEBA | B0CBFE |  | 1238 |
| FEBD | F6D3 |  | 1239 |
| FEBF | OAC3 |  | 1240 |
| FEC] | EE |  | 1241 |
| FEC2 | DIF8 |  | 1242 |
| FEC4 | A3AB00 | R | 1243 |
| FEC7 | C3 |  | 1244 |
| FEC8 | 8AIEAE00 | R | 1245 |
| FECC | 8AFB |  | 1246 |
| FECE | 80 E 301 |  | 1247 |
| FEDI | 7431 |  | 1248 |
| FED3 | FE06AA00 | R | 1249 |
| FED7 | 803EAA000A | R | 1250 |
| FEDC | 7515 |  | 1251 |
| FEDE | C606AE000090 | R | 1252 |
| FEE4 | BB44FE | R | 1253 |
| FEE7 | 8926A700 | R | 1254 |
| FEEB | 83 C 414 |  | 1255 |
| FEEE | 53 |  | 1256 |
| FEEF | 8B26A700 | H | 1257 |
| FEF3 | 59 |  | 1258 |
| FEF4 | 8926A700 | R | 1259 |
| FEF8 | 33 CO |  | 1260 |
| FEFA | 8ED0 |  | 1261 |
| FEFC | 8ED8 |  | 1262 |
| FEFE | 8B26A700 | R | 1263 |
| FFO2 | 51 |  | 1264 |
| FF03 | C3 |  | 1265 |
| FFO4 | 8ADF |  | 1266 |
| FF06 | 80 E 302 |  | 1267 |
| FF09 | 74E8 |  | 1268 |
| FFOB | EC |  | 1269 |
| FFOC | 3 ACl |  | 1270 |
| FFOE | 7408 |  | 1271 |
| FF10 | 800EAE008090 | R | 1272 |
| FF16 | EBDB |  | 1273 |
| FF18 | 80E180 |  | 1274 |
| FF1B | 80E704 |  | 1275 |
| FFIE | 7435 |  | 1276 |
| FF20 | A0AD00 | R | 1277 |
| FF23 | DOE8 |  | 1278 |
| FF25 | 0 ACl |  | 1279 |
| FF27 | A2AD00 | R | 1280 |
| FF2A | FE06A900 | R | 1281 |
| FF2E | 803EA90008 | R | 1282 |
| FF33 | 75BE |  | 1283 |
| FF35 | C606A9000090 | R | 1284 |
| FF3B | AOAEOO | F | 1285 |
| FF3E | 2480 |  | 1286 |
| FF40 | 7408 |  | 1287 |
| FF42 | C606AE000290 | R | 1288 |
| FF48 | EBA9 |  | 1289 |
| FF4A | C606AE000090 | R | 1290 |
| FF50 | BB2DFE | R | 1291 |
| FF53 | EB92 |  | 1292 |
| FF55 | OAC9 |  | 1293 |
| FF57 | 759A |  | 1294 |
| FF59 | C606AE000690 | R | 1295 |
| FF5F | EB92 |  | 1296 |
| FF61 | 891 E0000 | R | 1297 |
| FF65 | 5B |  | 1298 |
| FF66 | 50 |  | 1299 |
| FF67 | FF360000 | R | 1300 |
| FF6B | 51 |  | 1301 |

IRET

| OUTWORD: MOV |  | AX, WORDDOT | :LOAD WORD OUT ;LOAD STATUS BYTE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | MOV | BL,STATUS |  |
|  | OR | BL, OFEH |  |
|  | NOT | BL | ;MAKE BL $=00$ IF IN, CO OR 01 IF NOT |
|  | OR | AL, BL |  |
|  | OUT | DX,AL | ;OUTPUT BYTE ; OUTPUT BYTE |
|  | SAR | $A{ }_{\text {A }}(1$ | ;SHIFT FOR NEXT BIT |
|  | MOV | WORDDOT, ${ }^{\text {AX }}$ | :AND SAVE WORD FOR NEXT cycle |
| INBYTE: | RET |  |  |
|  | MOV | BL,STATUS | ;SEE IF USER IN OUTPUT MODE |
|  | MOV | BH,BL |  |
|  | AND | BL, 01 H |  |
|  | JZ | CKIN | ;NO, GO TO CKIN <br> ;IN OUTPUT MODE, INCREMENT BITS OUT |
|  | INC | OUTCYC |  |
|  | CMP | OUTCYC, 10 | :OUTPUT 10 BITS? |
|  | [NE | BRET | ;NO RETURN |
|  | MOV | STATUS, 00 H | ;YES, RESET STATUS AND |
|  | MOV | BX,OFFSET (CGROUP:CORT) | ;SET UP RETURN |
| HSST: | MOV | STACKP,SP | ;FOR CHARGE-OUT OR CHARGE1 N |
|  | ADD | SP, 20 |  |
|  | PUSH | BX |  |
|  | MOV | SP,STACKP |  |
| BRET: | POP | CX |  |
|  | MOV | STACKP, SP | ;SET UP REGISTERS FOR USER 1 |
|  | XOR | AX, AX |  |
|  | MOV | SS,AX |  |
|  | MOV | DS,AX |  |
|  | MOV | SP,STACKP |  |
|  | PUSH | CX |  |
|  | RET |  |  |
| CKIN: | MOV | BL, BH | ;SEE IF IN INPUT MODE |
|  | AND | BL, 02 H | ;IF NOT, RETURN (THRU BRET) |
|  | IZ | BRET |  |
|  | IN | AL, DX | ;INPUT AGAIN \& VERIFY VALID DATE |
|  | CMP | AL,CL | ;VALID, - |
|  | I2 | BITGD | ;YES, BIT IS GOOD |
|  | OR | STATUS,80H | ;NO, BIT "ERHOR" IN STATUS |
|  | IMP | BRET |  |
| BITGD: | AND | CL, 80 H | ;WAITING FOR START BIT? |
|  | AND | BH, 04 H |  |
|  | J2 | WAITST | ;YES, GO TO WAITST |
|  | MOV | AL, BYTEIN | ;GET BYTE SO FAR |
|  | SHR | AL, 1 | ;SHIFT ONCE FOR NEW BIT |
|  | OR | AL,CL |  |
|  | MOV | BYTEIN,AL | ;SAVE BYTE IN |
|  | INC | INCYCL |  |
|  | CMP | INCYCL, 8 | ;SEE IF 8 BITS IN |
|  | INE | BRET | ;-NO |
|  | MOV | INCYCL 0 | ;YES RESET COUNT OF BITS IN |
|  | MOV | AL,STATUS |  |
|  | AND | AL, 80 H | ;SEE IF BAD BIT IN MIDDLE $\because-N O, C H A R A C T E R ~ G O O D$, <br> :BAD UNIT, RESET STATUS AND |
|  | IZ | DELFI |  |
|  | MOV | STATUS,2 |  |
|  | IMP | BRET |  |
| DELFl: | MOV | STATUS,0 | ;RESET STATUS |
|  | MOV | BX,OFFSET (CGROUP:CIRT) |  |
|  | JMP | RSST | ;PREPARE FOR RETURN ;SEE IF START BIT IN |
| WAITST: | OR | CL, CL |  |
|  | JNZ | BRET | ;--NOT YET |
|  | MOV | STATUS,06H | :-YES, RESET STATUS |
|  | JMP | BRET |  |
| SVREG: | MOV | BLI, BX |  |
|  | POP | BX | ;SAVE REGISTERS |
|  | PUSH | AX |  |
|  | PUSH | BL1 |  |
|  | PUSH | CX |  |

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| Listing 1 continued: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FF6C | 52 |  | 1302 |  | PUSH | DX |  |
| FF6D | 56 |  | 1303 |  | PUSH | SI |  |
| FF6E | 57 |  | 1304 |  | PUSH | DI |  |
| FF6F | 55 |  | 1305 |  | PUSH | BP |  |
| FF70 | 06 |  | 1306 |  | PUSH | ES |  |
| FF71 | 8926A700 | R | 1307 |  | MOV | STACKP,SP | ;AND SET STACK \& DATA |
| FF75 | 8CD1 |  | 1308 |  | MOV | CX,SS |  |
| FF77 | 33 CO |  | 1309 |  | XOR | AX, AX | ;SEGMENTS FOR USER 1. |
| FF79 | 8EDO |  | 1310 |  | MOV | SS,AX |  |
| FF7B | GED8 |  | 1311 |  | MOV | DS,AX |  |
| FF7D | 8B26A700 | R | 1312 |  | MOV | SP.STACKP |  |
| FF81 | 36890E0C00 |  | 1313 |  | MOV | SS:STACKS,CX |  |
| FF86 | 53 |  | 1314 |  | PUSH | BX |  |
| FF87 | C3 |  | 1315 |  | RET |  |  |
| - - - - |  |  | 1316 | CODE ENDS |  |  |  |
| ---- |  |  | 1317 | CONST2 SEGMENT |  |  |  |
| FFFO |  |  | 1318 | ORG OF |  |  |  |
| FFFO | B8--- | R | 1319 |  | MOV | AX,DGROUP |  |
| FFF3 | 8EDB |  | 1320 |  | MOV | DS,AX |  |
| FFF5 | BC7F0090 | R | 1321 |  | MOV | SP,OFFSET(STK) |  |
| FFF9 | EA |  | 1322 | DB | OEAH |  | BOOTSTRAP |
| FFFA | 94FD | R | 1323 | DW OFFSET INIT |  |  |  |
| FFFC | 0000 |  | 1324 |  |  |  |  |
| ---- |  |  | 1325 | CONST2 ENDS |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1326 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1327 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1328 |  |  |  |  |
| - - - |  |  | 1329 | CONST | SEGMENT |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1330 |  |  |  |  |
| 0055 | 483F |  | 1331 | HOW | DB | 'H?', CR |  |
| 0057 | OD |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0058 | 4F4B |  | 1332 | OK | DB | 'OK', CR |  |
| 005A | OD |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 005B | $573 F$ |  | 1333 | WHAT | DB | W ${ }^{\prime}$ ', CR |  |
| 005D | OD |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 005E | 53 |  | 1334 | SORRY | DB | 'S', CR |  |
| 005F | OD |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Text continued from page 52:
interrupt switches the user-tasks on each interrupt cycle and determines when it is time to input and output information to the terminals.

The timer-out routine is shown in flowchart form in figure 4. This interrupt-handling routine is the key to getting the other software to process multiple users.

When called in response to an interrupt, it proceeds thusly. After

[^2]saving the registers of the current user so that the information stored in them will be available when execution resumes on this user's task, the routine reads a byte from each of the input ports. This is done first so that the inputs will always occur at the same time.
Next, the data is output to the terminals. To accomplish this task, a task-status byte is reserved in memory for each user. This byte is a 1 if the terminal is in an output mode, a 2 if the user terminal is in an input mode, and a 0 if the user's task is currently executing without performing I/O operations.

When the I/O has been taken care of, the processor determines which user-task is to be serviced next. The timer-out routine switches current user-tasks, proceeding to work on the task not most recently processed unless that user is still in an input or output mode. If that user is in an I/O mode, control will go back to the task that was being executed when the timer-out interrupt occurred.

This switching process allows both users to "simultaneously" be served
by the same processor. At least to human perception, the service appears to be simultaneous. The flowchart in figure 4 supplies a more detailed accounting of how the multitasking takes place. The assembly code that actually performs the multitasking may be seen in listing 1.

## In Conclusion

The hardware discussed in this article is really a bare-bones system. Through the use of more memory (both programmable and read-only memory), as well as through the use of peripheral controllers and programmable interrupt controllers, the whole system could be made to run very efficiently in a multi-user or multiprocessor environment. The possibilities of the new technological developments are impressive.

In the future I will try to let you know about some of the other 16-bit microprocessors. I'd like to wait until I get some evaluation hardware, so that I can relay firsthand experience.

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## Progremaning Owickies

# An Animated Slot Machine in Color 

W C Hoffer, Hughes Aircraft Co<br>8433 Fallbrook, Bldg 265, Mail Sta P-35<br>Canoga Park CA 91304

Nearly everyone has some gambling desire in his chemistry. Many dollars have been spent in the pursuit of gambling happiness. If you are the owner of, or have access to an Intecolor or Compucolor microcomputer system, this program (see listing 1, pages 62 thru 65) may satisfy some of your gambling anxieties.

The program was originally written in Dartmouth BASIC. I converted it and then added the color and animation. Since the hard copy listing cannot display the graphics or colors, which consist of a series of control codes, you will see the symbol 1 (up arrow) throughout the listing. This symbol stands for the control key on the keyboard. In each case, the $\}$ is followed by an American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) character. An example is I]IS, which means "control-], control-S," and converts to "set foreground color to
TERMINALS

| FR0M T A SNE |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
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| DT80/1 DATAMEDIA CRT . ... | 1,895 | 182 | 101 | 68 |
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| T1765 Bubble Memory Terminal | 2,795 | 268 | 149 | 101 |
| T1810 R0 Printer | 1,895 | 182 | 101 | 68 |
| TI820 KSR Printer | 2,195 | 210 | 117 | 79 |
| T1825 KSR Printer | 1,695 | 162 | 90 | 61 |
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| QUME Letter Quality KSR | 3,195 | 306 | 170 | 115 |
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| HAZELTINE 1410 CRT | 875 | 84 | 47 | 32 |
| HAZELTINE 1500 CAT | 1,195 | 115 | 64 | 43 |
| hazeltine 1552 CRT | 1,295 | 124 | 69 | 47 |
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yellow," in Compucolor nomenclature. Occasionally you will see it which again means "control $\mathrm{f}^{\prime \prime}$ or "set background color." Keep in mind that the $\uparrow$ is also an ASCII character. The program has been generously laced with comment statements in an effort to inform you of the function performed by each section of code.


Photo 1: A graphic representation of an animated slot machine on the Intecolor microcomputer system.

Since the machine cannot display an orange color, the orange fruit in the slot machine is displayed as unripe green. My original version of this program, which has made its way into the user world, displayed only the words (PLUM, BELL, etc) in the windows. This version displays the graphic representation of each symbol. The gambler should request instructions when first using the program, and have the rules of play and the symbols displayed and explained.

I am sure you will do quite well with this gambling endeavor since I have modified the original Las Vegas odds in favor of the player.

## About the Author

Mr Hoffer began his data processing career in 1966, and has lectured on FORTRAN at the University of Arizona. Since 1976 he has been involved in an on-going evaluation of small systems. Mr Hoffer is presently employed at Hughes Aircraft Company as Manager of Conputing and Data Processing for the Missile Systems Group, in Canoga Park, Califomia.


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Listing 1: BASIC listing of the slot machine program.

| 100 | REM THE GAME OF SLOT MACHINE RUNS IN 8K AND WAS |
| :---: | :---: |
| 110 | REM CONVERTED FROM DARTMOUTH BASIC FOR THE ISC8001 BY: |
| 120 | REM W.C. HOFFER-2721 N. WANDA-SIMI VALLEY, CA-93065 |
| 122 | PLOT6:PLOT33:PLOT12:PLOT27:PLOT11:PLOT14:PLOT3:PLOT17:PLOT6 |
| 124 | PLOT6:PLOT2S |
| 126 | PRINT "INTECOLOR PRESENTS THE ONE ARMED BANDIT" |
| 135 | PLOT3:PLOT80:PLOTO |
| 140 | FOR I = 1 TO 1000:NEXT I |
| 150 | PLOT6:PLOT2:PLOT12 |
| 200 | DIM P(3,6),T\$(6), D( 2,15 ) |
| 205 | DIM T(3) |
| 210 | $\mathrm{Rl}=4$ |
| 220 | PRINT |
| 240 | FOR $1=1$ TO 3 |
| 242 | FOR J $=1$ TO 6 |
| 244 | READ P(I, ) |
| 246 | NEXT J |
| 248 | NEXT I |
| 249 | REM PROBABILITY MATRIX (MODIFIED FOR BETTER PAYOFFS \& JACKPOTS) |
| 250 | DATA 0,.4, 65, .83, 9, 1 |
| 260 | DATA .1, 45, 65,.80, 87,1 |
| 270 | DATA .3, 45, .5, .7, .9,1 |
| 280 | FOR I $=1$ TO 6 |
| 282 | READ T\$(I) |
| 284 | NEXT I |
| 285 | DATA "IISIEBYYYIPITIUI ISIWIVIYISIRIQIWIVIUIT IOIRITIUIVIWIYISIRIQIPIVIUITI \ISIRIQIPIWIVIUIYISIRIW IQITIYIYICCIIIW" |
| 286 | REM |
| 287 | DATA "IIIQIIBIYYYITIUI IWIVIYISIRIQIWIVIUIT IQIRITIUIVIWIYISIRIQIPIVIUITI \ISIRIQIPIWIVIUIYISIR IQtYIYICCIJIW" |
| 288 | REM |
| 290 | DATA "IIIRI[BIYYYITIUI IWIVIYISIRIQIWIVIUIT IQTRITIUIVIWIYIRIQIPIUITI \ISIRIQIWIV IY\|YICCII W" |
| 293 | REM |
| 294 | DATA "IIUILB IUITI I IWTVIYISIRIQIWIVIUIT <br> IOTRITIUIVIWIYISIRIQTPIVIUTTI \ISIRIQTPIWIVIUIYISIR IOTYYYICCIIIW" |
| 295 | REM |
| 296 | DATA "IIIVI[BIYISIWIVI \IQIUIPITIYIPITIQIUIVIW IQIRISIWIVIUTTYYISIRIQIPITIUIVIWI \ISIRIQIPIWIVIUTTIVIWIYIPIQITIU TWIRIYIYICCI\|IW" |
| 297 | REM LIBERTY IN BLACK |
| 298 | DATA "t]PLIBERTYI! ${ }^{\text {P/ }}$ |
| 300 | FOR I = 1 TO 2 |
| 302 | FOR J $=1$ TO 15 |
| 306 | READ D ( $1, \mathrm{~J}$ ) |
| 308 | NEXT I:NEXT I |
| 310 | DATA 221,222,223,224,225,226,333,335,336,444,445,446,555,556,666 |
| 320 | DATA 2,-1,2,2,4,6,-1,16,18,-1, 20, 22,-1,24,-1 |
| 330 | INPUT "WOULD YOU LIKE INSTRUCTIONS? (Y OR N) ";R\$ |
| 340 | PRINT |
| 350 | IF AS = "N" THEN 470 |
| 360 | PLOT14:PLOT6:PLOT2 |
| 370 | PRINT "RULES OF PLAY:" |
| 380 | PRINT "ON EACH PLAY YOU CAN BET ANY NUMBER OF 'SILVER DOLLAAS"* |
| 390 | PRINT "BETWEEN \$1 AND YOUR BALANCE OR \$999 WHICHEVER IS SMALLER." |
| 400 | PRINT "JUST TYPE IN THE NUMBER WHEN THE 'PLACE BET' SIGN STOPS BLINKING." |
| 405 | PRINT "(FULL DOLLAR BETS ONLY PLEASE)" |
| 410 | PRINT |
| 420 | PRINT "YOU 'PULL DOWN THE HANDLE' BY DEPRESSING THE RETURN KEY." |
| 430 | PRINT |
| 440 | PRINT "THE GAME IS OVER WHEN YOUR BALANCE REACHES ZERO OR" |
| 450 | PRINT "YOU BREAX THE BANK. IF YOU DECIDE TO QUIT EARLY THEN, BET 0." |
| 452 | PRINT "HERE IS WHAT THE SYMBOLS LOOK LIKE:" |
| 453 | PRINT: PLOT15 |
| 454 |  |
| 455 | PRINT |
| 456 | PRINT " \\| IIRORANGE(UNRIPE) 1]IW";T\$(3);"1 |IUPLUM IJfW";T\$(4) |
| 457 | PRNT ${ }^{\text {P }}$ ( ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| 458 |  |
| 459 | PRINT:PRINT:PRINT:PLOT14 |
| 470 | PRINT "HIT THE SPACE BAR WHEN YOU ARE READY TO BEGIN" |
| 475 | R1 $=$ RND (1):IF INP( 1 ) < $>96$ THEN 475 |
| 480 | $\mathrm{S}=200$ :REM GIVE A STARTING BALANCE |
| 490 | GOSUB 5000 |
| 510 | GOSUB 4000 :REM ASK FOR THE BET |
| 520 | $\mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{Z}) \quad$ :REM FULL DOLLARS ONLY |
| 530 | IF $Z=0$ THEN GOSUB 4800 :REM WANTS TO QUIT NOW |
| 540 | IF $2<0$ THEN 560 |
| 550 | IF $\mathrm{Z}<\mathrm{S}+1$ THEN 590 :REM TRYING TO BET MORE THAN BALANCE |
| 560 | GOSUB 4500 :REM ERROR ROUTINE |

580 590 600 610 620 630 640 650 660 670
680 690 700 710 720 730 740 750 760 770 780 790 800
810 820 830
840 840
850 850
860

REM PUT INPUT IN SLOT
4100 PLOT15:PLOT6:PLOT2
4105 PLOT3:PLOT49:PLOT14
4110 PLOT155:PLOT10
4120 INPUT ${ }^{* \cdot \prime}$ : 2
4130
4140
4150
4160
4200
4210
4220
4225
4230
4232
4234
4240
4250
4260
4270
4280
4290
4300
4400
4410
4420
4430
4440
4450
4460
4470
GOTO 510
REM
FOR $I=1$ TO 3
$\mathrm{R}=\mathrm{RND}($ R1)
FOR I=1 TO 6
$\mathrm{T}(\mathrm{I})=\mathrm{I}$
IF $\mathrm{R}<\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{J})$ THEN 660
NEXT J
NEXT I
GOSUB 9000
$\mathrm{D}=100^{*} \mathrm{~T}(1)+10^{*} \mathrm{~T}(2)+\mathrm{T}(3)$
FOR $1=1$ TO 15
IF $\mathrm{D}=\mathrm{D}(1, \mathrm{I})$ THEN 750
NEXT I
REM
$\mathrm{D}=0$
GOTO 820
IF $\mathrm{D}(2, \mathrm{I})<0$ THEN 780
$\mathrm{D}=\mathrm{Z}^{*} \mathrm{D}(2, \mathrm{I})$
GOTO 810
$+400^{\circ}$ RND(R1) )
GOSUB 4700
REM
GOSUB 4200
$\mathrm{S}=\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{D}-\mathrm{Z}$
IF $S<=0$ THEN 870
IF S $>=1000$ THEN 910
GOSUB 4400
GOTO 510
REM HERE IF USER BROKE
GOSUB 10120
GOTO 950
GOSUB 4900
REM ANOTHER GAME?
PLOT12
1F A\$ = "Y" THEN 480
PLOT14:PLOT6:PLOT2

FOR I = 1 TO 2500:NEXT I
PLOT15:PLOT6:PLOT7:PLOT12
END
GEM PLACE THE BET
PLOT3:PLOTS6:PLOT15
PLOT6:PLOT79:PLOT14
PRINT "PLACE BET"
PLOT3:PLOT80:PLOT0
FOR I=1 TO 500
NEXT I
PLOT3:PLOT56:PLOT15
PLOT6:PLOT2
PRINT "

PLOT155:PL
PLOT155:PLOT11
PLOT155:PLOT24
PLOT6:PLOT7
RETURN
REM DROP WINNINGS
PLOT15:PLOT3:PLOT37:PLOT30
PLOT6:PLOT7
REM
PRINT "WINNER"
FOR I = 1 TO 25:OUT7,64
FOR J = 1 TO 15:OUT7,0:NEXT J:NEXT I
PLOT3:PT37:PLOT32
PLOT6:PLOT2
PRINT "\$":D
PLOT3:PLOTRO:PLOTO
PLOT6:PLOT7
FOR I = 1 TO 1000:NEXT I
RETURN
REM SHOW ACCUM AND CLEAR DROP PLOI'14:PLOT3:PLOT46:PLOT42
PLOT6:PLOT2
PRINT S
PLOT15:PLOT6:PLOT7
REM CLEAN OUT DHOP
PLOT3:PLOT37:PLOT30
PRINT"
:REM AND DISPLA

PRINT:PRINT "HOW ABOUT ANOTHER GO? (Y OR N) "::INPUT A\$
PRINT:PRINT "WELL I HOPE YOU HAD A BIT OF THRILL AND WE HOPE"
PRINT "TO SEE YOU BACK AT THE 'COMPUCOLOR CASINO' REAL SOON"
PRINT:PRINT "SEE WHEN YOU HAVE MORE MONEY TO DONATE"

Listing 1 continued on page 64
:REM FIND THE 3 RESULTS
:REM AND LOOK ACROSS THE PROB. MATRIX
:REM REMEMBERING THE CURRENT COLUMN
:REM IS IT THIS ONE?
:REM NO..KEEP LOOKING
:REM T(I) IS THE ITH RESULT
:REM DISPLAY THE RESULTS
:REM CODE RESULT AS INTEGER
:REM IF INTEGER THEN WIN
:REM ELSE KEEP LOOKING
:REM SET WINNINGS TO ZERO
:REM IS IT A JACKPOT
:REM NO-CALCULATE PAYOFF
-REM TACKPOT
:REM DISPLAY IACKPOT
:REM DROP WINNINGS
:REM CALCULATE NEW BALANCE
:REM IS USER BROKE?
:REM UPDATE BALANCE
:REM GET NEW BET
:REM DISPLAY BROKE
:REM ASK ABOUT ANOTHER GAME
:REM BROKE THE BANK






-
 $\mathrm{E}^{* \prime}$

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Listing 1 continued:
4480 PLOT3:PLOT37:PLOT32
4490 PRINT
4495 RETURN
4500 REM BAD BET PLACED
4510 PLOT3:PLOT56:PLOT15
4520 PLOT6:PLOT65:PLOT14
4530 PRINT "BAD BET
4535 PLOT3:PLOT80:PLOT0
$4540 \quad$ FOR I = 1 TO 500:NEXT I
4550 PLOT15:PLOT6:PLOT7
4560 REM CLEAR SLOT
4570 PLOT3:PLOT49;PLOT14:PLOT32
4580 PLOT10:PLOT26:PLOT32
4590 PLOT10:PLOT26:PLOT32
4600 RETURN
4700 REM JACKPOT
4720 PLOT14:PLOT3:PLOT36:PLOT 10
4730 PLOT6:PLOT79
4740 PRINT "JACKPOT"
4742 PLOT3:PLOT34:PLOT14
4744 PRINT "BIG BERTHA"
4750 РLOT3:PLOTB0:PLOT0
4765 FOR I = 1 TO 25:OUT7,64
4766 FOR $\mathrm{J}=1$ TO 20:OUT7,0:NEXTJ:NEXTI
4768 PLOT3:PLOT36:PLOT10
4770 PLOT6:PLOT34:PRINT" $\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$^{*}$
4772 PLOT3:PLOT34:PLOT14:PLOT6:PLOT37
4774 PRINT "BIG BERTHA"
4780 PLOT15:PLOT6:PLOT7
4790 RETURN
4800 REM WANTS TO QUIT
4810 PLOT12:PLOT6:PLOT7:PLOT14
4820 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT:PRINT "SO. . YOU WANT TO QUIT. .... ."
4830 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT "STOP OVER AT THE ROULETTE TABLE AND TRY YOUR LUCK"
4840 PRINT:PRINT "SEE YOU AROUND THE SLOTS AGAIN SOMETIME"
4850 FOR I = 1 TO 2500:NEXT I
4860 PLOT15:PLOT6:PLOT7
4870 END
4900 REM BREAKS THE BANK
4910 PLOT12:PLOT6:PLOT8:PLOT12
$4920 \quad$ FOR I = I TO 100:NEXT I
4930 PLOT6:PLOT7:PLOT12:PLOT14:PLOT6:PLOT15
4940 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT:PRINT:PRINT "YOU 'B ROK E THE B A N K'
4950 PRINT:PRINT "YOUR WINNINGS AMOUNT TO \$":S
4960 PRINT:PRINT "THE GAME IS OVER - YOU HAVE WON TOO MUCH AND"
4970 PRINT:PRINT "YOU ARE UNDER INVESTIGATION BY THE 'IGB"'
4980 PRINT:PRINT "(INTECOLOR GAMBLING BUREAU)"
$4985 \quad$ FOR I = 1 TO 4000:NEXT I
4990 PLOT15:PLOT6:PLOT7
4995 RETURN
4999 REM DRAW MACHINE
5000 PLOT12:PLOT14
5005 PLOT6:PLOT34

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APPLE SELF.PORTRAIT

| 5010 | PLOT3:PLOT35:PLOT10 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 5020 | PRINT" \$\$\$\$\$\$ |
| 5030 | FOR I $=12$ TO 36 STEP 2 |
| 5040 | PLOT03:PLOT27:PLOT I |
| 5050 | PLOT6:PLOT34 |
| 5060 | FOR K = 1 TO 25:PLOT32:NEXT K |
| 5070 | NEXT I |
| 5073 | REM HANDLE |
| 5075 | PLOT6:PLOT120 |
| 5080 | FOR I = 16 TO 26 STEP 2 |
| 5090 | PLOT3:PLOT54:PLOT I |
| 6000 | PLOT32 |
| 6010 | NEXT I |
| 6015 | REM CONNECT HANDLE TO BODY |
| 6020 | PLOT15:PLOT3:PLOT52:PLOT27 |
| 6030 | PLOT32:PLOT32 |
| 6035 | REM ORNAMENTS |
| 6038 | PLOT6:PLOT16 |
| 6040 | PLOT3:PLOT33:PLOT11 |
| 6050 | PLOT32:PLOT32 |
| 6060 | PLOT3:PLOT44:PLOT11 |
| 6070 | PLOT32:PLOT32 |
| 6075 | REM PAYOFF SLOT |
| 6080 | PLOT6:PLOT7 |
| 6090 | FOR I = 30 TO 32 |
| 7000 | PLOT3:PLOT34:PLOT I |
| 7010 | FOR J = 1 TO 11 |
| 7020 | PLOT32:NEXT J |
| 7030 | NEXT I |
| 7032 | REM IN SLOT |
| 7034 | PLOT3:PLOT49:PLOT14:PLOT32 |
| 7035 | PLOT10:PLOT26:PLOT32 |
| 7036 | PLOT10:PLOT26:PLOT32 |
| 7038 | REM PRINT |
| 7040 | PLOT3:PLOT34:PLOT26:PLOT6 |
| 7050 | PLOT3:PRLNT"INTECOLOR" |
| 7060 | PLOT3:PLOT36:PLOT28:PLOT6 |
| 7070 | PLOT3:PRINT"CASINO" |
| 7072 | PLOT3:PLOT34:PLOT14 |
| 7073 | PLOT6:PLOT37 |
| 7074 | PLOT14:PRINT "BIG BERTHA" |
| 7080 | REM WINDOWS |
| 7090 | PLOT15:PLOT3:PLOT28:PLOT18 |
| 8000 | PLOT6:PLOT56 |
| 8005 | PRINT" |
| 8007 | PLOT3:PLOT28:PLOT19 |
| 8010 | PRINT "LIBERTY LIBERTY LIBERTY" |
| 8015 | PLOT14 |
| 8020 | PLOT6:PLOT16 |
| 8030 | PLOT3:PLOT35:PLOT18:PLOT32 |
| 8040 | PLOT3:PLOT43:PLOT18:PLOT32 |
| 8050 | PLOT3:PLOT29:PLOT42 |
| 8060 | PLOT14:PLOT6:PLOT7 |
| 8070 | PRINT"YOUR BALANCE IS \$";S |
| 8075 | PLOT3:PLOT80:PLOT0 |
| 8080 | RETURN |
| 9000 | REM PULL THE HANDLE |
| 9005 | PLOT14:PLOT6:PLOT] |
| 9010 | FOR I $=16$ TO 24 STEP 2 |
| 9020 | PLOT3:PLOT54:PLOT I |
| 9030 | FOR J = 1 TO 20:NEXT J |
| 9040 | PLOT32:NEXT I |
| 9042 | REM CLEAR THE COIN SLOT |
| 9043 | PLOT15 |
| 9044 | PLOT3:PLOT49:PLOT14:PLOT32 |
| 9046 | PLOT10:PLOT26:PLOT32 |
| 9048 | PLOT10:PLOT26:PLOT32 |
| 9050 | PLOT14 |
| 9055 | PLOT6:PLOT120 |
| 9060 | FOR I $=24$ TO 16 STEP-2 |
| 9070 | PLOT3:PLOT54:PLOT 1 |
| 9080 | FOR J = 1 TO 20:NEXT J |
| 9090 | PLOT32 |
| 9095 | NEXT I |
| 9098 | PLOT6:PLOT57 |
| 9099 | PLOT15 |
| 10000 | FOR I = 1 TO 5 |
| 10010 | FOR J $=1$ TO 6 |
| 10020 | PLOT3:PLOT28:PLOT19 |
| 10022 | IF $1>3$ THEN 10045 |
| 10024 | PLOT14:PRINT" |
| 10026 | PLOT3:PLOT28:PLOT19:PLOT15 |
| 10028 | IF I>3 THEN 10045 |
| 10030 | IF $\mathrm{I}<3$ THEN PRINT T\$(J) |
| 10035 | IF $\mathrm{I}=3$ THEN PRINT T\$(T(1)) |
| 10045 | PLOT3:PLOT36:PLOT19 |

10046
10047
10048
10049
10050
10055
10066
10067
10068
10070
10075
10080
10090
10090
10100
10120
10120
10125
10130
10140
10150
10160

IF I $>4$ THEN 10066
PLOT14:PRINT"
PLOT3:PLOT36:PLOT19:PLOT1S
IF I>4 THEN 10066
IF I<4 THEN PRINT T\$(J)
IF I=4 THEN PRINT Tg(T(2))
PLOT3:PLOT44:PLOT19
PLOT14:PRINT"
PLOT3:PLOT44:PLOT19:PLOT15
IF $1<5$ THEN PRINT TS(J)
IF $\mathrm{I}=5$ THEN PRINT T $\$(\mathrm{~T}(3)$ )
NEXT J
NEXT I
PLOT15:PLOT6:PLOT?

## RETURN

REM OUT OF MONEY
PLOT12:PLOT14:PLOT6:PLOT1
PRINT:PRINT:PRINT:PRINT "YOU HAVE RUN OUT OF MONEY MY FRIEND" PRINT:PRINT "THE GAME IS OVER. . .BETTER LUCK NEXT TIME" PRINT:PRINT "DID YOU HAVE A GOOD TIME";:INPUT A\$ RETURN ■

# 64KB RAM MEMORIES 

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## Current Sinking

I found the article by Mark Bernstein, entitiled "Morse Code Trainer" (December 1979 BYTE, page 247) very interesting. I did, however, find one disturbing item in the circuitry. Figure 3, on page 248, shows a 7404 inverter driving a transistor-radio speaker through a 100 -ohm resistor to ground. This arrangement requires that the inverter source current on the order of 40 mA . According to the National Semiconductor Corp TTL Databook, a 7404 inverter can source roughly 0.5 mA . Thus, the ground symbol in the circuit diagram should clearly read " +5 V" (I assume that this was a layout error). However, the TTL Databook also specifies maximum sink current on the order of 20 mA per inverter. Therefore, the 40 mA sink requirement for the circuit is marginal. The circuit probably works with no apparent adverse effects, but the inverter is being overstressed nonetheless. The oscillator duty cycle may be the saving grace. For a more reliable design, I suggest that the resistor value be increased to 300 ohms.

## I C Hassall

## H and H Enterprises

Microcomputer Specialists 1201 Highland $\mathrm{C}_{r}$ Blacksburg VA 24060
We brought this question to the attention of our hardware expert, Steve Ciarcia. He gave us the following reply: "The circuit shown in the article does work in its present configuration. The 0.5 mA specification is the maximum current that can be sourced by the 7404 while maintaining a logical 1 output the minimum voltage for a logical I is 3.5 V ). Actually, the 7404 can put out a lot more current than that, but the voltage will drop below 3.5 V . This is no problem when you are using
the device as a linear amplifier to drive a loudspeaker (a somewhat unconventional application for the 7404). To prevent undue stress on the 7404, it is probably best to tie the speaker to +5 V rather than to ground, and to use a 470 ohm resistor instead of $100 \mathrm{ohm} .{ }^{\prime \prime}$

## Ultrasonic Substitution

The schematic diagram of figure 4 in the January Ciarcia's Circuit Cellar ("Computerize a Home," by Steve Ciarcia, January 1980 BYIE, page 28) specifies that a Model TR-89 40 kHz ultrasonic transducer from Massa Products Corporation be used. Several readers have made inquiries concerning how to get this component.
Steve Ciarcia suggests that an equivalent transducer from Panasonic be substituted for the Massa Products unit. The Panasonic transducer may be ordered from: The MicroMint Inc, 917 Midway, Woodmere NY 11598, telephone (516) 374-6793.
The MicroMint stock number for the device is MM1002; the cost is $\$ 6$ postpaid.

## A Dotty Ratio

An alert reader in Morro Bay, California, discovered an error in the article "Morse Code Trainer" by Mark Bernstein, which appeared in the December 1979 BYTE (page 247). In listing 1, on page 248, the values given for constants that determine the relative lengths of dots and dashes cause the ratio of lengths to be incorrect. The values given in the article (dot $=$ 1000, dash $=2000$ ) give a 1 to 2 ratio. The correct ratio is 1 to 3 . One set of values that could be used for the correct ratio is dot $=1000$ and dash $=3000$.


Technical Systems Consultants, Inc, From FLEX ${ }^{\text {Tw }}$, the standard 6800/6809 systems software need. family, to Sort/Merge, your disk operating system of the 6 filled with the highest quality systems requirements can be filere else can you find such variety software in the industry. Here are some of the most popular:

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| :--- | :---: | :---: |
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## FLEX Utillites

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## Progremaniag Ouickies

# A White-Noise Generator for the Apple II 

John O'Flaherty, 3432 A Evergreen Ln, St Louis MO 63125

Listing 1 is a simple machine-language routine to turn an Apple II into a white-noise generator. The program is a software machine that simulates the National Semiconductor MM5837 Digital Noise Generator (see figure 1).

It uses 2 bytes of memory, hexadecimal locations 300 and 301 (see listing 1) as sixteen of the shift-register stages, and the processor-status-register carry flag as the seventeenth.

The rotate-left (ROL) instruction at hexadecimal location 303 shifts the bits of the low-order memory location (hexadecimal 300) left, moving bit 8 into the carry flag. The next ROL instruction, at location 306, shifts each bit of location 301 left, shifts the carry flag into bit 0 of location 301, and shifts bit 8 into the carry flag. One seven-teen-bit shift cycle is now complete.

At this point, if the carry flag, which is now the output bit of the seventeen-stage register, is equal to 0 , the program jumps to location 30 E ; but if it is set to 1 , the program toggles the speaker by the instruction at hexadecimal location 30B.

Now the accumulator is rotated right three times, bringing the carry flag (bit 17) into bit 6 of the accumulator, which is exclusive-ORed (at location 311) with bit 6 of location 301 (bit 14). Then the accumulator is shifted left three times to put the bit of interest back into the carry flag. Then control branches back to address 303 with the correct bit ready to be shifted into the front of the low-order memory byte by the ROL instruction.

The routine is entered at hexadecimal address 302. Reset must be pressed to stop the program.

It is also possible to insert counting loops and a conditional subroutine return to create a time-limited burst of white noise: the program in listing 2 will produce a short "chiff" sound.
With seventeen stages of shift register in a pseudorandom circuit, there are nearly $2^{17}$ or 131,071 unique states. The cycle time of the loop averages 27 microseconds, so the total cycle time before repetition will be 3.54 seconds (for the program of listing 1).

Listing 1: 6502 assembly language program for a continuous white-noise generator.

| 300 | XX |  |  | (low-order) <br> (high-order) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 301 | XX |  |  | SEC |



Figure 1: Logic diagram of the National Semiconductor MM5837 digital noise generator circuit.

Listing 2: Subroutine to generate bursts of white noise.


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3. String operations and garbage collection are extremely fast

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[^3]
## For TRS-80 Model I software, contact Microsoft Consumer Products.

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# Advanced Real-Time Music Synthesis Techniques 

Hal Chamberlin<br>29 Mead St<br>Manchester NH 03104

At this time, sound and music synthesis is a well established application of small computer systems. Currently there is some kind of music program for every microcomputer system known to the author; even a musical calculator advertisement has been seen (the unit also calculates). All of the recently introduced packaged personal computers have some kind of built-in provision for sound generation, and while aimed primariIy at sound effects for games, all have music programs of varying degrees of sophistication. Several independent manufacturers offer more serious music software systems, most of which make use of specialized music hardware as well. All in all, music synthesis on personal computer systems is taking on greater importance every year and soon may approach the popularity of accounting, word processing, and games as a major application area.

Programmed performance of music by a low-cost microcomputer has many "practical" applications beyond the sheer gratification of coding the score, orchestrating the piece, and hearing the results. I have heard from a man who has taken the four-voice synthesis program from my previous article "A Sampling of Techniques for Computer Performance of Music" (September 1977 BYTE, page 62) and used it extensively in producing commercial music for radio and television advertising (about $75 \%$ of all such music is synthesized nowadays).

Another person has used it with a KIM-1 system to supply simulated organ music for a small rural church. Yet another fills long hours of hospital confinement with music from an inexpensive single-board microcomputer. Some university music departments have even disguised ear-training exercises for students as a stimulating computer game. Surely music synthesis as an everyday application of personal computers need not be justified further.

## Perceived difficulties in computing waveforms fast enough for real-time performance have limited the application of D/A conversion in low-cost systems.

At this point, the discussion is going to be confined to the more advanced microcomputer-music-synthesis systems. Such a system must be able to synthesize at least three tones simultaneously (for chords) and have some degree of control over the timbre (tone color) of the notes so that "orchestration" of the piece becomes a variable.

## Fundamental Synthesis Techniques

A computer may produce musical sounds either by controlling the
operation of an external sound synthesizer or by computing the sound waveform itself and using a digital-to-analog (D/A) converter to make it audible. Of these two methods it would seem that computing the waveform is more desirable; then the system would not be limited by the quantity and variety of external sound-generating elements. This is indeed the case, but perceived difficulties in computing waveforms fast enough for real-time performance have limited the application of the D/A conversion method in low-cost systems.

Because of this, we find an abundance of synthesizer boards on the market and a relative dearth of D/A converters with the necessary audiopostprocessing circuitry and supporting software. One example of a currently available synthesizer board is the SSM SB-1 (for S-100 bus systems), which allows control over the frequency, waveform, and amplitude for a single tone per board. ALF Products offers a small Apple IIcompatible synthesizer (as well as a larger S-100 bus unit) which allows control over the frequency and amplitude of three rectangular waveforms per board. RCA has an inexpensive, two-voice, square-wave synthesizer for its COSMAC VIP system which can be used in multiples for more complex music. While the previous devices are add-on accessories, the Texas Instruments 99/4 personal computer has a built-in,


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Audio D/A converters are by no means absent, however. Newtech has a 6-bit unit with a built-in power amplifier for S-100 and SS-50 bus systems. HUH Electronics has a simple 8-bit unit, the Petunia, for Commodore PET computers. My company, Micro Technology Unlimited, has two versions of a high-quality 8 -bit D/A converter with filter and amplifer, one for the Commodore PET and the other for general application with any computer having
an 8 -bit parallel output port. Micro Music Inc has a similar unit supported by software for Apple II computers. The Ohio Scientific Challenger C4P and C8P models have an 8 -bit exponential D/A converter built-in.

The fundamental problem with D/A synthesis of musical sounds is that the waveforms must be computed at a very high rate of speed for an acceptable frequency range in the reproduced sound. To do this in real time with currently available 8 -bit microprocessors requires highly efficient programs and a few compro-


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mises as well. The results that have been obtained to date are well worth the effort, however, and are the subject of the remainder of this article. Higher speed, longer word-length microprocessors and cheaper memory can only extend the quality and flexibility of D/A synthesis to the point that synthesizer boards will go the way of discrete-transistor logic circuits.

## Digital Audio Properties

For the benefit of those who may have not have seen it before, I shall now briefly describe the theory of D/A and analog-to-digital (A/D) conversion. More details, including mathematical proofs, may be found in many of the references. Everything discussed applies equally well to conversion in both directions, although the emphasis is on synthesis using D/A conversion.

A digital-to-analog converter is best described as a programmable power supply that generates an instantaneous output voltage (or current) directly proportional to a numerical value received from the computer, typically through a parallel output port. When the program changes the value sent to the converter, the output voltage immediately changes to the new value.

To approximate an audio waveform, the D/A-converter input is rapidly updated with numbers representing discrete points along the desired continuous waveform. The update rate or sample rate is nearly always constant and is chosen when the system is designed. Obviously any finite sample rate will lead to some degree of distortion, since the D/A converter will be generating a stair-step approximation to normally well-rounded audio waveforms.
Another source of distortion is the error that results when waveform computations are truncated to fit the word length of the D/A converter. The central question then, is what kind of and how much distortion is introduced through this two-dimensional quantization (approximation) of smooth audio waveforms.
Let us look first at sample-rate effects, which represent waveform quantization in time. It is easily shown that when the sampling is dense with respect to the frequency content of the waveform being reproduced, the distortion components are

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at much higher frequencies than the desired signal. Thus, use of a lowpass filter (one that allows low frequencies through, but blocks high frequencies) will block the distortion and pass the signal distortion-free.

In fact, it turns out that if a signal of frequency $f$ is to be reproduced using a sample rate of $r$, then the lowest frequency distortion component produced will have a frequency equal to the difference $f-r$. If the sound is complex and therefore contains many frequency components, the above applies to each component individually.

As long as the distortion components are higher in frequency than the desired signal components, the distortion components may be filtered out, although the closer the two sets of components approach each other in frequency the better the filter must be. The limit occurs when signal frequencies approach one half of the sample rate from below, since the distortion will then be approaching one half of the sample rate from above, and the filter has to be very good to separate the two. Any attempt to reproduce signal frequencies higher than this limit will result in the distortion getting through the filter and the signal being blocked!

In many ways this is a surprising result, since just two and a fraction sample points per cycle of a sine wave is a very coarse approximation indeed. Although this frequencydomain argument just given is the easiest to prove mathematically, most people have a hard time believing that a simple low-pass filter can convert such a mess, which may not even be the same shape for each cycle of the reproduced waveform, into a smooth, distortion-free sine wave. The best explanation is that when a system is expected to operate close to the one-half-sample-rate limit, the filter is not simple at all; it must be a multisection, sharp-cutoff design. All sharp-cutoff filters ring (oscillate in a usually undesired manner) when given a short signal pulse or the edge of a square wave, and the sharper they are, the longer they ring after being excited. It is this ringing, which is a damped sine wave, that fills in the gaps between samples with just the right curve to give a distortion-free output.

Quantization in amplitude, which is the result of roundoff error, is not
so well behaved. Unfortunately, distortion from this source is spread evenly throughout the audio-frequency range, and as such is better characterized as noise. This quantization noise cannot be filtered out; it can only be reduced through the use of higher-resolution D/A converters.

Every D/A converter has a limit to the loudness or amplitude of the signals it can process; this limit is determined by the range of numeric values the D/A converter can handle. When we compare the amount of quantization noise with the loudest possible signal that the D/A converter can handle, we can determine a factor called the dynamic range or maximum signal-to-noise ratio ( $\mathrm{S} / \mathrm{N}$ ratio) of the system. The dynamic range is given in decibels (dB). Simply put, this ratio will be $6 n+4 \mathrm{~dB}$ for $n$ greater than about 5 , where $n$ is the number of bits of resolution, including the sign bit, of the D/A or A/D converter in use. Real converters have errors of their own that introduce excess noise, so a handy rule of thumb is simply $6 n \mathrm{~dB}$.

## Table scanning is the key to D/A-converter-based microcomputer music.

Note that this signal-to-noise ratio is greatest when the signal is on the verge of overload. Lesser signal amplitudes will degrade the ratio since the noise amplitude is essentially constant (at very low signal levels the noise amplitude will vary some, and at zero-signal amplitude the noise will be zero as well).

Recently, exponential D/A converters have become available which are claimed to be better suited for audio use. What actually happens is that an absolute maximum signal-tonoise ratio is traded for a ratio that is lower but more constant with varying signal amplitudes. When the D/A converter has 8 bits of precision, the resulting signal-to-noise ratio is rather low ( 35 dB ), but when the precision is 12 bits or more, the exponential conversion method has important advantages.

Now let us consider practical matters, taking into account these frequency-response and noise-level properties of digital audio production. First, a practical low-pass filter


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will allow signal frequencies up to about $40 \%$ of the sample rate to be utilized. Thus a sample frequency of 50 kHz is suitable for covering the full audio range from 20 Hz to 20 kHz . Because the bandwidth of commercial frequency-modulated (FM) radio broadcasts is limited by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to 15 kHz , a 37 kHz sample rate is sufficient for FM broadcast applications. The 5 kHz bandwidth of amplitude-modulated (AM) radio requires a sample rate of at least 12.5 kHz . Speech can be understood and the speaker can be identified at sample rates down to 6 kHz .

Six bits of resolution in a D/A converter gives a 36 to 40 dB signal-tonoise ratio, which is comparable to that obtained with inexpensive, audio-cassette tape recorders that utilize DC record bias. Eight bits yields about 50 dB , which is in the range obtained with cassette machines costing $\$ 50$ to $\$ 100$. Ten bits of resolution gives a ratio of a little over 60 dB , which challenges the best home audio tape recorders and most phonograph disks. Professional mastering audio tape recorders have a difficult time keeping up with 12-bit D/A conversion, while 14- and 16-bit conversion must be listened to "live" for full effect since any analog recording device will add a considerable amount of noise (comparatively) to the signal.

Professionals working in the digital audio field generally consider 16-bit conversion at a 50 kHz sample rate to be a level of performance which need never be exceeded. A practical goal for microcomputer music synthesis is 12 bits at a 35 kHz sample rate, while half that rate would be ample to replace the function of home organs and pianos.

The programs, experiments, and results that will be discussed in the remainder of this article utilize 8 -bit conversion at a rate of approximately 8 kHz . The effect is similar to that of listening to an AM car radio while speeding down the highway; and many people do the majority of their music listening in exactly this way. Actually, the quantization noise caused by 8 -bit conversion is far less than the wind and road noise would be, but it is definitely audible.


Figure 1: Generation of a sazwtooth waveform by software. Coordinate points along the waveform are generated by continuously adding a constant value, FREQ, to the accumulator (register $A$ ). The point values (samples) are sent to the $D / A$ converter. A close-up circle demonstrates the inevitable stair-step quality of the curve reproduced from discrete samples. The 6502 assembler code to produce the sawtooth is shown in listing 1.

## Computing Waveform Samples

The real challenge in programming a D/A converter-based music system is of course computing the sound waveforms at a constant high speed. In particular, the calculations cannot use any multiplication or division operations (except by powers of 2) since only one such operation would require more time ( 100 to $150 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ for an 8 -bit by 8 -bit software multiply) than is available between samples. Actually, these restrictions apply only to a real-time music-playing program; sound waveform samples can also be computed using whatever mathematical operations are desired, and the samples can be saved on a disk as they are computed for later playback at a higher speed. Implementation of such non-real-time programs on personal-computer hardware will be the next step in improving microcomputer music synthesis quality and flexibility. More will be said about this possibility later.
There are a few waveforms that can be quickly computed without the need for multiplication and division. In fact, these turn out to be the same waveforms that are easy to generate by analog electrical circuits and are therefore used by most analog music synthesizers.

Perhaps the easiest is a sawtooth waveform, which is illustrated in figure 1; the 6502 assembler-language

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Listing 1: A routine written in assembler language for the 6502 microprocessor. This routine generates a sawtooth waveform, such as the one shown in figure 1.

LOOP: CLC ADC FREQ
STA DAC
MMP IOOP
JMP LOOP
;CLEAR CARRY FLAG ;ADD FREQ TO ACC ;SEND RESULT TO D/A ;LOOP FOREVER
code in listing 1 will generate it. In essence, the accumulator (register A) is the sawtooth generation register, and the content of the memory location FREQ determines the frequency of repetition of the sawtooth waveform. For example, assume that the accumulator initially contains the value 0 and that FREQ contains a 1. Each time around the loop, the accumulator will be incremented so it will contain successive values (in two's complement arithmetic) of $0,+1$, $+2 \ldots \ldots+125,+126,+127,-128$, $-127,-126, \ldots,-2,-1,0,+1$, +2 , etc. The incrementing represents the smooth upward ramp of the waveform while the overflow from +127 to -128 represents the retrace


Figure 2: Method for transforming samples of a sawtooth waveform into samples of a triangular waveform. First the absolute value of the contents of the accumulator is determined. A constant value, 64, is subtracted from the accumulator. The remaining value is multiplied by 2 ; the multiplication is performed by the simple method of shifting the binary value one bit to the left.

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or "flyback" of the waveform, the point where the signal drops to its extreme negative value. If FREQ contained a 2 , then the ramp-flyback sequence would be repeated twice as fast and result in a sawtooth of twice the frequency, provided that the loop time, which is the interval between samples from the D/A converter, remains constant.

Figure 2 illustrates how the samples representing a sawtooth wave can be transformed into samples representing a triangle waveform. Although the appearance is similar, the sound is quite different. The sawtooth wave has a robust, somewhat buzzy sound while the triangle has a mellow, fluty timbre. The actual operations involved are simply finding the absolute value of the sawtooth samples, subtracting a constant, and multiplying by 2 (which is done by a simple register-shift operation).

A rectangular waveform is even easier to derive and is illustrated in figure 3. The sawtooth samples are simply compared to a width value; +127 is output if the samples are equal to or greater than the width, or -128 is output if the samples are less. The timbre of the rectangle varies from the kazoo sound of a square wave (width $=0$ ) to something very similar to a sawtooth (width $=64$ ) to a thin buzz (width $=120$ ).

The most interesting standard waveform, however, is the sine wave. Since complicated math cannot be used, the normal series approxima-


Figure 3: Derivation of a rectangular waveform. The value of samples from a sawtooth waveform are compared with some constant width value. If the sawtooth value is greater than or equal to the width value, the constant +127 is sent to the $D / A$ converter. If the sawtooth value is less than the width value, the constant -128 is sent to the $D / A$ converter.


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tion for the sine function used in highlevel languages is unsuitable. The solution is to use a sine table stored somewhere in memory.

Fortunately, table lookup is a very fast operation on most microprocessors, and doubly so on the 6502 with its indirect addressing modes. Because of its smoothly rising ramp, sample values from the sawtooth calculation can be used as an index into the sine table; the values retrieved from the table are the output samples that are sent to the D/A converter. In essence, the table is being repeatedly scanned to produce a periodic waveform (which actually can be any waveform) for the D/A converter. This table-scanning concept is the key to D/A converterbased microcomputer music.

## Scanning Waveform Tables

Figure 4 illustrates the waveform-table-scanning concept in more detail. Since a periodic, repeating waveform is to be generated, one cycle of the waveform is stored in the table. The scanning is done such that the end of the table seems to be contiguous with the beginning; thus the linear table in memory is conceptually bent into a circle. A table pointer, represented by an arrow in the diagram of figure 4, points to the current table entry that is being sent to the D/A converter. During each sample period a table increment is added to the pointer value. This yields a new pointer position further around the circle, which is used to fetch a new waveform sample for the D/A converter.

If the sample period remains constant, which it always must when multiple sounds are synthesized simultaneously, control over fundamental frequency is exercised solely by changing the table increment value. When the increment is greater than 1, the scanning process will skip samples in the table. While this may seem to reduce the accuracy of waveform reproduction, there is no audible effect if the tabulated waveform conforms to certain restrictions that will be discussed later. Keep in mind the sampling distortion results discussed previously.

When the pointer and increment values are restricted to integers, the result is a severely limited variety of frequencies, unless the waveform table is very large. To make use of


Figure 4: Conceptual diagram of a waveform-scanning table. The table, in this case containing thirty-two waveform samples, is scanned in such a manner that the end of the table seems to be contiguous with the beginning. The table pointer indicates the value that is currently being sent to the D/A converter. During each sample period, a tableincrement value is added to the table-pointer value, yielding a new pointer position further around the table.
tables of practical size, such as 256 entries, and to allow a wide range of possible frequencies, it is necessary to allow for the case of the pointer and the increment taking on values with fractional parts. The scanning procedure is the same when fractional parts are present, but a problem arises when the "78.1854th table entry" is to be fetched.
The logical thing to do is to interpolate between the values of the 78th and 79th table entries to determine the correct value to be sent to the D/A converter. The easiest method of interpolation, linear interpolation, is certainly an improvement over no interpolation at all, but it is not perfect. Higher order interpolation (quadratic, cubic, etc) is needed for really good results. Sinc-function interpolation using the $\sin (x) / x$ curve is required for theoretically perfect sampled-waveform interpolation. The result of imperfect interpolation is a background-noise level that is present regardless of the precision of the D/A converter used to reproduce the waveform. Noise from this source is termed interpolation noise.
The problem with interpolation is that multiplication and division operations are required. Even the
simplest linear-interpolation scheme requires two table-lookup operations, one multiplication, and one addition; and therefore such a scheme is not practical in a real-time synthesis program for a microcomputer. In the software described later in this article, the fractional part of the pointer is simply ignored when table lookup is performed, which is equivalent to truncating the pointer to the next lower integer value. It is important to note that rounding the pointer (to the closest integer value, up or down), rather than truncating it, has no audible effect on the interpolation-noise level, contrary to some published data. Rounding merely shifts the phase of the reproduced waveform slightly.

The amount of interpolation noise depends on the length of the wave-form-sample table, the interpolation algorithm, and the properties of the actual waveform being scanned. In general, doubling the length of the table will reduce interpolation noise by 6 dB , a substantial but not dramatic change. If the noise level from truncation (zero-order interpolation) is $-n$ decibels, then the noise level from $i$-th order polynomial interpolation is $-(i+1) n$ decibels, a dramatic


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Listing 2: A segment of 6502 code that increments the waveform-table pointer and looks up entries in the waveform table to be sent to the $D / A$ converter. All operands are assumed to be stored in page 0 of memory for maximum speed; any number of tables and pointers may be manipulated concurrently for producing multiple, simultaneous tones. Execution times are given in microseconds for a 1 MHz clock.

Symbol Operation
Comments
Execution Time
LOOKUP: LDA PF
ADD FRACTIONAL PART OF
3
ADC IF : INCREMENT TO FRACTIONAL
STA PF : PART OF POINTER.
LDA PI ; ADD INTEGER PART OF
ADC II : INCREMENT TO INTEGER PART
STA PI
LDA (PP), Y
OF POINTER WITH CARRY.
PERFORM THE TABLE LOOKUP,
; ASSUME Y = 0, REGISTER A
; CONTAINS TABLE ENTRY WHEN DONE.
Total Execution Time
23
difference if $n$ is large. In general, complex waveforms will incur more interpolation noise than simple waveforms. If waveform complexity is measured by giving the highest dominant harmonic number in the waveform, doubling this number will increase the noise level by 6 dB .

A 256 -entry table containing a simple sine wave will have a signal-to-interpolation-noise ratio of approximately 42 dB with no interpolation and 83 dB when using linear interpolation. The corresponding figures for a typical complex waveform having sixteen harmonics would be 27 dB and 52 dB . Clearly, interpolation noise is a limiting factor when short tables and zero-order interpolation is used.

While scanning tables using indices containing a fractional component may seem complex, it is actually very simple on a microcomputer if things are set up correctly. In particular, the waveform tables are made 256 bytes
long, which simplifies things considerably. Figure 5 shows how table scanning can be handled on a 6502 microprocessor.

The table pointer is actually a string of 3 bytes in memory. (The bytes are shown in natural order here, but in the microprocessor they are stored in reverse order.) The most significant byte contains the memorypage number of the waveform being scanned. Normally this value is constant during the scanning, but it can be easily changed for reference to a different table. The middle byte contains the integer part of the pointer value, and the rightmost byte contains the fractional part. A simple indirect register-load operation using the left 2 bytes of the table pointer is all that is required to perform the table lookup with no interpolation.

The table increment is a 2-byte value with the integer part on the left and the fractional part on the right. To add the increment to the pointer,

USE THESE FOR INDIRECT ADDRESS


Figure 5: Method employed to scan the waveform-sample tables on the 6502 microprocessor. Each waveform table is made to be 256 bytes long, one page of memory. The pointer to the table entries is 3 bytes long; it is shown here in natural order, but is stored in memory in reverse order. Indirect addressing is used. Interpolation between table entries is not performed (see text). The fractional component of the pointer is not used in addressing the table. The 6502 assembler-language code for accessing table entries is shown in listing 2.

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all that is required is a normal doubleprecision addition operation on the integer and fractional parts of the pointer. Overflow from the integer part of the result is simply ignored. Ignoring the overflow causes the lookup routine to wrap around the table, conceptually bending the table into a circle, as mentioned earlier. Using a 1-byte fractional component gives a tone-frequency accuracy of 0.12 Hz when the sample rate is 8 kHz , which is accurate enough for musical applications.

A segment of 6502 assembler code for adding the increment to the pointer and looking up in the waveform table is shown in listing 2. Since all operands are in memory (they should be in page 0 for maximum speed), any number of tables and pointers may be manipulated concurrently for simultaneous tones. Total execution time for the instructions is only $23 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ for a 1 mHz processor clock rate, so the technique seems promising for real-time synthesis of several simultaneous tones. The clear-carry instruction normally required before an addition has been
omitted, since its effect on the tone is very small (it will be sharp by a maximum of 0.12 Hz ), and $2 \mu$ are saved by the omission.

Other microprocessors can certainly perform these operations too, although all other 8 -bit processors I have studied are significantly slower than the 6502, when straightforward programming techniques are used. The problem is that other comparable processors have neither indirect addressing through memory nor enough index registers to hold several pointers at once. Thus, the pointer must be loaded into a register before the table-lookup operation is done, which is a time-consuming operation. (Z80 programmers could use both register sets and probably have enough registers.)

One possibility for speeding up execution which involves cheating a little is to simulate indirect addressing by using the address bytes of a load instruction as the page and integer part of the table pointer and keeping the fractional part elsewhere. Although this is program self-modification, it is completely crash-proof

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and self-initializing. In the case of a system stored in read-only memory, the table-lookup code would have to be copied to programmable memory and executed there.

So far we have a method of producing single tones of specified frequency and waveform (amplitude control will be discussed later), but the goal is generation of at least three simultaneous tones. Fortunately, this is very simple; we simply maintain a separate pointer and increment for each tone, access the waveform tables individually, add the samples fetched from each, and send the sum to the D/A converter. There is no theoretical limit to the number of simultaneous tones, but there is a practical time limit to the manipulation that can be performed in the short period between samples.

## Filling the Waveform Tables

Now that we have a mechanism for synthesizing any desired waveform at any desired fundamental frequency, the next problem is to fill the tables with desirable waveforms. Since anything can be put in the table, our first inclination is to draw waveforms by hand and enter empirically derived values into the table. This might even be a practical application of the graphics "doodle" programs that are so common, or a good application for a graphic digitizer.

When we actually try it, however, drawing waveforms turns out to be an unsatisfactory method of filling tables. One problem is that there is very little obvious relationship between the drawn shape and the resulting sound timbre. For example, if a shape has been drawn and it generates a sound that is close to what we want, there is no way to know what should be changed to make the sound timbre more like what is desired. In practice, experimenting with drawn shapes is little better than listening to the results produced by a randomnumber generator and saving the "best ones" for later use.
A more severe problem in using drawn waveforms is alias distortion, which occurs when the waveform table is scanned with an increment greater than 1, which is the usual case. For example, with a 256 -byte table and an 8 kHz sample rate, a table increment of 1 will produce a fundamental frequency of about 31

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Listing 3: A BASIC program that calculates and prints out values to fill a waveformsample table. The user must specify the number of harmonics desired in the tone (ten is a typical number). Then the user must type in amplitude and phase information for each harmonic. This program produces only printed output, but it could just as well place the waveform samples directly in the memory locations reserved for the tables, using POKE statements.

| 5 | REM: FOURIER SERIES WAVEFORM TABLE FILLER |
| :---: | :---: |
| 10 | REM: N IS HIGHEST HARMONIC |
| 20 | REM: A IS AMPLITUDE ARRAY |
| 30 | REM: P IS PHASE ARAAY |
| 35 | PRINT "WHAT IS HIGHEST DESIRED HARMONIC"; |
| 40 | INPUT N |
| 45 | DIM A(N), P(N) |
| 50 | PRINT "INPUT AMPLITUDE ARRAY" |
| 55 | FORI $=1$ TO N |
| 60 | INPUT A(I) |
| 65 | NEXT I |
| 70 | PRINT "INPUT PHASE ARRAY" |
| 75 | FORI = ] TO N |
| 80 | INPUT P(I) |
| 85 | NEXT I |
| 90 | REM: CALCULATE AND PRINT WAVEFORM TABLE |
| 100 | FOR I = 0 TO 255 |
| 110 | $\mathrm{W}=0$ |
| 120 | FORI $=1$ TO N |
| 130 | $\mathrm{W}=\mathrm{W}+\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{J}) * \operatorname{COS}\left(0.02454369^{*} \mathrm{I}^{*} \mathrm{I}+\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{J})\right.$ ) |
| 140 | NEXT J |
| 150 | PRINT I, INT(127* ${ }^{\text {W }}$ ) |
| 160 | NEXT I |
| 170 | STOP |
| 999 | END |



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Hz , somewhere between the notes BO and C1. If middle $C$ (C4) is desired instead, the increment value would be set to about 8.37 in order to produce 261 Hz . Now, since the waveform was drawn by hand, it could have some very high harmonics in its shape, possibly as high as the 128th harmonic (one half the table length).

For argument, let's say that the 40th harmonic has a significant amplitude in the drawn shape. The 40th harmonic of 261 Hz is 10.44 $\mathbf{k H z}$, which is much more than one half of the 8 kHz sample rate. The result is that the 40 th harmonic will alias, and for this example will actually sound at 2.44 kHz . Thus, not only will a digital-sampling system fail to reproduce frequencies above one half of the sample rate, but it will severely distort any attempts to do so. As a result, waveforms used in the tables must have a controlled harmonic content in order to avoid such alias distortion.

Actually, it is quite desirable to fill the tables by directly specifying the harmonic content. One advantage is that there is a direct, although sometimes subtle, correlation between harmonic content and timbre. Another advantage is that alias distortion may be precisely predicted and therefore avoided. The rule is that the highest nonzero harmonic of the highest note played using the table must not exceed one half of the sample frequency.

Writing a program to fill waveform tables from harmonic specifications is actually quite simple, particularly if a high-level language is used. In listing 3 is shown a BASIC program that will print out a 256 -byte waveform table, once it has been given harmonic amplitude and phase arrays. The program could just as easily POKE the values into memory for use by the machine-language table-scanner program.

In the program of listing 3 , the variable N is the highest harmonic number to be included; $A$ is the amplitude array, which contains amplitude factors between 0 and 1.0 ; and $P$ is the phase array, which contains phase angles between 0 and 6.28 radians, relative to a cosine wave. The program structure is simply two nested loops with the outer loop (I index) stepping through the waveform table entries and the inner loop
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(J index) stepping through the harmonics.

As the program is written, the harmonic amplitudes must be such that the maximum positive or negative waveform peak does not exceed the -128 to +127 range of the table entries. An improved program would automatically normalize the computed waveform for maximum utilization of 8 -bit table entries. Since the tables have to be filled only once
(either when the music is coded or immediately before performance), the slow speed of an interpreted BASIC program is adequate to get the job done.

One other possibility is using an A/D converter to digitize the waveform of a real musical instrument. The trick to doing this successfully is to get exactly one cycle of the waveform into the table. This in turn requires an accurate knowledge


Figure 6: Amplitude envelope for a typical musical sound. This exhibits in graphic form how fast a given tone builds up, continues to sound, and then dies away. Terms for various parts of the envelope are shown.

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of the pitch of the digitized note and a very good interpolation routine. Although the process can be practical, simply storing and reproducing a single cycle of the waveform does not necessarily duplicate the complete timbre of the instrument, as will be shown later.
It should be mentioned here that table scanning is not a perfectly general method of generating tones because only periodic (harmonic) waveforms may be produced. Some tones, notably those from bells, are made up of sine-wave components (overtones) that are not harmonics of any well-defined fundamental. The waveforms of such tones are constantly changing, to the point that there is no identifiable period. As a result, such sounds cannot be generated by scanning a single waveform table. As a practical matter though, such tones may be approximated by building a waveform table having only high-order, prime-number harmonics (such as 7, 11, 13) of a lowfrequency, zero-amplitude fundamental.

## Amplitude Envelopes

Although the ability to synthesize any periodic waveform offers a great deal of variety in timbre, it is not the last word. In experimenting with a music system based only upon the principles that have been discussed so far, we discover that all of the different waveforms sound more or less like an organ; just different stops. We will never find a mere waveform that sounds like a piano, or a plucked string, or a horn. One of the missing ingredients is called an amplitude envelope, which is involved with the attack (build-up) and decay of notes.
Figure 6 presents a typical amplitude envelope along with terms for the various parts. Using a plucked string as an example, we have a rapid (but not instantaneous) attack as the string is released, no overshoot or steady state, and a slow decay as the vibrations damp out. In contrast, a pipe organ has both a rapid attack and decay, but a level, steady state in between. An electronic organ or a music program based on simple waveform-table scanning has an instantaneous attack and decay and a level, steady state. We call this a "rectangular envelope."

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forms a very important contribution to the overall "timbre impression" of a note. A convincing demonstration is to play a recording of a piano backwards. The result is an organlike sound that bears little resemblance to a piano. Any serious musicsynthesis system should have some provision for nonrectangular envelopes.

The obvious way of obtaining a varying amplitude envelope from our system is to multiply the samples obtained from waveform tables by a variable-amplitude factor which itself may be obtained from an envelope shape table. Although simple in concept, this multiplication is not practical for real-time operation on a microprocessor. A crude application of this method involves restricting the multiplier to powers of 2, but the resulting 6 dB amplitude steps are widely spaced.

Another method involves using a device called a multiplying digital-toanalog converter, connected to the microcomputer. A multiplying D/A converter contains two data registers and produces an output voltage proportional to the product of the numbers stored in the registers. The multiplying D/A converter can be viewed as a regular D/A converter followed by a digital volume control. The analog circuitry of a multiplying D/A converter is far simpler than that of a digital multiplier and costs roughly twice as much as a standard D/A converter. The primary problem with the multiplying D/A converter is that it can provide an amplitude envelope for only one tone; simultaneous multiple tones receive the same envelope. Use of the multiplying unit also compromises our concept of the D/A converter as a completely general sound-output device.

A third method of generating varying amplitudes is to use a sequence of waveform tables, each table having a slightly different amplitude, to approximate an envelope. Since the tables are computed in advance, multiplication time is of no consequence. This technique was first proposed by my associates, Frank Covitz and Cliff Ashcraft, but it was deemed impractical on the grounds that any reasonable approximation would require too much memory.

Frank and Cliff went ahead and tried it anyway. The results, even using moderate amounts of memory,
were much better than expected.
During the interval that a note is to be sounded, the amplitude envelope is determined by selecting waveform samples from various tables in succession. Each table contains samples of the same waveform, but stored with the amplitude differing from the samples in the other tables.

An undesirable effect might occur, however, if the amplitude steps between the samples from different tables are distinctly audible. This has not been a problem, for the following reason.
The relative difference between two amplitudes must exceed a certain threshold to be audible to human ears. When we consider that we can store thirty-two waveform tables in 8 K bytes of memory, we see that for notes of moderate duration (about $1 / 4$ second) and of moderate frequency (around 250 Hz ), waveform samples are taken from a new table every second cycle of the wave. This rate is fast enough to obviate any audible amplitude stepping. Although the memory usage is high, the decreasing cost of memory makes the method reasonable in many circumstances.
[Editor's Note: For more information about the threshold of audibility for changes in musical dynamics, see the article "Musical Dynamics" by Blake $R$ Patterson in the November 1974 issue of Scientific American, pages 78 thru 95 . . . .RSS]

## Timbre Envelopes

There is still something missing in tones synthesized with a constant waveform, even when we employ a varying amplitude envelope. The harmonic content of most musical tones is not static during the time a note sounds, but rather changes considerably.

Some examples follow. The higher harmonics of a piano tone decay faster than the lower harmonics. This is due to viscous losses in the string and better radiation coupling to the air (for the higher harmonics). In a trumpet note, the high harmonics take a while to build up during the attack phase of the note. The use of a hat mute to impart the distinctive "wah-wah" effect to a trombone creates a resonant cavity around the instrument's bell. Moving the mute changes the resonant frequency of the cavity and thus emphasizes different

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Figure 7a: Computer analysis of a tone produced by a trumpet. This is a twodimensional projection of a three-dimensional plot. Amplitudes of different harmonics present in the note have different attack and decay characteristics. (Figure reproduced from the Computer Music Journal, volume 2, number 2, 1978, page 1; used by permission).


Figure 7b: Simplified analysis of a trumpet note. The complex curves seen in figure 70 have been divided into relatively long line segments to reduce the amount of information necessary to specify the sound to the computer. The graph here is based on Moorer's straight-line-segment simplification of his trumpet analysis; see reference 3 .
groups of harmonics at different times.
Although all physical instruments have some degree of timbre variation during notes, much synthesized music tends to emphasize the timbre envelope because of the dramatic effect and because of the ease with which the effect may be created on an analog synthesizer.
Figure 7a shows a two-dimensional projection of a three-dimensional plot of a typical trumpet tone. The horizontal axis is time, the vertical axis is amplitude, and the perpendicular axis is frequency. Since trumpet tones contain only harmonic components, the plot becomes a family of curves, one for each significant harmonic. Each curve in figure 7a represents the amplitude envelope of the corresponding harmonic.
In general, exact duplication of each undulation and wiggle of the curve is not needed for fidelity. Figure 7 b shows the graph of a considerably simplified version of the trumpet tone, which uses straight line segments to approximate the detailed computer analysis in figure 7a. Such an approximation greatly reduces the amount of information needed to specify the curves to a computer.
It should be noted that the analysis of a tone emitted by a particular musical instrument is completely valid only at the analyzed fundamental frequency and volume level (amplitude). Notes at other fundamental frequencies and amplitudes will give different analysis results. If the goal is accurate simulation of real musical instruments, several timbre envelopes will have to be available to cover the range of the instrument.

On an analog synthesizer, variable filters are used to smoothly vary the harmonic content of tones. A variable bandpass filter, for example, will emphasize harmonics falling between its upper and lower cutoff frequencies. By varying the filter parameters that determine these cutoff frequencies, the harmonic content of the filtered tone may be made to vary. By using a number of filters with different variations in parameters, it is possible, but difficult, to vary the harmonic content in any arbitrary manner. For sampled waveforms, we can use digital filters in the same manner, but the need for multiplication prevents the use of digital filters

Text continued on page 180


September 1977
March 1979

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# Computing the I Ching with a TRS-80 

Dr Edwin Dethlefsen<br>Anthropology Dept

College of William and Mary
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Today most people think of the $I$ Ching (or $\mathrm{Y}_{i}$ Ching or $\mathrm{Y}_{i}$ King) as a kind of oriental fortune-telling game. Actually, it goes back long before the time of Christ. It was begun in the Chou dynasty in the 12 th century BC and was mostly completed in its present form about 900 years later. Even Confucius is supposed to have tried it. It originated as a philosophical manual and set of exercises for looking at one's world and its problems in the broadest and most perceptive possible way, a little like the idea of "making your own luck" while pretending that what happens is just "the breaks."

You can read and enjoy the I Ching just like any book of rather esoteric oriental poetry, but that's really for the literary folks. Most of the college students who become involved with it attempt to use the book as a kind of reference for predicting the future or for figuring out solutions to such deep, personal problems as, 'Does he really love me7", or, better yet, 'What's the best way to make some money fast?"

I first became interested in the $I$ Ching when I was a college student

[^5]more than 30 years ago, because it was a terrific way to attract the attention of the opposite sex. Helping young ladies "cast" their fortunes was a foolproof way to get their undivided, personal attention.
Doing the I Ching thing is a very absorbing and satisfying pastime, once you understand how to play the game. Since there are several popular books written on the subject, I won't attempt to tell you all about it here, but I will talk about how easy it is to get a microcomputer to do the mechanical parts in a properly mystical fashion. I'll also say a little bit about how to consult this magical oracle. (It really is more magical than you might think, since the limits to its magical powers of knowledge are only determined by your imagination. Everyone I have ever seen use the I Ching has marvelled at its wondrous powers.)

## Using the I Ching

Getting started with the I Ching is no big problem, once you understand that the whole thing is based on a six-position binary system. The two possible digits represent the Yin and the Yang, a Chinese representation of the concept of opposites (weakstrong, bad-good, dark-light, etc). In this case, the digits are simply line segments that are either continuous or broken in the middle, as shown in figure 1. These lines are the binary choices, just as we non-I-Chingers would use heads or tails.
In fact, determining the input for a hexagram is often done by casting

Chinese coins and counting the heads and tails, but, if you will pardon my change of culture, this procedure is not exactly Kosher. I can remember once fruitlessly dashing all over the city of Berkeley, California, one lovely summer night, searching for the hard-to-get Chinese coins while accompanied by a particularly attractive young lady who was just dying for a chance to cast her fortunel
Ordinary Chinese fortune tellers use a fistful of marked, tortoiseshell wands, which, until the invention of the microcomputer, provided the only true path to the secret inter recesses of 1 Chingery. I have only seen one set of these wands outside a museum-in a Manhattan antique store where they were priced just a little higher than my TRS-80.

Now that I have leaked the word "hexagram," I'll have to explain that the I Ching is based upon all the possible combinations of six binary choices. That is to say, one must make six binary "casts" to produce a hexagram, which is then composed of the six lines determined by the casts. The hexagram, therefore, is one of sixty-four possible configurations. Each line has a binary value, as well as a value corresponding to its position, that is, the particular point in the hexagram at which that line was cast. Let's look at a sample hexagram, shown in figure 2.

First, observe that there are six positions, each occupied either by a solid or by a broken line. But the hexagram, as well as being composed

Text continued on page 102

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Listing 1: Program to cast the I Ching, written in BASIC for the Radio Shack TRS-80, Leval II microcomputer. The PRINT@ statements cause output to appear at designated locations on the video display screen. The CLS statements cause the display screen to be cleared.

```
10 F:EM *** ERSTIHG THE I CHING
20 REM **** FRRT I OF 2 PRCIGRAN1S FOR USING THE FINEIENT EHINESE
30 KEM
40 REM :*:*:* THIS PROGRAPI FROMIDES SQNE EACKGROUHND INSTRUCTION
5 0 ~ R E M ~ * w + * ~ R \& G I F G ~ U I T H ~ F R C I L I T I E S ~ F O R ~ C R S T I N G ~ T H E ~ H E X A G R A P I S . ~
60 RE| w*** FRFPT II WILL PRGUIDE INTEFPRETIVE DOCUNENTATION.
70 REM *** PROGRFHNS ARE EV E. STEWRRT DETHLEFSEN
BO REM **** DEFFRTHENT GF FifNTHROFOLOGV
90 REM ***** COLLEGE DF WILLIAN & MAR'%
100 REM :**** WILLIATSBLRG, UH 2316S (4BG4)253 4369)
110 REH ;**:* COFYRIGHT 1980. EDGIIH DETHIEFSEN
120 CLS*PRIHTRSES,"**** THE GLD CHINESE SEER FRESENTS THE WI CHIH, G ***
130 FGRI=1TO1SG6:HE<<T
140 CLS:PRIFT:FRIHT:FFIHT"THIS IS 'YOLR CHANLE TG GET STRAIGHT FHSUERS TO THE REFLLY
150 PRIHT"INFGFTRNT DUESTIOHS. BEST OF FLL, YOU GET TO MFKE THOSE
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170 FFIHT"THE QUESTIUNS!":PRIP4T
1 8 0 \text { FRINT"IN SHCRT. THE I CHItNG IS HOT A GFNE EUIT F FHILOSOIFHN.}
190 FRINT"H FHILOGOFH'Y IS H WN'Y' OF SEEING: NOT A WF', OF "DOI&N".
200 FRINT"THE I CHINGG IS EAGED OH THE IDEA THAT SEEING CLEARL'V MUST
210 PRINT"HAFFEN EEFQRE RLTIDN EAN EE MEAHINHGFLIL.
220 FRINHT:FRIHT"FOF INSTRUCTIGNE ENTER <1>; TO CHST A HEMHGRHN ENTER <2>";
230 FEN **** ERIEF DF FROLEED
246 INPUTD: IFD=1GOSINBEZG
250 CLS: IHFUT"MHEH WGU FRE FEADY TO CHST A HEMFGRAM FRESS EHTER:";EN
2601 CLS:FORI=1TO1GEIEt NEMT:FESTGRE
2701 REM :**** MIND REFDIWESS
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J:HENTI
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300 0=24: F=19
318 FORL=1TO127:SET\゙L,Q):NEMTL
3201 FORM=127TO1STEP-1:RESET \M, OD:MEXTM
330 FGR\=127TG1STEP-1:SET(H4,F):NEXTN
```




```
360 CLS:FORI=1TO1SG10:NENTI
370 FEE| *w;* FR*NDMMIE THE HENFIGEHM FHD SET LINES
300 FIRK=56TO1STEP-7
300 F=RNHD"2)
400 IFA=1GOSLIE546
410 IFA=2G05|IGSE
420 GOGUEGECT: FIEKTK
```



```
440 FEM ***** TIME TO LGOK FIND DECIDE
```



```
460 FRINTGBFE, "FNUITHEF CRST'? (YES=1,WO=2)"s
470 IHFUTE: IFE=2THEH5:20
```



```
430 FORK=1TOEGSTEPT
500 FORI=1TO115
51Q RESET\I,K):NE&TI:NE&TK:GGTG2GE
E20 INFUT"THFIMES FOR THE ENPERIEHEE. IF 'YOU EHFHGE 'YOLR MIMD ENTER &I>";EN: IF E
N=1GOT02601
530 CLS:EVTO
S4E1 REM :**** RONSTRUCT HEXFGGRAM LINUS
55E F=6:FORJ=115TOEGSTEF-1:SET<J,K`): NENT,J
566 FORI=S5TCGGTEP-1:SET:I,KO: NENTI:RETLIRN
```



```
5%1 FETLIRH
```



```
510 DHTHS6,1,25,2,22,3,15,4,5,5,1,6
```

```
620 FEFM
    ClS
    FRINT"THE I CHING IS ONE OF THE OLDEST EUUKS GF CHIHESE PHILOSOFH'Y.
    PRINT"FLTHOLGH ITS FUTHOFSHIF IS UNEEFTHIN, IT IS COWNUCIFH IN NGOD.
    FRIHT"TO EGNSULT THE I CHING OTVE MUST FIRST CONSTRUCT A HEXIGGFAM,
    FRIHT"COHSISTIHG OF SI%' LINES. EFCH LINE OF EITHER OF TWO FOSSIBLE
    FRINT"T'YFES. BROKEEH OR COHTIHNUULS, FRFH゙NGEC OHE FHOUNE THE OTHER TO
    PRINT"FGRHN FIN GPEN-5IDED RECTHNGLE.
    FRRINT"A LINE lWH'Y LOOK' LIKE THIS:
```



```
    FRINTTESTG,"OR IT MFY LOUKK LIKE THIE:
    FORI=6TU115:5ETCI, SS):HENT
    FRINTGTGG, "R&L THE FOSITIUH, IF THE LINE IH THE HENAGFANI, HS WELL FS THE
    FRINT"TYFE OF LINE, IS IWFGFTHNHT IN ITS INTEFFRETATIOH.
    FRINT:IMFUIT"FRESS <ENTEF;' TO COHTIINLE";EN
    ELS:FRINT"THE HEXIGGFAM IS COHFOSEL IF TWO TRIGFHNE, FN UFFER FNU A LOMER.
    FRINT"EFCH TRIGFHN1, H'S WELL F'S EFLH LIVNE IN IT, HA'S INTEFPRRETINE
    PRINT"PGSSIBILITIES.
    FRINT"SG UGUG EHFNEES DF WURKING OLT SULLUTION'S TO THE FRUBLEMS OH
    FRINT"WHICH YOU EONSULT THE I CHIHGG DEFEHN LIFGN:
    FRINT:FRINT" F. THE HENFGRFM %OLI CAST, WHICH CFHY EE FN'Y OF
    FRINT" 64 FOSEIELE FGR|S. FING ITS LINIQUE DESCFIFTIOHS
    FRINT:PRINT" B. THE TYFES FHN FUSITIUNS OF THE TWÜ TRIGFAMS
    PFIHT" WHICH COPIFGIE IT 6S FUSSIELE T'VFES`; FINU THE
    FRIMT:PRINT" C. TYFES FHW FUUSITIONS OF EHCH OF THE SI% LINES,
    FRINT" READING FFUN1 THE EUTTUM LIFE UFWFFRDS.
    FRINT:PRINT: INFUIT "FRESS <ENTEF` TO EUNTINUE";
    CLS:PRINT:FRINT"IT I'S EHGY TO SEE THFT F LUT OF I'NFOFMFTIDN CHN EE LNERIVSD
```



```
    FRINT"THE HEXAGRNN IS THE MUST IMPGRTFNT FART OF THE FLTIDN.
    FRINT"IT IS ESSEHTIFL FOR YOU TG THINK: SEFIOUSL'V FBCLUIT THE TEX,T THET
    FRINT"DESCRIEES THE LINES. TRIGFANS FNM HEXHGRAHS. TO SEE HOW ITS
    FRINT"GEMERAL MEANIHGGS CFHN BE FFPLIED TO 'YUUR FGRTILLRAFR CASE."
```



```
    FRINT"WILL FRIHT GUT THE REFEFEHYE LODE OF THE HEXFGGRHMN IHY THE LOWEF
    FRINT"LEFT HFIND CORNEF: OF THE VIDEG SCREEN. THE FIRST DIGIT REFERS
    FRINT"TO THE EOTTOM LINE OF THE HEXHGFRHM FNU THE LAST DIGIT REFFE-
    980 FRINT"SENTS THE TOF LINE. FW GDO NUNEEF K9) NEFNS F SULID LINE RND
    990 PRINT"AN EUEN NUNEER (G) IS H EROKEN LINE. SEE HWHY I CHING TEXT FOR
    1600 PRINT"FHN EXFLRHNATION OF ITS LISE ANND INTERFRETRTIOH.":FREINT
    1010 INPUT"PRESS <ENTEP> TO FETLIRN TO THE MEIN FROGFAF|"yEN
    102G RETURN
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## A mind is a terrible thing to waste.

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a.
b.

Figure 1: Broken and continuous line segments, the two states used by the I Ching hexagrams.


Figure 2: A typical I Ching hexagram. The six positions are numbered from bottom to top. The top three positions form the upper trigram; the bottom positions form the lower trigram. Meaning is attached to both the state, broken or continuous, and the position of the lines.

Text continued from page 96: of six lines with chingish meaning attached to binary state and to position, also contains an upper and lower trigram. Each trigram has a meaning, not only independently but in relation to the other trigram.

Since the "magic" resides in your ability to read your own hexagram, it is important that you clearly understand all the different ways to read it. This is why I am carrying on at such length, and why the texts of the $I$ Ching, while there are only sixty-four of them, are capable of doing an incredible job of fortune-hinting.

The I Ching is a book of texts, each one of them describing, explaining, and commenting on a particular hexagram. Each hexagram has a name and a meaning as a whole, but so does each of the trigrams and each of the six lines, both in the context of its trigram and of the hexagram. When you cast a hexagram, the next step is to consult the texts for its meaning to see how it applies to your particular case.

There are many good translations of I Ching texts available at most libraries, and there are one or two inexpensive paperback editions of $I$ Ching texts. Ask your local book dealer; some references are listed at the end of this article. There are several translations, and some are more structured than others. I prefer any translation edition by Legge over the one introduced by Jung, because the latter unfortunately fleshes out the textual bones with a lot of typical Jungian verbosity.

Personally, I prefer using the I Ching to talking about it. Using the program of listing 1 , along with the simplest I Ching text you can find at the library or paperback bookstore, is going to give you an unending supply of mental entertainment, and perhaps bring on the surprise of an occasional insight.

Rules for using the program are very simple. First, think of some question you want to ask the "oracle." Be reasonably serious about it, as the "answers" will be involved and you will have to want to think about what they really mean. Then "cast" your hexagram by pressing the Enter (or Return) key at the appropriate time during execution of the program. Concentrate on the question as the hexagram is cast, and you will receive an output of your personal hexagram in response. The hexagram will be accompanied by a numerical code which should help you to look up the proper text, depending on which edition of the $l$ Ching you are using.

Read the text written for your hexagram and study the descriptive and advisory texts for each line. You will be surprised at what you may learn about your problem and about yourself.

If you cast a hexagram while in the wrong frame of mind, don't hesitate to erase it and try again. Concentration is crucial, and, while a cast of tortoiseshell wands can't be erased, a cast by computer can be returned to nonexistence by merely pressing the Enter key in order to try again.

## Notes on the I Ching

The program listed here is a first approximation (good enough "to attract the attention of the opposite sex," especially in California) of a more detailed method of reading the I Ching. In this method, which is listed in most translations of the I Ching book, a second hexagram can be generated using "moving lines," which form under certain conditions. If a hexagram contains one or more moving lines, a second hexagram that is read differently can be generated by changing each moving line to its opposite form, that is, from solid to broken and vice versa. (For those interested, each line randomly chosen has a one-quarter chance of being a moving line. See the preface to Legge's translation for more information).
Quite apart from its purported mystical use, the I Ching can be seen with a more Western view. Some psychologists, and notably Carl Jung, have interpreted the I Ching as a sounding board for the subconscious. Jung's idea is, given that the interpretations of the I Ching are vaguely phrased, the person interpreting a hexagram will unconsciously read it in terms of the subconscious' desires. I find that this interpretation has some practical value when using the I Ching as a decision-making device, although some people would say that it merely transfers the motive force of the I Ching from one supernatural realm to another.... GW

## References

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6. Wilhelm, Helmut, Heaven, Earth and Man in the Book of Changes: Seven Eranos Lectures, University of Washington Press, Seattle, 1977.

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Andrew E Kalnik, 3201 Wamath Dr, Charlotte NC 28210
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"Oh I have pass'd a miserable night
So full of ugly sights, of ghostly dreams,
That...
I would not spend another such a night
Though 'twere to buy a world of happy days...."
Here is a quiz to test your knowledge of microcomputing wares, soft and hard, and to do a quick comparison of today's terms with the high style of Elizabethan theater.

Just match the letters of each of the modern phrases with the most suitable numbered Shakespearean quotes. No one is going to know how you came out, unless you tell. The answers and ratings are on pages 108 and 110.

1. ()
. . . The need-
a. "GIGO!" ful bits. . . Measure for Measure, I/iii
(Act I, scene
3) 
2. () . . . one that wouldst be a bawd . . .

King Lear, II/ii
3. () . . . super-
fluous
branches we
lop away ... Richard II, III/iv
b. "We should have one more position in each byte for parity checking."
c. "This program is driving me up the wall."


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4. ( ) Hol Such bugs and goblins in my lifel Hamlet, V/ii
5. ( ) It is bright day that brings forth the adder. Julius Caesar, IV/iii
6. ( ) Something failing in him that should compare . . . Cymbeline, 1/i
7. ( ) Tellest thou me of 'ifs'? Richard III, III/iv
8. ( ) You have done that you should be sorry for. Julius Caesar, IV/iii
9. ( ) . . . And must we be divided? Richard $I I$, V/i
10. () I will be correspondent to command. The Tempest, 1/ii
11. ( ) We but teach Bloody instructions, which, being taught, return To plague the inventor. Macbeth, I/vii
d. "Simple. You just wired 12 V into the 5 V supply bus."
e. "What voltage are we getting at the negative lead of C17"
f. "I don't trust GOTO any more than you do. My students get into trouble every time they use it."
g. "I need a good text processor."
h. "Only you and I will ever know what's in the readonly memory."
i. "Are you telling me I've loaded the wrong value in the accumulator to start the count $7^{\prime \prime}$
j. "It's only a thousand bytes; we can always toggle them in by hand."
k. 'We're just not jumping from the test into the subroutine."


# 16K RAM 

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continuous 16 K on 4 K boundaries. All inputs are buffered and it comes fully assembled, tested and guaranteed for one year. Prices for the card with 300 nsec. chips start at $\$ 265$ and drop to $\$ 225$ for quantities 5 -9. Add $\$ 30$ per board for 250 nsec. chips for faster CPU clock speeds.

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12. ( ) Words, words, words . . . Hamlet, II/ii
13. () Why should I
write this down, that's riveted, Screwed to my memory?

Cymbeline, II/ii
14. ( ) O, that way madness lies; let me shun that."

King Lear, III/iv
15. ( ) Tis in my memory locked, and you yourself shall keep the key of it.

Hamlet, I/iii
I. "If we can, let's cut down on the nested loops."
m. "Sure, I know where the changes should be. I'll do the documentation later."
n. 'You have too much resistance tied into the LEDs on the front panel."
o. 'The numbercrunching is what's really eating up processor time."

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16. ( ) What error leads must err.

Cymbeline, V/v
17. ( ) ... Dim register and notary of shame Rape of Lucretia, 1. 764
18. ( ) Where great additions swell us. . Alls' Well that Ends Well, II/ii
19. ( ) Who hath measured the ground?

Henry V, III/vii

20. ( ) Power, unto itself most commendable. Coriolanus, IV/i

p. 'Look - you come up with the applications; Ill come up with the circuits to do the job."
q. "Come on over. We just installed the arithmetic unit."
r. 'You have to define it as 1 signal-change per second."
s. "Why don't we calculate the reciprocal just once, store it, and call it out to multiply with it whenever we need to later?"
t. "It ought to be enough; it puts out 30 A at +5 V."

| Number of <br> Correct Matches | MicroShakespeare <br> Rating |
| :---: | :--- |
| 20 | System thoroughly debugged. <br> One or two minor glitches still <br> to be worked out. |
| $17-19$ | Put it through an edit run. <br> Check the flowcharts. |
| $13-16$ | Reset and restart. <br> System crash for reasons <br> a-12 <br> $5-8$ |
| 4 unknown. |  |

Technical Forum is a feature intended as an interactive dialog on the technology of personal computing. The subject matter is openended, and the intent is to foster discussion and communication among readers of BYTE. We ask that all correspondents supply their full names and addresses to be printed with their commentaries. We also ask that correspondents supply their telephone numbers, which will not be printed.

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## More GOTOXY

George Bolthoff, 3417 S Plaza Dr, Apt 1, Santa Ana CA 92704
I may be able to assist Carl Helmers with the problem expressed in his editorial "The Era of Off-the-Shelf Personal Computers Has Arrived" (January 1980 BYTE, pages 6 thru 10 and 93 thru 98). The problem concerned adapting the GOTOXY procedure used by the UCSD Pascal system to do cursor addressing in Mr Helmers' Computer Peripheral Corporation COPS-10 video terminal.

I offer for Mr Helmer's use the routine shown here as listing 1. It is faster than the one published in his editorial as listing 1 (page 96, January) because the UNITWRITE procedure is taken out of the loops. The error checking can also be removed, if you are careful in your programming. The routine shown here as listing 2 works on my SOROC 120 terminal.■

Listing 1: Pascal routine to place cursor at specified address on COPS-10 terminal.

```
PROGRAM FGOTOK'(%, Y INTEGER);
COHST
                        HOME=30.
                        DOWH=20:
            HC:FOSS=12;
            HHLL=G;
vaR
            MAK_SIZE=%39;
    SEND:PACKED RRRRY[0. MAX_SIZEJ OF 日., 255s
    IHDEX:INTEGER;
    BEGIH
        SENDC O J:HOME; chome the cursor, SUROC requires nulls y
        SEHOC 1 ] =NULL'SEND[2 J:=NULL,;
        UNITWRITE(2 SEND, 3)s
            FOR [NDEX:= TO Y DO
                                    SEND[ [NDEX]:=ACROSS;
            UNITHRITE (2,SEND,Y)\
            FOR INDEX:=0 TO Y DO
                                    SENO[ [NDEN ]:=DOWN:
            UNI TWPITE (2. SEMID.K);
```

ENO.

Listing 2: Pascal routine to place cursor at specified address on SOROC 120.

This potoxy procedure works with the SOROC 120 terminal.
PROCEDURE FGOTOXT (K, Y: INTEGER):
COHST ESCAPE=27:
BEGIN
WRITE (CHR (ESCAPE), ‘=", $+32, \gamma+32$, CHR( 0 ), EHR ( 0 ) )
END:

| $1-\mathbf{b}$ | $6-\mathbf{k}$ | $11-\mathrm{f}$ | $16-\mathbf{a}$ |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- |
| $2-\mathbf{r}$ | $7-\mathrm{i}$ | $12-\mathrm{g}$ | $17-\mathrm{n}$ |
| $3-\mathrm{I}$ | $8-\mathrm{d}$ | $13-\mathrm{m}$ | $18-\mathrm{o}$ |
| $4-\mathrm{c}$ | $9-\mathrm{s}$ | $14-\mathrm{j}$ | $19-\mathrm{e}$ |
| $5-\mathrm{q}$ | $10-\mathrm{p}$ | $15-\mathrm{h}$ | $20-\mathrm{t}$ |

# 8WTE8WTE8WTE LANGIABES AND TRELS FFR $\infty$ (2) <br> MILERIETMPUTIME:A BYTE CRNFERENEE BWIE BUIE BNIE 

June 16-17, 1980<br>McGraw-Mill World Headquarters New York City

The microcomputer revolution in system design, engineering, and technology is here!

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Over the past 25 years there has been a tremendous evolution in the functional capabilities of language systems. These systems need no longer be confined to "big" machines. Much of the improvement in function is becoming available in language systems for microcomputers.

Yet, major manufacturers are still promoting their "super" micro assemblers/debuggers as the best software tool for applications software of computer systems. Consequently, many programmers and designers continue to work with primitive language tools.

This first BYTE-sponsored conference on languages and tools for microcomputing will introduce designers, systems analysts, implementers, and managers to various high level languages and associated systems tools that are becoming commercially available. Knowledge of these recent developments is absolutely essential to productive use of microcomputer techology when that scarce resource, programmer/designer time, is being spread more and more thinly among a myriad of potential applications.

The conference will zero in on five specific high level languages because they are-or shortly will become-readily available for implementations with small computers. Speakers will explore these languages and tools for programming in terms of their usefulness for practical microcomputer applications.

Three of the featured languages are members of a family of languages evolved from FORTRAN by way of Algol: Pascal, C, and Ada. These are most appropriate for uses in which documentation is as much a part of the design philosophy as the achievement of a functional design itself. HAL/S, also in this family, will be discussed at the conference in terms of the history of software tools used in the NASA space-shutfle project's flight-control system design. These languages share purposes with some of the more common commercial languages available on large computers, such as $\mathrm{PL} / \mathrm{I}$ and COBOL.

Differing in philosophy and point of view-but also commercially available-are two other languages and corresponding language concepts: LISP and FORTH. Each is characterized by a concept of language extensibility, which is implemented in a highly interactive approach. The central and dominant theme of LISP is one of list structures, which may be either data or program material. The concept of tree structures and relationships underlies LISP's usefulness in the artificial-intelligence milieu. FORTH has a central theme of a stack-oriented processor, emulated as a threaded code interpreter, and an extensible library of operations that may be defined beyond a basis set of standard primitives.

# THE PRIGRAM 

# Introduction 

Carl T. Helmers, Jr. Editor-in-Chief BYTE Magazine
Writing in high level languages has numerous well-publicized advantages: programs are more portable; they have superior structures; they are easier to write and debug. At this first session of the conference, Carl Helmers will survey and define language systems, analyze language systems as complete tools, discuss the evolution of all high level languages, and establish reasons why specific high level languages are appropriate for microcomputers.

## The

# Importance of Tools 

Dr. Fred H. Martin Executive Officer Intermetrics, Inc.

The use of software tools in the development of systems involving computers is crucially important. Fred Martin, one of the designers of the HAL/S language, will review the advantages of high level language techniques and automated aids to programming from the point of view of his NASA experience with HAL/S, developed specifically to replace the ma-chine-dependent, low-level programming that plagued the Apollo project. The crucial importance of high level languages in reliable software design will be reviewed in the context of this sys-tem-in which a software crash can literally lead to a pile of broken parts on the ground.

# The Pascal Perspective 

Peter Grogono<br>Analyst/Programmer<br>Concordia University

The Pascal language is one of the most attractive alternatives in the small computer field. It has steadily gained popularity in use on machines as small as the AppleII. Peter Grogono, the author of Programming in Pascal, will provide an introduction to the language and discuss its use as a more powerful, more modular, more elegant solution to business data problems.

## After <br> Pascal, What?

Dr. Kenneth L. Bowles

Director, Institute for
Information Systems
University of California,
San Diego
While Pascal is an immensely useful language, it is not necessarily a panacea. Limitations of the language in areas of real time control and handling of multiple concurrent processes, in particular, argue for a new look at the design of the language. Ken Bowles will introduce one evolutionary variant that will become very important over the next dec-ade-the Ada language, originally designed for the Department of Defense. Microcomputer implementations of this language, using machine-independent techniques, will make it a strong alternative for programming microcomputer applications systems.

# Trees And Lists as Tools 

Dr. Henry G. Baker, Jr. Assistant Professor University of Rochester

Not all programming problems are amenable to convenient solutions using conventional blockstructured, sequential languages. Many require representing complex heterogeneous objects and relationships among those objects. This approach is aftractive for selected applications: symbolic mathematical computation, computer-aided design, commercial integrated databases, English front-end processors, computer-aided manufacturing, robotics control, interactive graphic systems, and interactive integrated circuit-design systems.
The LISP language offers the block-structured control of Pascal, together with the friendly interactive nature of BASIC. In addition, it offers lists and trees as data structuring primitives and a tireless "garbage collector" to keep memory neat and clean.
Henry Baker will discuss the LISP language and the kinds of automated tools required to use it.

## What is C?

## John A. Morse

Principal Engineer, Corporate Research Digital Equipment Corporation
The language $C$ was originally developed at Western Electric for use as a tool for development of the UNIX operating system at Bell Laboratories. Now that Compilers are starting to become available for microcomputer sys-
tems, this language becomes a viable alternative for both operating system and application developers. John Morse will give an overview of the language $C$ and will detail the types of applications for which it is most appropriate.

## The Forth Alternatives

## Charles H. Moore

Chairman of the Board
Forth, Inc.
One viable and unconventional approach to programming is the highly interactive language FORTH, a language in which the feature of extensibility is emphasized. The typical implementation of FORTH is a highly integrated combination of software development tools and programming aids oriented toward a conceptual stack machine with integers as the primitive data type. In any given application, unique extensions that fit into the matrix basic core of the language are created by the designer. Charles Moore, the inventor of FORTH, will demonstrate some of the more dynamic uses of the language in real-time applications.

Who
Should
Attend
Designers, systems analysts, implementers, and managers with an interest in holding down costs on their software projects. Fields with special applicability include electronics and electronics design, automated manufacturing, scientific instrumentation design, and aerospace control systems.

## Tentative Schedule

June 16, 1980
8:00- 9:00 A.M.
9:00-10:00 A.M.
10:00-10:30 A.M.
10:30-12:00 P.M.
12:00- 1:30 P.M.
1:30- 3:00 P.M.
3:00- 3:15 P.M.
3:15- 4:45 P.M.
4:45- 5:15 P.M.
June 17, 1980
8:30-10:00 A.M.
10:00-10:30 A.M.
10:30-12:00 P.M.
12:00- 1:30 P.M.
1:30- 3:00 P.M.
3:00- 4:00 P.M.
REGISTRATION
introduction: Carl Helmers COFFEE INTERMISSION
the importance of tools: Fred Martin LUNCHEON
the pascal perspective: Peter Grogono COFFEE INTERMISSION
AFTER PASCAL, WHAT?: Ken Bowles OPEN DISCUSSION
trees and lists as tools: Henry Baker COFFEE INTERMISSION
the forth alternative: Charles Moore LUNCHEON
WHAT IS C?: John Morse
PANEL DISCUSSION: All speakers

Circle 66 on inquily card.



NEW DEVELOPMENTS FROM COMMODORE: At a recent private showing during the Winter Consumer Electronics Show in Las Vegas, Nevada, Commodore Business Machines revealed some impressive work in progress. Heading the list was the prototype of the TOI ("The Other Intellect") color computer. Aimed at the low-end market, the TOI is designed to interface with your home color television set. The displayed image will feature 16 colors, 160 by 192 resolution (with three colors in the high-resolution mode), Microsoft BASIC, and a standard keyboard. The price could be under \$700. Other devices included the Commodore CBM computer outfitted with a Shugart SA-200 $51 / 4$-inch floppy-disk drive (still under development). The SA-200 is a very low-cost drive that is less than 1 inch high, and employs an electromechanical track-to-track seeking mechanism for the head that is somewhat slower than conventional drive mechanisms. Commodore is also working on a Platolike touch panel and a speech synthesizer (from Votrax). Also on hand was a prototype Memorex model 1018 -inch hard-disk drive and interface. Commodore stressed that all of these products were still under development, and that not all of them would necessarily get to the marketplace.

ATARI AND NAB TAEE FCC TO COURT: Atari Inc and the National Association of Broadcasters (NAB) have gone to the United States Court of Appeals asking that the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) review its recent decision allowing Texas Instruments Incorporated (II) to sell its TI-900 stand-alone radio frequency (RF) modulator, which will allow a TI home computer to work with a standard color television set.

Late last year the FCC altered its rules (see BYTE News, January 1980) and granted TI a waiver. Atari asked the FCC to delay the effective date of the waiver until appropriate technical standards were developed. The FCC rejected Atari's request. Tandy Corporation and Apple Computer Company made similar requests. The requests claimed that the FCC decision allowed TI to circumvent the FCC's rulemaking.

The NAB is concerned with the interference that modulators cause on television and radio reception. The NAB is also challenging the FCC's radiation limits as being too high. This could cause interference, particularly in weak television signal areas. In addition to interference caused by personal computers, the NAB is concerned with interference from computer games and video recorders.

NEW HIGH-SPEED COMMUNICATIONS BUS: Xerox Corporation recently made a public announcement of a new concept of processor-to-processor communications intended for an office environment. This novel concept is called "Ethernet," and is a result of some of the work being done in their research labs. In this concept, a single coaxial cable is used as a high-speed communications bus between all processors; communication protocol is handled through software or software supplemented by special-purpose hardware. Rumor has it that an Ethernet processor is now being developed by some form of joint arrangement between Xerox and Intel.

NEW 16-BIT PROCESSOR CARDS TO BE INTRODUCED: Several manufacturers will soon introduce 28000 and 68000 printed circuit cards for S-100 and SS-50 bus systems, Ithaca Intersystems Incorporated will shortly commence shipping its $\mathbf{Z 8 0 0 0}$ processor card for S-100-based systems. They also have a 68000 prototype processor card running on the $S-100$ bus, but they do not plan to manufacture the card at this time. Gimix Incorporated does plan to manufacture a 68000 processor card for SS-50 bus aystems. Cimix plans to use a multiplexed approach so that no reworking of the SS-50 mainframe will be required.

CAN DEPARTMENT STORES SELI PERSONAL COMPUTERS? The answer to this question from the atores, at this point, is a noncommittal "yes." Sears Roebuck and Montgomery Ward (MW) started test marketing personal computer systems last November. MW attempted selling several Ohio Scientific and Interact Electronics systems in a few selected stores. Although at the time of this writing not all results were in, the opinion was that the test, although not meeting with an enthusiastic response, developed sufficient sales to merit continued test marketing. Most system sales were to small businesses rather than consumers. The systems were being used for applications such as inventory control, word processing, and record keeping.

Sears Roebuck also was guarded in its appraisal of the test marketing of the Atari system through its Christmas catalog and selected stores. Although sales have not increased dramatically, they are sufficient for Sears to continue marketing tests.

IBM INDICATES NEW TECHNOLOGY COMING: New computer technologies from IBM will be used in computer systems available at the end of this decade. These systems will employ superconducting quantum interference devices (SQUIDs) using high-speed ( 0.06 nanosecond) Josephson-junction logic with 0.5 nanosecond programmable memory with up to 1000 connections between chip and carrier.

IBM also plans super-density logic cards ( 0.6 by 1.2 inch) with more than 300 "micro-pins" per card and up to 2500 printed wiring channels per inch. This will mean up to 10 times the density and 100 times the performance of the new IBM 4300 -series systems. IBM will be able to build a processor with an internal performance of 70 million instructions per second (MIPS), 32 K byte cache memory, and 16 megabyte main memory in a 6 -inch cube. Josephson-junction logic requires immersion in a liquid helium bath for proper operation.

RADIO SHACE SALES OVER $\$ 100$ M FOR 79: Radio Shack's computer equipment sales were over $\$ 100$ million for last year, according to Tandy. Furthermore, almost 150,000 TRS-80s have been sold. Industry experts estimate that Radio Shack has about $35 \%$ of the personal computer market. Sales of the TRS-80 appear to be leveling off; Radio Shack attributes this to market saturation. Radio Shack started shipping TRS-80 Model II systems to users in October, and by year's end had shipped about 1000 systems. Radio Shack chief Lewis Kornfeld anticipates selling 15,000 of these systems in 1980. Radio Shack plans to introduce a color-display replacement for the TRS-80 in the coming year, hoping to rejuvenate the sales curve-but normal production delays may affect the timetable.

S-100 MAGAZNE APPEARS: A magazine specifically oriented to S-100 systems users has begun publication. It features articles on S-100 hardware, CP/M (trademark of Digital Research), and Pascal software. A sample copy is $\$ 2$ and can be obtained by writing S-100 Microsysteas, POB 1192, Mountainside NJ 07082.

MICROPROCESSOR INVENTOR HONORED: Dr Marcian E Hoff has received recognition for the development of the microprocessor. Dr Hoff, of Intel Corporation, received the Stuart Ballantine Medal as an electronics pioneer. Shortly atter joining Intel in 1969, he first proposed the microprocessor architecture which led to the development of the 4004, first produced in 1971. Dr Hoff also worked on the 1103, the first high-density programmable memory integrated circuit (1024 bits), and then Dr Hoff worked on analog-to-digital and digital-to-analog integrated circuits at Intel.
"ROBOTS" DO SALES PROMOTION: A new industry has developed in this country: using "robots" for sales promotion. These robots, which look very much like R2-D2 of Star Wars, are being used at public events promoting products like Coca-Cola, bank openings, and even the US Olympics organization.

One such maker is Promotional Concepts Incorporated of Atlanta, Georgia. This year they expect to make about 300 "robots," which they prefer to call "androids." Most will be 4 feet tall, weigh 90 pounds, and will be decorated to appear as Coke cans with arms, legs, and a dome. They move on three legs, talk, sing, whistle, rotate their domes, and move around. Power comes from an automobile battery, while voice and motion are controlied by a human operator via remote radio control and wireless microphone. The robots also have an internal tape player to supply music, beeps, and sounds. You can buy an "android" for $\$ 6500$, or it can be rented for specific events.

COMPUTER FLEA MAREET COVERS 5 ACRES: The largest and oldest computer equipment flea market will be held this year on April 19 and 20 as a part of the Trenton Computer Festival (TCF) at Trenton State College, Trenton, New Jersey. The fith annual flea market is jointly sponsored by three computer clubs-Amateur Computer Group of New Jersey, the Philadelphia Area Computer Society, and the Trenton State Computer Club. Hobbylsts come from all across the northeastern USA to attend the event, where bargains on surplus gear are in abundance. Both flea market spots and admission are $\$ 5$. There are also indoor commercial exhibitors, forums, taiks, seminars, and user-group meetings. For information call (609) 771-2478 or write TCF, Trenton State College, Trenton NJ 08625.

NASA SHOPPING FOR A SUPERCOMPUTER: The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is looking for a supercomputer-a numerical aerodynamic simulator-to perform windtunnel simulation. They have set a minimum sustained-performance level of one billion floating-point operations per second, or one "gigaflop." This is 30 to 40 times greater than the performance of machines such as the Cray-l and Control Data Corporation's Cyber 203, which are presently considered the most powerful computera in production.

64 E EPROMS AVAILABLE BY MID-YENR: 64 K EPROMs (erasable programmable read-only memory), organized as 8 K by 8 bytes, are currently being sampled by Motorola customers. Production quantities are expected to be shipped by the end of June. Motorola has put the 64 K EPROM in a 24 -pin package by multiplexing the program supply and chip-enable signals on the same pin. Intel and Texas Instruments are believed to be using 28 -pin packages for their 64 K EPROMs.
Meanwhile the supply of 2708 EPROMs ( 1 K by 8 bits) has caught up to demand and prices are now in the $\$ 6$ range. The demand for 2716 EPROMs ( 2 K by 8 bits) is still very strong, and hence the devices are selling in the $\$ 20$ to $\$ 24$ range.
II is currently the largest manufacturer of EPROMs with about $38 \%$ of sales. Intel is second with $29 \%$, Fujitsu and Hitachi share third place with $8 \%$ each.

RANDOM RUMORS: At least one printer manufacturer will soon introduce a high-density, dotmatrix printer similar to the Sanders Technology Media $12 / 7$ printer (see BYTE News, February 1979). It will sell for less than $\$ 2000$ in original equipment manufacturer's (OEM) quantities and it will include a sheet feeder. Furthermore, they are promising a printing speed of 400 characters per second ( cps ) in a single-dot-density mode and 150 cps in a word processing mode. Like the Sanders Technology printer, the word processing mode will use overlapping dots to produce fully formed characters. . . . It is rumored that Intel will start sampling a 16 K static programmable memory in the third or fourth quarter of this year. . . .Sinclair Radionics, of Great Britain, may soon start sampling its flat cathode-ray tubes (CRTs). The Sinclair CRT has an electron gun that is parallel to the screen. . . .Disk drive designers are starting to talk about the 20 megabyte floppy disk and 200 megabyte 8 -inch Winchester disk. These units are in the product planning stages now at a number of manufacturers. . . .Rumor has it that Burroughs is about to introduce a 5 megabyte 8 -inch floppydisk drive.

RANDOM NEWS BITS: Shugart Associates' SA450 51/4-inch MinifloppyTM with 500 K byte capacity may tinally get into full production by late summer. Shugart experienced problems with its previous head designs which had a high incidence of media scoring. Shugart will use a new head design developed by and licensed from Tandon Magnetios Corporation. The design employs a fired "button" $^{\prime \prime}$ head on one side of the disk and a gimballed head on a swing arm on the other side. The original Shugart design used two gimballed heads. Shugart hopes to be producing at least 2000 drives per month by late summer. . . .Dataland of Denmark has introduced a computer system to convert a composer's music into a printed score. A special piano keyboard is used to "play in" the voices in the score. The computer processes the input, and sends output to a digital plotter that creates the finished score ready for printing. . . . Intel is now producing 8 MHz 808616 -bit microprocessors. The previous top speed was 5 MHz . . . .The Department of Defense (DOD) predicts that software-preparation costs will increase from the present $\$ 40$ per line to $\$ 65$ per line by 1984. Thus software preparation will be $8 \%$ of the total US defense budget-riaing from $\$ 6.6$ billion in 1979 to $\$ 10.5$ billion in 1984. . . Texas Instruments has introduced an alphanumeric display-driver integrated circuit (AC5947) that aocepts ASCII character input and drives an 18-segment display . . . . Motorola has introduced opto-isolators with 7.5 kV isolation ratings . . . . Castle Toiy Company is selling a "Superstar Guitar" with a built-in microprocessor. . . . William A Davis, Castro Valley, California, has announced a navigational computer that calculates longitude and latitude positions even if the navigator has no idea where he is. It also can calculate distances between any two points on earth and gives true bearing between them. It is accurate to $1 / 10$ th of a nautical mile.

Mill: I recelve a large number of letters each month, ae result of this column. If you write to me and wiah a response, please enclose a seli-addremsed, stamped envelope.

Sol Libes
Arnateur Computer Group of New Jersey
(ICG-RJ)
1776 Reritan Rd
Scotch Pladna NJ 07076

# Calculating Filter Capacitor Values for Computer Power Supplies 

John Thomas<br>c/o Hewlett-Packard<br>3070 Directors Row<br>Memphis TN 38131



Figure 1: Schematic diagram of a typical power supply circuit containing a step-down transformer, a full-wave bridge rectifier, a filter capacitor, and an integrated circuit voltage regulator.


Figure 2: Schematic diagram of the power supply without capacitor or regulator. This circuit produces the output voltage waveform shown in figure 3.

Typically there are four functional elements in a homebrew computer power supply. These elements are: the transformer, full-wave bridge rectifier, filter capacitor, and one or more integrated circuit voltage regulators as shown in figure 1. Experience has shown that most homebrewers have little difficulty in choosing any of the components, except when it comes to finding the value of the filter capacitor. Then they must resort to methods of multiple approximation, charts and graphs, or the better known and widely used method of trial and error. The following information will simplify the process of finding the smallest value of capacitance that will work in the circuit.
Equation 1 gives the formula used to calculate the capacitor value:
$C_{\text {min }}=\frac{i_{\text {max }}\left[\frac{1}{4 f}+\frac{1}{2 \pi f} \arcsin \left(\frac{V_{\text {min }}}{V_{\text {max }}}\right)\right]}{V_{\text {max }}-V_{\text {min }}}$
where: $\quad f=$ the power-line frequency in hertz
$V_{\text {max }}=$ the value of the peak positive voltage applied to the capacitor under the worst conditions (eg: highest operating temperature, greatest current, lowest power-line voltage)
$V_{\text {min }}=$ the absolute minimum voltage allowable at the input of the voltage regulator

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Figure 3: The voltage waveform produced by the circuit of figure 2. The output of the rectifier stage of the supply is a pulsating current with only positive polarity.

$$
\left.\begin{array}{rl}
i_{\text {max }}= & \text { the maximum average current } \\
& \text { drawn during any one-quarter seg- } \\
\text { ment of a power-line cycle }
\end{array}\right\}
$$

Those who are familiar with the above symbols and the effects of the circuit elements on the corresponding component values need read no further. However, anyone wishing to have a better description of $V_{\text {maxr }} V_{\text {mins }} i_{\text {max }}$, and how to choose appropriate values, should read on.

## Where the Formula Comes From

If the capacitor and voltage regulator are removed from the power supply in figure 1, the circuit of figure 2 remains. The circuit has an output-voltage waveform resembling that shown in figure 3 . The waveform produced emulates the absolute value function of a sine curve. With the capacitor and regulator replaced so that the circuit is once again as shown in figure 1, the voltage across the capacitor will appear as shown in figure 4. Thus the capacitor has a smoothing-out effect on the waveform in figure 3. As shown in figure 4, the voltage across the capacitor follows the waveform of figure 3 while charging. When discharging, the voltage falls down to a value $V_{\text {min }}$. This value is the lowest voltage permissible as input into the voltage regulator, such that the regulator can still function properly. $V_{\text {min }}$ should typically be about 2 V greater than the regulator-ouput voltage.
The capacitor formula is derived using the definition of capacitance found in almost any book on network theory:

$$
\begin{equation*}
i=C \frac{\mathrm{~d} v(t)}{\mathrm{d} t} \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$

where:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& i=\text { current in amperes } \\
& v=\text { voltage in volts } \\
& t=\text { time in seconds }
\end{aligned}
$$

and: $\quad C=$ capacitance in farads


Figure 4: Addition of a capacitor to the circuit has this effect on the output waveform. The capacitor smooths the humps in the waveform; an almost constant DC voltage with a small fluctuation (ripple) is presented to the voltage regulator stage of the power supply.

Figures 3 and 4 were produced on a Hewlett-Packard 9872A plotter controlled by a Hewlett-Packard 9845A desk-top computer.

This equation may be simplified by assuming that the current, $i$, is constant. This assumed value of current is the sum of currents drawn by the computer and the voltage regulator. If the current is not constant, it must be equal to the maximum average current drawn during any one-quarter segment of a power-line cycle. Once the current $i$ is chosen and assumed constant, equation 2 can be simplified to give equation 3 :

$$
\begin{equation*}
C=\frac{i_{\max } t_{d}}{V_{r}} \tag{3}
\end{equation*}
$$

where: $i_{\text {max }}=$ the maximum average current discharging the capacitor during any one-quarter segment of a power-line cycle,
$t_{d}=$ the capacitor discharge time (see figure 4), and
$V_{r}=$ the ripple voltage, $V_{\text {mar }}-V_{\text {min }}$
The time $t_{d}$ over which the capacitor discharges can be broken into two parts, $t_{1}$ and $t_{2}$, as shown in figure 4. The time $t_{1}$ is the interval in which the sine waveform is decreasing, and is equal to one-fourth of the power-line frequency period. The time $t_{2}$ is the time required for the sine wave to go from 0 to $V_{\min }$. For a power-line frequency of $f$, the total capacitor discharge time, $t_{d}$, is given by equation 4 :

$$
\begin{aligned}
& t_{d}=t_{1}+t_{2} \\
& t_{1}=\frac{1}{4 f} \\
& t_{2}=\frac{1}{2 \pi f} \arcsin \left(\frac{V_{\max }}{V_{\max }}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

## By Matronice:

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The NeIronics ASCII/BAUDOT Computer Terminal Kit is a meroprocessor-controlled, stand alone keyboard/kerminal requring no computer memory or software. It allows the use of either a 64 or 32 character by 16 line prolessional display forma! with selectable baud rale, RS232-C or 20 ma, output, full cursor control and 75 ohm composite video output.
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or:

$$
\begin{equation*}
t_{d}=\frac{1}{4 f}+\frac{1}{2 \pi f} \arcsin \left(\frac{V_{\min }}{V_{\max }}\right) \tag{4}
\end{equation*}
$$

After substituting for $t_{d}$ and $V_{r}$ in equation 3, the final cookbook formula given in equation 1 is obtained.

## Design Example

As an example, suppose that a microcomputer board requires a 5 V supply to deliver 3 A . Assume that $V_{\text {max }}$ under the worst-case conditions is found to be 14.8 V and that the integrated circuit voltage regulator requirements set $V_{\text {min }}$ to be 8.0 V . (The values for $V_{\text {max }}, V_{\text {min, }}$, and $i_{\text {max }}$ were taken from chapter 8, page 9 of the Voltage Regulator Handbook by National Semiconductor. The value calculated in the handbook was $2400 \mu \mathrm{~F}$.)

$$
C_{\text {min }}=\frac{3 \mathrm{~A}\left[\frac{1}{4(60 \mathrm{~Hz})}+\frac{1}{2 \pi(60 \mathrm{~Hz})} \arcsin \left(\frac{8.0 \mathrm{~V}}{14.8 \mathrm{~V}}\right)\right]}{14.8 \mathrm{~V}-8.0 \mathrm{~V}}
$$

therefore:

$$
C_{\min }=2500 \mu \mathrm{~F}
$$

## Some Dangers to Watch Out For

In all of the discussion so far, it has been assumed that the capacitor can tolerate any ripple voltage. This is simply not so. Ripple voltages cause the capacitor to heat up inside. If the ripple voltage is too high, the capacitor can become too hot and explode. The value of $V_{\text {mar }}$ may have to be decreased to meet capacitor ripple voltage requirements. Consult the manufacturer's specifications for the capacitor's maximum ripple voltages and/or currents. Also, carefully check the tolerances for the value of the capacitor.

Also, care must be taken not to choose too high a value of $V_{\text {max }}$. Transformer-winding resistance, diode-voltage drops, diode capacitance, and low power-line voltage are some of the factors that must be considered when choosing the value of $V_{\text {marr }}$. Setting $V_{\text {mas }}$ too high will result in $C_{\text {min }}$ being too small.

## Conclusion

Use of the formula is a fast and accurate method of finding filter capacitor values. Careful choice of $V_{\text {max }}$, $V_{\text {min }}, i_{\text {maxr }}$ and quality components will produce a power supply which will provide good performance.


#### Abstract

The author wishes to thank Mr Scott Eanes of Hewlett-Packard for his assistance in producing the graphs for this article.


## References

1. Voltage Regulator Handbook by National Semiconductor, 2900 Semiconductor Dr, Santa Clara CA 95051.
2. Millman and Halkias, Integrated Electronics: Analog/Digital Circuits and Systems, McGraw-Hill, 1972.
3. Hayt and Kemmerly, Engineering Circuit Analysis, McGraw-Hill, 1971.

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# A Graphics Text Editor for Music 

## Part 1: Structure of the Editor

Randolph Nelson<br>2039 W Artesia Blvd<br>Apt 121<br>Torrance CA 90504

This two-part article describes the design of a musical text editor which could be implemented on a home computer graphics system. It is intended to be an overview of the basic design (part 1), along with the essential algorithms (part 2). A complete description of the system would take too much space. The editor allows a user to input a score of music and make corrections or modifications to it. The program stores the score, alters it according to the commands of the user, and displays the music on a graphics screen. All formatting, staffing and arranging of the score on the screen is done automatically by the program. Using the editor requires no special skills or knowledge. Before discussing the editor, it might be helpful to review musical notation.

## Musical Notation

Written music is one of the most complex languages that man has in-

[^6]vented. Its notation rivals mathematics in the diversity of its symbols and the richness of its expression. I can only hope to provide those readers not familiar with reading music with an appreciation of the problems that must be solved by the editor in storing and displaying this complex language. During the following discussion the reader should consult the accompanying tables and figures.

A score of music consists of a sequence of pages much like a book. A page contains several staffs, each consisting of five parallel horizontal lines stacked on the page. These are called lines of music; at the beginning of each is a clef sign to signify the pitch values of each line of the staff, a key signature which denotes any of twelve major keys that the music can be written in, and a time signature consisting of two numerals, one placed on top of the other, much like a fraction. The upper numeral denotes the number of beats in each measure (to be presently defined) and the lower numeral denotes which note value is to be used as the value of one beat. The rest of the line consists of a sequence of measures separated by bar lines, which are vertical lines on the staff. The number of measures in
each line depends only upon the demands of readability. Some measures occupy more space than others, but all of the bar lines at the end of each line are arranged to line up in the same manner as the right margins on a page of written text (a process called right justification). The contents of the measures consist of notes, rests, and other symbols.

Each note consists of an oval area which is either filled in with ink or left empty, and a stem, which is a straight line segment. Associated with each note is a pitch and a duration. The pitch is indicated by the clef and the note's vertical displacement on the staff - the higher up the staff, the higher the pitch. Notes that have a higher pitch than the top line of the staff would indicate are positioned on small lines (called ledger lines). The ledger lines are a temporary continuation of the main staff lines. One can thus think of the staff as being many parallel lines, of which only five are shown.

The time duration in which a given note is to sound is determined by the intrinsic relative value given to its symbol, the time signature of the particular piece of music, and the tempo indicated. To simplify the discussion here, assume that a quarter note has a


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value of one beat (ie: that the lower numeral in the time signature is 4), and relative beat values will be given according to this standard.

Often a small dot is placed after a note. This increases the time value of the note by half of its original value. Dot placement may be done recursively; two dots increase the value by $3 / 4$, three dots by $7 / 4$, etc.

When notes with flags (eighth, sixteenth, and smaller values) occur adjacently, they are often grouped together by changing the flags into a roughly horizontal bar or bars, which connect the stems of the notes. These bars are properly called beams, or ligatures. Each beam represents one flag in determining the time value of the note.

Depending upon whether the note stems are pointing up or down, the beams may be located either above or below the notes. Descriptive terms that I use are as follows: a group of notes connected by a beam is a beaming group. Placing the beam above the note heads and stems is overbeaming. Placing the beam below the note heads and stems is underbeaming.

Additional symbols occurring in music are sharps, flats, double sharps, double flats, and natural signs. These may be placed together to indicate a key signature, or singly (as accidentals) to indicate modification of pitch for a single note. In the latter case, they are placed immediately to the left of the note head, the oval part of the note.(See table 2.)
Rests indicate durations during which no notes in a given part are played (ie: silence). They have a duration which is determined only by their shape, the time signature, and for some types, the number of flags they exhibit. Music abounds in special symbols that are used to indicate the amplitude (ie: volume) of the sound, changes in amplitude, the speed (ie: tempo) of the music, and rhythmic variations. The placement of these symbols often depends upon the context of the music, and for every rule regarding their location there are numerous exceptions.
We do not have space here to discuss all of the details of musical notation. An exhaustive description


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Table 1: The most common musical notes and their duration in beats, where a quarter note equals one beat.


Figure 1: Symbols used in musical notation, shown in their natural habitat, the staff. They are as follows: $\mathbf{a}$, treble or $G$ clef; $\mathbf{b}$, key signature of two flats (showing key of $B$ flat major or its relative minor key of $G$ minor); $c$, time signature (indicating four beats to a measure with the quarter note receiving one beat); d , bar line; e , whole note on leger line below staff; f , whole note on leger lines above staff; g , bass or F clef; h , key signature of one sharp (indicating key of $G$ major or $E$ minor); $\mathbf{i}_{\text {, }}$ whole note; $\mathbf{j}$, half note; $\mathbf{k}$, quarter note; $\mathbf{l}$, eighth note (with flag); $\mathbf{m}$, sixteenth note (with two flags); $\mathbf{n}$, dotted half note (receives $150 \%$ of its normal time value); o, eighth notes (with beam and marked with dots under note head, indicating staccato); $p$, sixteenth notes (with double beam); q. half note with sharp accidental (raising its pitch one semitone) that has a fermata above it (indicating a longer time value with performer discretion); r , a dotted eighth note followed by a sixteenth note (indicated by a broken beam); s, a whole rest; $\mathbf{t}$, a half rest; $\mathbf{u}$, a quarter rest; $\mathbf{v}$, an eighth rest; $\mathbf{w}$, a sixtegnth rest.
may be found in the book Music Notation: A Manual of Modern Practice by Gardner Read. Figure 1 shows many of the more common symbols which are used in the editing system.

## Basic Problems of the Editor

Now that we have an appreciation for the notation we are trying to computerize, let us approach the basic problems of the editor. There are four main problems to be solved:

- Input
- Data

Structures

Commands

Output

I will discuss each of these problems in detail and outline the solutions.

## Input

All input to a computer consists of a linear sequence of integers. Our problem then consists of finding a way to convert a musical score into such a sequence. The nature of musical notation is two-dimensional, with a horizontal component and, since symbols can be stacked on top of each other, a vertical component. Converting this essentially planar notation into a linear notation is no easy task, and if the user is not to be burdened with a complicated input format, some way must be found to structure the input also to be twodimensional, and to let an interface program convert the input into integers.

Fortunately there is a specialized hardware unit that allows us to do Text continued on page 132

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Table 2: Symbols that modify the meaning of notes are placed in various positions around the notes.

Text continued from page 128
this, called a graphics tablet. It consists of a flat board which has sensors placed in a cartesian coordinate system. Using a pen-sized stylus, one of the coordinates from the tablet can be designated by placing the stylus on the board and pressing. A typical way to use the tablet is to prepare a template or menu that is placed over the board. This template is divided into regions, each region representing a different command. If a particular command, say to edit, occupies the area bounded by the $X$ coordinate within 100 and 200 , and the $Y$ coordinate within 300 and 400 , the placement of the pen at the point $(150,310)$ allows the interface program, with two conditional statements, to ascertain the command to edit.

Lest this special hardware unit dissuade the reader from continuing, I might add that there are a number of excellent data tablets on the market whose prices are far below previous commercial models. One of these is the Summagraphics Bit Pad, which offers an 11 -inch ( 29 cm ) square coordinate system with a possible resolution of 0.1 mm . This means that the pad can distinguish between placements of the stylus that are only 0.1 mm apart. The capabilities of this unit far surpass our needs here.

Let us now look at a subset of the template for the editor (see figure 2). The template consists of two main areas: the first contains the commands and symbols that will be used, and the second contains a staff on which the notes and symbols of the score are placed. A program which

| TENUTO |  | $\cdots$ |  | $p$ | ALLEGRO | VIVACE | FORWARD | BACKWARD | WULL EXIT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DOT |  |  | CRESC | $m$ | ANDANTE | LENTO | INSERT | OELETE | EXIT |
| REST |  | $<$ |  | 7 | MODERATE | LAFGO | CREATE | OISPLAY | EOHT |
| NOTE | 2 |  | DIM |  | RETENEZ | CHARACTER | MEASURE | LIME | PAGE |

Figure 2: Musical template for the editor. The software music editor described in the article uses a data entry tablet with a pen for entering musical symbols. The top of the template contains the commands and symbols recognized by the editor, and the bottom is a musical staff on which the notes and symbols are placed. A program acting as the interface between the output of the tablet and the input to the editor reads the placement of the stylus, converts this into a set of commands, and sends them to the editor in the computer.
acts as the interface between the output of the tablet and the input to the editor reads the placement of the stylus, converts this into an internal code, and encodes a set of commands that it will eventually send to the editor. This interface program also handles the sorting and placement of all symbols, thus alleviating the user from the left-right horizontal input of the score.
The following is the procedure for entering a typical musical score (see figure 3 ) into the computer:

1. Touch the stylus to the treble clef sign of the template. This tells the program that the measure being created starts with a clef.
2. Touch the appropriate position for key signature placement.
3. Touch the time signature command, as appropriate.
4. Touch the note symbol. This tells the interface that the input of notes now begins. Everywhere the pen is touched on the staff is a place for a note until a future command is activated.
5. Touch the staff in the correct places for the notes indicating both time (the horizontal distance using the notes on the template as a guide) and pitch (the vertical placement on the staff).
6. Touch the sharp sign and touch the note that is to receive it as an accidental.
7. Touch the $\mathrm{f}, \mathrm{mp}$, and mf signs, and touch the staff in the correct places.
8. Touch the crescendo sign and the first and last points that bound its range.

| Whole rest | 4 Beats |
| :---: | :---: |
| Half rest | 2 Beats |
| Quarter rest | 1 Beat |
| Eighth rest | 1/2 Beat |
| Sixteenth rest | 1/4 Beal |
| Thirty-second rest | 1/8 Beat |
| Sixty-fourth rest | 1/16 Beat |

Table 3: Rests and their values.


Soft $p$ Loud of Medium $m$ and all combinations ie: mp, medium soft
Numerous others and written text usually in italics.

Table 4: Other symbols.
9. Touch the diminuendo sign and the first and last points that bound its range.
10.Touch the bar line at the end of the staff to indicate the end of a measure.

## The Data Structures

There are four main data areas in the editor, each with different formats and methods of access:

1. The score area. In this area is the computer version of the score, which is divided into four main sections: character, measure, line, and page information. Access can be made to any of these four sections.
2. The screen area. Data here consists of codes that allow the computer to easily display the score on the screen. Each of these codes causes the machine to draw or point to a different spot of the graphics screen or invoke a routine to draw a symbol. There is a mapping program that takes a measure in scorearea format and converts it into screen-area format.
3. The work area. When a measure is being edited, it is brought into the work area from the score area and the screen area. All changes to the characters occur in the work area. There is a mapping from the screen (ie: where the user does the editing) to the work area, so that any changes made appear in both places. After editing, the new measure is put into a free location determined by the free storage routines, and the score and screen areas are adjusted accordingly.
4. The free area. These areas record the locations and lengths of free storage area in the score and screen areas. Storage routines access this area to determine the locations of the measures in each of the score and screen areas.

Whenever the user writes a program, the commitment to the actual form of the data should be postponed until the last moment. The methods


Figure 3: Section of a typical musical score. The procedure for entering it into the computer by use of the graphics tablet is explained in the text.
of access should be specified in detail before deciding on the actual structure of the information. Once the form is decided, the structures should be accessed only through routines that may be called from the procedures of the program. This design method is called encapsulating the data. Its use is essential if you anticipate modifications or changes to the way the information is stored.

The editor has a two-level encapsulation scheme. The first level consists of primitive data operations that manipulate the actual data of the score, screen, work, and free areas. References to the actual data can be made only through these primitive routines, and it is only for these routines that the actual form of the data is important. For example, the score area is divided into four types of data manipulation. Routines for character, measure, line, and page manipulation are provided. All of the primitive routines for manipulating characters of a measure are listed below:

GETFCH (Get forward character)

This routine increments a pointer so that it points to the next character of the measure.
PUTFCH (Put forward character) This routine inserts information about a new character after the current pointer.
KILLCH (Kill character) This routine deletes the character presently pointed to. The pointer points to the next character.
GETPCH (Get previous character) This routine moves the pointer so that it points to the previous character. GETPCH is the opposite of GETFCH.
PUTPCH (Put previous character) This routine inserts a new character before the current pointer. PUTPCH is the opposite of PUTFCH.

These are the only routines which reference characters of the score area; all character manipulations must be done via these primitives. For exam-
ple, if the user wishes to edit measure 5, the editor must first transfer the contents of measure 5 to the work area. The routine MOVMSR, which is in the second level of encapsulation, performs this task by making calls to the primitive routines GETFCH and PUTWRK. PUTWRK is a primitive routine for the work area that takes a character and inserts it after the current work pointer. MOVMSR, like all routines in the second level, consists of a sequence of calls to the primitive routines of the first level. It would appear something like:

1. IF at end of measure THEN exit
2. GETFCH
3. PUTWRK
4. GO TO 1

There are about 50 first-level primitive routines, most of which are only a few lines of code, and about 150 second-level routines in the editor. Any changes to the structure of the data (eg: changing the way the score is stored from a set of arrays to a tree) influences only a subset of the

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50 primitive routines. Nothing has to be altered in the second-level routines nor in the procedures that call them. Thus, changing the form of the data is a relatively easy task. Each data structure area has its own primitive and second-level routines that perform all manipulations on them.
Let me now discuss the actual data structures which I chose to use. Since I was designing the project using the FORTRAN language, arrays were a natural choice. For clarity, the packed arrays are separated into single arrays containing one integer each.

## The Score Area

The score area consists of four sets of arrays which are linked together as a doubly-linked list. This structure allows easy determination of the location of any measure in the score. I will discuss each of these arrays.

## 1. The Page Array

The page array contains a pointer (index) to the first line of that page. Figure 4 shows that the first page starts with line one (always the case) and the second page starts with the fifth line. Since the number of lines per page is determined when the user specifies the size of the staff, you might think that the array could be eliminated with a simple division. In the actual design, however, the page array also contains information used to determine if the page had been edited, and would thus need to be reformatted. It is included here for clarity.

## 2. The Line Array

Each line contains a pointer to the page that it belongs to and also to its first measure. Also contained is the scale factor for the line, which will be used when displaying the line on the screen. Later we will show the algorithm for calculating this factor and its use. Figure 4 shows that the fifth line belongs to the second page, that it starts with the fourteenth measure, and that it has a scale factor of 1.01 .

## 3. The Measure Array

The measure array contains three pointers. One points back to the line array, one to the first character of the measure in the character array, and
one to the first character that will be drawn on the screen in the screen array.

## 4. The Character Array

All of the information about the measure is contained in these arrays. The first two elements of these arrays are a pointer back to the measure array and the virtual length of the measure (later to be defined and calculated). The rest of the array contains codes and integers that identify the symbol, its X and Y location coordinates, and its duration (if it is a note or rest). Note that the ordering of the measures in the character array is not necessarily sequential. The example shows that the third measure, locations 35 thru 60, comes between the first, 1 thru 20, and the second, 101 thru 150. The reasons for this will be clear when the free area is discussed.

The doubly linked nature of the data allows you to easily answer questions concerning the location of pages, lines, and measures. For example, the page and line that contain measure 15 can be determined by tracing the pointers in measure 15 to line 5 , and tracing the pointer in line 5 to page 2 . It is clear that all such questions can be answered in this manner. I will show the use of this feature when I discuss the commands of the editor.

## The Screen Area

The screen array contains information used when the score is displayed on the screen. Remember that the measure array contains a pointer to the screen area which identifies the screen locations containing the characters for that measure. Likewise the screen array contains a pointer to the measure array. The rest of the information in the screen array consists of the $X$ and $Y$ location of a symbol to be drawn on the screen, and a code which denotes the character to be drawn. The editor has a procedure that takes all of the information about one measure in the character array and translates it into the form required by the screen array. The screen array also has a nonsequential placement of measures like the character array.

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Figure 4: Data structure within the music editor showing the various areas and pointers used in the system. The score area consists of four arrays linked together as a doubly linked list. This allows the user to determine the location of any measure in the score easily. The work area consists of two sets of arrays. One set contains information from the character arrays. The other set contains information about a measure in screen format. The screen area contains information used when the score is displayed on the screen. The free area contains two sets of arrays used to store measures efficiently in the character array and to consolidate fragmented free areas in storage.
arrays. One set contains information from the character array about a measure. The format of this information is similar to that of the character arrays. The other set of arrays contains information about a measure in swreen farwat. When editing or
 made of the work anityrs. Asay dhanger tation thi score must be
 arsa and also 敖 the screen ared so that the new measure can be displayed to the tuser. When the user decides that the measure should be permanent, the contents of the work area must be transferred to the character and screen arrays with all format changes, and the pointers in the measure array must be adjusted. Placement of the new measure in both the character and screen arrays is done with a storage allocation procedure that manages the storage in
both of these arrays.

## The Free Area

The free area contains two sets of arrays. The first set contains information about the free space in the character axway. It coritants a potater to the first free wrod of stratage gind an integer nepresemthoy ffe nuxatbery of words of the feee area. Figune 4 shows
 (andicated by thr latkened axeash Ore staris at under 20 and contaths fifteen words, the other at midex 60 with forty ofte werds. If a measure ts created or edited and the user wishes to make it a permanent part of the score, a storage procedure determines the length of the measure in the work area and then scans the free area for a contiguous area of storage that is at least that length. It then transfers the measure from the work area to that location and adjusts the values in the
free arrays. The description for the second set of arrays in the free area, those for the free areas of the screen array, is completely analogous. After editing a score for an extended period of time, the character and screen arrays will be fragonentedi wath mamy afeas of space that ate tro small to be asefith Thas point is deteated by the edtros and the routines the tompast the spae, deawing onty onelage atea of hree storage, are executied axtemao

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# The Great Race and Micro Disk Files Horse Race Simulations 

Joseph J Roehrig<br>JJR Data Research<br>POB 74<br>Middle Village NY 11379

The purpose of this article is to present a sophisticated horse racing game and to demonstrate the use of sequential and random access disk files. The first part of the article will describe the racing simulation, while the second part will detail the implementation of disk files, including the computer time required for certain operations. In addition, the second part will illustrate how the horse racing model can be utilized without using disk files, while limiting the memory requirements.

The Race game was written in North Star BASIC for a system having an 8080 processor, a video terminal, and 32 K bytes of memory. The program contains numerous subroutines, and memory can be saved by eliminating some of them. However, each deletion of a subroutine will also cause the loss of one of the game's features.

Listing 1 shows the available free memory ( 19,756 bytes) after loading BASIC and before program RACE is entered. Once RACE is entered and the RUN command is typed, the computer begins to solicit information that is necessary for the program's execution. A random number (the sample shows 7 being input) and the number of horses in the simulation are requested. The number of horses can range anywhere from one to forty. However, a minimum of four horses is necessary to simulate the running of most races. In addition, the program always uses an even number of horses. Therefore, all odd
numbered responses are incremented by 1 . The next entry is for the file name containing the data. RACE-D is input for the sample run (the setup of this file and the file structure will be discussed later).
All of the preliminary data is now input and the user is ready to choose any one of four possible actions: 0 to end, 1 for a list of horses, 2 for statistics, or 3 to run a race. In listing 1 , a " 1 " is input. This causes the free memory space to be printed (now only 3726 bytes, telling us that the program is already occupying 16,030 bytes of memory), along with a list of the horses. An identification number, name, races run, races won, races placed second, races finished third and dollars earned is printed for each horse. All results in the sample are zero because we started with a blank file: RACE-D.

After printing the requested data, the computer branches back to the action code selection area. This time a race is the desired action and a " 3 " is input. The computer prints the six types of races that can be run, the possible distances (six to twelve furlongs with a furlong equaling $1 / 3$ of a mile), and the maximum number of horses: twelve. The minimum number of horses for all types of races is four, except for the condition which corresponds to a workout, in which one horse is the minimum. Historical data is maintained for all races except workouts. The sample input is $4,8,12$, corresponding to a maiden race (only horses who have never won a race are
eligible) of eight furlongs, with a maximum of twelve horses being entered. The computer then branches to the automatic horse selection portion of the program. This mode is always entered for maiden and conditioned races and can be optionally used for other types of races.

In the automatic mode, the computer selects the horses to be entered into the race. The horses with the highest earnings-per-race ratio between two user-supplied identification numbers are selected. There are two exceptions: in maiden races only nonwinners can be chosen, and for handicap races the horses with the least earnings-per-race ratio are picked. Listing 1 shows the computer asking for the start and end identification numbers for the search and the user supplying " 0,8 ". This response offers only nine possible horses for the race (the horses from identification number 0 to number 8 ). The program selects all nine horses, since none have ever won, or for that matter entered a race.
A list of the entries is then printed, giving the post positions, names, weights, odds, and historical data. The weights will always be 120 pounds, with the exception of allowance and handicap races where the computer calculates weights to handicap the horses. The odds are given as odds to win against each dollar bet. Therefore, odds of $\$ 5$ pay $\$ 12$ for a successful $\$ 2$ win bet.
At this point the user can decide to Text continued on page 146

Listing 1：This listing shows a request first for a list of horses，and then calls to start a race．In response to that request，the user must specify the type of race，the distance，and the number of horses in the race．Finally，the user must provide the start and end point for a search for eligible horses．A list of entries and statistics are then displayed for each horse in the race．Now hit the return key and ＂They＇re off！＂

```
IFFEE(O)
    19756
REALIY
LDAII FACE
READY
FUN
FANLIGM NUM ? 7
# OF HOFSES ? 12
FILE: RACE-n
1 FOR LIST OF HORSES
2 FOF STMTISTICS
3 FOF FACE
O TO ENL P 1 372S
```


䓚

| －BUCKF＇ASSER | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． | 6 | SECFETAREIT | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 IIAMASCUS－－ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． | 7 | FOOLISH PL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\$ 0$. |
| 2 DR FAGER－－ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． | 8 | FUFFIAN－－．－－ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| 3 FIUA FIDGE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． | 9 | BCLLI FiUlem | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． |
| 4 SUE＇S GIRL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． | 10 | galllant ma | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0 |
| 5 FDREGO－－．．－ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． | 11 | Foundi takl | ） | 0 | 0 | 0 | ＋ |

REALIY TO RETURN ?
1 FOF LIST OF HORSES
2 FOR STATISTICS
3 FOF FAACE
0 TO ENI ? 3
3669
 DISTANCE $=6$ TO 12 FUFLONGS MAXIMIMM HORSES ： 12
TYFE，IISTANCE，HORSES？ $4,8,12$
IH STAFR \＆ID END SEAFCH ？ 0,8
FOST 1 RUFFIAN－－
FOST 2 FOOLISH FL
POST 3 SECFETARIT
FOST 4 FOREGO－－－－
POST 5 SUE＇S GIRL
FOGT 6 FIUA RITGE
FOGT 7 IK FAGER゙－－
FOST 8 IIAMASCUS－－
FOST 9 EUCKFASSEF
THIS IS A 9 FUFRLONG MAILEN RACE WITH A FUFSE OF $\$ 31000$

```
FGST NAME WGH OWMS F# 1ST 2NI 3FLM FANNXNGS
```



| 1 | RUFFIAN－－．．． | 120 | \＄5．00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | FOOLISH FPL | 120 | \＄16．40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 事。 |
| 3 | SECRETAFIT | 120 | \＄4．00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． |
| 4 | FOREGO－－－－ | 120 | \＄5．80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． |
| 5 | SUE＇S GIFL | 120 | \＄ 68.60 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． |
| 6 | RIUA KIHGE | 120 | \＄5．00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． |
| 7 | IF FAGER゙－ | 120 | \＄4．00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． |
| 8 | IAMMASCUS－－ | 120 | \＄8．80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． |
| 9 | EUCKFASSEFi | 120 | \＄5．80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \％ 0 |

FETUFN FOR RACE OR ANYTHING TO K゙ILL ？

Listing 2: The running of the first race. The : markings on the track indicate the furlong divisions. The 1 markings form the finish line. The results below the track are printed upon completion of the race, then the newly created data is stored on file RACE-D.


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- Protect mode
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- Bo starable tabbing
- insert/delele character and lins
- Scrolling
- Addressable cursor
- A hosl ol other feglurgs, including ctirsor controls and remote commands such as clear to mullis. spaces, end of line, end of sereen; set hi, lozzero Inlemsily; sat blink; alc.
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Text continued from page 142:
run the race as described by entering a carriage return, or can abort the race by typing anything before the carriage return is transmitted. If the race is not run, the program branches back to the action code selection.

Listing 2 shows the running of the race. A screen depicting the race is printed at various points. The number of screens printed for each race equals:

$$
1+\frac{(\text { distance in furlongs }+1)}{2}
$$

All fractions are truncated. The display was set up for use on a 24 -line by 80 -character terminal. Best results are obtained when running at 19,200 bps, causing the display to appear rapidly. For the sample run, the program was edited to show the track display only once, and to print all positions that would have been printed in the five individual displays. The " 1 " symbols represent the finish line and the ":" symbols indicate furlong markers.

The upper-righthand portion of the display represents the horses at the start of the race. If the markers are counted, you can see that the horses (depicted by numbers) are eight furlongs from the finish line. In the center of the track the horses are listed by name and post position, in order of finish. During the race, the display prints the names in racing order (first horse, second, third, etc). If twelve horses race, post positions 10 to 12 are represented by $0, \mathrm{~A}$, and B, respectively. After the last display of the track is printed, a "?" appears. Any input or a return will cause the program to print the chart of the race.

The chart of the race is similar to newspaper reports that describe actual races. This chart shows the identification number, name, weight carried, post position, position at the start, half, stretch and finish, length behind the winner, and time and odds for each horse that participated in the running of the race. This is followed by the win, place, and show payoffs for the three horses finishing third or better. The computer asks if you are finished with this display by printing READY 7. Any input branches the program to the action code selection. Here a " 0 " is entered to end the race, and the program completes its execution by writing the newly created
data to file RACE-D.
Listing 3 shows a second running of the program using the same data file: RACE-D. Here a maiden race is again selected, but the search covers all twelve identification numbers ( 0 to 11). This time every horse is selected except identification 1 , Damascus, the winner of the first race shown. Rather than run this race, the word "kill" is entered.
A " 1 " is selected as the next action code, and a list of the horses is again printed. This time, historical data is on file and is displayed.

Listing 4 shows the input for a conditioned race. For this type of race, a maximum earnings per race is requested. Only horses earning a particular amount or less per race are eligible to race. The maximum is set at $\$ 1000$, and the search covers identification numbers 0 to 5 . Three horses in the search area meet these conditions (this can be verified by examining listing 3). Therefore, the computer prints: TOO FEW HORSES (four is the minimum) and branches back to the action code selection. This time a handicap race for eight horses is selected and the computer chooses the eight horses who have no earnings.

In listing 5, a stake race is selected. Here, the user can choose between an automatic or a manual selection of horses. "YES" is input in response to the question: YES FOR AUTOMATIC SELECT?, and the program again branches to the automatic selection portion of the program. Again the user decides not to run this particular race. The bottom of this listing shows a stake race being set up without using the automatic selection process. After each post position number is printed, the user supplies a horse's identification number.
At this point, I turned off the printer and ran a number of races. All of the historical information for these races was again stored in file RACED. Listing 6 shows program RACE being executed, but this time a more adequate supply of historical data is available. Action code 1 is entered and the list of horses is displayed. Action code 2 is now entered for the first time. This code gives statistics for the individual horses. After the " 2 " is input, the computer asks: ID\#?, and the user supplies the identifica-

Text continued on page 156


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Listing 3：Here we initialize the running of the second race．At this time we do not begin the race，but check for the current status of the RACE－D file to oerify that the data from the first race has been stored．
 IISTANCE $=6$ TO 12 FURLONGS MAXIMUM MOFSES $=12$
TYFE，IISTANCE：HOFSES？4．7．12
TI START \＆IKI ENLI SEARCH ？O，LI．
FOST 1 SECRETAFIT
PQST 2 FOREGO－－．．．－
FOST 3 FUCKPASSER
FOST 4 ROUNI TABL
POST 5 GALLANT MA
PGST 6 EOLII RULIER
FOST 7 FRUFFIAN－．．．
FOST 8 FOOL ISH FL
FOST 9 SUE＇S GIRL
FOST 10 FIUA RIDGE
FOST 11 IF FAGER…
THIS IS A 7 FURLONG MAINEN F゙ACE WITH A FURGE OF \＄ 44000

```
FOST NAME WGH OLMS R* 1ST 2NL SHIN EAKNINGS
```

м

| 1 | SECRETAFIT | 120 | \＄5． 20 | I． | 0 | 1. | 0 | \＄6200． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | FOREGO－－－．－－ | 120 | \＄7．40 | It | 0 | 0 | 1 | \＄3100． |
| 3 | EUCKFASSER | 120 | \＄7．40 | 1. | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄1550． |
| 4 | ROUNLI TABL | 120 | \＄1．1．00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． |
| 5 | GALILINANT MA | 120 | \＄11．00 | 0 | －） | 0 | 0 | \＄0． |
| 6 | EOLIII FULEER | 120 | \＄ 7 7．40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． |
| 7 | RUFFFIAN－．．． | 120 | 非6．20 | 1. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 非口。 |
| 8 | FOOLISH FIL | 120 | \＄20．00 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 。 |
| 9 | SUE＇S GIFL | 120 | \＄83．00 | ． | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． |
| 10 | FIIUA RITIGE | 120 | \＄6．20 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． |
| 11 | ［IR FAGER－－－ | 120 | 非 5.20 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． |

K゙ETURN FOF FACE OF ANYTHJNG TO K゙IL．．．
1 FOR LTST OF HOFSES
2 FOR STATISTICS
3 FOR R゙ACE
0 TO END 313589



| 0 | BUCK゙PASSER | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄1550． | 6 | GECFEETAEIT | 1. | 0 | 1 | 0 | \＄6200． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | IAMASCUS－－－ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | \＄20150． | 7 | FOOLISH F＇L | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 事○。 |
| 2 | DF FAGEK－－ | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． | 8 | FULJFITAN－－－ | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． |
| 3 | FiJUA Fildige | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50． | 9 | BOLI RULEFR | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． |
| 4 | SUE＇S GIFL | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． | 10 | GALII．ANT MA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． |
| 5 | FOFEG0－．．．－－ | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | \＄3100． | 11 | ROUNE TAEL．．． | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． |

REAIIY TO RETUFN？

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Listing 4：Listing of the input for a conditional race．Only three eligible horses are found in the search，too few for a race，so the com－ puter subsequently prints TOO FEW HORSES．Next a request for the running of a handicapped race is entered．Here the computer selects eight horses who have no earnings．
 DISTANCE 6 TO 12 FUKLONGS MAXIMUM HOKSES
TYFE，DISTANCE，HORSES？ $3.9,6$
MAX \＄／RACE EAKNEI ？ 1000
ID STAFT \＆In ENII SEAKCH ？ 0,5
FOST 1 SUE＇S GIF゙L
FOST 2 RIUA EIIGE
POST 3 IIF FAGER …．．．
THIS IS A 9 FUFLONG CONUIT．K゙ACE WTTH A FUFSE OF $\$ 1.7000$

```
FOST NAME WGH OLHS F:| IST 2NO 3FLI EARNINGS
```



| 1 | SUE＇S GTFL | 120 | \＄21．20 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | RIUA RITIGE | 120 | \＄． 40 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． |
| 3 | ITF FAGEF | 120 | 非1．00 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． |

TOO FEW HORSES

```
1 FOF ITST OF HORSES
2 FOR STATISTICS
3 FOR RACE
O TO ENN ? 3 3589
```

TYFES ARE $1=S T A K E S ~ 2=A L L O W A N C E ~ 3:=C O N D T T O N E I ~ 4=M A T M E N ~ G=H A N O T C A F ~ G=W O F K O U T$
LISTANCE = 6 TO 1.2 FUFLLONGS MAXIMLM HOFSES = 12
TYF'E, IISTANCE, HORSES? $5,10,8$
YES FOK AUTOMATIC SELEECT.? YES
II STAR'T \& IKI ENLI SEAFCH ? 0.11
POST 1 ROUNLI TABL.
FOST 2 GALLANT MA
FOST 3 BOLI FULEEK
FOST 4 FUFFIAN-....
FOST 5 FOOIIISN FW
POST 6 SUE'S GIRL
FOST 7 RIUA RITMGE
POST 8 TIR FAGER ....

THIS IS A 10 FUFLUNG HANOICAF FACE WITH A FURSE OF $\$ 13000$

```
FOST NAME WGH OMES F゙非 IGT 2NLH SKLH EAFNNNBS
```



| 1. | ROUNII TABL | 120 | \＄4．80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄（ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | GALLLANT MA | 120 | \＄3． 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． |
| 3 | BOLII RULER | 120 | \＄8．00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． |
| 4 | RUFFI．TAN | 121 | \＄8．00 | 1. | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． |
| 5 | FOOLISH F\％L | 119 | \＄4．80 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． |
| 6 | SUE＇S GIFL． | 118 | \＄5．60 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． |
| 7 | FIUA RIIIGE | 121 | \＄6．00 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． |
| 8 | DFi FAGER－－ | 121 | \＄8．00 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． |

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Listing 5：An illustration of the automatic selection option provided in the running of the stake race．First the automatic selection pro－ cess is chosen and the computer selects four entries，then the user decides to select each entry individually from the RACE－D file．

```
TYPES AFE 1=GTAKES 2=ALLOWANCE 3mCONOTTIONEM 4=MAIMEN S=HANUICAF G=WORKOUUT
IISTANCE= 6 TO 1.2 FURLONGS MAXTMUM HORSES = 12
TYFE, IIISTANCE, HOFSES? 1,G,4
YES FOR AUTOMATIC SELECT * ? YES
III START & III ENN SEAFCH ? O,I1
FOOST 1 DAMASCUS-..-
FOST 2 SECFETARIT
FOST 3 FOREGO---...
FOST 4 RUCNFASSER
THIS IS A G FUFLONG STAKES RACE WITH A PUFSE OF $ 36000
POST MAME WGH ONDS K** 1ST 2NLINNIN EAFNTNGS
```



```
\begin{tabular}{lllllllll}
1 & IAMASCUS－－ & 120 & \(\$ 8.00\) & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \(\$ 20.50\). \\
2 & SECFETARIT & 120 & \(\$ .60\) & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \(\$ 600\). \\
3 & FOREGO－－20． & 120 & \(\$ 3.20\) & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \(\$ 3100\). \\
1 & EUCKFASSEF & 120 & \(\$ 3.20\) & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \(\$ 1550\).
\end{tabular}
FEETLRN FOF RACE OR ANYTHING TO K゙ILL ？KILI
1 FOF LIST OF HOFSES
2 FOF STATISTICS
3 FOR RACE
0 TO ENI ？3 3589
```



``` IISTANCE \(=6\) TO 12 FUFLONGS MAXIMUM HOHSES
TYFE, IISTANCE, HORSES? 1,6,4
YES FOF AUTOMATIC SELECT. ?
FOST 1 ID非? 7
FOST 2 ID#? 3
FOST 3 IN#? %
POST 4 TH#? 10
THIS IS A 6 FORFLONG STAKES RACE WITH A FURSE OF \(\$ 35000\)
FOST NAME WGH OLIS FVH \(1 S T\) 2NG 3FG EAKNINGS
```



```
\begin{tabular}{lllllllll}
1 & FOOLISH FL & 120 & \(\$ 9.00\) & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \(\$ 0\). \\
2 & RUFFIAN & 120 & \(\$ .60\) & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \(\$ 0\). \\
3 & BOLI FULER & 120 & \(\$ 1.60\) & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \(\$ 0\). \\
4 & GALILANT MA & 120 & \(\$ 9.00\) & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \(\$ 0\). \\
\hline 0.
\end{tabular}
```

FETUFN FOF FRACE OF ANYTHTNG TU K゙TIL ？

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Horse Statistics

- DAY :

Each time a race is run a number is assigned in sequence from 0 to 99. This number is called the date. Note that only one hundred races can be run in the file storage space made available by the program.

- RACE T: The type of race.
- PURSE : The dollar purse value assigned to the race by the computer.
- \#H : The number of horses that actually participated in the running of the race.
- DIS : The distance of the race in furlongs.
- TIME : The time that won the race. All times are given as minutes: seconds. fifths of seconds. In all horse racing a 0.2 equals $2 / 5$ of a second not $3 / 10$.
- WGH : The weight that the horse carried in pounds.
- P: Post position.
- $S, H, S, F$ : The position of the horse at the start, half, stretch, and finish.
- L: How many lengths the horse lost the race by, or how many lengths the horse won by if it finished first.
The time it took for the horse to run the race.
- TIME :
- ODDS :
- WINNER : The odds of the horse winning the race. Which horse won the race. In the sample runs, I had both twelve and forty horses as the number of horses available to run during a particular execution of the program. If a twelve-horse run is selected after a forty-horse run of the program, and past performances require a name of a horse not contained in the twelve, $\ldots-\ldots$ is printed.

Text continued from page 146:
tion number of the horse whose past performances are to be reviewed. In the sample run, " 6 " was entered and Secretariat's past performances are displayed. The information given, aside from the same data as supplied by action code 1 , is explained in the text box at left.
In the case of Secretariat, his last ten races are printed, with the most recent appearing first. Ten is the maximum number of past performance races that are stored for each horse. If day 0 is examined for Secretariat, you will see that the data is identical to that shown in listing 2 for Secretariat. Listing 2 is the sample race that shows the running of the day 0 race.
What happens when a horse runs in its eleventh race? The least current race is dropped and the most recent race is added to the past performance file. Listing 7 shows this updating process for Secretariat.
That is it for the racing game. Before it can be used, however, program RACE-I (listing 13, race input) must be run to set up the file.
A 98-block file called RACE-D (or
any name you choose) must be created before RACE-I is run. File RACE-D is created using the North Star disk operating system (DOS) and assigning a type 3 (the North Star code for a data file). Listing 8 shows the execution of RACE-I. This program always asks for the name of the data file first. Next, anything but a carriage return clears all of the historical data without removing the ratings and names of the horses on the file. The program execution then terminates. If a carriage return is entered now, the program enters the input/read mode. Here, horses' names and ratings can be entered, or the entire file can be read. To read the file a carriage return is entered again. Listing 8 shows the file used for the sample runs. If a return is not entered, you are in the input mode. To input, you enter an identification number between 0 and 39 (anything else ends the program), followed by a comma and the horse's name. Next you supply a class and six ratings, each separated by a comma.
The class is very important, and the number corresponds to the extra

Text continued on page 160

## WHERE IS TARBELL？



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| ennictea nichosystana <br> 1311 tionth 댔 0 LSD． <br> Muthastr 627－1440 |  |  |

Listing 6：RACE program execution，but this time with more historical data．Then a request for SECRETARIAT＇S statistics is made．

RANLCMM NUM ？ 43
\＃OF HOFSES ？ 40
FILEE：KACE—H

1 FOF LIST OF HOREES
2 FOR STATISTJCS
3 FOF FACE
0 TO END ？ 1 1807

| III | NAME： | だ产 | 1. | 2 | 3 | \＄WON |  | NAME | F：\＃ | 1 | 2 | 3 | \＄WON |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | EUCKF＇ASSEF | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | \＄82150． | 20 | FiAEX＇T「＂．．．．．．．． | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． |
| 1 | IIAMASCUS．．．－ | 3 | 1 | 0 | J． | \＄28650． | 2 L | COI．．． ，BAY $-\cdots$ | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | 0 | 0 | \＄0． |
| 2 | IIR FAGEFiow | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 | \＄16900． | 22 | THE GEN－．．． | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． |
| 3 | RTUA RITIGE | 8 | 1. | 0 | 1. | \＄18700． | 23 | THE ONE－－－．．． | 0 | （） | 0 | 0 | \＄0． |
| 4 | SUE＇G GIRL | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． | 24 | ALLE EUT ON | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． |
| 5 | FOREGO－－．．．－ | 10 | 0 | 4 | 2 | \＄48300． | 25 | CAN DCOm．．．．mm | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． |
| 6 | SECFETARIT | 10 | 1 | 2 | 2 | \＄38700． | 26 | MON T SAY | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． |
| 7 | FOOLISH FL | 10 | 0 | 2 | 0 | \＄11．300． | 27 | FEFRSONALTT | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． |
| 8 | RULFFIAN－－－ | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | \＄86450． | 28 | RUFF\％\＆REEI | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． |
| 9 | BCLI R FULEF | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 | \＄31450． | 29 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． |
| 10 | GAL．LIANT MA | 9 | 0 | 2 | 2 | \＄34350． | 30 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． |
| 1．1 | FOUNI TAEL | 9 | 1 | 0 | 0 | \＄16050． | 31 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． |
| 1.2 | TIM TAM $-\cdots$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． | 32 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． |
| 1.3 | SWORI IIANC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． | 33 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． |
| ：1．4 | K゙ELSO－－－－－ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． | 34 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． |
| 1.5 | CARスY BACK゙ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． | 35 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． |
| 16 | CICAIIC．$-\cdots-$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 制） | 36 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0＊ |
| 1.7 | NOFTHEFN II | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． | 37 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． |
| 18 | MAN O＇WAR－ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 制0． | 39 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． |
| 1.9 | SILKY SULI． | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． | 39 | …＂． | 0 | ． 0 | 0 | 0 | \＄0． |

FEADY TO RETUFN？

1．FOF LIST OF HOFEES
2 FOF STATJSTICS
3 FOF R゙ACE
O TO ENI ？ 2 1750

ID\＃？ 6
SECKETARIT 1012238700
MAY FACE T PUFSE－非H IIS TTME WGH FH S H S F L．TIME OMAS WINNEF
：

| 9 | STAKES | \＄103000．－12 | 12 F | 2：24．4 | 120 | 4 | 5 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 2：25．4 | 4.60 | RUFFIAN－ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 | ALLOW． | \＄85000．－12 | 6F | 1： 7.3 | 120 | 5 | d． 1 | 10 | 10 | 1.0 | 5 | 1： 8.3 | 4.40 | BUCNFFASS |
| 7 | CONDIT． | \＄30000．－－6 | 10F | 1：59，3 | 1.20 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1. | $\bigcirc$ | 1：59．3 | 1.60 | SECFFETAF |
| 6 | MAIDEN | \＄20000．－6 | 6 F | 1：7．4 | 1.20 | 1. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1：8．1 | 1， 60 | R゙oljnar ta |
| 5 | MAIDEN | \＄24000－7 | 8 F | 1：33．1 | 1.20 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 1：34．0 | 2.40 | FIUA RID |
| 4 | MAIDEN | \＄30000．－－8 | 9 F | 1．$: 46.3$ | 120 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 1：47．1 | 3.00 | RUFFFIAN－ |
| 3 | MAIDEN | \＄31000．－9 | 8 F | 1：33．4 | 120 | 1. | 5 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 1：35．2 | 3.60 | BOLIEM RUL |
| 2 | HANIITCAF＇ | \＄20000．－1．0 | 7 F | 1：20．3 | 121 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1：21．0 | 10.80 | IIR FAGEF |
| 1 | MAILEN | \＄39000．－11 | 6 F | 1：7．3 | 120 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 1：7．3 | 4.20 | HUCKFFASS |
| 0 | MAIMEN | \＄31000．－9 | 8F－ | 1：33．2 | 120 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1：33．2 | 4.00 | DAMASCUS |

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| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
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| 16K Econoram XIV | S-100 (1) | $\$ 299$ | $\$ 349$ | $\$ 429$ |
| 16K Econoram X-16 | S-100 | $\$ 329$ | $\$ 379$ | $\$ 479$ |
| 16K Econoram XIIIA-16 | S-100 (2) | $\$ 349$ | $\$ 419$ | $\$ 519$ |
| 16K Econoram XV-16 | H8 (3) | $\$ 339$ | $\$ 399$ | n/a |
| 16K Econoram IX-16 | Dig Grp | $\$ 319$ | $\$ 379$ | n/a |
| 24K Econoram VIIA-24 | S-100 | $\$ 449$ | $\$ 499$ | $\$ 599$ |
| 24K Econoram XIIIA-24 | S-100 (2) | $\$ 479$ | $\$ 539$ | $\$ 649$ |
| 32K Econoram X-32 | S-100 | $\$ 599$ | $\$ 689$ | $\$ 789$ |
| 32K Econoram XIIIA-32 | S-100 (2) | $\$ 649$ | $\$ 729$ | $\$ 849$ |
| 32K Econoram XV-32 | H8 (3) | $\$ 649$ | $\$ 749$ | n/a |
| 32K Econoram IX-32 | Dig Grp | $\$ 599$ | $\$ 679$ | n/a |
| 32K Econoram XI | SBCIBLC | n/a | n/a | $\$ 1050$ |

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Listing 7：Updating the file on SECRETARIAT．The least current race is dropped from the record and the most recent race is added to the past performance file．

```
IL游 ? 6
SECFETAFIT 11 1 2 2 38700
IIAY RACE T FURSE-NH DTG TIMEWGH F S H S F L TIME OHIS WINNER
```



```
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 11 & Al．．．LOW． & \＄51000．－10 & 6 F & 1： 8.1 & 123 & 1.0 & 2 & － & O & ， & ， & 1：9．2 & 2.00 & NONT SA \\
\hline 9 & STAKES & \＄103000．－12 & 1．2F & 2：24．4 & 120 & 4 & E & 11 & 11 & 9 & ） & 2：25．4 & 4.60 & FLIFFITAN－ \\
\hline 8 & ALLOW． & \＄85000．－12 & 6 F & 1．： 7.3 & 120 & 5 & 11 & 1.0 & 10 & 10 & 5 & 1： 3.3 & 4.40 & EUJCKFASS \\
\hline 7 & Conmyr． & \＄30000．\({ }^{3} 6\) & 10 F & 1．159．3 & 150 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 4 & 1. & 0 & \(1: 59.3\) & 1.60 & SECEEETAK＇ \\
\hline 6 & MAILEN & \＄20000．－6 & 6 F & 1：7．4 & 120 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 3 & 2 & 1： 8. & 1.60 & Rouner ta \\
\hline 5 & MAIPEN & \＄24000．－ 7 & 815 & 1：33． 1 & 120 & 1 & 4 & 1. & 3 & 4 & 4 & 1：34．0 & 2．40 & F゙TUA R゙JD \\
\hline 4 & MAITEN & \＄30000．－9 & 9F & 1： 46.3 & 120 & L & 6 & 4 & 7 & 6 & 4 & 1： 47.1 & 3.00 & WlFFIAN－ \\
\hline 3 & MAIDEN & \＄31000．－－9 & 8 F & 1． 173.3 & 120 & ， & ， & 7 & 8 & 8 & 8 & 1：35．2 & 3.60 & EOLII FiUL \\
\hline 2 & HANIICAF & \＄20000．－10 & 7F & 1：20．3 & d． 21 & 1.0 & 7 & 7 & 3 & 3 & 2 & 1：20．0 & 10.80 & DR FAGER \\
\hline 1 & MAIDEN & \＄39000．－11 & 6 F & 1： 7.3 & 120 & 1 & 6 & 4 & 4 & 2 & 0 & 1．：7．3 & 4.20 & 凹レJCK゙F＊AS \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
```

Text continued from page 156：
lengths added to each one of the six ratings．The ratings are numbers be－ tween 1 and 13．The higher the rating， the faster the horse runs．The first rating sets the speed of the horse for the first two furlongs of a race；the second rating sets how fast the third and fourth furlongs are run，etc．

Therefore，for a six－furlong race，only class and ratings 1， 2 and 3 are used． An eleven or twelve－furlong race utilizes class and all six ratings．
If you have a North Star disk，you are ready to simulate horse racing．If not，the following discussion will show you how to eliminate the files and reduce memory requirements．


## File Structure

Before the file structure and the time requirements to manipulate files are discussed，program RACE will be described．Table 1 shows the key variables and functions by line numbers．As can be seen，almost everything is a subroutine．If you decide to remove a subroutine to save memory，I suggest reentering the first line of each routine to be eliminated as a RETURN，and deleting all other lines．This saves you from the task of looking for all references to the deleted subroutine．After eliminating a subroutine，testing will have to be done to ensure that variables still con－ form to print formats．

In listing 1，the program RACE was run with only twelve horses，and about 16,030 bytes of memory were required．With a forty－horse race （listing 6），17，949 bytes are needed．In listing 9，I edited the program quickly to eliminate all file references．This version was run with only two horses and required only 11,917 bytes of memory．More memory can be saved by eliminating other subroutines．

This edited version of RACE does not require the use of program RACE－I，since all horses＇names， classes and ratings are now data statements（listing 9 lines 1000 and 1001）．You will notice，however，that the ratings are no longer numbers be－ tween 1 and 13．Program RACE－I converted the ratings 1 to 13 to the numbers shown in lines 1000 and 1001 of listing 9．If you examine lines 20 and 30 of listing 13，RACE－I，you can see the thirteen numbers into

Text continued on page 164


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Listing 8: Execution of the RACE-I program. You can enter the input mode to store any information in the file. Here we chose just to read the file.

FILE: FACE-CI
RETURN TO ENTER HORSES OR ANYTHTNG TO CLEAR FTLEE TELEAR READY
RUN
FILE : RACE-II
RETURN TO ENTER HORSES OF ANYTHING TO CLEAR FRIEE T RETURN TO REAL RATINGS OR ANYTHING TO INFUT P
RUCKPASSER $\quad 2 \quad 12 \quad 12 \quad 9 \quad 7 \quad 9$


| IIR FAGER- | 2 | 13 | 13 | 9 | 9 | 5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| FIUA FIDEE | 2 | 13 | 13 | 9 | 8 | 9 |

SUE'S GIRL
FOREGO-......
SECRETARIT FOOLYMH PL
RUFFIAN …-.-
BOLD FEULER
GALLANT MA ROUND TABL TIM TAM-… SWORD DANC
KELSO-........-
CAFFY BACK
CICADO-...-
NORTHERN II
MAN O'WAR
SILǨY GULL.
RABEIT.----
COL. RAY -
THE GEN
THE ONE ----
ALL RUT ON
C.AN DIO---.

DON'T SAY…
PERSONALTT
RUFF \& RED


-     - -n-w.................
..............................
-..-.......................
--...-..............
………..............................
FEALIY
FUN
FILE : RACE-N
RETURN TO ENTER HORSEO MR ANYTHTNG TO CLEAR FTLEE ?
RETURN TO REAI RATINGS OR ANYTHING TO INBUT T INPUT
TID, NAME ? 29 NAME IT
CLASS AND 6 RATINGS ? $0,12,12,6,6,6.6$
RETUFN TO FEAD FATINGS OR ANYTHING TO INFUT T INPUT
TII NAME ? ? $\%$
REALIY


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- Normal Paper Roll. Fan-fold or Cut Sheets
- $115 / 230$ VAC $\pm 10 \% .50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$
- 96 ASCll Upper and Lower
- RS232C. 20 ma Current Loop
- 110-1200 BAUD
- 2 Line Buffer.

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Key Varlables


Table 1: List of all key variables and functional routines used in the RACE program.

| File Structure |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type Code | Number of Records | X | Size of 1 Record |  | Total Bytes | Contains |
| 1 | 100 |  | 20 |  | 2000 | History of each racing date: variable R(99,3) |
| 2 | 40 |  | 72 |  | 2880 | Summary of historical data for each horse: variable $\mathrm{H}(\mathrm{U}, 11)$ |
| 3 | 400 |  | 50 |  | 20000 | Detail history of last 10 races run by each horse |
|  | 540 |  | 142 |  | 24880 | or 98 blocks of 256 bytes |
| Organization of File |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 100 type 1 records |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 2: Detailed description of the file structure used to implement the horse race simulation.

Text continued from page 160:
which ratings 1 thru 13 are converted. Therefore, the 51.555 in line 1000 of listing 9 corresponds to rating 13: the thirteenth piece of data represented on lines 20 and 30 of RACE-I.

Table 2 details the file structure used. North Star BASIC allows you to read disk files by bit location. Records can therefore be of varying sizes and can be read sequentially or by random access. You musk know what you are reading, or type errors (reading a string variable into a nonstring variable or vice versa) will occur and terminate the program.

In program RACE, the computer must always know the current race day, in order to update the proper race. This feature was added to save storage space. As detailed in table 1, variable $R(99,3)$ carries the data common to each race, so individual past performance records for each horse need not carry this information. In order to accomplish this, an attempt is made to read the first 100 records of the file sequentially (lines 40 and 45 of listing 14, RACE program). As soon as a blank record is encountered, the read process is terminated and the computer assigns this point as the current race day.

Next, the computer reads only the summary information of the horses selected for the run. This is done by random-access read operations. The location of the summary record is always 2000 bytes + (identification number $\times 572$ bytes). These operations are seen in lines 50 to 65 of listing 14. But why not read all information? The answer is memory limitations. Assuming a forty-horse run, an additional 20,000 bytes of memory would be required.

During the design of this program, a timing test program for disk reads and writes was developed. This was done to minimize execution times and to serve as a guide in writing future applications.

Listing 10 shows the output of this test and a sample run. The program prints its start time " 731 37" ( 7 hours, 31 minutes, 37 seconds). The next time represents the time when ten new records are added to the file. The last time corresponds to when the program finishes reading the ten records five times each. These times are approximate, since the smallest Text continued on page 172

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Listing 9：Section of code from the RACE program edited to eliminate all file references．

```
LDALI FAACE
REGILY
25
Lu. L 40,45
READIY
EM\T 50
(%)}Y=A\FOFA=OTO U\AI=(10*A)+
EWJT 60
SO REFOO HS(AI,AL+G),H(A,O),H(A,I),H(A,Z),H(A,Z),H(A,A),H(A,S)
6% FEALHH (A, 6) \NEXT
1000 IATA"FIFST LIATA", 1,51555.51555,51555,51555-51555y51555
ENTT 1000
```



```
$000 KETURN
|E|. 60100,5099
NHEAUY
711%
&"101 8010
```



```
IFL 80%0,8140
FENLIY
9000 FEETUFIN
IEL.900:1,9195
iNAFDY
ッツ5O E゙Nん
MEL. 9560,9995
FEAJI%
RUN
RANHMM NUM ? 2
# #F HOFSES ? 2
I FOK LIST OF HORSES
2 FON STATISTIC%
3 | UF RACE
0 10 ENLI 7 1 7839
```





```
BEALIY TO RETUNFN ?
1. FOMF LIST OF HOKSES
2 FOF STATJSTRCS
& FOF FAM:E
0) FHNT T % 7782
```



```
ITSTANCE:= 6 TO L2 FUFLIJNGS MAXIMLM HOFSES % 1.2
TYFE, OTSTANCE, HOFSFGP 6.6.2
YESFFOF AUTOMAYIE SELEET, ? YES
LD START & JE ENH SEAFCH P 0,1.
FOST il stmonN TRY
FOST O FIRST MATA
?
IO NAMF. WT FH S H S F BY L M:SS.F ODNS
```



```
    OFIFET IATG 120 2 1 2 2 2 1 BY 0 1: 8.0 00
    1 SECOND TFY 120 1. 2 1 1 2 BY 0 I: 8.0 .00
READY'?
```


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Listing 10：Listing of the timing test program for disk reads and writes．

```
5 HIMU(12)
10 GOSUE 9857\!U1,U2,U3
20 OFEN#0,"A4,2"
30 FORA==1TO10
40 FOFE=1TC9\C=(B-1)*60
5 0 ~ R E A D \# O \% C , V ( 1 ) ~
60 FORD=2TO12\READ*O,U(D)\NEXT
7 0 \mathrm { C } = \mathrm { C } + 6 0
80 WFITE゙&O%C,U(1)
90 FOFD:=2TO12\WRITE#O,U(II),NOENDMARK\NEXT\NEXT
100 C=O\WFITE#0%C,U(1)
110 FORLI=2TO12\WRITE#O,U(II),NOENDMAKKK\NEXT
1.20 NEXT
130 GOSUE 9857\!U1,U2,U3
200 FOFA=1 TCS5
210 F゙ORE:=0TOS40STEF60
220 FEAL*(0%B,V(1)
230 FORTM=2TO12\REAL#O,U(II)\NEXT
240 NEXT
245 NEXT
250 GOSUB 9857\!U1,U2,U3
\therefore6O !FREE(O)
270 ENM
9857 FORU=0TO7\U(U)=INF(168+U)\NEXT\U1=10*U(7) +U(G)
9858 U2=10*U(5)+U(1)\U3=10*U(2)+U(3)\RETUFN
READY
FUN
    7 31 37
    732 21
    7 32. 30
    18863
REAIIY
```

Listing 11：Some modifications of the previous listing．The use of loops for indexing read／write variables has been eliminated and，as a result，the program execution time is reduced．

```
LOAL AZ,?
REANIY
L.TNE 80
REANY
50 REAM#0%C,V(1),V(2),V(3),V(4),V(5),V(6),V(7),V(8),V(9),V(10),V(11),U(12)
6 0
80 WFITE#0%C,V(1),U(2),U(3),U(4),U(5),U(6),U(7)
90 WFITE#0,U(日),V(9),U(10),V(11),U(12),NOENWMAFK゙:NEXT.
100 C=0:WRITE#0%C,U(1),U(2),U(3),U(4),U(5),V(6),V(7)
110 WFITE#O,V(8),U(9),U(10),U(11),U(12),NOENLMAFK
220 FEAD#0%B,V(1),V(2),U(3),V(4),V(5),U(6),V(7),V(8),V(9),V(10),V(11),U(12)
230
RUN
    7470
    747 37
74743
18715
REALIY
```



Listing 12: This listing allows the record file to be updated without an excess of data manipulation. Records are maintained only for the most recent ten races. The last digit of the total races run by a horse is used as a pointer. When race number 11 occurs, the results are written into location 1, replacing race number 1 (old data). In this way we avoid shifting the entire record file every time a new race is run.

```
LOAL AG,2
REALIY
40
50
70 C=(A-1)*60
90
100
210 FORC=ATOA+9:B=(A-1)*60:IFE*540THENB=E-540
RUN
    8027
    8030
    80 38
    1.8872
FEEADY
LIST
5IIMU(12)
10 GOSUB 9857\!U1,U2,U3
20 OFEN#0,"A4,2"
30 FORA=1TO10
70 C=(A-1)*60
80 WFTTTE:O%C,V(1),V(2),V(3),V(4),V(5),V(6),V(7)
I.10 WFITE#0,V(8),U(9),V(10),U(11),U(1,2), NOENMMAFKK
1.20 NEXT
130 GOSUE 9857\!UJ,U2ッU3
200 FORA=1 T05
```



```
220 FEAL*0%R,V(1),V(2),U(3),V(4),V(5),V(6),V(7),U(8),V(9),V(10),V(11),V(12)
340 NEXT
245 NEXT
250 GOSUE 9857\!U1%U2.U゙3
260 ! FFEE(O)
270 END
9857 FORU=0TO7\U(U)==1NF(168+U)\NEXT\U1=10*U(7)+U(6)
9858 U2=10*U(5)+U(1)\U3:=10*U(2)+U(3)\FETUNN
FEEALIY
```

Text continued from page 164:
measurement of time is given in seconds. The procedure will be called method 1.

In listing 11, the program was edited to eliminate the use of loops in indexing read/write variables. This is called method 2 and is considerably faster than method 1.

In the racing game only the ten most current performance records for each horse are maintained. In the two tests already timed, this was done by keeping each record in a predetermined location. The most current record is always at a specified location followed by the next most current record, etc. This simplifies the read operations. However, each time a
new record is added, the entire record file is shifted to accommodate for the addition of a new record, the new record is written in the first (most recent) position, and the record that was formerly in the tenth position is discarded.

Instead of employing this procedure, method 3 was formulated by additional editing shown in listing 12 . The location of the oldest record is calculated, and the new record is placed in that location. For example, the last digit of the total races run by a horse is used as the pointer. If a horse has run one race, we write to location 1, location 2 for the second race, etc. When race number 11 occurs, it is written to location 1,
replacing race 1 (the oldest). Race 12 replaces the second race, etc. This procedure reduces the number of disk writes required to update the file, but adds a calculation for all writes and reads.

Table 3 compares the three methods. Method 1 is the least effective, method 3 proves to be the best. Method 3 is a little slower than method 2 in reading files, but is far superior in writing disk files. Procedures similar to method 3 were employed in program RACE.

Aside from being entertaining, I hope that game RACE offers a few ideas in reducing program execution time and limiting the amount of data stored.

Time in seconds：
To write 10 new records
To read all records 5 times
$54 \quad 37$
$9 \quad 6$

3
8

Table 3：A comparison of the three methods of record maintenance．

Listing 13：BASIC listing of the RACE－I program．

```
READY
LIST
10 DIM R(13),D(6)
20 FORA=1TO13\READR(A)\NEXT
30 IATA45859599,40708595,35608090,30608090,30557590,25507085,20406080
40 DATA15305075,10254570,10204070,5153565,5153060,51555
50 OPEN*O,"RACE-[I*
55 N$="-----------"
56 GOTO200
57 INFUT"RETURN TO ENTER HORSES OR ANYTHING TO CLEAR FILE ? ",Z*
58 IFZ$く>"'THEN200
GO INPUT*RETURN TO REAI RATINGS OR ANYTHING TO INPUT ? ",Z*
6 2 ~ I F Z \$ = " ' T H E N 3 0 0 ~
68 INPUT"ID, NAME P - ,A,A$\IFA<OORA>39THENEND\A$=A$+N$
70 INPUT'CLASS AND 6 RATINGS P ",C,R1,R2,R3,R4,R5,R6
80 A=2000+(A*572)
90 WRITE#O%A,A$,C,R(R1),R(R2),R(R3),R(R4),R(R5),F(R6),NOENIMMAK
100 GOTO60
200 FORA=0T099\WRITE#0,I,I,I,I,NOENDMARK\NEXT
210 FORA=0T039\B=2000+(A*572)+47\WRITE*0%R,I,I,I,I,I,NOENDMARK\NEXT\END
300 FORA=0T039\B=2000+(A*572)
310 READ#0%B,A$,F,D(1),D(2),D(3),D(4),D(5),D(6)
320 FORB=1TOG\FORC=1T013\IFD(B)=R(C) THENEXIT330\NEXT\GOTO335
330 IN(B)=C
335 NEXT
340 ! A$,%5I,F,D(1),D(2),D(3),D(4),D(5),D(6)\NEXT\END
READIY
```

Listing 14：North Star BASIC listing of the RACE program for an 8080－based computer．


```
* INPUT":| UF HOFSES ? "yU\IFU/2& INT(U/2)THENU=W+1
" IF U<OOIN$40THENS\A=U*1O\U:=U-1.
10 D1MT$(864),T1$(54),T3$(60),N$(12),M(12,6,4)"F!4),O(12),I(1,12),L(12)
15 F(1)=1000000\F(2)=10000\F(3)=100\F (4)=1.
20 IIMH(U,11),H$(A),R゙(99,3),R$(48),A(120%),N゙(12),F(4)
22 V゙&="STAKES ALIOW, CONLITT, MAIUE:M HANIICAFWOKK゙QUT "
25 [LNPUT"FILEE: ",M$\OFEN#O,M$
```





```
45 NEXT
50 Y=&\FORA=0TO !\, 1=(10*A)+1\A2=(572*A)+2000
60 KEA[!|O%A2,Hf(Al,A1+9),H(A,O),H(A,1),H(A, 2),H(A,3),H(A,4),H(A,5)
{5 REA[#Cy,M(A,5),H(A,7),H(A,8),H{A,9),H(A,10),H(A,11)\NEXT
70 !"*
75 !"d. FOOK LIST OF HORSES"\!"2 FOR STATISTICS*\!"3 FOR RACE"
```



```
90 IFA=1THENGOSUBSOOO\IFA=2THENGOSUB6OOO\JFA=3THEMGOSUE7OOO\GOTOTO
```

```
50O0 1"IM NAME K** 1 2 3 $ WON TM NAME F* 1 2 3"
5010 !" $ WON"\FOFZ=11075\!"=",\NEXT\!"\\Z品=INT(U/2)
5015 FOFZ=OTOZ5\FOFZ1=OTO1\Z2=Z\IFZ1\cdots%THENZ2=Z2+Z5+1
5020 23=(Z2+1)*10\!%2I,Z2," **
5030 ! H#(zx-9,23),%3N,H(72,7),H, Z2,8),H(22,9),H(72,10),%$9FO,H(Z2,11),
5040 IF%1=OTHEN!" ",\NEVT, " "\NEXT\TNFUT"FEALYY TO RETURN ? *,Z$\RETURN
```





```
602E 1"TIME OLOS WINNERR\\FORV4=1TU79\!"=",\NEXT\!"*
{&AO V4=H(U3,7)\U5=U4-(INT (U4/10)*10)\IFU5=0THENU5=10\UM-M5-1
6050 FORVG=U5TOUS-9STEP-1\U=U6\IFU ?M-1THEN6O70
6060 IF\A<11THENFXI'T6099\U=U+10
6070 U=2000+(U3*572)+72+(U*50)
6080 REAL|O%U,Z,Z1,ZN,Z3+ZA,Z5,Z.6,Z7,Z8,ZG
<085 X1=f(Z, Z0)\X2=INT (X1/10000)\X1mX1-w{10000*X2)\X3=INT(X1/100)\X4=X1--(100*X3)
```




```
6089 60SUB9600\!%2I,T!n**,%2I,T2,"* *%1T,T,%4I,Z1,%3I,Z2,Z3,Z4,Z5,Z6,Z7,
6091 T:=Z8\GOSU&9600\!%2I,TI*":",%2I,T2,"*"%II"T," ",%6F2,29," ",
6094 IFX3+7>(U+4)*10THEN6096
6095 ! Н$( X3, X.7.47),
6096 !" "\NEYT
6099 FEETURN
7000 !"TYPES ARE J=STAKES 2=ALLLOWANCE 3=CONLITTONEI 4=MAINEN",
7001 1" 5=HANHIEAF G=WWORKOUT."
7OOS "MISTANCF= 6 TO 1'2 FURLONGS MAXIMUM HOFSES = 12"
7004 INFUT"TYPE, DISTANLEF, HORSESP *,W"X?,X3
7010 IFW<SANDX3CATHEN7OOO
```



```
7022 1FW<\1JFW>STHEN7000\TY=O\JFW=3OFW:=4THENTMOSUES200
7O25 TFI%=1THEN7OZO\INFUT YES FQR ALTOMATTC SELEET, ? ,Z$
7027 IFZ$="YE*S"THENGOSUBE200
```





```
7043 A( X4,0:=UJ\A (XAy, I)=120
1050 FOR:X5=1 TUXS\:O:=H(LI,X5) \FORX7=1TO4
7000 M (X4, X5-X7)=TNT(X8/F(X7))\X8=X8-(M(X4y X5,X7)*F(X7))
```




```
7070 NFXT\0(X4)=0(X4)+((100-M(X4,X5,4);*5)+(H(U1,0)*100)\NFXT
\because%0 X8=0\F(IFX7=1TOX3\X8=x8+0(X7)\NEXT
```



```
7090 R!X4j=X4:NE\TV.1FW=2ORW=5 THENGOSUE9400\GOS|R9300
```



```
/10 [FF%***"THENFE TURN
```











```
71.0) NEXTVU5=5
7130 US=U5+14+H(V6,O)\IFU=XGTHENUS=US*U1\US=U5+((120-A(U3,1))/X6)
71.90 A(UJ.2)=A(U3,2)-(NSV,Z9=A(U5,Z)
795 1FZ7>1THEN7200\Z9=25+14A\G0T07195
7200 A(V3,3)=0\F゙(H゙U7=013720STEF144\U8=Z9+U7
```



```
7210 IF「串(18,US)= "'THFNEXIT7250
7%20 1f f$(UG,V&:=":" 1HENEXIT7250
7230 Ir"件(UB,(%8)="!" IHENEXIT7250
```








```
7%00 FOFZ*-TMJ\1" ",NEXT\GOSUK9500
730.3 1"IN NAME WT F" S H S F'GY L M:SS.F OLIS"
```



```
7310 FORZ=1T(1X3\Z1=バ(Z)\Z2=(1+A(Z1,0))*10\IFZ=1THENZ3=A(Z1,2)--75
7320 Z4*JNT(A(ZL.2)-Z3)\IFZZ`ITHEN7330\Z4=K(2)\Z4=TNT(A(Z4,2)-Z3)
```




```
7%45 A(Z1,8)-Z4\T=INT(A(Z1, 2)...75)
/347 IFT&-100THENT:T+144,IFT<-100THEN7347\T=T+(65*X2)-48
7348 &:Z1,4)=F\60SUE9&00
```






```
A5% !"", "rouST WTN FLACE SHOW"
*3%4 !%o「,K(J),%旃2ッV!, V2,U%
```




```
`350 !"":.JNPUT "FEADY' *yZ$\!"* \RETUFN
7900 Z%O\IFU=1 THENZ=4\IFU=X6-1.THENZ=6\IFU=2THENZ=5
%O40 IFU=X6IHENZ=7\AFZ=OTHENFETUFN
7920 FORZ1=1 TOX3, Z2=K(Z1)\A(7C, Z)=Z1\TFU=2THENA(Z2,6)=Z1\NEXT\FETURN
```





```
3030 FORZ1=OTU72OSTEP144\Z2=ZL+Z\T$ (Z2,Z2)=TA$\NEXT\NEXT
9040 FOFZ=1TO1~\A(Z,Z)=0\A(Z,3)=0\NEXT
```



```
&1.0S 1" RACE WITH A FUUFESE GFF #"yUN
0110 !""\!"FOST NAME WGH OMLIS F# IST 2ND 3RLI EAFNINGS"
```



```
8125 FOFZ=1T0\3\Z1:mA(Zp0)+1\\2=Z1-1
```



```
$132 1%4J,H(Z2,7),H(Z2,8),H(Z2,9) HH(Z2,10), %$11F0,H(Z2,11)
&:34 NEXT\IFX3`3OFW-GTHEN81AO\!""\I"TOO FEW HORSES"\Z$=*K゙"\FETURN
```



```
8200 IFW< STHEN&2O2\INFUT"MAX $/RACE EARNEN ? ",ZS
8202 lNFUT"1I STARTT & IU END SEARCH P ",A,B\IFASETHENB2O2
9203 IFA<OTMENE2O2\IFESUTHENB2O2
```




```
8215 [FHH(Z,g)`OANLIW=4THEN8260
6217 IFZ1=ZSANLW=3 THENB260
g220 FFOFZ2=17UNOS\F|(0.Z2)SZ1THENE250
```



```
#240 24=2.441\T(0,Z2)=71\I(1,Z2)=2\EXITG260
8250 NEXT
@260 NEXT\TFZ4OXSTHENX3=Z4\FETUFN
9000 F"0RZ%1T011\!" "\NEXT
7001FORZ=5TO-3sTEF-1\Z1=Z*IA4\IFZS-2THEN900日
夕O0% IFZ=-2THEN!" ",T2$(1,2),
Y004 IFZ=-3 THEN!" - T2$(1,4) \GOTO9009
9008 1*
**
```

9004 FUKZ2 $=43$ TO475TEF
$9010<5=21+22+(144 *(49-22) / 2))$ IFZ 3 ． 864 THEN9020

W020 ！＂＊


yozs FRRZ．











qlos ！＂＂，
9109 FOKZ2 $=36 \mathrm{TO} 2 \mathrm{STEF} \mathrm{m}$


$91 \% 0$ ！＂＂，



9160 FORZ2＝120T0116STEF－．．2\Z $3=z 1+z 2+\left(144 *\left(\left(122^{2}-22\right) / 2\right)\right)$




9300 1FWいごTHEN9350





9400 スそ












9810 T $5=2000+(572 * Z 1)+72+(T 4 * 50) \backslash Z 1=1 へ(Z) \backslash(2=z$




9950 CLISEROVOPEN：OッM
9960 FORA＝OTO99 WNTHE＊
O\％O JFR（AOO）＝OTHENEXITRGBO NEEXT


9995 CLOSE：IOXENE
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Text continued from page 94:
in a real-time microcomputer music system.

As before, we solve our problem by using a sequence of waveform tables to approximate the desired timbre envelope. In effect, we divide the time axis of the graph in figure 7 b into a number of short intervals and compute a waveform table based on the average amplitude of each harmonic during the interval. If the waveform tables are used in sequence properly, the envelope sampling need not be uniform; sampling can be dense (closely spaced) during the attack and decay when harmonic amplitudes are changing rapidly, and sparse in between when things are fairly static.

Note that a single sequence of waveform tables implements both the overall amplitude envelope and the timbre envelope for a given instrument simulation. In fact, for lack of a better name, we will call a specific sequence of waveform tables an instrument and the specifications for computing them an instrument specification.

In actually setting up a waveformsequencing routine, it is convenient to use a waveform-sequence table. This table is simply a list of numbers (typically with 256 entries), where each number corresponds to a waveform table (and is typically the page address of the table). While notes are being played, a waveform-sequence pointer moves at a uniform speed (about 100 increments per second) through the sequence table. Nonuniform sampling of the harmonic envelopes (dense or sparse at different times) is accomplished by varying the number of duplicate entries in the sequence table. It is even possible to define several different instruments using the same set of waveform tables simply by making a different sequence table for each instrument. One sequence, for example, could be simply the reverse of another.

Do not underestimate the importance or power of this additive-synthesis technique in producing realistic instrument sounds and interesting music. The graphs of figure 8 show some typical instrument characteristics. When these characteristics are incorporated into the software system to be described shortly, the instruments really sound plucked (figures 8 a and 8 b ), struck (figure 8c), bowed



(figure 8d), or blown (figure 8e).
The value of performing with a computer, however, lies in the concoction of new instruments such as those shown in figures 9 and 10.

The system I shall describe is sufficiently general and has sufficient correspondence between specifications and the actual sound produced that experimentation is encouraged. There is really nothing sacred about the sound of traditional instruments; they were mostly developed by trial and error, anyway. The real future of music lies in exploring the entire range of perceivable timbres, as well as in writing appropriate scores for various timbre groups.

## Description of Music Software

In the remainder of this article, a music-playing program based on these principles will be described. The software is just a music interpreter that looks at compactly encoded music data in memory and carries out the specified tone-producing operations. In a complete music system, it is necessary to also have a music "compiler" that accepts a useroriented "music language" and translates it into the format required by this interpreter.
Coding examples will be for the 6502 microprocessor. The maximum number of simultaneous voices is an arbitrary parameter that can be trad-


Figure 8: Amplitude envelopes for harmonics present in notes produced by various types of instruments. (8a) First type of plucked-string instrument, a banjo, or a violin played pizzicato. (8b) Second type of plucked-string instrument, such as a lute or harpsichord. (8c) Struck-string instrument, such as a piano, in this case for the octave just below middle C at 261.6 Hz . (8d) Bowed-string instrument, such as a cello; for further data on this type, see reference 4. (8e) Blown reed or woodwind instrument, such as a clarinet; for further data on this type, see reference 5.
ed off against sample rate to the D/A converter. Using a clock frequency of 1 MHz on the 6502 processor, up to four voices are possible with an 8 kHz sample rate.

## Basic Waveform-Scanning Code

The core of the program is the sound-generation routine that scans the waveform tables. I shall describe this routine, which is given in listing 4, first in its use with fixed waveform tables, that is, using rectangular envelopes. Then a description of an enhancement of it for waveform sequencing will follow.

Before the waveform-scanning routine, SOUND, is called, ten parameters are established in memory by the calling routine. Four of these, the waveform-table pointers for each voice, are named WAVPT1 thru WAVPT4. The byte at WAVPTi+2 is the page number of the waveform table to be used for voice $i$. Four additional parameters, WAVIN1 thru WAVIN4, are the increments for the four waveform-table pointers. These pointer increments define the frequency for each of the four tones.
The last two parameters (TEMPO and DUR) are multiplied together to determine the duration, in sample periods, of sound generation before returning to the calling routine. DUR is normally used to specify the relative duration of the event while TEMPO specifies the overall speed of the event sequence. All of these parameters are kept in page 0 of memory for maximum speed of access.

In operation, the music-code interpreter sets up these ten parameters and calls SOUND for each musical event in the piece. An event is defined as the time between changes in the sound and is usually the duration of the shortest notes in a passage or chord. Since sound generation stops while the interpreter is setting up the next event, it is important that the interpreter be an efficient machinelanguage program was well.

Peering more deeply into the SOUND routine, we see that the value from location TEMPO is kept in the X register, DUR (the duration value) is left in memory, and the $Y$ register is zeroed. In the 6502, the value of the $Y$ register is added to indirect addresses, so "normal" indirect-address operation requires that Y contain 0 .

We can see that during the loop starting at SOUND2 in listing 4, each of the pointer increments (WAVIN1, etc) is double-precision added to the corresponding waveform-table pointers (WAVPT1, etc). These are the integer and fractional parts of the pointers and increments. To save time, the initial state of the carry flag is ignored when the fractional parts are added together. (The state of the 6502 carry flag is always considered in an add instruction.)

The interesting part of the SOUND2 loop is the section which outputs samples that have been fetched from the waveform tables. In
the top part of the loop, samples for voices 1 and 2 are averaged together and sent to one D/A converter while, later on, voices 3 and 4 are sent to another D/A converter. This stereo feature can be quite effective.

For monophonic output, the two D/A-converter addresses are simply made the same. Such action is actually an example of time-division multiplexing, another method of mixing simultaneous tones through a single D/A converter. The mixing actually takes place in the filter, due to its "hangover" effect between A-channel and B-channel samples in monophonic use.

Listing 4: The basic waveform-scanning code for the 6502 microprocessor. This is the original version, which does not contain provision for sequencing through multiple waveform tables.

| 0200 | A000 | SOUND: | LDY | 40 |  | Y is always zero for straight indirect |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0202 | A600 | SOUND1: | LDX | TEMPO |  | KEEP TEMPO COUNTER IN X |
| 0204 | 18 | SOUND2: | CLC |  |  | ADD FIRST TWO VOICES |
| 0205 | B103 |  | LDA | (WAVPT1+1), \% |  |  |
| 0207 | 7106 |  | ADC | (WAVPT2+1), \% | , | AND SEND TO first dac |
| 0209 | 6A |  | RORA |  |  |  |
| 020A | 8DCOFE |  | STA | DACA | ; | **** START FIRST TIME DIVISON mULTIPLEX |
| 0200 | A502 |  | LDA | WAVPT! | ; | UPDATE GAVEFORM POINTER FOR VOICE 1 |
| 020F | 650 E |  | ADC | WAVIN1 | ; | fractional part |
| 0211 | 8502 |  | STA | WAVPT] |  |  |
| 0213 | A503 |  | LDA | WAVPTI+1 |  |  |
| 0215 | 650F |  | ADC | WAVINI +1 | ; | Integer fart |
| 0217 | 8503 |  | STA | HAYPT1+1 |  |  |
| 0219 | A505 |  | LDA | WAVPT2 | ; | UPDATE WAVEFORM POINTER FOR VOICE 2 |
| 021B | 6510 |  | ADC | wavina | ; | fractional part |
| 0210 | 8505 |  | STA | WAvPT2 |  |  |
| 021 F | A506 |  | LDA | WAVPT2+1 |  |  |
| 0221 | 6511 |  | ADC | MAVIN2+1 | ; | integer part |
| 0223 | 8506 |  | STA | WAVPT2+] |  |  |
| 0225 | 18 |  | CLC |  | \% | ADD SECOND THO VOICES |
| 0226 | 8109 |  | LDA | (WAVPT3+1), Y |  |  |
| 0228 | 710c |  | ADC | (WAVPT4+1), Y | ; | AND SEND TO SECOND DAC |
| 022A | 6A |  | RORA |  |  |  |
| 022B | 8D02FE |  | STA | DACB | ; | **** START SECOND TIME DIVISON MUTIPLEX |
| 022E | A508 |  | LDA | WAVPT3 | ; | UPDATE WAVEFORM POINTER FOR VOICE 3 |
| 0230 | 6512 | - | ADC | WAVIN3 | ; | Fractional part |
| 0232 | 8508 |  | STA | WAVPT3 |  |  |
| 0234 | A509 |  | LDA | WAVPT3+1 |  |  |
| 0236 | 6513 |  | ADC | wavin3+1 | ; | INTEGER PART |
| 0238 | 8509 |  | STA | WAVPT3+1 |  |  |
| 023A | A508 |  | LDA | WAVPT4 | ; | UPDATE WAVEFORM POINTER FOR VOICE 4 |
| 023 C | 6514 |  | ADC | Wavina | ; | Fractional part |
| 023E | 850B |  | STA | WavPT4 |  |  |
| 0240 | A50C |  | LDA | WAVPT4+1 |  |  |
| 0242 | 6515 |  | $A D C$ | Wavina +1 | ; | Integer fart |
| 0244 | 850c |  | STA | WAVPT4+1 |  |  |
| 0246 | CA |  | DEX |  | ; | DECREMENT TEMPO COUNTER |
| 0247 | D005 |  | BNE | SOurd3 | ; | co to tine waste if nothing special |
| 0249 | C601 |  | DEC | DUR | ; | decrement duration counter |
| 0243 | DOB 5 |  | BNE | sound | ; | continue lf not timed out |
| 0240 | 60 |  | RTS |  | ; | END Of event, return to caller |
| 024E | EA | SOUND 3 : | HOP |  | ; | WASTE 10 Clocks including jump to sound2 |
| 024 F | EA |  | NOP |  |  |  |
| 0250 | 4C5302 |  | JMP | . +3 |  |  |
| 0253 | $4 \mathrm{CO402}$ |  | JMP | SOUND2 |  |  |
| PE00 |  | DACA | - | X'FE00 | ; | LEFT CHANNEL dAC (make daca-dace for mono) |
| FE02 |  | DACB | - | X'FE02 | ; | right Channel dac |
| 0000 | 00 | TEMPO: | . BYTE | 0 | ; | tempo argunent from caller |
| 0001 | 00 | DUR: | . BYTE | 0 | ; | dukation argunent froh caller |
| 0002 | 000000 | WAVPTI: | . BYTE | 0,0,0 | ; | voice 1 Wave table pointer frac,int, Wave |
| 0005 | 000000 | HAVPT2; | . BYTE | 0,0,0 | ; | VOICE 2 退 |
| 0008 | 000000 | WAVPT3: | . byte | 0,0,0 | ; | Voice 3 |
| 0008 | 000000 | WAVPT4: | . BYTE | 0,0,0 | ; | VOICE 4 |
| O00E | 0000 | WAVINI: | . BYTE | 0,0 | ; | Voice 1 pointer increment frac,int |
| 0010 | 0000 | WAVIN2: | . BYTE | 0,0 | ; | VOICE 2 |
| 0012 | 0000 | Wavin3: | . BYTE | 0,0 | ; | voice 3 |
| 0014 | 0000 | Wavins: | . BYTE | 0,0 |  | voice 4 |

Time-division multiplexing has the advantage of providing the equivalent of a 9-bit D/A converter and the disadvantage of requiring a better filter on the D/A converter. The rearrangement of processing tasks in the main loop is necessary so that the durations of the dwell time of A-channel and B-channel samples are approximately equal. Inequality in these durations leads to a volume inbalance when set up for monophonic output.
At the bottom of the SOUND2 loop, register X , which contains the TEMPO parameter, is decremented. If $X$ becomes 0 , it is reloaded from TEMPO and DUR is decremented directly in memory. If DUR also becomes 0 , the sound event is over and the subroutine exits by a return. Otherwise, the sound-generating loop is executed again. The total number of loops through SOUND2 then is simply the product of the tempo and duration values TEMPO and DUR.

No-operation (NOP) instructions have been added to make the loop time constant, regardless of whether or not the X register times out by hitting 0 . Experiments indicate that small, infrequent perturbations in sample rate are generally not noticed, so these NOP instructions could be omitted to give an increase in average sample rate. The entire loop (with equalizer instructions) requires $123 \mu \mathrm{~s}$, which gives a sample rate of 8.13 kHz .

## Additions for Waveform Sequencing

Listing 5 shows this same waveform-scanning routine modified for waveform-table sequencing. Four more parameters have been added. These additional parameters are set up by the calling routine, and are called SEQPT1, SEQPT2, SEQPT3, and SEQPT4. These are simply four pointers into the waveform-sequence tables for the four voices. Each pointer is a 2-byte memory address in which the upper byte (the page address of the sequence table) is normally constant and the lower byte is the pointer that scans through the sequence table.

The additional code for waveformtable sequencing is split into two sections. The first section of code accesses the four waveform-sequence tables and stores the data found into the page address parts of the

waveform-table pointers (WAVPT1, etc). The second section of code increments the lower parts (byte addresses) of the sequence-table pointers (SEQPT1, etc). Both sections need to be executed only when index register $X$ (which is initialized with the TEMPO parameter) underflows and is reinitialized; this typically occurs every 75 to 150 sample periods. On other passes through the waveform-scanning loop, timewasting instructions of equivalent duration would need to be executed.

In the actual code of listing 5 , we
see that the sequence-table lookup instructions have been placed at the beginning of the loop at SOUND1; thus these instructions are guaranteed to be executed first thing when the routine is entered. This is necessary in case the calling routine has changed one of the sequence-table pointers, to assign a different instrument to a voice.

SOUND2 begins the waveform-table-lookup instructions, which are the same as before. At SOUND3, TEMPO (in index-register $X$ ) and the duration value $D U R$ are decre-

Listing 5: The advanced waveform-scanning code for the 6502. This version does contain provision for sequencing through multiple waveform tables. The code shown here was developed by Frank Covitz and Cliff Ashcraft.

| 0200 A000 | SOUND: | LDY | \# 0 | Y IS AlHAYS 2ERO FOR Straight indirect |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0202 A600 |  | LDX | TEMPO | ; KEEP TEMPO COUNTER IN X |
| 020418116 | SOUNDI : | LDA | (SEQPT1), $Y$ | ; Lookup haveform page number for voice 1 |
| 02068504 |  | STA | WAVPT1+2 | ; In Waveform sequence table |
| 0208 B118 |  | LDA | (SEQPT2), Y | ; voice 2 |
| 020A 8507 |  | STA | WAvPT2+2 |  |
| 020C Blla |  | LDA | (SEQPT3), Y | ; vorce 3 |
| 020E 850A |  | STA | WAvPT3+2 |  |
| 0210 BllC |  | LDA | (SEQPT4) , Y | ; voice 4 |
| 02128500 |  | STA | WAVPT4+2 |  |
| 021418 | SOUnD2: | CLC |  | ; ADD FIRST TWO voices |
| 02158103 |  | LDA | (WAVPTI+1), Y |  |
| 02177106 |  | ADC | (WavPT2+1), Y | ; And send to first dac |
| 021968 |  | RORA |  |  |
| 021A adoofe |  | STA | DACA | ; **** START FIRST TIME DIVISON MULTIPLEX |
| 021D A502 |  | LDA | Havpli | ; UPDATE WAVEFOR POINTER FOR VOICE 1 |
| 021F 650E |  | ADC | WAVIN] | ; FRACTIONAL PAET |
| 02218502 |  | STA | WAVPTI |  |
| 0223 A503 |  | LDA | WAVPTI+1 |  |
| 0225 650F |  | ADC | Wavinl +1 | integer part |
| 02278503 |  | 8TA | WAVPTI +1 |  |
| 02298505 |  | LDA | WAVPT2 | ; UPDATE WAVEFORM POINTER FOR VOICE 2 |
| 022B 6510 |  | ADC | Wavin2 | ; Fractiomal part |
| 022D 8505 |  | STA | WAVPT2 |  |
| 022 F A506 |  | LDA | WAVPT2+1 |  |
| 02316511 |  | ADC | WAVIN2+1 | ; INTEGER PART |
| 02338506 |  | STA | WAVPT2+1 |  |
| 023518 |  | CLC |  | ; ADD SECOND Two voices |
| 0236 8109 |  | LDA | (HAVPT3+1), Y |  |
| 0238 710C |  | ADC | (WAVPT4+1),Y | ; AND SEND TO sEcond dac |
| 023A 6A |  | RORA |  |  |
| 0238 8D02FE |  | STA | DACB | ; **** START SECOND TIME DIVISON MUTIPLEX |
| 023E A508 |  | LDA | WAVPT3 | ; update maveform poimter for voice 3 |
| 02406512 |  | ADC | havin3 | - Fractional part |
| 02428508 |  | STA | WAVPT3 |  |
| 0244 A509 |  | LDA | WAVPT3+1 |  |
| 02466513 |  | ADC | WAVIN3+1 | ; Integer part |
| 02488509 |  | STA | WAVPT3+1 |  |
| 024A A508 |  | LDA | WAVPT4 | ; update Waverorm pointer for voice 4 |
| 024C 6514 |  | ADC | WAVIN4 | ; fractional part |
| 024E 8508 |  | STA | WAVPT4 |  |
| 0250 A50C |  | LDA | UAVPT4+1 |  |
| 02526515 |  | ADC | Wavin4 +1 | ; Integer part |
| 0254 850C |  | STA | WAVPT4+1 |  |
| 0256 CA | SOUND3: | DEX |  | ; decrement tempo counter |
| 0257 DOAB |  | BNE | SOUAD1 | ; repeat if mothing spectal |
| $0259 \mathrm{C601}$ |  | DEC | DUR | \% DECREMENI DURATION COUwTER |
| O258 FOOD |  | BEQ | SOund5 | ; JMP OUT IF TIMED OUT |
| 025D E616 | SOUND4: | INC | SEQPTI | ; tacrement sequence table pointers |
| 025F E618 |  | INC | SEQPT2 |  |
| 0261 E61A |  | INC | SEQPT3 |  |
| 0263 E61C |  | INC | SEQPT4 |  |
| 0265 A600 |  | LDX | TEMPO | ( REStore tehpo in X |
| 0267 4C1402 |  | JMP | SOUND2 | ; Jump back into loop |
| 026460 | SOUND5: | RTS |  | ; END OF EVENT, return to caller |
| 00160000 | SEQPT1: | . BYTE | 0,0 | ; voice 1 haveform sequence table pointer |
| 00180000 | SEQPT2 : | .BYTE | 0,0 | ; voice 2 WAVEFORM SEQUENCE TABLE POINTER |
| 001a 0000 | SEQPT3: | . BYIE | 0,0 | ; voice 3 Waveform sequence table pointer |
| 00160000 | SEQPT4: | . BYTE | 0,0 | ; VOICE 4 WAVEFORM SEQUENCE TABLE POINTER |

mented, while at SOUND4 the waveform-sequence-table pointers are incremented if $X$ was decremented to zero. Note that the sequence-tablelookup instructions at SOUND1 are not executed until one sample period after the pointers are incremented, by virtue of control branching back to SOUND2 at the end of SOUND4, instead of to SOUND1. This in effect uses the instructions at SOUND1 as a time equalizer and greatly speeds up the routine.

As written, the sample period lasts for 145 processor clock pulses, which gives a sample rate of 6.89 kHz for four voices. If the routine is rewritten for instruction self-modification and put in page 0 , the sample rate can be increased to 7.81 kHz ( 128 clock pulses), which is a much better match to the D/A converter filter designed for the earlier SOUND routine.

Higher-speed versions of the 6502, such as those found in Ohio Scientific, Atari, and Micro Technology processor boards, can give either higher sample rates or more voices, or both. For example, a 2 MHz 6502 A could provide six voices with an $11-\mathrm{kHz}$ sample rate, and a 3 MHz unit could provide eight voices at a 12.6 kHz rate, the same frequency response as an AM radio!

The use of waveform-sequence tables offers a great deal of flexibility in handling amplitude envelopes. To start a note with a given voice, its sequence-table pointer is reset to 0 . To continue a note through several events (such as a half note in the bass continued during quarter notes and triplets in the treble), the music-code interpreter simply does not initialize the sequence-table pointer for the half note when entering the SOUND routine. The pointer then continues moving along the sequence table for continuity between events.

A problem may develop if a note is so long that the sequence pointer wraps around and starts over from the beginning. This can occur only for durations longer than a whole note and may be handled by backing the pointer up or switching to a different sequence table in which all entries are the same. In fact, it is possible to switch among sequence tables. One table is used for the attack, one for the steady state (sustain), and one for the decay. The steady-state sequence table could


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even be coded to cycle through several waveform tables and thus make possible a kind of vibrato. Separate sequence tables could also be used for different playing styles, such as legato, staccato, etc.

## Music-Code Interpreter

The music-code interpreter is a program that looks at the encoded score in memory, sets up the parameters for the SOUND routine, and then calls SOUND for each encoded event. A music compiler, when written, translates a high-level music language into the binary-encoded form to be described.

Although such operations are usually done in a music compiler, this interpreter can also compute
waveform and sequence tables from instrument specifications encoded in the score. An advantage of this capability is that instrument specifications can sometimes be recomputed on the fly during natural breaks in the music score, if a highspeed Fourier series routine is available.
In order to maximize the flexibility of the system while simplifying the interpreter, the score is encoded into two completely separate strings or arrays of 8 -bit bytes. One of these is called the command string, and it consists of commands to the interpreter such as "Construct an instrument," "Set tempo," "Play a melody segment," "Stop," etc. The other string is called the note string, and it


Figure 9a: Artist's conception of the Glocken-flute, a hypothetical instrument, from a sketch by Cliff Ashcraft.


Figure 9b: Amplitude envelopes for harmonics present in tones produced by the Glocken-flute.

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[^8]contains the actual encoded notes.
Functions such as repetition of melody segments (for refrains and the like) are handled by coding multiple commands in the command string to play the same note-string segment. If intervening commands between occurrences have changed the tempo or instrument assignments, the same note-string segment will sound different when it is played again.

This double-string structure gives all of the power of jumps, repeats, and musical subroutines while avoiding the need for return-address saving, symbol tables, or look-ahead in either the interpreter or compiler. It also makes editing the strings easier.

Structure of the Note String
The format of the note string is quite simple, and consists of a sequence of segments. Each segment is a section of the score that can be treated as a unit. The command string determines the order in which the segments are actually played. Within a segment is coded a sequence of events where each event requires $N+1$ bytes, where $N$ is the number of voices. The first byte of the event gives the duration of the event. The actual duration, in sample periods, is equal to the value of the duration byte multiplied by the current value stored in location TEMPO. A duration value of 0 signifies the end of the segment.


Figure 10a: Artist's conception of the Blither, another hypothetical instrument, from a sketch by Cliff Ashcraft.


Figure 10b: Amplitude envelopes for the Blither. Note the unusual symmetry exhibited by the envelopes.

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[^9]Succeeding bytes in the event segment give the pitches for each of the $N$ voices. A command in the command string can alter $N$, if it is desired to save space when only a couple of
voices are required for the segment. The pitch can be specified over a fiveoctave range that normally goes from $\mathrm{C} 1(32.7 \mathrm{~Hz})$ to $\mathrm{C} 6(1046.5 \mathrm{~Hz})$ and contains sixty-one pitch possibilities.
$\left.\begin{array}{|lll}\hline \hline \begin{array}{lll}\text { Hexadecimal } \\ \text { Op Code }\end{array} & \text { Data Bytes } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Operation Description } \\ \text { On }\end{array} \\ \text { End of command list, return to system monitor. }\end{array}\right\}$

Table 1: Instruction set of the command-code interpreter. The hexadecimal code in the leftmost column invokes the described operation. The op code is followed by one or more data bytes that give parameters for the specified operation. When execution of the interpreter begins, the memory addresses of the origin of the command string, note string, and waveform-table work areas are passed as parameters. All addresses in the command string are given relative to these origins.

The pitches can also be transposed up or down with an offset command for greater range.

Six bits of the pitch-specification byte indicate the pitch within the fiveoctave range. The remaining twopitch bits specify how the amplitude envelope is to be handled. Currently, only one bit is used to specify one of the two states begin note (reset waveform-sequence pointer) and continue note (leave pointer alone), and the other bit is reserved for future use.

## Structure of the Command String

The command string is organized as a list of commands that are simply executed in strict sequential order. An individual command consists of a command code byte followed by as many data bytes as the command needs. Table 1 gives a partial list of available commands. There is plenty of room for expansion as the music package evolves and matures. Many of the commands involve memory addresses such as the beginning of a note-string segment or the addresses of sequence and waveform tables. When the interpreter is entered, the addresses of the origins in memory of the command string, note string, and work area for waveform tables are given; all addresses in the command string are relative to the beginning of these areas. This allows score coding to be machine-independent.

## Coding Instrument Definitions

Several of the available commands are used for "constructing instruments," which actually means computing the necessary waveform and sequence tables. The first step in construction is to cause a sequence of waveform tables to be computed by using the command code hexadecimal 21.

The $S$ parameter is the page address (relative to the beginning of waveform memory) where the first waveform table will be stored. The $N$ parameter is the total number of waveform pages that will be created. This is checked against succeeding line segment data to minimize the effect of errors. $S$ and $N$ also serve to uniquely identify the waveform sequence for other commands.

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## Variables

You may define up to 128 variables with names of up to seven characters. The current value of a variable may be up to 55 characters, and you may print it at any point in the text without affecting the current format. Although the MAGIC WAND stores the variables as strings, you may also treat them as integer numbers or format them with commas and a decimal point. You may increment or decrement numeric variables or use them in formatting commands.

## Conditional commands

You may give any print command based on a run-time test of a pre-defined condition. The conditional lest uses a straightforward IF statement, which aliows you to test any logical condition of a variable. You may skip over unneeded portions of the file, select specific records to print, store more than one document in a single file, etc.

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published instrument analyses (such as the quarterly installments of the the "Lexicon of Analyzed Tones" in the Computer Music Journal), the command processor will accept harmonic data in a line-segment form. The envelope of each harmonic is defined by a substring of bytes ( $H_{t}, W, A, W, A, \ldots, F F$ ) where $H_{i}$ is the actual harmonic number, and each W, A pair defines a point on the time-amplitude plane for that harmonic.
$A$ is the amplitude value (an unsigned binary fraction), and $W$ is
the waveform number, which is proportional to time. The routine will linearly interpolate intermediate amplitude values from the previous $W, A$ point to the current $W, A$ point. The initial point is always 0,0 . Of course, if you wish to directly specify the harmonic amplitude in each waveform table, then consecutive Ws from 0 to N-1 with corresponding amplitudes could be coded. The end of the $W, A$ sequence is denoted by a value for $W$ equal to hexadecimal FF. At that point data for another harmonic could follow, or another hexadecimal

| COMMAN | STRING | EXPLANATION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Relatlve Address | Code Bytes |  |
| 0000 | 2000 | Create a silent instrument for inactive voices at page 0 in waveform memory |
| 0002 | 2102 1B | Create a sequence of wavelorm tables for the Blither starting at page 2 in waveform memory, hexadecimal 18 waveforms |
| 0005 | 01183 ClB 00 FF | Fundamental, two line segments: 0,0 to $18,3 \mathrm{C}$ to 18,0 |
| 000B | 02153 C 1 B 00 FF | 2nd harmonic, two line segments: 0,0 to $15,3 \mathrm{C}$ to 1B, 0 |
| 0011 | $03123 C 1800 \mathrm{FF}$ | 3rd harmonic, two line segments: 0,0 to $12,3 \mathrm{C}$ to 1B,0 |
| 0017 | 04 OF 3C 1B 00 FF | 4th harmonic, two line segments: 0,0 to $O F, 3 C$ to 1B,0 |
| 001D | 050 C 3 C 1 B 00 FF | 5th harmonic, two line segments: 0,0 to $0 C, 3 C$ to 1B,0 |
| 0023 | 06093 C 1 B 00 FF | 6th harmonic, two line segments: 0,0 to 09,3C to 1B,0 |
| 0029 | 07063 C 1 B 00 FF | 7th harmonic, two line segments: 0,0 to $06,3 \mathrm{C}$ to 18,0 |
| 002F | 0803 3C 1B 00 FF | 8th harmonic, two line segments: 0,0 to $03,3 \mathrm{C}$ to 1B,0 |
| 0035 | FF | End of command |
| 0036 | 24 1D02 1B Fo | Create a waveform sequence table for the Blither at page 1D in waveform memory using an exponential stretch factor of $\mathbf{- 1 6}$. |
| 003B | 251 O 021 10 | Create a reverse waveform sequence table at page 1E for the "Anti-Blither" using the same waveforms. |
| 0040 | 1202 | Set number of active voices to 2. |
| 0042 | 10 1D 1E 0000 | Voice 1 is Blither, voice 2 is Anti-Blither, voices 3 and 4 are silent. |
| 0047 | 1164 | Set TEMPO to 100. |
| 0049 | 020000 | Play note string segment at beginning of note string. |
| 004C | 020000 | Play the scale again. |
| 004F | FF | End of command string, finished. |

Table 2a; An example of a command string. This command string plays a scale on the Blither using the note string of table $2 b$.

FF value could be coded to end the waveform-computation command.
Note that if a harmonic amplitude is not specified for a waveform, then its amplitude is assumed to be 0 . Presently the system sets the phase angles of all harmonics to $90^{\circ}$ leading (negative sine waves), which minimizes attack clicks and allows the use of symmetry to double the waveform computation speed. The zeroeth harmonic is actually a source of white noise, which enhances the realism of some instruments and allows limited percussion effects.
Once the waveforms have been computed, the waveform-sequence table must be constructed. Since there are fewer waveforms than the 256 -entry capacity of the table, there will be much duplication of entries.
The command indicated by hexadecimal 22 will construct a sequence table with an arbitrary time duration for each waveform. The A parameter specifies the memory page number where the sequence table will be stored, and the S,N pair identifies the set of waveforms the table is to address. The following $N$ bytes gives the "dwell" time in terms of waveform-sequence-sample periods (in terms of audio sample periods each having the value set by TEMPO) for each of the $N$ waveforms. Normally the sum of these bytes equals 256 so that the full length of the table addresses all of the waveforms. Using this command, arbitrary nonuniform sampling of the waveform tables may be specified. The command-sequence invoked by hexadecimal 23 is similar, except that the waveform tables are stepped through in reverse order.

For most instruments, the 24 command is appropriate, since only one parameter is needed to define how the sequence table is to be filled. $A, S$, and $N$ are as before; and $E$ is an "exponential stretch" factor. If $E$ is set to 0 , then uniform sampling is enabled, and the sequence table simply uses a duplication factor of $256 / \mathrm{N}$. If $E$ is positive, then the sampling density increases (as the duplication factor decreases) toward the end of the table, which means that waveforms are sequenced faster at the end of the note than at the beginning. A negative $E$ makes things happen faster at the beginning, which is the usual case for normal instruments.
$E$ is scaled such that a value of

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The instantaneous answer: 419/210.
Or to perform a more difficult trigonometric expansion you enter: $\operatorname{SIN}\left(2^{*} Y\right)^{*}\left(4^{*} \operatorname{COS}(X) \uparrow 3-\operatorname{COS}\right.$ $\left[3^{\circ} X\right)+\operatorname{SIN}()^{*}(\operatorname{COS}(X+Y+\# P I)-\operatorname{COS}(X-Y)] ;$

Just a few seconds later, the computer replies: @4*SIN(Y) ${ }^{*} \operatorname{COS}(\mathrm{X})^{*} \operatorname{COS}(\mathrm{Y})$.
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32K and single disk. MuMATH for the Apple II Computer will be available later this year.

You can buy muMATH and BASIC Compiler at computer stores across the country that carry Microsoft products. If your local store doesn't have them, call us. 206-454-1315. Or write Microsoft Consumer Products. 10800 Northeast Eighth, Suite 507, Bellevue, WA 98004.


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NOTE STRING

| Relative Address | Code Bytes |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0000 | 40190 D | Bilther plays quarter note C3, Anti-Blither plays C2, envelope starts at beginning. |
| 0003 | 40988 F | D3 and D2, continue envelope for tied notes. |
| 0006 | 409D911 | E3 and E2, tled to first two notes |
| 0009 | 40 TE 12 | F3 and F2, restart envelope. |
| 000C | 40 A0 94 | G3 and G2, continue envelope. |
| 000F | 40 A2 96 | A3 and A2, continue envelope. |
| 0012 | 402418 | $B 3$ and $B 2$, restart envelope. |
| 0015 | 802519 | $\mathrm{C4}$ and C 3 , half notes, tied to previous notes. |
| 0018 | 00 | End of note segment, return to command string. |

Table 2b: An example of a note string that plays a scale on the Blither, the instrument shown in figure 10.
+16 (or -16 ) will give a two-to-one difference in duplication factor between the end and the beginning of the sequence table. A value of 32 gives a four-to-one difference, and so on. The command processor is smart enough so that all of the waveforms are used, regardless of the value of $E$. The 25 command is similar except that the waveform tables are sequenced backward.
Note that, by using different sequence-table commands and different parameter values, a number of different sequence tables may be created using the same waveform set. This gives a variety of different sounding instruments (it is often surprising how different sounding they are) with only 256 bytes required per additional instrument. There are doubtless many other methods of specifying waveform-sequence tables (such as provision for cycling waveforms to achieve vibrato), and there is ample room for expansion.
Probably the easiest way to verify an understanding of the preceding is to follow through an instrumentdefinition example. For simplicity, the Blither, whose analysis is shown in figure 10 b , will be used. Table 2 gives a command sequence that can be used to define the instrument, assign it to a voice, and play a notestring segment with it.

## Results

There are many other aspects of the interpreter too numerous to explain
here. In general, the system gives very good results, even at the 6.9 kHz sample rate that the unoptimized SOUND routine provides. Over two dozen pieces of widely varying content have been coded by Frank and Cliff and played to audiences. The biggest hit has been "Dueling Banjos" from the movie Deliverance, which, after several iterations of the instrument definitions, produces quite realistic guitar and banjo sounds.
With relatively little effort, instrument definitions for cello, baritone horn, clarinet, mandolin, flute, zither, and even steel-drum band have been coded as well, and integrated into appropriate (and not so appropriate) musical scores. The piano has proved to be very difficult to imitate passably, but progress is being made by defining each octave as a separate instrument. The development of a sound-analysis program that runs on a 6502 microprocessor and produces data acceptable to the music interpreter will greatly aid the coding of additional existing instruments.

The biggest complaint from listeners has been the small but audible background-noise level which results from waveform-pointer truncation and, to a lesser extent, from waveform-table switching. In contrast, users of the system who attempt to encode melodies seem bothered most by the limited high-frequency response, which restricts the notes playable by instruments that have

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["DEMDNSTRATES THE POWER DF FASCALMT")
CONST
ATC___VECTDR=6; |FOR RTC___ISR
TYPE

| TME | $D A Y=$ AECORO |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | HDURS | : | ..24; |
|  | MINUTES | : | 0.60: |
|  | SECONDS |  | ... 60 |

VAR
NOW: TIME OF DAY:
SAMPLE: INTEGER:
PROCEDURE INCREMENT___ TIME__OF___ DAY: BEGIN
[*INCREMENTS NOW BY ONE SECOND*)
ENO;
PROCEDURE GET SAMPLE; ITALK TD AN CONVERTER EEGIN
SAMPLE: =INPUT [ $\$ 3 B$ ]; \{GET IVD PORT DATA \}
DUTPUT [\$FA] = SHA [SAMPLE, 3]: \{USE SHIFT RIEHT; WHILE TSTBIT (INPUT (\$GC], 2) <> TRUE DD: (WAIT)
INLINE ["LDA / SFOCD / "STA / S30BB]: \{OIB CODE\}
END:
PROCEDURE INTERRUPT [RTC___VECTOR] RTC___ISR: BEGIN INTERFUUPT SERMCE RIOUTINE
GET SAMPLE (* EVERY SECOND ")
INCREMENT__ TIME OF___DAY
END;
BEG|N
NOW. SECONDS: $=0 ;$ NOW. MINUTES: $=0 ;$ NOW. HOURS: $=0 ;$ INLINE ["MVI A, I S3E / "SIM (EOB5|]. ISTART CLOCK) GET SAMPLE: \{TAKE FRST SAMPLE
WHILE NOW. HOURS $>3$ DO; \{SAMPLE FOR 3 HOURS
END. IAT ENO RETURN TO OPERATING SYSTEM\}

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rich harmonic spectra. By orchestrating the piece properly, it is possible to mask these shortcomings to some degree.

## Evolution into a Non-Real-Time System

If the goal is production of music to be stored on audio media, it is possible to take the synthesizing process out of real time and thereby obtain a much higher-quality result. In particular, the sample rate may be made as high as desired and the noise level made inaudible (compared to the noise inherent in the recording medium) by eliminating the shortcuts necessary for real-time output. Multiplication and division can also be admitted if needed, and new features, such as a digital filtering, added.

The usual complaint about non-real-time systems is the lack of immediate audible feedback, which impedes the composition process. However, with this system, composition can be done in real-time mode with all the features available; then the music can be realized in non-realtime mode for a perfectly cleansounding final result. This is not unlike cominon practice in wordprocessing centers (computerized typing pools) where a high-speed, dotmatrix proof printer is used for rapid draft output and a much slower letter-quality printer is used for the final copy.

In the past, a non-real-time music synthesis system was simply not practical on personal-computer hardware because the required volume of highspeed mass storage was unavailable. However, many of the systems entering today's market have the necessary disk-storage capacity and transfer rate to do an excellent job. It goes without saying that a system equipped with a hard disk drive is more than adequate, and a fair number of manufacturers have hard disk systems available for personal and small business computers. The typical storage capacity of 10 megabytes would hold in excess of 5 minutes of 12 -bit sound at a 20 kHz sample rate, adequate for a typical record-album cut.

However, it is surprising to many people that floppy disks are also practical for music playback and, of course, they cost much less than a hard disk. An ordinary 8 -inch, singlesided, single-density floppy-disk drive can attain an average transfer rate of 20 K bytes per second, and a disk in that drive can hold 315 K bytes of data if it is formatted properly. This translates into a 13.3 kHz sample rate with 12 -bit samples, and into about 15 seconds of music per disk. With two drives and a carefully written waveform-sample-playback program, the idle disk drive can be manually loaded while the other is being read and thereby attain practically unlimited piece durations. Double-density disks could double the sample rate, and double-sided disks could double the duration per disk to 30 seconds of 25 kHz samplerate, 12 -bit sound!

The problem up until now has actually been the typical floppy-disk controller, which requires program intervention to transfer each byte of data to or from the disk. Newer disk controllers use direct memory access (DMA) for data transfers, which is a virtual necessity with the increasingly popular double-density formats anyway. With a DMA-type disk controller, it becomes possible to use an ordinary programmed-I/O D/A converter, although a D/A converter that employs direct-memory-access I/O transfer could simplify playbackprogramming further.

## Conclusion

By now it should be apparent that a simple D/A converter really is the ultimate audio-output peripheral for a computer. Any kind of sound can be synthesized; it is simply a matter of programming. Future high-speed processors and reasonably priced hard disks will allow software systems having both a real-time "draft mode" and a high-quality "final mode" to be implemented on personal-computer hardware, thus giving the best of both worlds. This will in turn give the capability of professional-quality music synthesis to anyone with the creative desire to do it.

The music interpreter that has been described is available from Micro Technology Unlimited, POB 4596, Manchester, NH 03108, in versions for the Commodore PET and for the KIM-1, SYM-1, and AIM-65 processors. Contact Micro Technology Unlimited about arrangements for Appie II, Atari, and Ohio Scientific machines. An audio demonstration tape of the system is available for $\$ 5.00$. Also available is an 8 -bit audio D/A converter with 6-pole 3.5 kHz filter and power amplifier.

The programs of listings 4 and 5 and the driving software described in the text were developed and coded by Frank Covitz and Cliff Ashcraft. Their addresses are:

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Salvation for the hobbyist came with the Intel 2708 ERROM. This
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Photo 1: Front side of the EPROM programming circuit board. Components may be identified from diagram of figure 4. A Radio Shack 44-pin card forms the base of the board, which has had other sections added to it. TO-220 packages at top are voltage regulators.


Photo 2: The back side of the EPROM programming circuit board. The author wishes to thank Marc Leavey MD, WA.3AIR for penforming the photography.

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Figure 1: Block diagrams of the 2708 EPROM programming circuit (1a) and 2708 reading circuit (1b).
ming simplicity. All address and data lines need only be supplied with transistor-transistor logic (TTL) voltage levels. Two lines must be pulsed at nonTTL voltage levels. The write-enable line must be raised to +12 V , and the program pulse rises to +26 V .

After erasure with an ultraviolet lamp, all bits of the 2708 are in the logic I state. Programming consists of selectively changing the is to Os. After the write-enable line is raised to +12 V , each byte is set up by applying the address and data information to the proper pins, and then pulsing the program input. The proper method is to sequence through all of the addresses many times. Each run through all addresses is called a program loop. The specifications of the 2708 device call for the number of
program loops, .multiplied by the duration of the program pulse, to form a total pulse time of at least 100 ms .

## Microcomputer 2708 <br> Programming

A simple way to accomplish the programming is to utilize a microcomputer system. With a small program routine, several output ports and some level shifters, it is easy to program the EPROM. Figure 1 shows the block diagram of the circuit I use in my 8080 system for the programming operation. Output port 1 and part of output port 2 supply the address to the 2708 device to be programmed. Output port 3 feeds the desired data to the 2708. Part of output port 2 and some level shifters provide the programming pulses for the
device.
Each output port is an 8212 latch. The 8212 device is a general purpose I/O (input/output) port. The pin connections are shown in figure 2. The output of the latch is 3 -state. If the mode input is high, the outputs are always enabled. When the device is selected by placing a low on DS1 (active-low, device-select line) and a high on DS2 (active-high line), whatever data is present at the data input (DI) lines is latched and appears at the data output (DO) lines.
If the mode input is low, the outputs are in the high-impedance state until the device is selected. In this case, the data is latched by a signal on the strobe line. The 8212 places little loading on the data bus, and is quite suitable for the output ports used in this project.



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Figure 2: Pin configuration of the 8212 integrated circuit. This device is an 8-bit //O port latch. Three of them are used in the EPROM programming circuit.

| Number | Type | $+5 \mathrm{~V}$ | GND | -5V | +12V |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IC1 | 8212 | 24 | 12 |  |  |
| 1 C 2 | 2708 | 24 | 12 | 21 | 19 |
| IC3 | 8212 | 24 | 12 | - | - |
| 1 C 4 | 8212 | 24 | 12 | - | - |
| IC5 | 7404 | 14 | 7 | - | - |
| IC6 | 7408 | 14 | 7 | - | - |
| 1C7 | 7404 | 14 | 7 | - | - |
| IC8 | 7427 | 14 | 7 | 1 | 19 |
| $1 \mathrm{C9}$ | 2708 | 24 | 12 | 21 | 19 |
| IC10 | 8 897 | 16 | 8 | - | - |
| C11 | 8 T 97 | 16 | 8 | - | - |
| IC12 | 7812 | - | - | - | - |
| 1 Cl 3 | 7805 | - | - | - | - |

Table 1: Power supply connections for integrated circuits used in circuit of figure 3. IC12 and IC13 are voltage regulators.

The schematic diagram of the programmer circuit is shown in figure 3. The 8212s IC1 and IC4 provide the address for the 2708 to be programmed. The mode input of these 8212 s is high, causing the output lines to be always active. The 8212 IC3 provides the data byte to the 2708 . The mode line is low, causing the outputs to be in the high-impedance state until the chip is selected. The reason for this is that the 2708 data lines are outputs until the 2708 is placed into the program mode.

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Under program control, the 8212 latch IC3 provides data to the 2708 . IC1 supplies the low 8 address lines, and is set up for hexadecimal outputport address 14. IC4 is at hexadecimal output port address 15.

Bits 0 and $1\left(\mathrm{DO}_{1}\right.$ and $\mathrm{DO}_{2}$ on the output of IC4) supply address bits A8 and A9 for the 2708. Bit 7 from IC4 is the 2708 program pulse, bit 6 is the write-enable line, and bit 5 enables the data from the 8212 latch IC3. IC3 is set up for hexadecimal output-port address 16. The system reset pulse clears IC4, placing critical signals in the off mode.

To program a 2708 , the integrated circuit package is placed into the program socket, and the circuit board is inserted into the 8080 mainframe. The 8080 system may then be powered up, and the program run. The 26 V power supply should be turned on just prior to supplying the address to the program.
It is important not to apply the high voltage before the system is powered up and reset. After programming, the sequence should be followed in reverse. The 26 V supply should be turned off, the computer turned off, the board unplugged, and the 2708 removed.
To read what has been written into EPROM, the device is plugged into the read socket. Hexadecimal address 0000 is used. If you already have an EPROM board which can read 2708s, then this portion of the circuit can be deleted. The inhibit line prevents the 2708 from being selected.

## Construction

Construction will depend upon your particular system. My 8080based system was built using 44-pin edge connectors. This permits the use

Text continued on page 206

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Figure 4: Diagram of component placement on the circuit board. The board itself has been assembled from three sections.

Text continued from page 202:
of inexpensive Radio Shack circuit boards. For the more conventional S-100 bus configuration, many wirewrap boards are available. I used a combination of point-to-point wiring and wire-wrap. The layout is shown in figure 4. The only required voltage not commonly found in microcomputer systems is the +26 V . I connect a suitable power supply to the board when it is needed.

## Programming Program

The program is set up as a subroutine (shown in listing 1). To satisfy the requirements for the 2708, I chose to go through 256 program loops, each lasting at least 0.5 ms . The subroutine MSG prints the message at ADMS, which asks for the address in memory where the data to be programmed into the 2708 is to be found. It is assumed that 1 K bytes of

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Listing 1: 8080 subroutine for programming the 2708 EPROM using the circuit described in this article. With minor changes, this routine can be used to program 2716 devices also.

data are to be written into the EPROM from that starting point. If the 2708 is to be only partially written, the unused portion of source memory should be filled with the hexadecimal value FF.

Subroutine GHXW gets the 16-bit value which is input in hexadecimal, and places it in register pair HL. The
starting address is then moved to DE. Throughout the program this remains the same. Register pair HL contains the actual address applied to the 2708.

LOOPS (loop start) is the beginning of a program loop. At LOOPC (loop continue) the cycle begins. First the address is set up at ports ADDL
and ADDH. The data is then fetched and output at the DATA port. Several no-operation instructions are included to guarantee the timing specifications of the 2708.

The program pulse is then applied, and a timing loop of 0.5 ms is entered at WAIT. The program pulse is removed, and the current address is


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Figure 5: Modifications to the circuit of figure 3 that enable the programming of the 2716-type EPROM. Modifications to the software are also necessary.


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examined to see if a program loop is finished. If not, the control loops back to LOOPC. If the loop is finished, the loop count is checked to see if all 256 loops have been completed. If not, control goes back to LOOPS.

When the procedure is finished, the 2708 is returned to the read mode, and the routine returns to the calling program. To be on the safe side, timing values are longer than necessary. With the 8080 running at 2 MHz with one wait state, the routine takes 3 minutes and 6 seconds.

## Variations

Other EPROMs could be programmed with this setup, as well as 2708s. By changing the value 4 to a 2 in line 42 of the program, 2704s can be programmed with no other modifications. To program 2716s, some other modifications need to be made. The 2716 is a 2 K word by 8 bit EPROM and has some advantages over the 2708. It requires only a +5 V supply for read operation. For programming, the program pulse need only be a TTL level voltage. The high voltage is not pulsed.

Figure 5 shows the necessary circuitry changes to accommodate the 2716. The high voltage applied to pin 21 is +25 V , not the +26 V used for the 2708. Pin 19 is the eleventh address line.
The 2716 needs only a single program loop, but the program pulse should be 50 ms or longer. The program should be modified. Delete lines 11,45 , and 46 . The value 4 in line 42 should be changed to an 8 , and the delay loop at WAIT should be surrounded by an external loop of 100 to change the 0.5 ms to 50 ms .

To use non8080 systems for programming the EPROM, all that need be done is to reconcile the buses. For 6800-type systems with no discrete output ports, the output ports would have to be addressed as memory.
I have programmed dozens of 2708s with this setup and have had no problems. My application has been with dedicated 8080 controllers. One such controller is used in the local amateur radio repeater to perform various functions. Many program versions were used in this application, since control and autopatch codes are all contained in the programmable read-only memory, which led to many program revisions. The 2708 programmer board was called upon many times.


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# Apple Audio Processing 

Mark A Cross<br>Physics Department<br>Grambling State University<br>Grambling LA 71245

Tired of poking single tones into your speaker? The Apple is capable of talking or playing several notes simultaneously. It can be done in one evening from very simple homebrew interfaces.

There are at least three ways to get speech out of an Apple. The APPLETALKER program by Bob Bishop accepts voice from the cassette input, processes and stores the data, and then pokes it to the internal speaker. A second way is to use a voice synthesizer built on a plug-in card, such as the one made by Mountain Hardware. The third method is described in this article.

The references give the theory behind the methods of analog-todigital (A/D), input, data storage, digital-to-analog (D/A), and output. They emphasize high sampling rates. Yes, it would be best to sample the input at 100 kHz and store it with 12-bit accuracy to create a highfidelity computer. This is needed for music, but we are accustomed to sloppy speech. We can sample speech at 2000 Hz , store the data, and send it out to a 4 -bit digital-to-analog converter. This reproduces speech which sounds very similar to that reproduced by a tape recorder!

## Audio Input

The Apple has four game paddle inputs. These generate a count from 0 to 255 in response to a resistance from 0 to about 130 k ohms. The internal circuit shown in figure 1 has a 553 timer which discharges the $0.022 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor in response to a LDA \$C070 instruction. Then a software counter runs while the capacitor is charged by
the +5 V supply at a rate set by the paddle 0 resistance. When the capacitor reaches a trigger voltage, the 553 changes state and the counter stops. The program sequence used to create the counter is as follows:
label mnemonic operand comment

| PEAD | LDA | \$C070 | Discharge capacitor. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | LDY | \#10 | Initialize count. |
|  | NOP |  |  |
|  | LDA | \$C064 | Check status of 553 timer. |
|  | BPL | DONE |  |
|  | INY |  |  |
|  | BNE | READ |  |
| DONE |  |  |  |

The execution time of this subroutine is a function of register Y . It takes the time $\mathrm{t}=16+(10 \times Y) \mu \mathrm{s}$ to execute. Suppose that $Y=7$. Then the rate of cycling through the counter is $\mathrm{f}=1 / \mathrm{t}$ or approximately $11,600 \mathrm{~Hz}$, minus overhead for storing the data. Speech at 100 to 1000 Hz is well within this sampling rate. Low fidelity music is also possible.

Figure 2 shows how to build a very simple amplifier that will convert an audio input into a variable resistance. The microphone should be a moving coil type. About 10 mV will be generated by the inexpensive microphones that used to be included with cassette recorders, or you can simply talk into a loudspeaker. The input capacitor should be $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ or more, nonpolarized. If the input capacitor is too small then it will block most of the input. The transistor is any NPN type out of a spare parts box (such as a 2 N 2222 ).
I used a 2 M ohm potentiometer for the base resistor. It will be adjusted
later to allow for variations between transistors. You might want to include a 100 k ohm fixed resistance in series with the variable 2 M ohm resistance to prevent adjusting the base resistance to zero and destroying the transistor.
The base resistance allows a small current to flow that is amplified by the transistor to make a larger collector current. Both currents flow through the emitter to charge the internal $0.022 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor. Thus, the steady state of this imitation game paddle can be set by adjusting the base resistance. When you apply a small AC voltage from the microphone, the base current changes. This in turn changes the paddle's effective resistance.

The input circuit can be built on a 16 -pin socket as suggested on page 118 of the Apple II Reference Manual (the red book). It is difficult to adjust the resistance $R$ and capacitance if you do this. You can also connect two wires from pins 1 and 6 of the game paddle connector and build the amplifier on a breadboard.
Check out the amplifier in BASIC while running line 10 of listing 1 below. Adjust R to get a steady 7 or 8 paddle reading, for the fastest sampling. (Half of fifteen, for the 4 -bit output to be used, equals the DC level before the you start talking.) A range of at least 4 units ( 8 is most desirable) change in PDL (0) caused by your speech is needed. Yell into the mike and hit control-C. You will get more gain by adjusting the base resistance to be larger, or by increasing the input capacitor value.

Text continued on page 216

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Listing 1: Integer BASIC routines for testing the audio-input interface and manipulating the stored data. The routine starting on line 1000 produces a record of different numbers in the raw data. Note the minimum and maximum for later use. Lines 2000 thru 2080 scale the waveforms into the range 0 to 15. First, the minimum is subtracted from every data point to shift it down to 0 . Then the wave is either clipped or compressed to bring the maximum down to 15 . Lines 3000 thru 3050 send the audio data to the output trying all possible delays. The routine starting at line 4000 compresses the data by discarding every other data point. Lines 5000 thru 5040 show how to call the input subroutine.

```
OLIST
    10 FRIMT PDL ((): GOTO 10: FEM TEST THE IHFUT AMFLLIFIEF
    900 REM
1000 DIMM N(80): REM STUIIY THE AULIOI IIATA
1010 FOR I=0 TO 80:N(I)=0: NEXT I
1020 FOR I=2816 TO 12287: REM AUNIO [IATA AREA
1030 X= FEEK {I):N(X)=N(X)+1: NEXT I
1040 FFINT "I N(I) N(20+I) N(40+I) N(60+I)"
1050 FOR I=0 T0 19
1060 PRINT I,N(I),N(20+I),N(40+I),N(60+I)
1070 NEXT I: ENII
1900 REM
1990 REM INPUT THE SFEECH DATA
2000 FOR I=0 TO 日0:N(I)=0: NEXT I
2010 INPUT "MINIMUM IIATA ",MIN
2020 INFUT "MAX DATA ",MAX
2030 FOF I=2816 TC 12287
2040 X= FEEK (I)-MIN
2050 X=X*15/(MAX-MIN): REM CDMFFESSING
2060 IF X>15 THEN X=15: REM CLIFPING
2070 N(X)=N(X)+1: FOKKE I,X
2080 NEXT I: GOTO 1040
3000 INFUT "TURN DN AMFLIFIER ANI: FRESS RETURKN,",A$
3010 FOR DELAY=0 TO 2S5
3020 FRKINT IELAY
3030 POKE 2561:0:* POKE 2552,12
3040 PONE 2612,IELLAY: CALL 2560
3050 NEXT DELAY: ENII
3900 REM
3990 REM COMFFESS THE IAATA BY IISCAKITING HLAL.F OF IT
4000 X=( 12287-2816)/2: KEM HALF OF IIATA MFE.fI
4010 FOF I=1 TO X
4020 FOKE 2816+I, FEEK (2816+2*I)
4030 NEXT I: ENI
4 9 0 0 ~ R E M
5000 REM CALL INFUT SUBROUTINE
5010 INPUT "HIT RETURN WHEN READY TO TALK゙."###
5020 FOKE 2325,0: FOKE 2326,11
5030 FOKE 2346,0: FOKE 2339,40
5040 FOKE 2321,13: CALL 2304: EMII
```



Figure 1: A representation of the paddleinput system used by the Apple II computer.


Figure 2: A microphone and simple amplifier can be added to the Apple paddle connector and used to input audio information. The program in listing 2 is used with this circuit.


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| TYPE | FILE SIZE (Bytas) | SORT TIME (Sec) | TYPE | FILE SIZE (Bytes) | $\begin{gathered} \text { SORT TIME } \\ \text { (Ses) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SORT | 16K | 33 | SORT | 340K | 1081 |
| SORT | 32K | 49 | SORT | 680K | 2569 |
| SORT | 85K | 173 | SORT and | 85K SORT + | 1757 |
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Text continued from page 212:
BASIC cannot sample the game paddle fast enough to follow sounds. The program in listing 2 will do that. Hexadecimal locations 0900 thru 0912 loop indefinitely waiting for the user's initial voice input. When the paddle count reaches (THRESH +1 ) (THRESH is threshold to start recording data), the rest of the program begins sensing and storing data. The user can insert a delay loop at hexadecimal 093E to wait between data

Listing 2: 6502 assembly-language program to drive the audio-input interface. This reads the voice data from a microphone connected to a game paddle. The data is stored in locations START thru END. When ENDHI equals 48 (decimal), then LOMEM:12289 will put all BASIC work above the audio data area. There are several adjustable parameters: THRESH: threshold to start recording data. Should be 2 or 3 units above the steady state, no-speech PDL(0). STARTLO, STARTHI: start of the data storage area. ENDLO, ENDHI: $=$ LOMEM - 1: end of audio area.

| 0900- | AL | 70 | co | LLIA | \$0070 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0903- | A 0 | 00 |  | LIIY | + $\$ 00$ |
| 0905- | EA |  |  | NOP |  |
| 0906 - | EA |  |  | NOF' |  |
| 0907- | Al | 64 | CO | LILA | \$0064 |
| 090A- | 10 | 04 |  | EF'L | \$0910 |
| 090C- | C8 |  |  | INY |  |
| 09011- | 10 | F8 |  | ENE | \$0907 |
| 090F- | 88 |  |  | LEY |  |
| 0910- | CO | 10 |  | CPY | \# ${ }^{10}$ |
| 0912- | 30 | EC |  | EMI | \$0900 |
| 0914 | 8C | 00 | OF | STY | \$0F00 |
| 0917- | EE | 15 | 19 | INC | \$0915 |
| 091A- | D0 | 03 |  | ENE: | \$091F |
|  | EE | 16 | 09 | INC | \$0916 |
| 091 F | AD | 16 | 08 | LIA | \$0916 |
| 0922- | C9 | 30 |  | CMF' | \$ $\$ 30$ |
| 0924 | 30 | 08 |  | EMI | \$092E |
| 0926- | AD | 15 | 09 | LDA | \$0915 |
| 0929- | C9 | 00 |  | CMF | 4500 |
| 092E- | $\underline{1} 0$ | 01 |  | GNE | \$092E |
| 0920- | 60 |  |  | FTS |  |
| 092E- | AII | 70 | CO | LIA | \$0070 |
| 0931- | A0 | 00 |  | LIIY | \$ $\$ 00$ |
| 0933- | EA |  |  | NOF' |  |
| 0934- | EA |  |  | NOF* |  |
| 0935- | AII | 64 | CO | LIAA | \$C064 |
| 0938- | 10 | 04 |  | EIF'L | \$093E |
| 093A- | C8 |  |  | INY |  |
| $093 \mathrm{~B}-$ | 10 | F8 |  | GNE | \$0935 |
| 0930- | 88 |  |  | LEY |  |
| 093E- | 4 C | 14 | 09 | JMF | \$0914 |
| 0941- | FF |  |  | ? 97 |  |
| 0942- | 00 |  |  | EFK |  |
| 0943- | 00 |  |  | BRK |  |
| 0944- | FF |  |  | ? 7 ? |  |
| 0945- | FF |  |  | ? ? ? |  |
| 0946- | 00 |  |  | ERK゙ |  |
| 0947- | 00 |  |  | ERK゙ |  |
| 0948- | FF |  |  | ? ? ? |  |



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## Conclusion

The speech quality produced by this method is relatively good. Most music doesn't turn out very well when the high frequencies are filtered
out. I tried "The Star Spangled Banner" from the article by Hal Chamberlin. The music was tolerable but my simple capacitor filter let through too much high-frequency

| Memory Locations |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | :--- |
| DecImal | Hexadecimal | Usage |
| $0-2047$ | $000-07 F F$ | System usage |
| $2048-2303$ | $0800-08 F F$ | Blank |
| $2304-2559$ | $0900-09 F F$ | Input subroutine |
| $2560-2815$ | $00 A 0-0 A F F$ | Output subroutine |
| 2816 LOMEM | OBOO-LOMEM | Audio data storage |
| LOMEM-HIMEM |  | BASIC |

Usage
System usage Blank
Output subro Audio data storage BASIC

Table 1: Memory map for speech input and output routines.

| $2 a$ | Address Hexadeclmal Decimal |  | Variable | Suggested |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Name | Value (Decimal) |
|  | 0911 | 2321 | THRESH | 13 |
|  | 0915 | 2325 | STARTLO | 11 |
|  | 0916 | 2326 | STARTHI |  |
|  | 0923 | 2339 2346 | ENDHI ENDLO | 48 for 16 K bytes <br> 0 |
| $2 b$ | Address ${ }_{\text {Hexadecimal }}$ |  | Variable | Suggested |
|  |  |  | Name | Value (Decimal) |
|  | 0 AO 1 | 2561 | STARTLO | 0 |
|  | OA02 | 2562 | STARTHI | 11 |
|  | OA34 | 2612 | DELAY | 47 |

Table 2: Tables of variable locations and values. Table $2 a$ lists the location and suggested value of several constants that must be specified within listing 2 ; table $2 b$ does the same for listing 3. In both cases, the constants are stored within the body of the listing.

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noise (reference 3).
An 8-bit digital-to-analog converter can be built. I did so, but found that it resulted in no significant audible difference for speech. Such an option might be advantageous only if you are interested in high-fidelity music reproduction.

The main problem is the available memory which limits the amount of audio information that can be stored. Slower sampling can store more data, but this introduces too much noise when the sampling rate falls below 1000 to 2000 Hz . You can double up and store 2 units of data in 1 byte of memory. I have been able to get phonemes (eg: single letter sounds) compressed to 256 bytes of memory on the average.

The input routine in listing 2 could be improved. The routine now spends less time sampling low-amplitude inputs and more time sampling highamplitude inputs. There should be another counter that waits during a variable interval depending on the input amplitude, which is indicated by register $Y$.

You can change the amplitude of the waveforms. Either divide all the data by 2 in BASIC, or insert an extra rotate right (ROR) instruction in the output routine just before the data gets to the digital-to-analog conversion section. The speech is still intelligible when it is cut down to 2 or 3 bits of datal A better output routine would have a parameter to choose full, $3 / 4,1 / 2$, or $1 / 4$ amplitude. (Of course this won't work when the audio amplifier is a tape recorder with automatic level control.)

A minimum set of compressed phonemes needs about 10 K bytes (for 40 phonemes,each occupying 256 bytes) of memory. Room is left over for BASIC programs or extra phonemes. With variable pitch and amplitude, you can accent syllables in words. Variable pitch plus extra long vowels could effectively make a singing Apple!

## References

1. Chamberlin, Hal, "A Sampling of Techniques for the Computer Performance of Music," September 1977 BYTE, page 62.
2. Ciarcia, Steve, "Talk to Me," June 1978 BYTE, page 142.
3. Cross, Mark, "Apple Organ," a program based on reference 1 .
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## BYTE's Bugs

## Schematic Decodes improperly

An error marred a schematic diagram in William J Dally's article "Faster Audio Processing with a Microprocessor," on page 54 of the December 1979 BYTE. In figure 12 on page 75, two connections to a 7404 hex inverter are shown incorrectly. The correct connections are shown here as figure 1. A circuit built according to the published diagram would fail to decode the binary states 01 and 10 properly.

IC5b is supposed to decode the input 01. However, its inputs incorrectly come from the signals $Q_{A}$ and $\bar{Q}_{1}$ in the published figure. The inputs

to IC5b should come from the signals $Q_{1}$ and $Q_{s}$. $A$ similar situation exists for

IC6a. Input for IC6a should come from $Q_{B}$ and $Q_{A}$. Thanks to Bob Werner of

Solon, Iowa, for pointing out this problem,

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The NASA/Bay Area TRS-80 Users Group meets the first Tuesday of each month in the Lockheed Bldg, L XI, Rm 2012, Space Park Dr, Nassau Bay TX. The dues are $\$ 5$ per year. Contact Roy Cone, President, (713) 474-3847.

## Computer Club in Finland

The "Mikrotietokoneyhdistys ry " translates into Microcomputer Hobbyists. This club has been in operation since June, 1977. Meetings are held bimonthly and are announced in the newsletter. The newsletter, Microman, is published six times a year. The club is interested in hardware and software related topics, and has a strong interest in
advanced programming languages such as Pascal, ADA, APL and others. Their hardware interests include S-100 and IEEE-488 bus structures. The yearly dues for membership and the newsletter are 80 FIM or $\$ 20$ US currency. Contact Mr Teuvo Aaltio, POB 250, SF-00121 Helsinki 12, FINLAND, (+358 0) 626 525.

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PEEK(65), the unofficial Ohio Scientific users' journal, features a software exchange, PEEKs and POKEs, user equipment reviews, and bugs and fixes. Articles are welcome. Membership is $\$ 8$ per year. Send inquiries to PEEK(65), 62 Southgate Ave, Annapolis MD 21401.

## Computers Anonymous

This club meets the first Sunday of each month. For complete information, contact Computers Anonymous, POB 263, Dalton MA 01226.

## Albany Computer Society

The goal of this group is to serve as a forum for ideas and products of interest to computer hobbyists. The members are interested in anything pertaining to Sorcerers, Apples,
Challengers, and TRS-80s. Meetings are held the second

Saturday of each month at Albany Junior College and are open to the public. Contact Albany Computer Society, c/o Dr Donald Cook, 2400 Gillionville Rd, Albany GA 31707.

## Join a Software Computer Club

Specify which computer you use and Ron Goodman will put you in contact with the right people. Apple, PET, Compucolor, Ohio Scientific, TRS-80, and other microcomputer users are welcome to join. For more information, contact Ron Goodman, 12702 Emelita St, N Hollywood CA 91607.


#### Abstract

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## TRS-80 Users Group

 in MaineThe Southern Maine TRS-80 Computer Club meets the first Tuesday of each month at 6:30 PM at the Maine Medical Center, Portland, Maine, in
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An all-inclusive version of this most popular of card games. This program beth BIDS and PLAYS etther contract or duplicate bridge. Depending on the contract, your computet opponents wilt etther play the offense OR defense. If you bid too high the compulez will double your contract1 BRIDCE 2.0 provides chalenging entertainment for advanced players and is an excellent learning tool for the bridge novise.

HEARTS 1.5
Price: 514.95 posspuld An exciting and entertaining computer version of this popular card game. Hearts is a trick-oriented game in which the purpose is not to take any hearts or the queen of spades. Play against two computer opponents who ane armed with hard-to-brat playing strategies.

DATA SMOOTHER
Price: $\mathbf{5 1 4 . 9 5}$ postpaid This special dala smeothing program may be used to rapidly derive useful information from noisy business and engineering data which are equally spaced. The software seatures thoice in dergee and range of fit, as well as smoothed first and second derivative calculation, Also ineluded is automatic platting of the input dala and smonthed results.

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## Event Oueus

Technical Programs, The Hartford Graduate Center, 275 Windsor St, Hartford CT 06120. These courses are aimed at technical professionals, and include such topics as computer system fundamentals, microprocessors, computer-aided graphics, solar energy systems, calculators, and more. Contact The Hartford Graduate Center for more information.

Datapro Research Corporation. Among the topics scheduled during the spring Datapro conferences are data communications, data base management systems, word processing, electronic mail, systems analysis and design, and many others. Contact Datapro, 1805 Underwood Blvd, Delran NJ 08075, for a schedule of the conferences.

Technology Transfer Institute. For a complete list of many courses being offered around the country during the spring of 1980 , write to Technology Transfer Institute, POB 49765, Los Angeles CA 90049, or call (213) 476-9747.

Data Communications Conferences. These conferences will include symposia on local computer networks, European Data Communications Standards, understanding the components of data communications networks, data communications architecture, interfaces and protocols, and more. For a list of dates and further information, contact The McGraw-Hill Conference and Exposition Center, 1221 Avenue of the Americas, Rm 3677, New York NY 10020, or call (212) 997-4930.

## APRIL 1980

April 1-2
Southeast Printed Circuits and Microelectronics Exposition, Sheraton-Twin Towers Convention Center, Orlando FL. This show is a specialized event devoted entirely to the packaging, production and testing of printed circuits, multilayers, semiconductor devices, and hybrids. The conferences are aimed at electronics specialists. Contact ISCM, 222 W Adams St, Chicago IL 60606.

April 9-11 The Practical APL Conference, Washington DC. This conference is addressed to business executives and systems designers. For more information, contact Joan Gurgold, STSC, 7 Holland

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April 9-11
International Conference on Acoustics, Speech, and Signal Processing, Fairmont Hotel, Denver CO. The IEEE Acoustics, Speech and Signal Processing Society is sponsoring this conference devoted to experimental and theoretical aspects of signal processing, speech, and acoustics. For more information, contact IEEE, 1100 14th St, Denver CO 80202.

April 11-12 10th Annual Virginia Computer Users Conference. This conference is sponsored by the Virginia Tech Association for Computing Machinery (ACM) student chapter. The topics of discussion will be programming languages and system and personnel management. For more information, contact VCUC10, 562 McBryde Hall, VPI\&SU, Blacksburg VA 24061.

April 12
Computer Fair, Scottish Rite Temple, 1895 Camino Del Rio South, San Diego CA. Exhibits and presentations of computers in education and the home are the highlights of this show which is sponsored by the San Diego Computer Society. For information, contact Richard Lindberg, POB 81537, San Diego CA 92138.

April 13-16
A Gateway to the Use of Computers in Education, Chase Park Plaza Hotel, St Louis MO. The purpose of this convention is to provide a forum for the exchange of information and ideas between individuals, to inform educators of developments in computer technology, and to expose participants to innovations in computing which can be utilized in the field of education.

Educators are encouraged
to exhibit and make presentations of instructional microprocessor materials during the convention. Contact the Association for Educational Data Systems (AEDS), POB 951, Rolla MO 65401.

## April 14-18

The 6th Annual Reliability Testing Institute, Ramada Inn, 404 N Freeway, Tucson AZ. The objective of the course is to provide reliability engineers, product assurance engineers, and managers with a working knowledge of analyzing component, equipment, and system performance, and failure data to determine the distributions of their times to failure, their failure rates, reliabilities, small sample size, and more. Three continuing education credits are offered. The price for the course is \$495. Contact Dr Dimitri Kececiouglu, Institute Director, Aerospace and Mechanical Engineering Dept, University of Arizona, Building 16, Tucson AZ 85721.

## April 14-18

 High-Speed Computer Organization, 6266 Boelter Hall, UCLA Extension, Los Angeles CA. This course is for computer designers, system architects, project leaders and managers. The course provides an understanding of the principles of high-speed computer organization and their use in cost-effective systems. Several designs for highspeed computers are presented and compared.For more information, contact the UCLA Extension at POB 24901, Dept K, UCLA Extension, Los Angeles CA 90024.

## April 19-20

Trenton Computer Festival, Trenton State College, Trenton NJ. Thirty speakers, user group demonstrations, conference sessions, and forums will be featured. The Trenton Conference has gained an excellent reputation in the past. This year it will cover computers in the home, education, medicine, music, and the arts. Admis-
sion is $\$ 5$ for the two days. Contact Dr Allen Katz, Trenton State College, Hillwood Lakes, POB 940, Trenton NJ 08625, or Sol Libes, Amateur Computer Group of NJ, UCTI, 1776 Raritan Rd, Scotch Plains NJ 07076.

## April 21-25

National Micrographics Association 29th Annual Conference and Exposition, Sheraton Center Hotel and Coliseum, New York NY. The theme for the show is 'Focus on Productivity in Office Management." Highlighting the conference and exposition will be presentations and talks concerning the use in offices for computer systems and related items.

For more information, contact the Conference Dept, National Micrographics Association, 8719 Colesville Rd, Silver Spring MD 20910.

April 22-25 Spring DECUS US Symposium, Hyatt Regency O'Hare and the O'Hare Ex-
hibition Center, Chicago IL. Exhibitions of Digital Equipment Corporation systems will be featured, along with special speakers and papers. Contact DECUS, Digital Equipment Computer Users Society, Attn: US Chapter, One Iron Way, MR2-3/E55, Marlboro MA 01752.

## April 23-25

International DP Training Conference, Hyatt Regency, Chicago IL. The theme for this event will be "The 1980s: The Information Decade." The conference is a symposium for data processing experts and corporate training executives. For information, contact Deltak Inc, 1220 Kensington Rd, Oak Brook IL 60521.

## April 26 and 30

 The Computer-Aided Physician's Office, Academy of Medicine, 288 Bloor W, Toronto, Canada. The course will enable the private practitioner to evaluate the effectiveness of small computer systems and their potential to reduce orcontain costs. The cost is $\$ 225$ per day or $\$ 400$ for both days. Contact Human Computing Resources Corp, 10 St Mary St, Toronto, Ontario, M4Y 1P9 CANADA.

Apri1 27-30
The 17th Numerical Control Society Annual Meeting and Technical Conference, Hartford Civic Center, Hartford CT. This convention will offer technical sessions covering such areas as computer-aided design engineering, business management, tool design and graphics; computeraided assembly, facilities planning, inventory control, and management information systems; numerical control in various areas; data base structure and management; and other educational programs. There is also a large exhibition being presented.

For more information, contact Numerical Control Society, 1800 Pickwick, Glenview IL 60025.


April 28-30 Managing Technical Programs and Projects, White Plains NY. For more information, contact the Institute for Advanced Professional Studies, One Gateway Cr, Newton MA 02158.

April 30-May 2 Computerized Office Equipment Expo, OHare Exposition Center, Rosemont IL. The latest developments in computers, word processors, copiers/duplicators, telephone systems, and other business equipment will be featured. The seminars will cover guidelines on buying computer systems, telephone and copier systems, the use of word processors, and more. Contact Industrial and Scientific Conference Management Inc, 222 W Adams St, Chicago IL 60606.

| MAY 1980 |
| :---: |
| May and June <br> Microprocessor Training |

Courses, Cudham Hall, Cudham, Sevenoaks, Kent, England. The courses being offered by the Sira Institute Ltd are microprocessor familiarization, microprocessor applications for the equipment user and for the manufacturer, and microprocessor-based equipment design and development. Write to Conference and Courses Unit at Sira Institute Ltd, South Hill, Chislehurst, Kent BR7 5EH ENGLAND.

## May

IEEE Computer Society Conferences and Meetings. For a list of events, contact the Executive Secretary, Harry Hayman, POB 639, Silver Spring MD 20901, or phone (301) 439-7007.

May 5-11
Engineering, Sclence, and Public Policy, 16th Annual Meeting, Baltimore Convention Center, Baltimore MD. Companies from around the world and the US will be exhibiting. The conference is being sponsored by the

American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (AIAA). Contact Lawrence Craner, Director of Technical Displays, AIAA, 1290 Avenue of the Americas, New York NY 10019, or the Conference General Chairman, Laurence Adams at Martin Marietta Aerospace.

May 6-8 Micro/Expo 80, Centre International de Paris, Paris France. This is one of the leading shows in Europe for microcomputer users and manufacturers. Exhibits of new equipment, presentations, games, educational materials, and more will be featured. For more information, contact Sybex Inc, 2020 Milvia St, Berkeley CA 94704.

May 6-8 The 7th International Symposium on Computer Architecture, La Baule France. This symposium will consist of discussions and readings in the following areas: distributed architectures, special-purpose architec-
tures, hardware description languages, fault-tolerant architectures, high-speed computers, control schema, evaluation of architecture performance, and more.

Contact, Daniel E Atkins, Dept of Electrical and Computer Engineering, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor MI 48109.

## May 6-70

The 8th Annual Canadian Association for Information Science, Toronto, Canada. Technology, commodity, and rights are the themes of this conference. Topics will cover information in the marketplace, information transfer and policy issues, right to access, new information technologies and applications, and other subjects. For more information, contact the Program Chairman, Eighth Annual CAIS Corference, Technical Information Centre, Bell Northern Software Research, 12th floor, 522 University Ave, Toronto, Ontario M5G 1W7 CANADA.

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May 12-13 Data Communications, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester MA. This seminar is designed to help professionals develop an effective data communications system. Network design, requirements, software, diagnostics, and controls are some of the issues that will be covered. The fee is $\$ 375$, which covers everything except hotels. For information, contact Office of Continuing Education, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester MA 01609.

## May 13-15

Microprocessors: New Directions for Mankind, Albuquerque NM. This symposium will deal with a variety of microprocessor applications. It is part of the Ideas in Science and Electronics Show. Contact J Arlin Cooper, Div 2331, Sandia Laboratories, Albuquerque NM 87185.

May 13-15
Electro/80 Show and Convention, Hynes Auditorium and Boston Sheraton, Boston MA. This major show consists of presentations and exhibitions by manufacturers in the electronics and computer industries. Contact Electronic Conventions Inc, 99 N Sepulveda Blvd, El Segundo CA 90245.

May 13-16
The 9th Annual Conference of MUMPS Users Group, Islandia Hyatt House, San Diego CA. The meeting will bring together scientific, medical, and business professionals to discuss current research and application development in the use of MUMPS, a high-level language. Areas of participation include paper presentations, workshops and tutorials, and vendor exhibits. Contact Dr Jack Bowie, MUG 80 Program Chairman, The Mitre Corp, Mail Stop 641, 1820 Dolley Madison Blvd, McLean VA 22102.

May 14-16 Carrahan Conference on Crime Countermeasures,

Carnahan House, Lexington KY. This conference is devoted to the application of engineering and science to law enforcement, security, and crime prevention. Emphasis will be on effective research and development in computer security.
Contact the Office of Continuing Education, College of Engineering, University of Kentucky, Lexington KY 40506.

May 19-22
1980 National Computer Conference, Anaheim Convention Center, Anaheim CA. The conference program will include more than 120 sessions covering computing careers and education, office automation, and auditing in the area of management; computers in earth resource management, human services, and word processing; programming languages, design techniques and methodology, and voice simulation and recognition in software; earth resources, education, women and minorities in the computing discipline, as well as social implications; microcomputers and minicomputers, computer architecture, and new concepts in memories.
For information, contact American Federation of Information Processing Societies Inc, 1815 N Lynn St, Arlington VA 22209.

## May 21-22

The 2nd Clemson Small Computer Conference, Clemson University, Clemson SC. This conference will discuss applications in engineering, science, manufacturing, small business data processing, and education. Contact William J Barnett, Electrical and Computer Engineering Dept, Riggs Hall, Clemson University, Clemson SC 29631.

May 21-23
Business and Personal Computer Sales-Expo 80, Philadelphia Civic Center, Philadelphia PA. This show is aimed at a wide range of interests in business and other fields that use com-

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puters and computer related products. Exhibitors will be giving demonstrations of equipment. Contact Produx 2000 Inc, Roosevelt Blvd and Mascher St,
Philadelphia PA 19120.
May 23
The Digital Computer Association Annual Meeting, Pacifica Hotel. 6161 Centinela Blvd, Culver City CA. A slide show, followed by dinner and an evening program are the main events of the meeting. The price is $\$ 15$ prepaid. Send reservations to Mary Rich, 731 Bayonne St, El Segundo CA 90245.

## May 24-25

Amateur Radio and Computer Hobbyists Annual Convention, Cervantes Convention Center, St Louis MO. Speakers, presentations, equipment displays, and a flea market will be featured. For more information, contact the Gateway Amateur Radio Assocation Inc, POB 68, Marissa IL 62257.

## JUNE 1980

June 2-5
The 9th Annual Symposium on Incremental Motion Control Systems and Devices, Ramada Inn, Champaign IL, Exhibition space is available for this conference. Contact Professor B C Kuo, POB 2772, Station A, Champaign IL. 61820.

Tune 4-5 Microprocessors: Hardware, Software, and Application, Holiday Inn, Boston MA.
This course is recommended for technical professionals who need an understanding of microprocessors in relation to their corporate and business careers. Contact Office of Continuing Education, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester MA 01609.

June 4-6 Salon de l'Ordinateur Computer Show, Place Bonaventure, Montreal, Canada. This exhibition will feature over eighty manufacturers' hard-

ware and software.
For more information, contact Industrial Trade Shows of Canada, 36 Butterick Rd, Toronto, Ontario M8W 3Z8 CANADA.

June 9-13
Microcomputer Workshop, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh PA. Engineers, research scientists, educators and managers will benefit from this course. It covers all aspects of microcomputers and software. Handson training will be provided. The tuition is $\$ 585$ and housing can be arranged. Contact the Post College Professional Education, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh PA 15213.

## June 15-18

International Summer Consumer Electronics Show, McCormick Pl, McCormick Inn, and the Pick-Congress Hotel, Chicago IL. The Consumers Electronic Show (CES) will feature exhibits from many companies; seminars and discussions; and items ranging from television, tape recorders, telephones, translators, to computers, component systems, auto sound systems, and electronic games will be presented. Contact Consumer Electronics Shows, Two Illinois Center, Suite 1607, 233 N Michigan Ave, Chicago IL 60601.
lune 17-19
Data Comm, Palais des Expositions, Geneva
Switzerland. Data communications and distributed data processing are the main themes of this conference and exhibition. Software development and tools, computer languages, managing data communications systems, and definitions, concepts, and applications of data communications and distributed data processing
are some of the topics that will be covered in the conference.
For more information, contact Industrial and Scientific Conference Management Inc, 222 W Adams St, Suite 999, Chicago IL 60606. June 18-21 Association for Computational Linguistics, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia PA. The meeting will cover theoretical and methodological problems of computational linguistics, speech acts, analysis of multisentence texts, dialog, machine translation and computational semantics. For further information contact Don Walker, Artificial Intelligence Center, SRI International, 333
Ravenswood Ave, Menlo Park, CA 94025.

## June 20-22

The 5th Annual Computerfest, Franklin University, Columbus OH. Sponsored by the Midwest Affiliation of Computer Clubs, this is a gathering of interested hobbyists, professionals, and businessoriented computer users. Workshops and discussions are the main feature of the conference. Contact James Crowley, 4008 Rickenbacker Ave, Columbus OH 43213.

## June 23-27

First World Conference on Transborder Data Flow Policies, Rome, Italy. Legal and social implications, economic dimensions, regulatory environment, interdependence caused by global communications, and assessing the status of data flow developments are some of the topics that will be covered in this forum. Write to the Intergovernmental Bureau for Informatics, POB 10253, 00144 Rome, ITALY.■

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# Build a Low-Cost EPROM Eraser 

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The common 1702A, 2708, and 2716-type erasable programmable read-only memory devices (EPROMs) may be erased dozens of times and then reprogrammed, changing the internal bit pattern. The erasure is accomplished by exposing the silicon die to short-wavelength ultraviolet light through the quartz window. (The wavelength of the ultraviolet radiation in this instance is 2537 A.) National Semiconductor's recommended integrated dose (intensity times exposure) is $6 \mathrm{Ws} / \mathrm{cm}^{2}$ (Wattseconds per square centimeter). They recommend also that the exposure be triple the time for erasure found empirically.

Light in the proper section of the ultraviolet spectrum for performing the erasure can be produced by several methods: molecular excitation, filtering of broad spectrum light, and fluorescence. The most economical way for generating a lot of ultraviolet light is by excitation, with or without filtering.

Common low-pressure fluorescent lamps excite mercury vapor to produce ultraviolet light. This light causes rare earth compounds on the tube walls to fluoresce in the visible spectrum.

Several companies manufacture a low-pressure mercury vapor tube without the fluorescent rare earth compounds. Such tubes emit a highintensity, short wavelength ultra-


Photo 1: The case for the EPROM eraser is made of two bread-baking tins hinged together with flexible material. Power supply components are mounted in one end of the upper tin.


Photo 2: Holes were cut to allow mounting of a fuse, a 3 -prong connector, and a switch (with an internal neon pilot lamp).
violet light. As a bonus, they are easy to use, are relatively inexpensive, and have a long life (about 6000 hours). However, do not look at one while it is on. The light can damage your eyes.

## Construction

I set out to build an eraser for the erasable programmable read-only memories using one of the lowpressure, mercury-vapor ultraviolet tubes. As an enclosure for the device, I used two aluminum bread-baking tins with dimensions 24.5 by 14 by 7 cm ( $9 \%$ by $5 \frac{1}{2}$ by $2 \%$ inches). I fastened the two tins together along the long side with a hinge made of flexible material. I cut holes in one end of the assembly to mount a fuse, a power switch, and a connector for power supply. Photo 1 shows the completed box; photo 2 shows a close view of the power control components mounted in their holes.

To provide strong support for the somewhat delicate ultraviolet lamp, I built a support for it on a piece of sheet aluminum cut to fit inside the bread tin with about 1.3 cm (one-half inch) clearance on each side. Two blocks of wood are attached by screws to the bottom of the tin and support the sheet of aluminum. The lamp tube is supported and raised about 2.5 cm (an inch or so) off the surface by a combination of standoff insulators and cable tie-down


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devices. Photo 3 shows the tube mounted on its support structure.

Electrical power is supplied to the lamp through wires soldered to each of the miniature 2 -pin contacts on the ends of the lamp. Because a potentially deadly voltage is present on the pins whenever the unit is plugged in, I insulated the pins thoroughly with heat-shrink tubing and silicone sealant. The wires were fed through holes in the aluminum baseplate/ reflector.

## Electrical Assembly

Figure 1 shows a schematic diagram of the electrical connections needed to operate the lamp. The remaining electrical components are mounted in the bread tin under the support plate of the lamp. The ballast and starter mechanism are secured to the tin with screws. The bread tins are connected to ground through the 3-conductor power cord; this is an important step to assure safety. Be sure that both halves of the case are grounded. Also, be careful to direct the hot side of the power line to the fuse and switch. An 82 k -ohm resistor limits the current in the circuit of the

Figure 1: Schematic diagram of the electrical connections needed to operate the ultraviolet lamp.


Miscellaneous wire, hardware, hinges, switches, fuse, and IEC cord and socket.

Table 1: List of parts needed to build this EPROM eraser.

Some H8 owners may have been disturbed by the report of Sol Libes on page 16 of the February Byte: "Heath has discontinued production of this unit." But quick comfort was available to subscribers to Buss: The Independent Newsletter of Heath Co. Computers. By February 2 they could call in for a recorded bulletin reminding them: "Don't forget that everything in a magazine is at least two months-old. The November Buss carried a denial of this story and news of the future of the H8." The same bulletin described two coming upgrades for the H9 and four H8/H89 software products under $\$ 40$. They included a compiler for the language ' C ', a screen editor, a $\mathrm{Z8O}$ assembler, and a program for use with time-sharing systems.

Since April 1977 Buss has often been first with news of interest to owners of Heathkit computers. It features compatible hardware and software from other vendors. It
emphasizes eandid accounts of readers' experiences with their systems. In January Buss circulation passed 2500-a valuable information base.

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NE-2 pilot lamp in the switch. Photo 4 shows the components mounted in the bread tin among the baseplate supports.
I tested the device with a standard ohmmeter, checking for high resistance across the power plug. Having found this, I subjected the apparatus to a successful smoke test (that is, no smoke). I observed the starter takes 5 seconds or less to ignite the lamp in normal operation.

## Conclusion

When operating the erasing device, it is a good idea to wrap opaque tape
around the crack between the two bread tins. This should prevent possibly harmful ultraviolet radiation from leaking out and damaging your vision. Remember also, for safety's sake, that careful insulating of high voltage lines and grounding of all parts is very important.

I started to make a table of exposure indices for various erasable readonly memory devices, but I found that 30 -minute exposure completely erased all bits in my tests, so I feel that this exposure interval is adequate.

In operation, the device is placed so



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Photo 3: The ultraviolet lamp tube is supported on its aluminum baseplate by insulating standoffs and cable ties.


Photo 4: Blocks of wood support the lamp baseplate. Between the blocks are mounted the lamp starter and ballast devices.
that the lamp is in the upper half. The memory integrated circuits are placed in the empty lower half for exposure. An added benefit of this empty half is that it makes a convenient storage location for the detachable power cord between the times that you erase your memories.

## Editor's Note

Ultraviolet light can damage your eyes, so it is important to avoid looking at a source of it while in operation. Observe due caution when operating the erasing device described in this article.
Over several cycles of programming and erasure, the necessary erasure exposure of certain EPROM devices can increase. Thus, over a period of time you may have to lengthen exposure times to obtain good results.
You may find more information about erasable read-only memory characteristics in "Program Your Next EROM in BASIC" by Steve Ciarcia (March 1978 BYTE, page 84), and "Zapper: A Computer Driven EROM Programmer" by G H Gable (December 1978 BYTE, page 100)....RSS

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## New Peripherals for the TI-99/4 Computer

An RS-232 interface for connecting serial peripherals to the TI-99/4 computer has been announced by Texas Instruments Inc, Consumer Relations, POB 53, Lubbock TX 79408. The interface converts the parallel data output of the TI-99/4 to a serial format. Using BASIC, the interface can be programmed for different data transmission speeds. Connection to the two serial ports is through standard 25 -pin male DB-25 connectors. The suggested retail price is $\$ 225$.
A disk drive controller and a 5 -inch floppy-disk drive have also been developed for use with the system. The system can store up to 90 K bytes of memory, and up to 127 files may be defined. The controller can handle fixed and variable length records, and sequen-
 tial and relative files. Controller software supplies disk utilities, including disk and file maintenance commands.

The controller has a suggested retail price of $\$ 300$ and the drives are priced at $\$ 500$ each.

TI also has designed a thermal printer for use with the TI-99/4. The printer prints 32 columns in a 5 by 7 dot matrix at 30 characters per second (cps). It prints two character sets, and has 32 predefined graphic symbols. The unit uses 8.8 cm ( 3.5 inch ) thermal paper and retails for $\$ 400$.

A telephone modem has been designed for the system and the new interface. The modem is priced at $\$ 225$, and a software support package is priced at \$45. Circle 552 on Inquiry card.

## Graphics Drawing System for Apple II

The VersaWriter is a digitizer and software drawing package for the Apple II computer. When used as a pointer, the VersaWriter can direct movements

of objects on the video screen for game playing or creating graphics. As a digitizer, the VersaWriter enters graphical data for analysis, flowcharts and diagrams. Drawings, architectural plans, schematics charts, and graphs can be created using the device. Sixteen commands control cursor movement, permit fill-in coloring, control horizontal and vertical scaling, centering on the screen, and more. The system consists of the VersaWriter drawing board and interface, software, calibration chart, and instruction manual. The drawing board plugs directly into the game port. An Apple II with 32 K bytes of memory and Applesoft read-only memory are required.

The normal retail price for the VersaWriter is $\$ 199$, but a special price of $\$ 179.95$ is offered while initial supplies last. For complete information, contact Rainbow Computing Inc, 9719 Reseda Blvd, Northridge CA. 91324.

# What's New? 

PERIPHERALS

## Rack-Mounted Alphanumeric Printer

Kontron Electronic Inc, 700 S Claremont St, San Mateo CA 94402, has introduced the rack-mounted Model 5019 Printer, which features a 64 -character ASCII set. Character width is generated by control logic and can be changed during the printing. The unit prints up to 32 characters per line at up to two lines per second with a 5 by 7 dot matrix. A parallel or serial ASCII input or fully parallel binary-coded decimal ( $B C D$ ) input mode may be selected. The printer measures 13.2 by 21 cm ( 5.22 by 8.39 inches) and costs $\$ 235$.

Circle 554 on inquiry card.

## Video Terminal Emulates Burroughs Terminals

The SRI/OPl-R microprocessor-based terminal can be configured to look like a Burroughs TD830, TD802, TD700 or a Teletype terminal using an 8 K byte programmable read-only memory-based emulator. The SRI/OP1-R offers asynchronous, TDI, or synchronous communication interfaces at speeds ranging from 300 to 9600 bits per second (bps), and can interface with printers, bar-code readers, and other peripherals. The terminal can also support concurrent background printing, using a separate polling address which enables users to concurrently perform on-line entry functions while it prints output reports. The terminal is priced at $\$ 2595$ and is available from Systems Research Inc, 2400 Science Pky, Okemos MI 48864.

Circle 555 on inquiry card.

Dot-Matrix Impact Printer for Small Business and Home Computers


The Model 7000+ dot-matrix impact printer features 1.25 lines per second unidirectional printing, with a line speed of 1.25 lines per second. It accepts


## Comprint Offers an

 Enhanced Version of the 912: the Model 912-GPThe Comprint 912-GP electroresistive printer contains a feature that allows optional interfacing with nearly all of the microcomputers used in business, word processing, and personal applications, including the TRS-80 and the Apple II. The 912-GP is shipped with three separate connectors. The first is an Apple-compatible connector mounted on the board. Two additional connectors, one for the TRS-80 and the other for a Centronics-compatible port, are mounted on a flat ribbon cable attached to the board. The new printer provides a selection of four signals, which satisfy the requirements of most computers. This nonimpact printer prints at a speed
single- or multi-ply paper rolls from 2.4 cm to 9.6 cm ( 0.75 to 3.85 inches) wide, and prints an 8.2 cm ( 3.3 inch) line. Capacity is 40 columns at 12 characters per inch. The $7000+$ printhead has a minimum life of 100 million characters, while the overall mechanism life of the unit is 10 million cycles. The printer interfaces include TRS-80 parallel, Apple parallel, RS-232C, PET IEEE, current loop, and others. The $7000+$ accepts the full ASCll character set with uppercase and lowercase and can print in both a single- or a doublewidth font. The printer measures 18 cm high ( 6.5 inches) by 25.5 cm wide ( 10 inches) by 32.5 cm deep ( 12.5 inches). It is made by LRC, an Eaton company, Technical Research Park, Riverton WY 82501, and is priced at $\$ 389$.

Clicle 557 on inquiry card.
of 225 characters per second on aluminized paper. It is priced under $\$ 1000$. For additional information address Comprint, 340 E Middlefield Rd. Mountain View CA 94043. Circle 55B on Inquiry card.

## Expansion Interface for The Imagination Machine

APF Electronics Inc, 444 Madison Ave, New York NY 10022, has announced Building Block, an expansion interface for their computer, The Imagination Machine. This interface is designed for interfacing printers, additional memory, modems, and floppydisk drives. It includes a cartridge with a standard RS-232 port, which meets EIA RS-232 specifications. Eight data rates are selectable from 110 to 9600 bps . The suggested price for the Building Block is $\$ 199.95$.

The 8 K byte programmable memory cartridge plugs into the interface and has a suggested retail price of $\$ 99.95$. The floppy disk interface cartridge can drive two $51 / 4$-inch floppy-disk drives and has a suggested price of $\$ 199.95$. The D-100 $51 /$-inch floppy-disk drive has a storage capacity of 72 K bytes. It includes Shugart SA-400 compatibility, IBM formatting of 256 bytes per sector, and a built-in power supply, It retails for approximately $\$ 349.95$. The P-40T 40-column thermal printer has a speed of two lines per second and a suggested price of $\$ 399.95$. The TM-150 Modem transmits at 300 bpss . It has originate and answer modes, and allows half- or full-duplex operation. An AC adapter is included for the package price of $\$ 199.95$. Clicle 558 on Inquiry card.

## Whats Now?

## ADDS Enters the Business Market with Modular Computer Systems

Applied Digital Data Systems Inc, 100 Marcus Blvd, Hauppauge NY 11787, has developed a modular microcomputer system for professional offices, agencies, retail stores, and other small businesses. The basic system, Multivision 1, contains an 8085 microprocessor running at 5 MHz , all input/output ( $\mathrm{I} / \mathrm{O}$ ) and controller circuitry to operate the dual 5 -inch floppy-disk drives, and a standard display terminal. Multivision 2 adds an 8 -inch Winchester disk drive with either 5 -megabyte or 10 -megabyte storage. Multivision 3 supports up to four display terminals with up to 256 K bytes of programmable memory and three more terminal ports.
Some of the features of the central processing unit include: 256 bytes of nonvolatile (CMOS with battery power) memory for soft parameter control such as terminal data rates, stop bits, logging of diagnostic data, and applications use; direct memory access (DMA) capabilities For I/O to memory, memory to I/O, and memory-to-memory transfers. The unit also features 64 K bytes of dynamic programmable memory. All peripheral

## The $\mu 68$ System X Microprocessor



Based on the Motorola 6800 microprocessor, System $X$ was designed for technicians, engineers, and scientists. It can be used as a training system, or as a development tool by designers for circuit designs and interfacing for industrial control and software development. The unit includes an 86 -pin card edge connector for the microprocessor board and another connector for the memory board and lab series board. It features total compatibility with the Motorola EXORcisor bus. The price for the system is $\$ 775$, and it is available from ASCI Marketing Group, Suite 101, 27439 Holiday Ln, Perrysburg OH 43551. Circle 514 on Inquiry card.

and interrupt control uses I/O hardware.

ADDS produces a CP/M-compatible operating system, a BASIC compiler and interpreter with ISAM capabilities.
business applications software, and word processing software. The price for the three Multivision systems are $\$ 3785$, $\$ 7995$, and $\$ 12,885$, respectively.

Circle 513 on inquiry card.

## Single Board Microcomputer Uses 6809 Processor

The MIKU几 6809-3 is a single board computer that utilizes the Motorola MC6809 processor. The card includes two 6821 peripheral interface adapters, one 6840 programmable timer module. one 6850 asynchronous-communications

## S-100 Mainframe and Z80

 Board with 64 K Bytes of Memory

CMC Marketing Corp. 10611 Harwin Dr, Suite 406, Houston TX 77036, has announced the Model 2018 Microcomputer Mainframe System. The system consists of an eighteen-slot S-100 bus motherboard and cabinet; a constant voltage transformer that provides for input voltages of 120 or 230 VAC ; and a
interface adapter with RS-232C interface, 2 K bytes of static programmable memory with provision for battery backup, and sockets for four erasable programmable read-only memory (EPROM). The MIKUL 6809-3 is compatible with EXORciser and Micromodule buses. It is available for \$425 from TL Industries, 2573 Tracy Rd, Northwood OH 43619.

Circle 515 on inquiry card.
double-pole circuit breaker that protects the input power. Secondary voltages are rated at +8 VDC at 20 A and $\pm 16 \mathrm{VDC}$ at 3.5 A .
The Model Z80/64 computer and memory card features a 280 microprocessor and 64 K bytes of programmable memory, plus provisions for 2 K bytes of erasable programmable read-only memory and vectored interrupts. The board features transparent refresh and phantom memory, which allows programmable memory and readonly memory overlay. CMC Marketing Corp has also developed a controller board for double-density floppydisk drives and is marketing software application programs for businesses.

The price for the board is $\$ 1295$. The price for the desktop mainframe $\$ 695$.

Clicle 518 on Inquiry card.

# What's New? <br> PUBLICATIONS 

## Positioning and Tracking Controls Catalog



Measurement Systems Inc, 121 Water St, Norwalk CT 06854, is publishing a sixteen-page catalog of pesitioning and tracking-control products. The controls in the catalog are used in computer peripherals, radar and other displays, and to position apparatus. The products include joysticks, trackballs, control grips, and interface electronic circuits. Contact the company for a copy of the catalog.

Circle 534 on inquiry card.

## New Hardware Documentation from Ohio Scientific

Ohio Scientific (1333 S Chillicothe Rd, Aurora OH 44202 ) has introduced a line of paperback manuals documenting the boards used in OSI's computer systems. Each of the manuals, written by the Howard W Sams Company, contains schematics, labeled photographs with oscilloscope waveforms, integrated circuit pinout diagrams, parts lists including equivalent replacement parts by manufacturer, and other information. Two books are available now: the TM-100 Servicing Data for Computer Boards 600 and 610, as used in Challenger Series Superboard II, Model CIP, and Model CIP-MF, 36 pages, \$7.95; and the TM-200 Seroicing Data for Computer Boards 502, 505, 527, 540, and 542, as used in Challenger Series Model C4P and C4P-MF, 92 pages, $\$ 15.95$. Both books are available from local Ohio Scientific dealers. Similar books for the remaining Ohio Scientific systems are being prepared.

## Software for the TRS-80

Software Innovations Co, 320
Melbourne Rd, Great Neck NY 11021, has a catalog of their software for the TRS-80. The free catalog includes games and other programs for the 16 K Model II or 32 K floppy-disk system.

Circle 536 on inquiry card.

## Programming the Z8000



Programming the Z8000, by Richard Mateosian, has been released by Sybex, 2344 Sixth St, Berkeley CA 94710 . This book presents a detailed description of the $\mathbf{Z 8 0 0 0}$ and is valuable to those interested in learning machine-language programming. The book covers input/output (I/O) techniques, peripheral components, utility programming examples, addressing modes, hardware organization, and a complete instruction set. Information on the engineering and applications of the Z8000 and instructions on writing programs are included. The price is $\$ 15.95$.

Circle 537 on inquiry card.

## Computer and Data Processing Books

The Wiley Professional Books-By-Mail Division of John Wiley and Sons Inc, Somerset NJ 08873, has published a catalog of books dealing with computers and data processing. Some of the titles are Computer Networks and Their Protocols, Writing Interactive Compilers and Interpreters, On the Design of Stable Systems, and An Introduction to General Systems Thinking. For a copy of the catalog and more information. contact the company.

## How To Start Your Own Systems House

How To Start Your Own Systems House is a guide that covers most aspects of starting and operating a small-business computer company. Market selection and evaluation, industry application opportunities, equipment selection, evaluation of vendors, becoming a dealer and distributor. building a sales force, effective advertising, shows, product pricing, and equipment service are some of the subjects discussed. The book contains samples of contracts, proposals, agreements, advertising letters, and a complete business plan. The book is priced at $\$ 36$ and is available from Essex Publishing, 285 Bloomfield Ave, Caldwell NJ 07006.

Circle 539 on inquiry card.

## TRS-80 Interfacing



TRS-80 Interfacing. by Dr Jonathan Titus, explains a number of interfacing techniques that can be used with the TRS-80 Breadboard, a product that allows custom interfacing of peripherals to the TRS-80 computer. Schematic diagrams, software listings, and eighteen experiments are included. The book will enable users to acquire the tools needed to design interfaces and to write the necessary software for the TRS-80. The book is priced at $\$ 8.95$, plus $\$ 1$ shipping and handling. For further information, contact Group Technology ILd, POB 87, Check VA 24072.

Clrcle 540 on inquiry card.

# Whal's New? 

MISCELLANEOUS

## Addressable PET Printer Adapter

The ADA 1400 adapter drives a printer with an RS-232 interface from the PET IEEE-488 bus. The ADA 1400 is addressable, works with the Commodore disk, and prints uppercase and lowercase American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) characters. The PET IEEE type port is provided for daisy-chaining other devices. A cassette tape is included with programs for plot routines, data formatting and screen dumps. The ADA 1400 sells for $\$ 179$ and includes a PET IEEE cable, RS-232 cable, power supply, case, instructions, and software. Contact Connecticut microCOMPUTER Inc, 150 Pocono Rd, Brookfield CT 06804.

Cirela 541 on inquiry card.

## General Ledger System for TRS-80 Model II

This general ledger system features unlimited inherent files, a year-to-year comparison on the income statement and the balance sheet, account transaction summary reports for up to a year, and automatic posting of retained earnings to user-defined accounts. The Cash Journal provides a cumulative listing of cash receipts and disbursements that result in permanent deposit records and cash register listings. Reports consist of trial balance, income statement, balance sheet, and special accounts report. Percentages to sales and prior year variances are also available. The price for the program is $\$ 249.95$ and the package is available from Taranto and Associates, POB 6073 , San Rafael CA 94903 . Circle 542 on inquiry card.

## Tiny Switcher

This 12.7 mm cube ( 0.5 inch) is an extremely small switching-mode power supply and the smallest of the $\mu \mathrm{S}$ family of switchers. The $\mu \mathrm{S}-\mathrm{A}$ can operate from line voltages of 90 to 255 VAC at 47 thru 440 Hz , and it has 2500 V isolation from input to output. The AC input is transient-protected and DC voltages are protected from 1.5 to 15 VDC. Applications include powering low-power systems ranging from digital panel meters to smoke alarms, as well as charging nicad batteries. For more information, contact Microsource Corp, 7330 Rogers Ave, Chicago IL 60626. The original equipment manufacturers price is listed at $\$ 8.89$ with a minimum factory order of $\$ 25$ or cash/check with the order.

Circle 543 on inquiry card.

## What Is It?

This unique item promises to be fun for the entire family. Designed for anyone between the ages of eight and eight and one-half, the unit comes replete with
 pieces of metal, wire, and a box for batteries. This specimen features a burned-out motor and two defunct batteries. Be the first to guess it - you win it. Send entries to Contest Editor, BYTE Publications, 70 Main St, Peterborough NH 03458.

## Intel Develops the 8086-2 and the 2732A EPROM

Intel Corp, 3065 Bowers Ave, Santa Clara CA 95051, has announced the development of the 8086-2 microprocessor for the MCS-86 family of system components. The $8086-2$ is a 16 -bit, 8 MHz microprocessor that utilizes HMOS II technology. The 2732A 32 K bit erasable programmable read-only memory (EPROM) is a fourthgeneration design based on HMOS-E technology. It operates at maximum access times down to 200 nanoseconds. Because of the speed of the 2732A, wait-states for program store memory references are not necessary using the 8086-2. Bipolar bus support, large-scale integration peripherals, and dynamic and static memory devices usable with the standard 5 MHz 8086 can also be used with the 8 MHz version. Additionally, the 8089 input/output processor can be
 used in 8086-2 systems, acting as a coprocessor in the system, executing input/output programs concurrently with the 8086 execution of the main program. The 8086-2 is currently priced at $\$ 200$ in quantities of 100 and the 2732A EPROM is currently priced at $\$ 570$.

Circle 545 on inquiry card.


## Memory and Input/Output Board

$\mathrm{R}^{21} / \mathrm{O}$ is an S-100 bus input/output (I/O) board with three serial I/O ports, one parallel I/O port, four status ports, 2 K bytes of read-only memory (ROM) and 2 K bytes of programmable memory. The board can be used as an interfacing device and as a computer control from a terminal keyboard with a

ROM monitor containing executive commands and I/O routines. Data rates are selectable in the range of 75 to 9600 bits per second and the voltage levels of the serial I/O ports are RS-232 compatible. The price for the board is $\$ 295$. For information contact Electronic Control Technology, 763 Ramsey Ave, Hillside NJ 07205.

Cirele 546 on inquily card.

# Whats New? 

MISCELLANEOUS


## User-Programmable Integrated Circuit Controller for Stepper Motors



The CY500 Stored Program Stepper Motor Controller is a user-programmable NMOS device executing 22 separate function-oriented commands. When the CY500 is in the ASCII mode of operation, the instructions form a function-oriented language. In this mode, parameters are entered as ASCII decimal numbers. The CY500 can execute commands at once in the command mode, or store a sequence of commands and then run them as a program. This feature allows program looping using DO-WHILE instructions and program waits using WAIT-UNTIL instructions. Other instructions control singleor multi-step mode operation, full- or half-step operation, and more. Each step can be triggered separately, and control of direction, starting, and stopping may be done either via external hardware or via software control. Control of step rates up to 3500 steps per second is possible. Asynchronous communication with the CY500 may be achieved in serial or parallel fashion. The device uses a single +5 V power supply, and is priced at $\$ 95$. For more information, contact Cybernetic Micro Systems, 445-203 S San Antonio Rd, Los Altos CA 94022. Ctrele 530 on inquiry card.

## Disk-Drive Controller for the S-100 Bus

Cameo Data Systems Inc, 1626 Clementine St , Anaheim CA 92802, is shipping their DC-500S Cartridge DiskDrive Controller for S-100 bus microcomputers. The controller will operate up to four 10 or 20 megabyte drives and is capable of full direct memory access (DMA). It can be used with the CDC Hawk and Ampex drives. Price of the controller alone is $\$ 1550$, including cables and a $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$-compatible software driver. Diagnostic software is also available. Clrete 531 an Inquiry card.

## Protection from Power Surges

This power-surge-control device protects small computers as well as communications, medical and other electronic equipment from destructive voltage transients. The Surge Sentry 120 plugs into standard 120 VAC wall outlets to provide protection from transients, In operation, the SS-120 detects and quickly shunts short duration

## Bell-Compatible, LowSpeed Modems Feature Integral DAA

Prentice Corporation is offering a family of modems that allow transmission of 300 bits per second (bps) asynchronous data over the dial-up switched telephone network without an external data-access arrangement (DAA). The family consists of the P103J Originate/Auto Answer, P113C Originate, and P113D Auto Answer modems. The modems have a standard RS-232C digital interface and a line interface defined by FCC Part 68. The modems provide half- or full-duplex transmission and reception of serial binary asynchronous data over twowire, dial-up telephone facilities. An integral DAA allows connection of the moderns to the telephone network by means of a modular jack. They also feature indicators that monitor up to nine conditions and parameters. The P103J is priced at \$470; the P113C is priced at $\$ 385$, and the P113D at $\$ 395$. For information conlact Prentice Corp, 795 San Antonio Rd, Palo Alto CA 94303

Circle 592 on inquily card.

voltage surges. The device has a response time of less than $I$ ns and a power dissipation capacity of 600,000 watts. A light-mitting diode lets the user know that the device is functioning properly. The unit is parallel with the power line so the SS-120 will not interrupt equipment operation if it malfunctions. The suggested price is $\$ 89.50$ and it is available from R\&K Enterprises, 643 S 6th St, San Jose CA 95112.

Circle 533 on Inquily card.

# Whats New? 

SOFTWARE


## Satellite Tracking Software

Sat Trak International produces satellite tracking software for beginners, professionals, or schools. The programs allow amateur radio operators to make azimuth, elevation, and range calculations for a one-week period in just a few minutes. Astronomers can compute the right ascension and declination of a synchronous satellite and quickly acquire it by telescope. All that is required for input are orbital parameters for each
satellite, which are available from NASA at no cost.

FORTRAN and BASIC listing versions are $\$ 35$. The full package on 5 -inch disks for the TRS-80 and Apple II is $\$ 48.50$. The cassette version costs \$29.95. Contact Sat Trak International, c/o Computerland of Colorado Springs, 4543 Templeton Gap Rd, Colorado Springs CO 80909.

Circla 517 on Inquify card.

## Inventory Control System for the TRS-80

INV-V is an inventory-control system for 32 K byte TRS-80 disk systems. It includes an order report which gives the inventory items at or below the safety levels along with associated order information, such as the order quantity, the vendor code, and the total amount in dollars. The system also indicates priority to order. The performance report measures the efficiency of the inventory system and the associated costs.

Other reports include a data base lister and an end-of-year processor. A report writer allows users to specify unlimited report formats on line without any programming. Other features include form input, live keyboard, audit log, automatic page numbering, and simulated form feed. The package is priced at $\$ 99$, including a program disk, a data disk, and a manual. For information, contact Micro Architect, 96 Dothan St, Arlington MA 02174.

Circle 518 on Inquily card.

## Depreciation System for Small Businesses

The Depreciation System is a package of BASIC programs written for the North Star disk system that provide depreciation preparation aids for accounting services. The system allows users to create files of assets of past and future depreciation amounts. Standard methods of straight line, declining balance and sum of year-digits, and nonstandard depreciation methods can be used with the system. Some of the prograns included are MDBLD, used to
establish client files; MDADD, used to create new asset records; MDUPDT, used to modify existing asset records; MDDMP, for producing formatted listing of asset files; and MDSTAT, which is used to produce yearly summaries of depreciation, An average of 1300 assets can be stored on a doubledensity floppy disk.
The system is available from Business Computer Systems, 900 Roanoke Dr, Springfield IL 62702, for $\$ 100$. The price includes a manual and program documentation.

Circle 519 on Inquiry card.

## Machine Language Utility Pac

The Machine Language Utility Pac is designed for the PET microcomputer. The package includes an extended monitor, a disassembler, hexadecimal-todecimal conversion, screen dump onto a printer, a machine-code relocate, and a tape relocate, all written in machine code. Two extra programs, Renumber and Merge, are used with BASIC programs.

The package comes with a combination of a BASIC and a machine code program designed to relocate the utility pac to any amount of memory. It is priced at $\$ 29.95$ from P S Software House, POB 966, Mishawaka IN 46544. Circle 520 on inquiry card.

## PSYCH-UP for SwTPC 6800 Systems

PSYCH-UP is a program that permits Flex 9.0 software to be run on SwTPC 6800 systems that have been upgraded with a Percom adapter module and PSYMON monitor for 6809 operation. PSYCH-UP resolvés all Flex incompatibilities without hardware modifications. The software modification is accomplished using a two-drive SwTPC MF-68 floppy-disk system. Unmodified versions of both Flex 2.0 and Flex 9.0 are required. These are available from Technical Systems Consultants Company (TSC) or a TSC dealer. The program comes on a $51 / 4$-inch floppy disk with instructions for $\$ 29.95$. Contact Percom Data Co, 211 N Kirby, Garland TX 75042. Circle 521 on inquiry card.


## Verify Saved Programs on Apple Tape Systems

The Applesoft Tape Verifier will provide either an Apple II or an Apple II Plus computer with the ability to verify programs saved to cassette. The program remains resident in the computer as long as power is applied and the computer is in the Applesoft mode. The program costs $\$ 20$ and is supplied on an Apple-compatible cassette. Contact Softsell Associates, 2022 79th St, Brooklyn NY 11214.

Circle 522 on inquily card.

## Machine Language Sorts for the TRS-80 Model II

A Generalized Subroutine Facility (GSF) is available for the TRS-80 Model II computer. Machine language functions in BASIC through USR calls include multi-key, multivariable in-memory sort, multi-key character string inmemory sort; USR peek and poke capability, both byte and word, fetch argument; compress and uncompress data; move blocks of data; and propagate across arrays. The system can sort 1000 elements in six seconds and can carry up to fifteen arrays together with multiple mixed ascending and descending keys. Sorts on multiple columns in character string sort mode can be done. The GSF is available from Racet computes, 702 Palmdale, Orange CA 92665, for $\$ 50$ on a disk-operating system floppy disk.

Clicle 523 on inquiry card.

## Screen Editor for SS-50 Bus

Alford and Associates has developed a screen editing system, the SCREDITOR, for operation with Smoke Signal Broadcasting disk-operating system version 5.1X. The SCREDITOR provides fourteen edit commands and, in the screen editing mode, twenty-two screen operators are included. Dual-mode operation is provided, allowing the editing of source- and text-typed material whose lines must be exactly defined. The SCREDITOR operates with 16 by 64 or 24 by 80 character memory-mapped displays for the SS-50 bus. A manual is provided that explains how to modify the package. Keyboard definition, system input and output, and other aspects are user-alterable to meet special requirements. The system is priced at $\$ 99.95$ and is available from Alford and Associates, POB 6743 , Richmond VA 23230 .

Clicle 524 on Inquiry card.

## Backgammon 1.0 for North Star BASIC 3.6

GIGA, POB 1881, Chicago IL 60690 , has released a Backgammon 1.0 for North Star users on disk for $\$ 15$ or in a listing for $\$ 10$. A player can compete against the computer at two tevels, or against another player, or allow the computer to play itself. Output fits within a scrolling, 16 by 64 character

## Advanced Statistical Analysis for the TRS-80

Radio Shack has available a series of programs designed for the analysis of data in business, education, medicine, government administration and other fields. Advanced Statistical Analysis may be used with Level II BASIC or Disk BASIC on a 16 K TRS-80. The system consists of a manual and 13 programs on cassette. Some of the programs supplied with the system are Tape Data Files, Disk Data Files, Random Sample, Descriptive Statistics, Histogram, Frequency Distribution, and Analysis of Variance. The package is sold at Radio Shack Computer Centers and other Racio Shack stores and dealers for $\$ 39.95$. For more information, contact Radio Shack Computer Customer Services, 205 NW 7th St, Fort Worth TX 76106.

Circle 528 on inquiry card.
display with the board represented at the left and playing information at the right. Features include legal move evaluation, end game scoring and optional display of computer move evaluations. Various playing options may be changed during play. Computer or player can double or generate dice rolls. Board positions can be saved or created for replay.

Circle 525 on Inguiry card.

## Data Base Manager for the TRS-80

The Data Manager accepts up to ten user-defined fields with up to 40 characters per field and a total of 255 characters per record. The program uses up to four disk drives on line, for as many as 320 K bytes of storage. Data Manager enables the user to create up to five "key" sort files for quick access of data. A utility program is provided to calculate the number of records possible. The program also supports the uppercase and lowercase modification, and printouts can be programmed to most formats and sent to line or serial printers. Background printing is provided for Centronics printers. The Data Base Manager is available from The Bottom Shelf Inc, POB 49104, Atlanta GA 30359. It is priced at $\$ 49.50$.

Circle 527 on inquiry card.

## Software Package for Pascal Programmable Graphics Computer System

Ramtek Corp, 2211 Lawson Ln, Santa Clara CA 95050, has introduced a graphics software package written in UCSD Pascal. Called GRAPHPRO, the package consists of a set of routines and procedures designed to facilitate programming on Ramtek's RM-6114 and RM-6113 graphics computer systems.

Routines available include text with programmable font, rotating in 90 -degree increments; windowing and clipping; scaling and translation; viewport capability; Filled polygons in solid colors, programmable patterns, five standard marker symbols, with others programmable by the user; arcs and circles; and object overlay. Typical applications include business charts, process control, plotting, forecasting and modeling, and statistical analysis. The package is priced at $\$ 1750$ for a one-time license fee.

Clrels 528 on inquiry card.

## The Postmaster Mailing List System

Lifeboat Associates, 2248 Broadway, New York NY 10024, is offering The Postmaster, a mailing-list management system. The Postmaster includes a batch entry facility and an optional reference field that allows users to segment the tist by code and extract records based on any field. The system provides the option on an automatic "ID" field insertion. By keying in a name, a tencharacter record identifier will be
entered automatically to the reference field. This provides a reference number for each maill list record. Other features include a program to prepare and edit form letters and to record-sort based on any specified field using the ShellMetzner sorting algorithm.

The program suns in over twenty different disk formats with CBASIC on alt 8080 and Z80 computers using CP/M. The price of the system is $\$ 150$. The manual alone is \$15.

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## Ohio Scientific Superboard II

The first complete computer system on a board．Includes keytoard，video display and audio cassette interface． 8K BASIC－in－ROM；4K RAM．Requires power supply +5 V at 3 Amp．
＂We heartily recommend Superboard II for the beginner who wants to get into microcomputers with a minimum cost．A real computar with full oxpandability．＂s POPULAR ELECTRONICS，MARCH， 1979
＂The Superboard II is an excellent choice for the parsonal computer enthusiast on a budget．＂
BYTE，MAY， 1979

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## HEX ENCDDED KEYBOARD

Four onboard LEDs indicate the HEX code generated for each key depression. The board requires a single +5 volt supply. Boand only \$15.00 Part No. HEX-3, with parts $\$ 49.95$ Part No. HEX- 3A 44 pin edge connector \$4.00 Part No. 44P.
T.V.

TYPEWRITER


- Stand alone TVT - 32 char/line, 16 lines, modifications for 64 char/line included - Parallel ASCII (TTLJ input - Video output - 1 K on board memory - Dutput for computer contralled curser Auto scroll - Nondestructive curser Curser inputs: up, down, left. right. home, EOL, EOS - Scroll up. down - Requires +5 volts at 1.5 amps , and -12 volts at 30 mA - All 7400. TTL chips Char. gen. 2513 Upper case only Board only $\$ 39.00$ Part No. 106 , with parts \$145.00 Part No. 1064

44 BUS MOTHER BOARD


Has provisions for ten 44 pin (,156) connectors, spaced $3 / 4$ of an inch apert. Pin 20 is connected to $X$, and 22 is connected to $Z$ far power and ground. All the other pins are connected in parallel. This board also has provisions for bypass capacitors. Board cost $\$ 15.00$ Part No. $102 . \quad$ Connectors $\$ 3.00$ each Part No. 44 WP .


## UART \& BAUD RATE GENERATOR



- Converts serial to parallel and parallel to serial - Low cost on board baud rate generator - Baud rates $110,150,300,600$ 1200, and 2400 e Low power drain +5 volts and -12 volts required - TTL compatible All characters contain a start bit. 5 to 8 data bits, 1 or 2 stop bits, and sither odd or even parity. - All connections go to a 44 pin gold plated edge connector - Board only $\$ 12.00$ Part No. 101 with parts \$35.00 Part No. 101A, 44 pin edge connector \$4.00 Part No. 44P


## RS-232/20mA INTERFACE



This board has two passive. opto-isolated circuits. One converts RS-232 to 20 mA , the other converts 20 mA to RS232. All connections go to a 10 pin edge connector. Requires +12 and -12 volts. Board only \$9.95, part no. 7901, with parts $\$ 14.95$ Part No. 7901A.

## CODE CONVERTER

This bidirectional board is a direct replacement for the board inside the Trendata 1000 terminal. The on board connector provides RS-232 serial in and out. Sold only as an assembled and tested unit for $\$ 249.95$. Part No. TA 1000C

## ASCII KEYBOARD

53 Keys popular ASR-33 format - Rugged G-10 P. C. Board - Tri-mode MOS encoding - Two-Key Rollover • MOS/DTL/TTL Compatible - Upper Case lockout - Data and Strabe inversion option . Three User Definable Keys - Low contact bounce - Selectable Par ity - Custom Keycaps • George Risk Model 753. Requires +5 , -12 volts. $\$ 59.95 \mathrm{Kit}$.

## ASCII KEYBOARD

TTL \& DTL compatible - Full 67 key array - Full 128 character ASCll output - Positive logic with outputs resting low - Data Strobe - Five user-definable spare keys - Standard 22 pin dual card edge connector * Requires $+5 \mathrm{VDC}, 325 \mathrm{~mA}$. Assembled \& Tested. Cherry Pro Part No. P70-05AB. \$119.95.


COMPRINT PRINTER


Printing Characteristics: 225 characters/ second 1170 lines/minute) throughput - 9 horizontal $\times 12$ vertical matrix - 96 ASCII character set with upper and true lower case 80 characters/line e 5.8 lines/inch
Buffer Memory: standard 256 bytes; optional; 2,048 bytes fbuffer memory option designated as Model 912-2K), add \$149.95. Paper Requirements: electrosensitive type (aluminum coated) - 8-1/2 inch width - 3.7 inch max. ( 300 ft ) roll diameter.
Model $\mathbf{~ 1 2 - 5}$ Interfacing: semal interface RS232 and 20 mA current loop BAUD rates 110. 150, 300, 600, 1200, 2400 and 4800 are strap selectable.
Model 912 -P Interfacing: parallel interface. IEEE-488 and 8 bit parallel (strobe/ acknowledgel. Model 912-S, Part No. CPIA, 32118, \$579.95. Model912-P. Part No. CPIA, 32117. $\$ 559.95$.
T.V. INTERFACE


- Converts video to AM modulated AF. Channels 2 or 3 . So powerful almost no tuning is required. On boand regulated power supply makes this extremely stable. Rated very highly in Doctor Dobbs' Journal. Recommended by Apple Power required is 12 volts AC C.T., or +5 volts DC - Board only $\$ 7.60$ part No. 107. with parts $\$ 13.50$ Part No. 1074


## SOROC IQ 120



Upper/lower case display - Numeric keypad \& cursor keys - Protected fields, $1 / 2$ intensity display - RS 232 interface \& aux. port IQ120-\$799.95. 1Q140 Detachable key-board- $\$ 1199.95$

## RS-32/TTL INTERFACE



- Converts TTL to RS232 , and converts PS232 to TTL Two separate circuits Requires -12 and +12 volts - All connections go to a 10 pin edge connector.kit $\$ 9.95$ Part connector, kit 48.95 Part
Na232A 10Pinedgeconnector $\$ 3.00$ part No. 10P


## DC POWER SUPPLY

- Board supplies a regulated +5 volts at 3 amps., $+12,-12$. and -5 volts at 1 amp. - Power required is 8 volts AC at 3 amps., and 24 volts AC C.T. at 1.5 amps . - Board onky \$12.50 Part No. 6085, with parts excluding trensformers $\$ 42.50$ Pbrt No. $6085 A$



## TRS－80 SERIALI／O

 －Can input into basic －Can use Llist and LPRINT to output，or output continuously＊ RS－232 compatible－ Can be used with or without the expansion bus On board switch selectable baud rates of $110,750,300,600$ ， 1200．2400，parity or no parity odd or even． 5 to 9 data bits，and 1 or 2 stop bits．D．T．R． line Requires＋5． -12 VOC－Board only $\$ 19.95$ Part No． 8010 ． with parts $\$ 59.95$ Part No．日010A，assembled 579.95 Part No． 8010 C．No connectars pro－ vided，see below．

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## THE TELESIS VAR－80 INTERFACE UNIT



For the TRS－80 with Levelll Basic Provides B outputs e Provides $日$ inputs © 2 ft．of inter－ connecting cablew／con－ nector－Plugs directly into TRS－80－Power supply provided－As－ sembled and tested． Part No，VARED，Intro－ ductary price $\$ 109.95$ ．

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Includes： 2 game pad－ des，interface，soft－ wars，speaker，power supply，full documen－ tation including：sche－ matics．theory of operation，and user guide：plus 2 games on cassette（Pong and Starship War）．$\$ 79.95$ Complete Part No． $7922 C$
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## S－100 INTERFACE



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| NO. | KIT NO. | TAPS | $2 \times 8 \mathrm{Vac}$ | $2 \times 14 \mathrm{Vac}$ | $2 \times 24 \mathrm{Vac}$ | $W \times \mathrm{D} \times \mathrm{H}$ |  |
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[^1]:    About the Author
    Jef Raskin's credentials in music include his years as a professional musician and music teacher. He is presently the manager of Advanced Systems at Apple Computer, Inc. His personal music and computer equipment includes a piano, a harpsichord, an organ, a Digital Equipment PDP-11, and three Apple II computers.

[^2]:    Listing 2: A benchmark program in Tiny BASIC that can be used to compare execution speeds of various computer systems. It is used here to test the efficiency of the multitasking system.

    100 REM 8088 TINY BASIC BENCHMARK
    110 REM SINGLE USER-300 BPS
    120 LET $A=0$
    130 PRINT"START"
    140 FOR $B=0$ TO 25
    150 FOR $X=0$ TO 1000
    160 LET $\mathrm{A}=\mathrm{A}+1$
    170 NEXT X
    180 LET $\mathrm{A}=0$
    190 NEXT B
    200 PRINT"DONE"
    210 END

[^3]:    Prices for COBOL-80 and BASIC Compiler include the MACRO-80 Assembler and LINK-80 Linking Loader and all documentation. Documentation purchased separately, $\mathbf{5 2 0}$.
    COBOL-80
    $\$ 750$.
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[^5]:    About the Author
    Edwin 5 Dethlefsen is a professor of anthropology at the College of William and Mary. He bought a Radio Shack TRS-80 computer in January 1979 with no definite purpose in mind, but he soon found a use for it in cataloging archaeological statistical data. He also uses his computer to write and record correspondence, to organize class notes and material, and to play games like the one presented here.

[^6]:    About the Author
    Randolph Nelson has a background both in music and in computer science. He studied clarinet for 15 years, and wavered between the two fields before deciding to complete a master's degree in computer work. Now he is studying for a PhD in computer communication networks at UCLA.

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