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the small systems inurnal


## Powerful. <br> 0



## 68000-Powered for tomorrow

Once again you get a big stride forward with Cromemco.
This time it's our new DPU Dual Processor Unit. It gives enormous power to Cromemco computer systems such as our System One shown here.

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The System One itself is a bus-oriented machine that has options for color graphics, for 390 K or 780 K of floppy storage, a 5 MB hard disk option, communications capability, and multi-processor capability using our I/O processor card.

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## In This Issue

According to a survey conducted by the Eastern Management Group, of the $1,400,000$ personal computers installed by the United States by the end of 1981, 64 percent were operating in businesses. However, even with 900,000 personal computers in U.S. business establishments, only 1 out of every 61 white-collar workers is equipped with his own machine. Obviously, the market for personal computers within the business world is just getting off the ground. But someday, as Robert Tinney's cover playfully illustrates, microcomputers will very likely become permanent fixtures on Wall Street. Robert Franz describes how one brokerage firm has made microcomputers work to its advantage. James L. Woodward, a Boston banker, discusses some pitfalls of business programming in "What Makes Business Programming Hard7" Jack Bishop reviews three popular financial-planning systems in "Beyond the Peaks of Visicale." N. R. McBurney II describes "The Personal Computer as an Interface to a Corporate Management Information System." Gregg Williams looks at Software Arts' new TK Solver. In "An introduction to the Human Applications Standard Computer Interface" (the first of a two-part article), Chris Rutkowski discusses new directions in which the personal computer may be heading. Steve Ciarcia concludes his two-part article on the construction of the Microvox text-to-speech synthesizer, William Barden puts real-world interfaces to work, Jerry Pournelle discusses BASIC and Pascal benchmarks, and .we continue the countdown on our Game Contest winners.

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foot-note, n. 1. a note or comment at the end of a page, referring to a specific part of the text on the page. 2. an essential program for the serious WordStar user.

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## Ecitorial

# Some Answers to Frequently Asked Questions 

by Chris Morgan, Editor in Chief

One thing an editor gets is questions. It's part of the game. Readers and people I meet always have questions about microcomputers and various aspects of the microcomputer industry. Some of the questions are easy to answer, others are not so easy. This month I've taken some of the more frequently asked questions and tried to answer them-or sidestep them gingerly, as the case may be.

## What's the Best Computer to Buy?

Actually, most people who ask this question don't really expect me to name a specific brand, and I don't give one. Usually they're looking for general guidelines or a friendly push in the right direction. Often they want to know what my own favorite computer is. (See below for that answer.)

Buying a microcomputer is a highly personal process, similar to being fitted for clothes. You have to find the right style, the right retailer, and (if necessary) the right tailor to make alterations. Before I could recommend a computer to you, I'd first have to get to know your likes and dislikes, your needs, and your budget. Only then would I risk making a timorous recommendation.

So you see, the selection process is really up to you. To begin, think about what tasks you want the computer to perform. If you have some familiarity with microcomputers, you should consider your likes and dislikes. And, of course, you must be mindful of your budget. After you've gathered all this information, do some reading and make a list of candidate models. Do some more reading. Read reviews and articles that discuss the computers on your list. Talk to people who own these machines. If you don't know any owners, find out if a computer club in your area has users groups devoted to those computers. And if you're not sure whether there is a computer club in your area, check our monthly feature Clubs and Newsletters as well as our most recent Clubs and Newsletters directory, last published in the April 1981 BYTE (page 158). Attend some of the meetings and get to know the members. You'll find it's a wise investment of your time.

Another important step is to visit some computer stores without your checkbook. Don't buy a computer on impulse. It's like marrying someone the day you've met. Anyway, sales personnel in a reputable computer store won't try to foist a computer on you as soon as you come through the door. Instead, they'll probably repeat the litany of items I listed above. They know only too well what happens when a human/computer match is not made in heaven.

Spend time in the showroom with the computers you're thinking about buying. If you're an experienced programmer, you'll quickly discover the little idiosyncrasies that can add up to headaches later. Even if you're relatively new to computers, you'll learn a lot from deciphering the owners manuals. Today's manuals are vastly better than the hastily written and typed photocopies of a few years ago. But beware-documentation still has a long way to go.

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[^0]Editorlal
Established companies such as Apple, IBM, and Radio Shack have good documentation for the most part. We make a lot of noise about bad documentation here at BYTE, and you'd be wise to consult our product reviews.

Should I Buy a Computer Now or Wait for the Next Generation?

I'll risk a generalization and say, "Buy now." Yes, there's always the chance that your brand-new machine will be supplanted by a newer model the day after you buy it, but that's a fact of life in this industry. (Anyway, by the time the new model is actually available-which is often six to twelve months or longer in this industry-an even newer model is announced, ad infinitum.) Better to learn as much as possible on a present model than sit around waiting for the elusive new one. If the same attitude prevailed among car shoppers, no one would own any cars. Much of what you learn on any existing machine will probably be useful in working with any new machine you might buy-the technology isn't changing that fast. And manufacturers are more careful these days about making their machines as upward-compatible as possible. So your old software can in many cases run on the new models. Switching from one brand of computer to another complicates matters, however. You may be out of luck in some cases and have to buy new software.

## Which Operating System Will Be the Standard?

Probably no one operating system will overpower the rest, just as no one high-level language has eclipsed the rest of the field. I predict that in a few years the typical microcomputer will have any operating system you want on-board in firmware, whether it be UCSD Pascal, MSDOS, CP/M-86, Onyx, Unix, or what you will. It will simply become an economic necessity because the ultimate driving force in this market is software, not hardware. Hardware is the means to the software end. Good software ultimately creates a hardware base to take advantage of it, but the reverse is not always the case.

If I had to make a prediction, I'd say that MS-DOS and $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ will be the dominant operating systems in a few years, even though $C P / M$ is an 8 -bit operating system. Eight-bit machines are not going to go away for a long time. The economic arguments for their longevity are irrefutable. One such argument points to the installed user base of CP/M machines. MS-DOS will probably dominate by virtue of the sheer number of licenses being granted lately to U.S. and Japanese manufacturers.

## Which Processor Will Be the Leader in Five Years?

The Intel 8086 is the likely choice based on current sales (the 8086 dominates the 16 -bit market at present) although the Motorola 68000 will have a significant share of the market. The 68000 has appeared in several new designs and will continue to grow in popularity based on its architecture and instruction set, both of which have

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been praised by programmers. It's still too early to call the 32 -bit market.

## What's Your Favorite Computer?

I honestly have a hard time with this question. I've probably worked with the Apple II longer than with any other machine, and it's a favorite of mine. But you can play Star Raiders only on the Atari 400 and 800 computers, and I dearly love Star Raiders and Atari graphics in general. I could continue in this vein for several more paragraphs, but my real sentimental favorite is the old IBM 1130 I used while a student at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. I had it largely to myself one summer, and in many ways it was an early personal computer. It had a fast FORTRAN compiler and some nifty mathematical subroutines to come to the aid of a poor graduate student reeling under a semester's worth of partial differential equations. I'm still recovering from that course.

## What Computer Do You Have at Home? <br> I don't. I have to rest sometime.

## This Thing Called Videotex

Videotex has been getting a lot of press lately and that has prompted a number of questions. The main question is "What is it?" Currently its definition and even its spell-
ing are in a state of flux, but a basic meaning has evolved. Videotex is a system of encoding graphic or textual information on a host computer, transmitting this information over telephone lines, displaying this information on a home television equipped with a special decoder, and relaying information back to the host computer. In effect, videotex transforms home TV sets into color-graphics terminals. It is differentiated from teletext in that teletext provides information transfer in one direction only, usually via the television broadcast signal in the vertical blanking interval. (An example of teletext in use is the closed-caption system for the hearing-impaired used by PBS, CBS, and NBC.) It's easy to see why videotex has received so much coverage and generated so much interest. Its potential market is huge. After all, it's limited only by the number of phones and TVs in use.
A controversy has developed over which method should be used to encode videotex information. AT\&T is supporting a system called North American Presentation Level Protocol (NAPLP), which is a refinement of the Telidon system used in Canada. IBM is supporting the Prestel system, which is used in the United Kingdom. Currently the NAPLP system seems to be winning out: it has just been adopted as a standard by both the American National Standards Institute (ANSI X3L2.1) and the Canadian Standards Authority (CSA-T500).

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Another major question is "What does this controversy mean for personal computer users?" Fortunately, no matter which videotex standard is adopted, personal computer users should be able to decode either one with only minor modifications to their machines. In fact, personal computers will be able to generate videotex pages as well as receive them: Apple Computer Inc. is about to release its teletext board.

Look for articles on videotex in future issues of BYTE. We plan to review a newly released book on videotex, present a series of articles describing the NAPLP system in detail, and devote a section of an issue to videotex.

In the meantime, it should be mentioned that for the price of a videotex decoder, a person could probably buy a home computer that could do all the decoder does plus much more.

## Correction

In my August BYTE editorial, "Keeping Our Technological Edge," I incorrectly stated that Professor Raj Reddy had left Carnegie-Mellon University's Robotics Institute to work at the World Computer Center in Paris. David Lewin, Carnegie-Mellon's Director of Science and Technical Information, sent me a polite letter stating that "for the past year Professor Reddy has been on sabbatical, but he remains most definitely at CarnegieMellon as director of our Robotics Institute. As a director of the World Center, he has been shuttling to Paris frequently, but Pittsburgh remains his home base. Professor Reddy would appreciate it if you would inform your readers that, paraphrasing Mark Twain, the reports of his departure are greatly exaggerated." We regret the error and hope it has not caused any confusion.

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FOR EPSON PRINTERS, Microbuffer is $\$ 159$ in either an 8K serial or a 16K parallel version. The serial buffer supports both hardware handshaking and XON-XOFF software handshaking att baud rates up to 19,200. Both interfaces are compatible with Epson commands including Graftrax-80 and Graftrax-80+. Both are userexpandable to 32 K .

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## POWER

## Letters

## On the Way to a Standard

I was very pleased to see and read Thomas Kurtz's "On the Way to Standard BASIC' (June 1982 BYTE, page 182). Many BASIC users are not even aware of the current standard for BASIC, much less the proposed standard. I found it especially interesting to read about the thinking behind some of standard's features.

I hope BYTE will serve as an open forum on the proposed standard during its ratification period, and I hope this period is fairly short because this sound proposal will benefit all BASIC users. Still, I would like to see several parts of the standard changed or improved.

I think that, for the beginning programmer, one of the nicest features of most BASICs is that BASIC is an interactive interpreter as well as a good interactive language. By ari interactive language I mean one in which it is easy to program a dialogue between a program and a user at a terminal. An interactive interpreter is one that interacts with the programmer while he is writing and debugging his program. With an interactive BASIC interpreter a programmer can insert a STOP statement anywhere in his program; examine and change variables; list, edit, delete, or add statement lines; and then resume execution anywhere in the program with the CONTINUE or RUN line number command.

Let's look at a sample program that conforms to the proposed standard to see how the standard precludes an interactive interpreter.

```
10 REM SAMPLE PROGRAM
20 GOTO 40
30 DIM A ( }25,25
40 LET A}(21,15)=13.
50 PRINT A(21,15)
6 0 ~ E N D
```

The array will be dimensioned to 25 by 25 , even though the logical program flow does not pass through line 30 , because according to the standard an array will be dimensioned in a lower-numbered line than any line referencing the array. How does the interpreter know about line 30 ? The interpreter must do a pre-scan of your program after you type RUN but before it actually starts executing your program. This pre-scan prevents a BASIC inter-
preter's being truly interactive. (To comply with this phrase of the standard and be interactive, the interpreter will have to be large or slow or both.) This problem could be easily fixed by changing the standard to read that an array will be dimensioned in a lower-numbered line than any line referencing the array, and the logical program flow will pass through the line that dimensions the array.

The TI-99/4 BASIC does a pre-scan, and I find it inconvenient to debug programs on the TI after having used a Microsoft BASIC and one of Data General's BASICs, which do not use a prescan. The TI-99/4 interpreter does not allow you to edit a program statement and then use the CONTINUE command.

It's very important that developers and users of BASIC interpreters for microcomputers and small minicomputers read and comment on the standard.

## Howard G. Drake, Product Specialist BASIC Languages <br> Data General Corp. <br> 239 West Main St. <br> Westboro, MA 01581

The public-comment period is now in progress for the BASIC standard being developed by the X3J2 technical committee of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI).

Copies of the Draft Standard can be obtained from Dr. Kurtz at Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH 03755. Interested readers may send comments on the Draft Standard directly to Ronald E. Anderson, BASIC Standards Liaison, University of Minnesota, 2122 Riverside Ave., Minneapolis, MN 55454. . . R. S. S.

## Pralse for RSCOBOL

Two letters to the editor appeared in the July 1982 BYTE ('Turn the Tables," page 22) commenting on my review "COBOL for the TRS-80 Models I and III" (March 1982 BYTE, page 384). Both readers seemed to feel that I was less than enthusiastic about the product, so I would like to clear the air immediately. As I stated in the review, I believe that RSCOBOL is "professionally done and well suited to the TRS-80." Mr. Erickson notes that I failed to mention what he considers the most outstanding quality of the
system-the fact that it works as advertised. However, he bases his statement on the use of Ryan-McFarland COBOL on CP/M, not the TRS-80 version I reviewed. Although the TRS-80 version is of very high quality, I found several bugs; some of these have since been fixed, some have not.

Mr. Pokorny claims I did a grave injustice to RSCOBOL. (He immediately weakens his argument by making a couple of needless and groundless ad hominem remarks.) Almost every feature Mr . Pokorny mentions in his letter received significant attention in my review. The editor's FIND and CHANGE commands are completely explained. The compiler's output options are thoroughly described. Mr. Pokorny asks rhetorically, "What are the true trade-offs to ISAM (indexedsequential access method) files?" A full discussion appears on pages 408 through 411 of my review. On the topic of program segmentation, I stated that RSCOBOL provides "the most dynamic memory-management system that I have seen in any TRS-80language" (page 404); on run-time speed, "my overall impression of run-time performance is favorable" (page 406).

Mr. Pokorny seems particularly upset with my statement that RSCOBOL's ISAM file method, although powerful, is limited by disk space to very small applications. He uses a TRS-80 Model III; if his machine is standard, it has doubledensity, 40-track drives. The Model I, on which I reviewed the system, uses singledensity, 35-track drives-less than half the space of the Model III. "Very small" is clearly a subjective concept; that is why I intentionally provided the formula given by Radio Shack to calculate file size based on record size, number of keys, etc. Programmers should be able to determine, based on the information given in my review, whether RSCOBOL's ISAM files can meet their requirements.

If my review left doubts in anyone's mind, let me stress again that RSCOBOL is a fine product. I wish I could afford a TRS-80 Model 16 with 512 K bytes of memory and a hard disk to test my suspicions that it is a superior product in that environment.

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## Moral Issues: Everybody's BusIness

I was interested and slightly disappointed by Martin J. Weitzman's letter (see the June 1982 BYTE, page 36), which berated your magazine for publishing a letter from Steven Pacenka (February 1982 BYTE, page 30) concerning nuclear issues. Weitzman further suggested that BYTE should not publish any letters dealing with moral or social issues. I must beg to differ.

We should remember that while our common tie is a technical one, we are nevertheless a subsection of society. Discussion of the moral and social concerns of our field cannot be left to anyone else. The computer revolution will most likely have a profound effect on our society. Therefore, because we are the ones who can most clearly see the future, we are the ones who must provide leadership and foresight.

For that reason I support open discussion of how computers affect our world. We should encourage BYTE and other computer magazines to become forums for consideration of these moral and social issues, and we should each take time to help make ours a computerliterate society.

Brett Wuth
Box 971
Pincher Creek, Alberta
TOK 1W0 Canada

## More on IBM

I am writing in reply to Louis Kovacs' letter in the June 1982 BYTE (page 28). I will not attempt to defend customer "gouging" by IBM because I believe no such thing has taken place.

Mr . Kovacs seems to have the misconception that personal computer manufacturers are solely out to do hobbyists a favor and not to make a reasonable profit. I am sure that if Mr. Kovacs decided to go into business he wouldn't stay there long.

IBM, by all accounts that I have read, spent many intensive man-years developing the Personal Computer, not to mention the overhead of tooling up for production, management costs, labor to build the machines, and so forth. I can't conceive of anyone expecting a manufacturer to sell its product at the cost of the com-
ponents alone. IBM's reselling of Epson printers or Tandon drives as part of a complete package should allow the firm to recover its overhead plus a profit; otherwise, why be in business?

If Mr. Kovacs feels that IBM is charging too much for its product, the best way to inform IBM is by not purchasing the Personal Computer. If enough people boycott the computer, they will probably force IBM to either drop the price or drop the product completely. I doubt either of these will happen, though, because a lot of paying customers feel that the Personal Computer is worth the price.

As for employee discounts on the Personal Computer, of course IBM is not being "altruistic." This practice encourages employees to use the Personal Computer on their own time to develop new IBM software in return for royalties. No doubt hundreds of professionals at IBM will devote countless hours to this task, hoping to create at least one excellent program, and IBM is wise to tap this resource.

Finally, it's unreasonable to expect any company to service products that users have modified (e.g., by installing their own Tandon drives) because the company cannot know if the modifications were installed correctly, if the added parts meet the specifications of the design, and so forth. Also, while many different drives have the same interface requirements, power-supply requirements, and mounting holes and can be substituted safely, the company does not carry documentation on the other drives and could not easily service such modified products.

I believe Mr. Kovacs should reassess his position; it is unrealistic to think that any company is in business just for the fun of it.

## Raymond A. James <br> 1373 Taft St. <br> Lemon Grove, CA 92045

I would like to add this letter to the many you have received concerning IBM's Personal Computer. I bought a Personal Computer a few months ago, and while I have been generally pleased with it, I think you have neglected to mention some of its more important weaknesses. I also think that you haven't looked very carefully into the kind of service-after-the-sale offered by this rather large and impersonal multinational corporation. (See

Gregg Williams's "A Closer Look at the IBM Personal Computer," January 1982 BYTE, page 36.)
In BYTE's firstever article on the Personal Computer ("The IBM Personal Computer: First Impressions," October 1981 BYTE, page 26), Phil Lemmons lavished praise on the IBM design staff for putting so many interesting graphics features on one machine. Unfortunately, many of these features are of little use to me in serious applications. Instead of commands that will allow me to set windows, viewports, scaling factors, and rotation factors and do three-dimensional graphics, I get simple line-drawing commands, circle generators, a PAINT command whose usefulness I cannot fathom, and a graphics definition language that is also of little use to someone who wants to make plots and graphs instead of Space Invaders games.

Microsoft and IBM have been curiously inconsistent with the way in which they have modified BASIC to get IBM Personal Computer BASIC. The PRINT USING command in this version is less flexible than the same command in other versions, such as HP-85 and Tektronix. For example, with IBM's BASIC I cannot conveniently imbed spaces within a line, I cannot define a format once and then use it again, and it is extremely inconvenient to print a group of numbers with different formats on the same line.

Personal Computer BASIC does not allow multiple-line define function (DEF FN) statements, nor does it have the ability to pass arguments to a subroutine called with GOSUB. This makes writing even moderately efficient code very difficult. Try writing a factorial function in IBM's BASIC; it will make you cry for North Star's multiple-line DEF FN syntax.

Another problem with the Personal Computer graphics is the inability to put characters at a given $x, y$ coordinate. This means that when I am drawing a graph I can't put axis labels anywhere I choose; I am forced to put them in the 25 -line by 80 -column matrix. Furthermore, there is no axis-drawing ability in Personal Computer BASIC; this must be done by the user, which takes considerable machine and programmer time.

I had hoped that these were weaknesses that IBM would want to know about and fix expediently. I conveyed my suggestions directly to IBM and had to wait between two and five months for answers to

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 Your System. Choose from ten printer or terminal models with Qume, Diablo, Centronics, IBM PC, RS-232C interfaces. Spinwriter 3500s are also functionally compatible with Spinwriter 7700 and 5500 Series.The Spinwriter 3500 Series. Reliable, quiet, compact, flexible, and easy to use. From NEC. The first-and last-word for better letter-quality output.

## NEC

NEC Information Systems, Inc.


Circle 274 on inquiry card.
my letters. IBM's responses were noncommittal, general, rehashed from its manuals, and hence thoroughly useless. It looks like IBM is going to wait for the market to decide what will sell and let someone else write the software.

## L. Ravi Narasimhan <br> 1700 Argonne Dr. <br> Concord, CA 94518

## MaIntenance Alternatives

It's about time you informed your readers of the alternatives to maintenance and service problems that a personal computer buyer faces (see 'Maintenance Alternatives for Personal Computers" by Lewis A. Whitaker, June 1982 BYTE, page 452). I own a Radio Shack TRS-80 Model I and am very disappointed with Radio Shack's repair service. I was once charged in excess of $\$ 300$ for service although the unit was never fixed. (I have since read that my problems were caused by bad interface connectors).

Because of these problems, I purchased a Hewlett-Packard HP-85 computer. Unfortunately, one month after the 90 -day warranty expired, the system quit. I sent the unit to an HP service center, and after spending another $\$ 300$ I had my system back.

I blame the computer dealer for not informing me that a service contract (which I now have on my system) was available for $\$ 15$ per month. I recently purchased a disk drive, and its service contract costs $\$ 9$ per month. (These contracts are for "bench," or off-site service.)

The HP service has been excellent, and after over a year of use I've had no other problems.

I would advise owners incapable of repairing their personal computers to buy some kind of service contract. (I find the HP service contracts to be more reasonable than others.)

William R. Spencer Jr. 5421 Grandin Rd. Extension Salem, VA 24153

## P-LISP for the Apple

In the June 1982 BYTE, Jeff Bonar and Steve Levitan reviewed App-L-ISP from

Datasoft Inc. (page 220). Our company also markets a version of LISP for the Apple II that we feel is far superior to the Datasoft product.

Our version, P-LISP, not only supports all the standard LISP functions, but also includes high-resolution graphics, floating-point math, random-access files, support for assembly-language programming with PEEK, POKE, and CALL statements, and a memory-management scheme that lets you allocate or protect any page in memory. You can even use the extra 16 K bytes of memory on a language card, if you have one. All Apple DOS functions are supported, as is ONERR for very powerful error processing capabilities. We also support use of the TRACE command for functions and string atoms.

For documentation, instead of supplying Winston and Horn's LISP book and then trying to make the software follow the book, we have available The P-LISP Tutorial. This book was written for us specifically to work with P-LISP.

We welcome inquiries from BYTE readers about our products.

Stewart M. Schiffman, President Gnosis
4005 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, PA 19104

## FlyIng ANT

In Richard Campbell's fine article on air navigation, "Omni Aviation Navigation System" (June 1982 BYTE, page 468), he introduced a program that, utilizing trigonometric techniques, could simulate the VOR (very-high-frequency omnirange) readings of an airplane in flight. He then observed (in the 'Modifications" section) that this program would lend itself well to high-resolution graphics displays of simulation space, the To/From flag, the CDI (course deviation indicator), and so on.

Such a program does indeed exist and has many additional features. Air Navigation Trainer (ANT) is available for the Apple II computer from Space-Time Associates (20-39 Country Club Dr., Manchester, NH 03102, (603) 625-1094) for $\$ 40$. ANT is a real-time simulation involving a world of six VORs, two NDBs (nondirectional beacons), and other landmarks. In this program you must actually navigate by making heading, airspeed,
and OBS changes, adjusting for the effects of the wind (selectable), viewing the ground track (selectable and scaleadjustable), etc. All maps and cockpit instrumentation are in graphics. Sound effects, including Morse station IDs, add to the realism. Four different simulations and a VOR demonstration for beginners are included.

## Ken Winograd <br> Space-Time Associates <br> 20-39 Country Club Dr. <br> Manchester, NH 03102 <br> (603) 625-1094

## Double Denslty for the Osborne 1

As a long-time user of the Osborne 1, I was greatly interested by Mark Dahmke's well-written analysis of this superior computer ("The Osborne 1," June 1982 BYTE, page 348). Permit me, however, to make a few remarks and additions to his findings.

First, the command FMT is now FORMAT with the new ROM.

Second, concerning the numeric keypad (and the numeral keys on the regular keyboard), you needn't choose either numerals or preprogrammed functions. Without the control key the numerals work as usual; with the control key the alternate function is used.

In answer to the justified complaint that the disks hold only 92 K bytes of data (formatted), help is on the way. The doubledensity option mentioned in the article has been announced and should be available by the time this letter is published. According to Adam Osborne, who wrote me two weeks ago, both single- and double-density options will be supported by the installed hardware and the accompanying software.

Again, thank you for a lucid review of a great machine.

## Felix Schnur <br> 18 Murray Hill Rd. <br> Scarsdale, NY 10583

The double-density option for the Osborne 1 has been delayed due to design problems related to the data-separator chip being used. Osborne designers have gone back to the drawing board and now expect the option to become available this fall. . . M. H.

Verbatim Datalife ${ }^{m}$ flexible disks now come in a bold, new storage box. But more important, they now come to you with a five year warranty.

We can give you a warranty this long because we're confident the way we make Datalife disks will make them perform better, last even longer.

All of our Datalife disks feature seven data-shielding advances for greater disk durability, longer data life. To protect your data from head-to-disk abrasion. To shield your data againsi loss due to environmental conditions. To insure a longer lifetime of trouble-free data
recording, storage and retrieval.

Every Datalife disk is extensively tested under the most extreme conditions. Critically-certified to be 100\% error-free. Assuring you an added margin of performance, no matter what the operating conditions.

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Verbatim.

## Heresthe mostexciting part of Verbatim's new packaging.

# When you say your disk drive has more juice than Apple's, be prepared to cut one open. 



## The problem with Apple's disk drive stems from the core.

There are a lot of good reasons why dealers all over America aren't recommending Apple's disk drive. And one of the main reasons is Rana Systems' new Elite Series of Apple II compatible disk drives.

It's easy to see why Apple has been having some major slipped disk problems. Just look at their antiquated head positioner.

It's plastic. Just like a toy. That's why it can take multiple passes to get the information


Apple's primitive plastic positioner A workable, but sloppy, way to cap ture data.
needed. And why the information on your disk can appear obscured and unreadable. If Apple's positioner doesn't accurately center the head over your data tracks, it's no bargain at any price.

Rana knows the head positioner is the heart of the machine, so we didn't cut any


Rana's stale of the art lectmology lead screw and metal band positioners give vaslly improved speed and accuracy. corners. To most accurately place the head over the data area we use finely machined lead screws and metal band positioners. They provide you with the fastest and clearest data recognition on the market. With three to four times faster access, track to track. With far greater precision than Apple's, to give you virtually 100\% data integrity.

## More juice on Apple's inferiority.

There's another big problem Apple has chosen to ignore. The irritating scratching noise that occurs when it is searching for information. Rana, on the other hand, has built the Elite Series to be virtually noiseless.

And more importantly, Rana has an advanced write protect feature which makes it impossible to lose your information. A simple touch on the front panel's membrane switch gives you failsafe control. Apple of course only has a notch or tab, which gives you only minimal protection.

With the superior Elite controller card, you can control up to four floppy disks using only one slot. With Apple's you can only use two. Of course, you can still plug into Apple's controller card, but down the line you'll want to switch to Rana's and save yourself a slot.

## Elite also gives you more byte per buck.

Even our most economical model, the Elite One, gives you $14 \%$ more storage than Apple's. 163 K versus Apple's 143K. With our Elite Two offering 326K and our top-of-the-line Elite Three offering a 356\% storage increase at 652 K . That's almost comparable to hard disk performance, all because of our high density single and double sided disks and heads.


And the cost? Just look at the chart. 272 Bytes per dollar for Apple, versus between 363 to 767 Bytes per dollar for ours. They're not even close.


## The real beauty of it isn't the beauty of it.

There is no comparison to the lean, clean design of the Elite Series to Apple's 5 year old model (which by the way has never been updated). It's our superior technology, operating economy, increased storage and faster step that makes us the best performing and hottest selling disk drive in America.

So give us a call or write for more information. It doesn't take a lot of courage to cut into an Apple when you outshine them as brilliantly as we do.

## RanaSystems <br> 




## Call SYNCOM. We've got a friendly way of solving things.

We figure you don't need any more stress. You've got enough just getting your word or data processing work done.

So, whenever a floppy diskette - anybody's floppy diskette - fails to initialize or read/write properly, call Syncom.
Talk with a person who will help you analyze the problem. Environment. Equipment. Handling. Or the diskette itself.
Your Syncom distributors or local dealers are already using our

self, why not jot these numbers in the margin of the Error Codes page of your operator's manual. 800-843-9862; 605-996-8200
Or write: Syncom, Box 130 Mitchell, SD 57301



## The Best Made Better

When we unveiled our CompuStar ${ }^{\mathrm{rN}}$ multi-user terminal system just over a year ago, we thought we had created the most powerful, lowest-priced multi-user computer we would ever manufacture. We were wrong. Today, we've made our best even better!
Our newly redesigned CompuStar ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ boasts the same performance statistics that made its predecessor such an overnight success, plus a host of exciting new features. CompuStar users now get the added benefits of dual character set capability, an expanded library of visual attributes including reverse video, underlining and below-the-line descenders. an enhanced disk operating system and Microsoft BASIC - all at no extra cost! And single-user systems now start at as little as $\$ 2995$.

There are four types of CompuStar ${ }^{\text {r" }}$ workstations (called Video Processing Units or VPU's) that can be connected into a variety of central disk systems with 10 to 96 megabytes of multi-user storage.

Up to 255 VPU's can be tied together to form a massive multi-user network. Or, you can start with only a single VPU and easily expand your system as your processing needs become more sophisticated. But whether you start with one or one-hundred VPU's, you'll probably never outgrow your CompuStar. Unlike other systems, you configure the CompuStar the way you want it . . connecting any combination of VPU's in a "daisy chain" fashion into the central disk system. And since each VPU has its own twin 280 processors, its own $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}^{*}$ operating system and a full 64 K of internal memory, (not to mention disk capacities of up to $11 / 2$ million bytes), overall system response time remains unbelievably fast! And that's a claim most of the other multi-user vendors just can't make.
Inside our new CompuStar you'll find a level of design sophistication that's destined to establish a new standard for the industry. A series of easy-toservice modular components has been
engineered to yield the most impressive reliability figures we've ever seen. But CompuStar users are not only thrilled with our system's performance (and the miserly few dollars they spent to get it), they also have the peace of mind of knowing that Intertec's comprehensive customer protection and field service programs will insure their total after-thesale satisfaction.

For more information on what just may be the last multi-user microcomputer you'll ever (have to ) buy, ask your dealer today about our all new CompuStar ${ }^{\text {TMI }}$ system. Or, contact us at the number and address below. We'll gladly explain how we've made our best . . . even better!


2300 Broad River Rd. Columbia, SC 29210 (803) 798-9100 TWX: 810-666-2115

## Whe Word's First

 64K of Memory, Serial \& Parallel I/O Ports . . . all on a SINGLE S-100 BOARD!Don't Buy Another One of Those 3 Board Sets Till You See What One Can Do!

Advanced Micro Digital has been producing the SUPER QUAD for some time now and it's truly one of a kind. Just plug this board into any S-100 mother board and hook-up your disk drives to it, It flies. Runs with CP/M, MP/M, and turbo-DOS. You can also plug in additional boards, I/O. hard disk controllers, etc. SUPER QUAD is a BUS master. The cost of this board is one third to one half of what you have been paying for the thiee board set. Just take a look at these features:

- IEEE S-100 Standard
- Z-80A CPU
- 64K of Bank Select Memory as well as extended addressing
- Double density floppy disk controller. Both 8 or $51 / /^{\prime \prime}$ Disk Drives
- 2 serial \& 2 parallel I/O ports (RS-232 and intelligent hard disk Interface).
- 2 K or 4 K of monitor EPROM
-Runs with CP/M®, MP/M® and turbo-DOS ${ }^{\text {rM }}$
- One year warranty.
- Free copy of superbios disk


## NOTE: off-board DMA supports

[^2]Also introducing SUPER/SLAVE to run multi-processing operating systems such as turbo-DOS ${ }^{\text {ni }}$. With 128/64K of memory, serial \& parallel I/O, you can plug multiple of the slaves with the master and each user will hove its own CPU and memory local.


# Beyond the Peaks of Visicalc 

> Desktop Plan II, Microfinesse, and Plan80 let financial planners handle large and complex models.

Jack Bishop<br>916 Maple Ave.<br>Evanston, IL 60202

Planning, particularly financial planning, has always been associated with some level of mystique. In ancient times, planners studied the stars, consulted with oracles, or examined the entrails of animals. Even today, our modern statistical techniques are considered by some to be as mystical as the reading of tea leaves. But mystical or not, the goal of financial planning has always been

[^3]the same: to manage available resources in the most profitable way. The goal of the three software packages reviewed here is to do just that.

One of the main advantages of financial planning is that it provides a rationale for making financial decisions. Long-range plans can be used to evaluate such issues as the merits of borrowing how much, when, and at what terms. Effective planning also lets a manager anticipate cash needs in time to avoid the expense of lastminute borrowing.

These three software packages are intended to help us reduce financial and other types of plans to numbers. The claims for the packages include budgeting, planning, control, finance, and cash management. The marketers also suggest that their software can analyze sales, capital, inflation, interest rates, real estate, productivity, cost and variance, research-and-development projects, and so on.
That's quite a list, but all three packages achieve the goal of pro-
viding powerful yet simple financial modeling tools for a modest cost. With a fair degree of training and experience in the accounting field, you will find any of these packages a costeffective tool. For those without such training, I hope this article may provide a bit of background.

## Financial Modeling

Long-range planning, often called a "modeling exercise," can extend beyond mere numbers to mirror the organization of a business. Variables such as labor, material, and capital requirements can be charted by day, week, month, or year. Such a model ties concepts together and suggests relationships between people, products, and money.

It is important to realize that, without an understanding of the "real" world, the best model is useless. Hence the key to constructing workable models is a strong sense of how the world works and what is important. With these factors in mind, the software can help you develop financial insight.

## At a Glance

Name
Desktop Plan II
Type
Financial Planning-Plus
Manufacturer
Visicorp |Personal Software|
2895 Zanker Rd.
San Jose. CA 95 I 34
(408) 946-9000
Language
BAsiC
Price
s250
$\quad$ I system disk
I backup disk
Documentatlon
I99-page manual
Equipment required
Apple II or II Plus
$32 k$ bytes (or more)
I disk |or more|
Printer recommended
Audence
Financial professionals
Independent business professionals with
MBA or equivalent
Name
Microfinesse
Type
Financial Planning-Plus
Mannufacturer
P-E Consulting Group Ltd.
Park House
Egham, Surrey
England TWZ0 OHW
(formerly distributed by Osborne/McGraw-
Hill
Language
Pascal
Price
s495
4 system disks
Software protection chip
Documentatlon
139-page manual
Equlpment required
Apple il Plus
$48 K$ bytes (or more)
2 disks (or more|
$80-132$ column printer
Pascal language system
Audlence
Financial professionals
Independent business professionals with
MBA or equivalent

## Name

Plan80
Type
Financial Planning-Plus

## Manufacturer

Business Planning Systems Inc.
Two North State St.
Dover. DE 19901
(302) 674-5500

Language
CPIM
Price
S295
| system disk
Documentatlon
139-page manual
Equipment required
Apple and standard CP/M system
56 K bytes for more)
2 disks (or more)
Editor to create and modify text files
Terminal with:
cursor addressing
clear screen
Audience
Financial professionals
Independent business professionals with MBA or equivalent

## The Limits of Visicalc

Visicalc was the pioneer of financial planning programs for microcomputers, and my first love. Its greatest strength is its extreme flexibility. With it I can quickly lay out the basic structure of a model (the number of years, the main elements of income and expense, and so on). But the development of a model is a "cut and paste" process; it is never right the first time. Lines have to be changed. And lines have to be added.

As time went on and I added more line items, more years, more businesses, and so on, this "more is better" syndrome led me out of memory so many times that I decided to look for additional software. I needed something that would handle more information but provide the flexibility and ease of use Visicalc gave me. This review is the story of that search.

## Getting Started

Desktop Plan II, from the wonderful folks who brought us Visicalc, is the simplest package to use. And it even lets you transfer Visicalc files to the format required for Desktop Plan II. But the documentation in the package I bought left something to be desired: after I read page 4 in section 1 , I expected to find page 5 ; instead, I found page 5 of the table of contents. I still wonder if I missed something important. Such mistakes are usually the exception, but even minor exclusions can throw you off.
In addition, a few helpful features were missing. Color highlights in the manual would let some of us flip through quickly and others savor each word. Tabs for each section would be helpful in each of these packages. A pocket card summarizing the key points on the operation of the system would also be a welcome
addition. I use many computer systems and languages, each with its own syntax and mechanisms, and such pocket cards are invaluable references.

On a positive note, I appreciate the heavy paper stock of the Desktop Plan II manual. Manuals tend to receive quite a bit of abuse. Desktop Plan II sets a decent standard for others in its use of heavy paper.
Developing a model on Desktop Plan II is fairly simple. As with any system, modeling begins by writing out the line items on a sheet of paper (sales, cost of goods, and so on). The next step is defining the mathematical relationships between line items. This can be as simple as "gross margin equals sales minus cost of goods sold." Having written the model down (after 15 years of developing models of one sort or another, I confess to doing much of this in my
head). I simply type the data into the machine. With Desktop Plan II, the data entry moves easily, followed by calculation rules selected from the menu or programmed in BASIC on the side. (More about these calculation rules later.)

As far as time is concerned, with Visicalc I could develop a simple income statement and balance sheet, with some ratios, in a couple of hours. That includes some simple projections for the future values and some time for "prettying up" the reports, but no forecasting routines. The same sort of model took a little longer with Desktop Plan II, but no longer than half a day. Although it gave me some extra power and I saved the time I usually spend cleaning up the Visicalc reports, the added structure of Desktop Plan II involved a little more time.

Plan80 doesn't really start the same way. Copying the single disk is simple, and running through the routines to customize the system to my Anadex CM13L was reasonably straightforward, even though this tertminal was not among those listed in the manual. Forty-five minutes later, after only a few problems, I was able to boot the copy disk, type "Plan80," and enter the name of one of the seven examples. Working through the examples on the Plan80 disk is painless, but watch out for a long, slow-breaking pitch on page C-7 of the manual:

To create a new Plan80 application you use a program, called an editor. . . . If you have a favorite program for composing letters and reports, then use it to create text files containing Plan80 statements.

Sounds great, but moving back and forth between my editor and the Plan 80 code wears my patience thin very quickly. And if you don't have a favorite editor, or any editor, you're in trouble.

Unlike the Desktop Plan II manual, Plan80's $81 / 2$ by 11 format is difficult to balance on your lap along with the data, notes of the model structure, and whatever. And while the manual

| Maximum Number of Lines |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Periods | Desktop Plan II | Plan80 | Microfinesse |
| 10 | 270 | 304 | 250 |
| 18 | 140 | 200 | 250 |
| 20 | N.A. | 183 | 250 |
| 30 | N.A. | 130 | 166 |

for Desktop Plan II includes pictures of the screen, Plan80's instructions are vague because the authors don't know what editor I am using. The first time I could really see Plan80 itself was when I ran the program after I set up the model using the prescribed structure and conventions. I read the first 60 pages of the manual without really tumbling onto this fact.

My two-hour Visicalc model and four-hour Desktop Plan II model took more than eight hours with Plan80. I gained some more power along the way but sacrificed some ease; I was still left with a report that had formatting problems.
Microfinesse-with four disks to copy and Pascal routines to patch into the copies, not to mention the "software protection chip" to replace my game paddles in the paddle port-intimidated me at first. Finally, I was able to figure out which disks should be inserted into which drives, and when. But the manual could be more explicit. Again, the rows and columns are the first things to set up, but they are very hard to change. After having to rewrite a model from scratch, you'll be sure to plan the next one very carefully. The manual provides a convenient overview of the process, but the instructions on the screen don't quite seem to match the manual. A rewrite of the manual with screen displays (à la Destop Plan II) and walk-through answers would be a vast improvement. So would distinguishing a "one" from an "el."

Microfinesse, the most powerful of
the three packages, can be a bit overwhelming at the start. The first model I did took all day, and that's just an estimate.

## Model Size Limits

One of the major advantages these packages have over Visicalc is their ability to handle fairly large and complex models. Early Visicalc models had about 150 rows and 20 columns (for months, quarters, or years), but for many applications that was not enough. An industrial or retail plan for a given period of time in the future should also include an equal number of months or years of history. This means that you would need 30 to 50 columns for a monthly plan and 15 to 30 columns for an annual plan. With fewer than about 20 columns, you must force the analysis to fit the model, an undesirable state of affairs. By this standard, both Plan80 and Microfinesse improve on Desktop Plan II (see table 1). Not that Desktop Plan II won't work well for most models, especially those that require fewer data points-it will. But take the number of columns into account before buying.

Another drawback to Desktop Plan II is its inflexibility in terms of size. A key phrase in the Desktop Plan II manual explains:

The entries defining the size of the model cannot be changed for this model any time after the " $Y$ " response.

This means you should spend some

| Desktop Plan II | Plan80 | Microfinesse |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Define rows and | Insert titles of |  |
| columns | rows and columns | Insert titles of |
| rows and columns |  |  |
| Enter values | Enter values <br> Choose calcula- <br> tion rules | Define calculation <br> rules |
| Enter values <br> Define calculation <br> rules and structure |  |  |
| Choose items for <br> report |  |  |

Table 2: The basic structure of the modeling packages. The different structures of each package don't seem to offer any clear advantages.


Photo 1: Microfinesse's graphics options include pie charts and bar charts.
time carefully planning the model before you start to lay it out, or face the risk of having to go back and redo everything. All packages require some commitment to size at the start, but Plan 80 offers the greatest degree of flexibility of the three. Desktop Plan II's size constraint and inflexibility make it the most limited in this regard.

## Structure

The structure of a program largely determines its capabilities and flexibility. A program that creates a separate file of calculated values or reports, for example, is easier to leave to someone else for printing or further analysis.

Microfinesse is designed to accommodate as many as 15 different reports. The other two packages let you format reports after developing the model, and of these Desktop Plan II offers the simplest but least powerful report structure. The report structure provided by Microfinesse is its most powerful selling feature.

All three programs provide a separate model-definition structure, which is an easy form to use. Desktop Plan II walks you through the construction of the model, one step (row or column) at a time, not necessarily in sequential order. Plan80 and Microfinesse ask you to develop calculation rules but do provide powerful functions for quick and accurate model development (more about these later). Microfinesse, however, seems to have manufacturing problems, bad luck, or both, because the model development option on my copy had unexplained error codes.

While some structural differences in the programs exist (see table 2), no one method is clearly superior to the others. For my purposes, I prefer to put in the data that is readily available, develop some rules (relationships), test them out, get some more data, and so on. None of these packages is as suited to that kind of eclectic development as Visicalc. However, Microfinesse, which sets up a names structure right away, lets me work with abbreviations, a helpful addition. And Plan80 offers
the option of names or row numbers, a handier method in practice than you'd think.

## Making Changes

Somewhere, other than in textbooks, is a model that is actually built right the first time and does not require changing. Until I find it, I look for software that lets me learn and expand so that I can improve my models and then contract, simplify, and improve them even more. Only one package of the three, Plan80, seems to address this need directly.
Microfinesse lets you make changes by saving single rows-a nuisance-but you can save the rows of a small model, grouping them into a larger structure to develop a new, improved version later. That's a lot of trouble, and I have a feeling that reentering the data would be easier.

Desktop Plan II suggests that I leave blank lines for subsequent changes. This point is well taken and would be enhanced if the program let me renumber lines and move blocks of code around in the structure of the model.

Plan80 models, built by your own editor outside of Plan80, have a great deal of flexibility. Why the marketers haven't pushed this is beyond me. The ability to move the whole structure of the model around is probably Plan80's best feature.

## Graphics

As a fan of the ability of graphics to present the results of modeling, I looked forward to the graphics all three packages promised. I expected to be able to do the following:

- select line, bar, scatter, or pie charts - mix line and bar charts
- set the scale for both horizontal and vertical axes
- set titles anywhere on the page
- select up to five curves per graph
- plot changes in earnings versus changes in sales or assets-a marginal income analysis

Alas and alack, three promises, one delivery-and even that is not without severe limitations.

The first Microfinesse graphics disk


Photo 2: An example of Desktop Plan II graphics.

I received had a bad sector, so I had to wait for a replacement. Fortunately, it was worth the wait. The literature promised line or bar charts, pie charts, and a color slide show. Microfinesse's performance proved to be spectacular (see photo 1). Its options include title slides, choice of colors, and center- or left-margin positioning. In addition, the user controls the order in which the slides are presented (in forward or reverse order). The user sets the timing. All of these features are built into Microfinesse. Still, the $x$ axis is limited to 24 values, too few for many of my needs, but possibly plenty for yours. Of course, being limited to one line on a chart at a time precludes many analyses and much power. But keyboard entry of graphic data provides such additional capabilities as adding an economic context to a sales projection.

Desktop Plan II offers the secondbest graphics of the three (see photo 2). I can get line or bar charts but not the mixture of the two that I find very useful. I can also save the picture to print with my Epson later-a vast improvement over a pile of computer pages (you can print the graph directly if you have a Silentype). A feature that would let the user set an initial configuration to print with his particular equipment would be a wel-
come addition. Autoscaling the axes is a real nuisance, and I hope that subsequent versions remove this restriction. My attempt to plot small values messed up the screen and hung up the system.

Plan80's graphics capabilities leave a lot to be desired (see photo 3). The scaling on the $x$ (horizontal) and $y$ (vertical) axes is crude and only nominally under my control. I found the commands difficult to use because the options are paged "underneath" the class of the option (the type of graph-bar, two bars, scatter, cumulative-is visible for only an instant and then disappears behind the word "TYPE" again). The simplistic structure of the graph renders it useless to me. However, highlighting the data points on the screen is a nice touch. The literature asserts that the ability to get a hard copy of the graph is in the works, and such a feature would be welcome-if I thought the basic graphics routines were worth printing. The graphics routines need improvement; revamped parameter handling and more observations and curves would make the package useful. If I were the author of these routines, I'd scrap them.

While the graphics capabilities of the Microfinesse package approached my expectations, the others were a source of great disappointment to me.


Photo 3: An example of Plan80 graphics.

Certainly microcomputers have greater graphics potential than these packages indicate.

## Built-in Functions

The functions that are built into the software enable someone who doesn't know what a net present value is, for example, to calculate one to more decimal places than common sense dictates. I have mixed emotions about features such as this. If I don't understand the power (and assumptions) of a function, I hope that I have the good sense to read about the assumptions and limitations associated with it. It's always a good idea to avoid using tools you don't understand.

Desktop Plan II, to my mind, has the most limited and inconvenient functions of the three packages (table 3), but its authors do let you write a number of custom rules. It didn't take me long to discover that the customrule feature was by far the best for most of my models, while I ignored most of the built-in rules. The standard row-and-column manipulations seemed very clumsy to use.

The data-generation functions Desktop Plan II provides for forecasting are adequate for simple purposes, but not very powerful. Plan80 and Microfinesse solve the problem by making the user write the whole
model off-line, but provide a number of special functions keyed to financial modeling.

The depreciation options, most fully laid out in Plan80 and more modestly in Microfinesse, are a worthwhile addition. I am, however, disappointed not to find routines for funding debt or to enable a multivariate regression analysis of historical data for use in establishing a basis for the projection of the future of an ongoing business.

Because all three packages tout their ability to deal with monthly and quarterly data, I expected to see some statistical routines for dealing with such data. No such luck. Moving averages, more advanced seasonal adjustment, exponential smoothing, and so on are possible but may be difficult for the authors to include. The absence of such routines is a real loss. I wasn't really surprised to find multivariate regression routines missing, but I do believe statistical routines have a place in any modeling package.

The ability to move smoothly from historical data through data generation is somewhat cumbersome in all three packages. Examples that combine historical and projected sections, such as those that show calculated historical growth rates and sales projections derived from assumed
growth rates, would display a better understanding of the user's needs.
The presentation of an example along these lines might result in the development of more powerful second-generation offerings.

The allocation rules Microfinesse provides are more powerful than they seem and offer the potential to take a top-down approach, allocating the shortfall in a profit plan to individual products and salespeople, for instance. Wow!

In general, however, a model's basic structure is the simplest part; count on doing that yourself. The functions provided by Plan 80 and Microfinesse will help you around a few of the curves, but you must do anything fancy off-line, with the results plugged back into these structures.

## Examples and Reports

Examples of how a software package works let us see the capabilities of the program and learn some tricks as well. These examples are particularly helpful because they may give us insight into the structure of a model that the authors intended and for which they developed their programs. A sample of each of the reports hints at the reporting flexibility more than any "tricks" the authors might share with us.

Sophisticated reports are distinguished by a number of little touches, including centered titles and headings, footnotes, the time and date stamped on each page, good pagination, true-column underlines (rather than a bunch of dashes that use up a line), commas to indicate thousands, a leading " $\$$ " at the head of a column, and a variety of ways to express "zero" ( 0 , blank, - ) and negatives ( - , brackets) and so on. In the modeling business, two features are absolutely required: the stamp of the date and time on each page, and the ability to dump the equations (similarly date- and time-stamped) easily. Modeling involves many different alternatives ("What if . . . "), and without the time and date stamped, you might forget which set of reports came from which set of assumptions or calculation rules.

|  | Desktop Plan II | Plan80 | Microfinesse |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Arithmetic and trigonometric | add, sum <br> subtract <br> multiply <br> divide <br> percent | add, sum <br> subtract <br> multiply <br> divide <br> percent <br> maximum <br> minimum <br> lookup | add, sum <br> subtract <br> multiply <br> divide <br> percent |
|  | absolute | absolute | absolute |
|  | natural and common logs | natural and common logs | natural and common logs |
|  | exponential | exponential | exponential |
|  | $\sin , \cos$, tan, etc. | $\sin , \cos$, tan, etc. | $\begin{aligned} & \sin , \cos , \\ & \tan , \text { etc. } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | square root integer | square root integer fraction | square root integer |
| Depreciation |  | straight-line decl. balance sum of year's digits decl. bal.str. line | straight-line decl. balance |
| Time phasing | time shift | lag | lag |
| Investment analysis |  | ```net present value IRR``` | ```net present value IRR``` |
| Forecast generation |  |  | interpolation: arithmetic geometric |
|  | growth: simple |  | growth: simple compound allocation: equal pro-rata |

Table 3: A summary of built-in functions.

Desktop Plan II provides a single, but straightforward, example of a program (listing 1). The reports are date-stamped but not time-stamped. The overall look of the report is state-of-the-art for a mainframe about 10 years ago. The equation list (listing 2) will take some getting used to. As for custom rules, you're on your own; the list gives the calculation rules only, which I find very cumbersome.
The single example provided with Microfinesse offers little clue to the power of the program(s). I could have used about five more examples showing how to take advantage of the effort expended in the development of this product. The quality of the reports, too, leaves a great deal to be desired (listing 3). The report is datestamped, but the rest of it looks as if it were designed by engineers for
engineers (as an engineer as well as a manager, I admit to being oversensitive to the cosmetics of a good presentation). Looks like scissors and rubber cement are the solution to pagination. Equation lists are similarly straightforward (listing 4), without the cosmetic care that went into the graphics. I hope the authors will consider adding to the reporting section the little things that can mean so much to help communicate the results of the analysis, such as commas to indicate thousands.
Plan80, which offers seven program examples, has moved in this direction, but the examples are on one side of a page while the rules are on the back side thank goodness for photocopiers). Plan80 reports are simple and utilitarian (listing 5). For equation lists, I am left to the quality
of the editor I was forced to bring to the party. Some tricks in putting data and row headings into the report obviously exist. But several hours with the manual have yet to reveal some important ones.

## Sensitivity Analyses

After you develop the first few simple models, you may wonder, "What will happen to profits (and borrowing) if the sales growth is reduced?" Or "How much can sales fall and the business still break even?" The way you develop the model is one major key to the ability to do such analyses. An original model design that includes many ties between variables provides this capability. Only Microfinesse, however, offers a specific function to aid in this kind of work. If you are skilled in modeling, you

Listing 1: A report produced by Desktop Plan II. The look is reminiscent of that available on mainframes about 10 years ago. The time stamp (7:41 p.m.) had to be done by hand.

TOFNOTCH MANUFACTURING COMPANY FINANCIAL FROJECTIONS

FISCAL 19—~

| ASSUMFTIIONS |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| PRIOR YEARS MONTHLY SALES | (5) |
| MONTHLY GROWTH RATE (\%) | (6) |
| RETURNS \& ALLOWANCES (\% SALES) | (7) |
| VARIAELE SALES COST (\% SALES) | (8) |
| MATERIAL COST (\% SALES) | (9) |
| HOURLY LAEOR RATE | (10) |
| NUMEER OF DIRECT LAE, FERSONS | (11) |
| FACTORY EURDEN RATE (\%) | $(12)$ |

INCOME
FORECASTED GROSS SALES RETURNS \& ALLOWANCES

NET SALES
COST OF GOODS SOLD
MATERIAL COST (32)
LAEIOR COST (SJ)
FACTORY OVERHEAD-FIXED (34)
FACTORY QVEFHEAD--VARI AELL.E
TOTAL COST OF GOODS SOLD
GROSS MARGIN
OFPERATI NG EXF'ENSES
SELLING
MAREEETING
GENEFAL \& ADMINISTFATIVE
ENGINEERING \& DEVELOFMENT
RENT
TELEFHONE : UTILITIES
TOTAL OFERATING EXFENSES
NET PROFIT EEFORE TAXES

| JAN | FEE | MAR | AF'R |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 213000 | 218000 | 215000 | 217000 |
| - | - | - | - |
| 2.0 | - | - | - |
| 7.0 | - | - | - |
| 47.5 | - | - | - |
| 7.25 | - | - | - |
| 20 | - | - | - |
| 30.5 | - | - | - |



Listing 2: A Desktop Plan II equation list.

CALCULATION RULES NAMED EASIC.R


Listing 3: A report produced by Microfinesse. (Top) A profit and loss statement. (Bottom) Net present value and part of the sensitivity report. Note that in this part of the report it is difficult to tell which columns the data refer to.

REPORT 2 :
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNTS
30.1. 1985 SCENARIO A
$\begin{array}{lllllllllll}\text { QTR } 1 & \text { QTR } 2 & \text { OTR } 3 & \text { QTR } 4 & 1992 & \text { QTR } 1 & \text { QTR } 2 & \text { OTR } 3 & \text { OTR } 4 & 1983\end{array}$

| 91 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 92 | SALES | 73641 | 77156 | 73371 | 96635 | 320802 | 79174 | 84343 | 81980 | 104588 | 349085 |
| 93 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 94 | GROSS CONTRIEUTION | 28987 | 30403 | 29943 | 37967 | 126299 | 30730 | 33165 | 32244 | 41085 | 137224 |
| 95 LESS DUERHEADS:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 960 | Staff | 9000 | 9000 | 9000 | 9000 | 36000 | 9900 | 9900 | 9900 | 9900 | 39600 |
| 970 | TRANSPORT | 6000 | 6000 | 6000 | 6000 | 24000 | 6600 | 6600 | 6600 | 6600 | 26400 |
| 990 | OTHER | 4300 | 4300 | 4300 | 4300 | 17200 | 4730 | 4730 | 4730 | 4730 | 18920 |
| 99 | DEPRECIATIDN | 5750 | 5606 | 6041 | 5890 | 23287 | 5743 | 7174 | 6995 | 6820 | 26732 |
| 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 101 | total overhends | 25050 | 24906 | 25341 | 25190 | 100487 | 26973 | 28404 | 28225 | 28050 | 111652 |
| 102 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 103 | OPERATING InCOME | 3937 | 5497 | 3602 | 12776 | 25812 | 3757 | 4761 | 4019 | 13035 | 25572 |
| 104 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 105 | INTEREST | 3201 | 2852 | 3021 | 3106 | 12179 | 2681 | 3608 | 4593 | 4222 | 15103 |
| 106 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 107 | Profit before tax | 736 | 2645 | 580 | 9671 | 13633 | 1076 | 1153 | (573) | 8813 | 10469 |
| 109 = =-=-=-s= |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 109 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 110 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 111 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 112 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 113 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 114 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 115 | ratios |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 116 --...- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 117 | : CONTRIEUTION/SALES | 39.36 | 39.40 | 39.45 | 39.29 | 39.38 | 39.31 | 39.32 | 39. 33 | 39.28 | 39.31 |
| 118 | 4. PRE-TAX PROF/SALES | 5.35 | 7.12 | 4.91 | 13.22 | 7.65 | 4.81 | 5.64 | 4.90 | 12.46 | 6,95 |
| 119 | \% PTPRF/TOTAL ASSETS | 1.46 | 2.07 | 1.28 | 4.42 | 2.31 | 1.38 | 1.44 | 1.24 | 3.95 | 2.00 |
| 120 | oebt/Equity | 0.58 | 0.52 | 0.62 | 0.51 | 0.56 | 0.45 | 0.79 | 0.75 | 0.64 | 0.66 |
| 121 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 122 | EREAKEVEN SALES | 63638 | 63207 | 64240 | 64116 |  | 38617 | 72235 | 71761 | 71406 |  |

AT 10.00 DISCOUNT RATE CUHULATIVE PRESENT VALUE OF PROFIT EEFORE TAX


RESULTS OF SENSITIVITY RUNS

[^4]Listing 4: A Microfinesse equation list; straightfonward, but without the cosmetic care that went into the graphics.

```
(********* START OF MODEL **********)
```

```
(* -DIGIT LTD.-- *)
```

(* THIS MODEL FRODUCES
THE FOLLOWING REFORTS:
-..CONTRIEUTION SUMMARIES
-PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNTS

- EALANCE SHEETS
-CASH FLOW STATEMENTS
DJGIT LTD. FRODUCES TWO FRODUCTS, CALCULATORS AND DIGIT AL WATCHES. THE TIME HORIZON IS TWO YEARS AND THE FERIODS ARE QUARTERS. *)

FROCEDLIRE CALCULATE;
EEGIN
WITH FINESSE* DO
EEGIN
(* CALCULATERS *)
CSALVAL: =CSALVOL*CUFRICE;
CDCOST: =CSALVOL*CUCOST;
CCONT: =CSALVAL-CDCOST;
CCFROFS: =CCONT/CSALVAL* 100 :
(* DIGITAL WATCHES *)
DSALVAL: =DSALVOL*DUFRICE;
DDCOST: =DSALVOL*DUCOST:
DCONT: =DSALVAL-DDCOST;
DCFROFS: = DCONT /DSALVAL* 100;
(* CONTRIEUTIDN SUMMAFY *)
SALES: =CSALVAL+DSALVAL:
DCOSTS =CDCOST+DDCOST:
CONT: =SALES -DCOSTS;
CFROFS: =CONT/SALES*100:

|  | Desktop Plan II | Plan80 | Micro. finesse |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Getting started | *** | * | ** |
| Model size | * | *** | *** |
| Structure | * | ** | *** |
| Making changes | * | *** | ** |
| Graphics | ** | - | *** |
| Built-in functions | * | *** | ** |
| Examples and reports | *** | *** | ** |
| Sensitivity Analyses | * | * | *** |
| Consolidation | ** | ** | ** |
| Errors | *** | *** | * |
| - fair <br> *- good <br> *** excellent |  |  |  |

Table 4: A summary of the relative strengths of the three software packages in terms of several key characteristics.
could do such analyses with the other two packages, but Microfinesse makes this degree of sophistication a bit more automated and easy to use-a valuable plus for even the most skilled analyst.

## Consolidation

The ability to consolidate the results of a number of small businesses is one of the main reasons for using one of these packages. With this consolidation capability, you are to a large extent freed of the limitations of handling everything within, for example, 48 K bytes of memory. You can bring in one business at a time without overloading the memory, consolidating as you go. You can also build models for one product at a time, consolidating several to develop the structure of a product line. At this point you could add the common costs of the product line, avoiding the distortions of the allocation of common costs. Similarly, you can consolidate the product lines into small businesses, divisions, and large corporations. A mainframe can handle this easily, but the microcomputer is constrained by its core size and the size of the disk it uses for storage (fortunately, these limitations are rapidly vanishing). Caution: consolidations with each of these packages can take some time, substantially more than you may be used to with a large computer.

## Errors

If you make an error in the midst of model development or execution, the clarity of the error messages is very important. Having suffered through IBM manuals ("probable programmer error") at 2 in the morning, I look for error sections that are easy to find, complete, and useful in fixing the error. I instinctively bristle at unhelpful error-code lists.

Microfinesse lists three types of errors (including "nondetected," probably the worst) and refers me to the Apple Pascal Language Reference Manual. May the fleas of a thousand camels infest those who take that copout. Obviously the authors did it because going into Pascal language errors is beyond their concerns in

Listing 5: Plan80 reports are simple and utilitarian.
FLANBO EXAMFLE \#4

|  | Reinves | 180 EXA ht of | LE \#4 nings |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Opening Ealance | 1981 | 1782 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 |
| Income Statement |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Investment Income | - | 270 | 271 | 295 | 553 | 429 |
| Interest Eypense | - | -81 | -81. | -90 | -107 | -129 |
| Admin Expense | - | -175 | $-20$ | -22 | -23 | $-25$ |
| Depreciation | - | -14 | -26 | -21 | -17 | -12. |
| Frofit Elefore Tas | - | - | 1.44 | 162 | 206 | 263 |
| Taxes | - | - | -4.3 | - 79 | - 82 | -105 |
| Net Income/Loss | - | - | 101 | 11.3 | 123 | 158 |
| Ealance Sheet -- Asset |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash | 1000 | 104 | 179 | 29.3 | 355 | 414 |
| Investments | - | 900 | 904 | 983 | 11.76 | 1429 |
| Fhysical Assets | - | 50 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Accum Depreciation | - | -14 | -.40 | -62 | -79 | -90 |
| Total Assets | 1000 | 1040 | 1143 | 1314 | 1551 | 1852 |
| Balance Sheet --. Liabi | lities |  |  |  |  |  |
| Debt | 500 | 540 | 54.2 | 600 | 714 | 857 |
| Equity | 500 | 500 | 600 | 714 | 937 | 995 |
| Total Liabilities | -1000 | 1040 | 1143 | 1314 | 1551 | 1852 |
| Assumptions |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Fhysical Assets | - | 50 | 50 | - | - | - |
| Yeild on Invemtmerit | - | 0.300 | 0.300 | 0.300 | 0.300 | 0.300 |
| Cosst for Debt | - | 0.150 | 0.150 | 0.150 | 0.150 | 0.150 |
| Tax Elracket \#1 | - | -- | - | -- | - | - |
| Ta* Erracket \#2 | - | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| Tax Eracket \#\% | - | 199 | 199 | 199 | 199 | 199 |
| Tax Rate \#1 | $\square$ | 0.200 | 0.200 | 0.200 | 0.200 | 0.200 |
| Tax Fate \#2 | $\pm$ | 0.300 | 0.300 | 0.300 | 0.300 | 0.300 |
| Ta\% Fate \#3 | - | 0.400 | 0.400 | 0.400 | 0.400 | 0.400 |

model building. Consequently, you must be aware that when you run Microfinesse you have to carry that extra baggage. And in the case of my favorite, "System I/O Error," I must say I no longer care what a "S\#O P\#57 I\# $158^{\prime \prime}$ is.

Plan80 has 36 error codes along with some common-sense advice that includes instructions on how to read and react to the error-handling routines-not bad!

Desktop Plan II includes a section on errors, but no index. Errors in the custom rules (for calculations) refer you to the Apple manuals, which are preferable to the old IBM manuals I use as a standard. This is no big problem, but be prepared to balance your worksheets, the program manual,
and the Apple manuals on your lap at once.

## Conclusion

If you don't have any financial training, these packages are a waste of money because they don't provide you with enough crutches to help. If you can find a corner computer store that stocks and can explain these, you'll be lucky. Generally, you have to buy this sort of package on faith.

However, if you have a fair amount of financial training, you can't go far wrong with any of these packages. For a professional, the payback on your investment can be measured in a few weeks based on my experience. It will take you a day to build the first model, and in a week or
so you should be fairly comfortable with any of the packages. Although no one package is clearly superior to the others, each has something for someone (see table 4). All are costeffective tools.

The power of the microcomputer, with packages such as these, is challenging those who supply timesharing modeling for business use. But don't expect such niceties as leading dollar signs, commas between the thousands, true underlining, and so on. Do expect a decent, professional product, more akin to a Model A than either a Model T (build-yourown Visicalc) or a Rolls-Royce (à la IFPS, SIMPLAN, XSIM, et al.). And remember: a model is only as good as the skill of the modeler.

## Ciarcia's Circuit Cellar

# Build the Microvox Text-to-Speech Synthesizer <br> <br> Part 2: Software 

 <br> <br> Part 2: Software}

## Rules for conversion of English plain text to phonemes govern the operation of this SC-01A-based device.

This is the second of two articles on the design and construction of an advanced text-to-speech voice synthesizer that can be used as a peripheral device in most small computer systems. Its features (listed in table 1) include phoneme-based speech synthesis, 64 inflection levels, software handshaking, and the ability to produce music and sound effects. In addition, the synthesizer recognizes and echoes the entire printable ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) character set, plus the control characters Return, Linefeed, Escape, and Backspace.

The voice synthesizer is sold under two trade names: Microvox (from The Micromint Inc.) and Intex-Talker (from Intex Micro Systems Corporation). I'll call it the Microvox in this article.

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The hardware of the Microvox, described in detail last month and shown in photo 1 , consists of a general-purpose 6502-based microcomputer with a voice-synthesizer output section. This month, I will concentrate on how text-to-speech algorithms work in general and on how the Microvox's program operates.

> The Votrax SC-01A chip allows the construction of English words and phrases from phonemes.

## Text-to-Speech Conversion

By the end of the first or second grade, most people have the ability to convert written text in their native language into speech. This conversion has three basic steps:

1. the visual recognition of the characters in the printed text
2. the mental conversion of these characters into the appropriate
commands to the mouth, tongue, larynx, and lungs
3. movement of the body parts to make the sounds

We shall now look at how a computer can simulate the second and third of these tasks.
The specific commands necessary to produce synthetic speech vary according to which speech synthesizer is being used. The Votrax SC-01A chip used in the Microvox is designed to allow the construction of English words and phrases from the phonemes (basic speech sounds) of the English language. (The phonemes used in the Votrax system are listed in table 2 on page 42.) Simulation of step 2 consists of converting a sequence of known characters into commands to voice-synthesis circuitry, which simulates the vocal cords and mouth.
The basic task of the control program in the Microvox is to convert a string of characters making up an English-language phrase into the corresponding string of phonemes. In addition, as will be discussed, the com-


Photo 1: An assembled Microvox speech synthesizer, which can pronounce texts consisting of English words from their representation as ASCII characters according to fixed pronunciation rules. The Microvox contains a general-purpose 6502-based microcomputer programmed to control the Votrax-SC-01A-based speech-synthesis circuitry.
puter should try to produce the appropriate intonation for each phoneme.
Phrases can be converted to phonemes in three ways:

1. translating whole words to phonemes by looking the words up in a table, with one table entry for each word
2. breaking words into syntactically significant groups of letters (called morphs) and looking up the phonemes corresponding to each group of letters
3. applying a set of rules to letter patterns and individual letters in words

Let's examine these in order.

## Whole-Word Lookup

Possessing the appropriate copyright license, you could store a standard pronouncing dictionary, such as A Pronouncing Dictionary of American English by Kenyon and Knott (reference 6), in computer memory. The input text could then be brokeri into its constituent words. After this,
each word could be looked up in the dictionary and replaced with its corresponding pronunciation. This simple lookup program would contain no more than 1000 bytes.
There are, however, two disadvantages with this method. First, because a lot of high-speed, randomly accessible storage would be needed to store a sufficiently large vocabulary, searching the list for each word might take too much run time. Second, wholeword lookup fails completely when given a word not in the dictionary; an unusual word, a newly coined term, or a proper name could cause failure. For the next few years anyway, whole-word lookup seems unpromising for most applications.

## Morph Analysis and Lookup

Professor Jonathan Allen of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has developed a pronouncing system, MITALK-79, that is based upon analysis of morphs, the letter representations of constituent parts of words. In a recent article (see reference 1), he points out that a dictionary of 8000 morphs is sufficient to
deal with more than 95 percent of the words in typical texts. Also, because new morphs are seldom formed, the morph dictionary rarely needs updating. In the few cases where the

1. Phoneme-based speech synthesis
2. 6502 control microprocessor
3. 64 crystal-controlled inflection levels
4. 700-character buffer (optionally expandable to 2.7 k characters)
5. 6K-byte plain-text-to-phoneme algorithm
6. Full ASCII printable-character-set recognition and echo, plus four control codes
7. Adjustable data rates (150 to 9600 bits per second)
8. RS-232C and parallel input interfaces
9. Phoneme access modes
10. Serial $X$-on $/ X$-off software handshaking
11. User-expandable memory
12. 1-watt audio amplifier with volume control
13. On-board power supply
14. Music and sound effects

Table 1: Major characteristics of the Microvox text-to-speech synthesizer (and of its alter ego, the Intex-Talker).

| Hexadecimal Phoneme | Phoneme Symbol Code | Duration (ms) | Example Word |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 00 | EH3 | 59 | jacket |
| 01 | EH2 | 71 | enlist |
| 02 | EH1 | 121 | heavy |
| 03 | PAO | 47 | no sound |
| 04 | DT | 47 | butter |
| 05 | A2 | 71 | make |
| 06 | A1 | 103 | pail |
| 07 | ZH | 90 | pleasure |
| 08 | AH2 | 71 | honest |
| 09 | 13 | 55 | inhibit |
| OA | 12 | 80 | inhibit |
| OB | 11 | 121 | inhibit |
| 0 C | M | 103 | mat |
| OD | N | 80 | sun |
| OE | B | 71 | bag |
| OF | $\checkmark$ | 71 | van |
| 10 | CH | 71 | chip |
| 11 | SH | 121 | shop |
| 12 | Z | 71 | $z 00$ |
| 13 | AW1 | 146 | lawful |
| 14 | NG | 121 | thing |
| 15 | AH1 | 146 | father |
| 16 | 001 | 103 | looking |
| 17 | 00 | 185 | book |
| 18 | L | 103 | land |
| 19 | K | 80 | trick |
| 1A | $J$ | 47 | judge |
| 1B | H | 71 | hello |
| 1 C | G | 71 | get |
| 1 D | F | 103 | fast |
| 1E | D | 55 | paid |
| 1F | S | 90 | pass |
| 20 | A | 185 | tame |
| 21 | AY | 65 | jade |
| 22 | Y1 | 80 | yard |
| 23 | UH3 | 47 | mission |
| 24 | AH | 250 | mop |
| 25 | P | 103 | past |
| 26 | 0 | 185 | cold |
| 27 | 1 | 185 | pin |
| 28 | U | 185 | move |
| 29 | $Y$ | 103 | any |
| 2A | T | 71 | tap |
| 2 B | R | 90 | red |
| 2 C | E | 185 | meet |
| 2 D | W | 80 | win |
| 2 E | AE | 185 | dad |
| 2 F | AE1 | 103 | after |
| 30 | AW2 | 90 | salty |
| 31 | UH2 | 71 | about |
| 32 | UH1 | 103 | uncle |
| 33 | UH | 185 | cup |
| 34 | O 2 | 80 | bold |
| 35 | 01 | 121 | aboard |
| 36 | IU | 59 | you |
| 37 | U1 | 90 | June |
| 38 | THV | 80 | the |
| 39 | TH | 71 | thin |
| 3A | ER | 146 | bird |
| 3B | EH | 185 | ready |
| 3 C | E1 | 121 | be |
| 3 D | AW | 250 | call |
| 3E | PA1 | 185 | no sound |
| 3F | STOP | 47 | no sound |

Note: T must precede CH to produce " CH " sound. D must precede J to produce " J " sound.

Table 2: The 64 Votrax SC-01A phonemes defined for the English language. Most of these correspond to speech sounds, but two produce silence and one causes speech synthesis to stop.


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Figure 2: Flowchart of the text-to-speech algorithm used by the Microvox, which employs the rules of table 3 .

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[^6]$A\left\{\begin{array}{l}(A)!=U H 2 ; \\ (A R)=A H 1, R ; \\ \#:(A L)!=U H, L ; \\ (A L) \$=A W 1, U H 3, L ; \\ (A)=A E 1 ;\end{array}\right.$

B $(B)=B$;
$C\left\{\begin{array}{l}(\mathrm{CH})=\mathrm{T}, \mathrm{CH} \\ (\mathrm{C})+=\mathrm{S} ; \\ (\mathrm{C})=\mathrm{K} ;\end{array}\right.$
D $(\mathrm{D})=\mathrm{D}$;


F $\quad(\mathrm{F})=\mathrm{F}$;
G $(\mathrm{G})=\mathrm{G}$;
$H\left\{\begin{array}{l}(H) \#=H_{i} \\ (H)=i\end{array}\right.$

I $\left\{\begin{array}{l}!(I N)=11, N ; \\ (I) \$+: A=I_{i} \\ (I) \$+=\text { AH } 2,12 ; \\ (I)=11 ;\end{array}\right.$
J $(\mathrm{J})=\mathrm{D}, \mathrm{J}$;
K $(K)=K$;
$L\left\{\begin{array}{l}(L) L=; \\ (L)=L ;\end{array}\right.$
M $(M)=M$;
$N\left\{\begin{array}{l}(N G)=N G ; \\ (N)=N ;\end{array}\right.$
$O\left\{\begin{array}{l}(\mathrm{OF})!=U H 2, V ; \\ (\mathrm{OR})=A W, R ; \\ \text { (ON) = UH2, } ; ~\end{array}\right.$
P $\quad(P)=P$;
$Q\left\{\begin{array}{l}(Q U)=K, W i \\ (Q)=K i\end{array}\right.$
R $(R)=R$;

$$
\cup\left\{\begin{array}{l}
(U) \$ \$!=U H 1 ; \\
(U)=Y 1, I U, U 1 ;
\end{array}\right.
$$

$$
V \quad(V)=V
$$

$$
W\left\{\begin{array}{l}
!(W A S)!=W, A H 1, Z_{i} \\
(W)=W_{i}
\end{array}\right.
$$

$$
x \quad(X)=K . S
$$

$$
Y\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\#: \$(Y))!=2 E 1 ; \\
(Y)=3 \mid 1 ;
\end{array}\right.
$$

$$
Z \quad(Z)=Z
$$

$$
()=P A O ;
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{S}\left\{\begin{array}{l}
(\mathrm{SH})=\mathrm{SH} ; \\
\mu(\mathrm{SED})!=\mathrm{Z}, \mathrm{D} ; \\
(\mathrm{S}) \mathrm{S}=; \\
\mathrm{H})=\mathrm{Z} ; \\
(\mathrm{S})=\mathrm{S} ;
\end{array}\right. \\
& T\left\{\begin{array}{l}
!(\mathrm{THE})!=\mathrm{THV}, \mathrm{UH} 2 ; \\
\text { (TO)! }=\mathrm{T}_{1}, \mathrm{IU}, \mathrm{U} 1_{i} \\
\text { (THAT) }=\mathrm{THV}, \mathrm{AE}, \mathrm{~T} ; \\
(\mathrm{TH})=\mathrm{TH} ; \\
\left(\mathrm{TI)O}=\mathrm{SH}_{i}\right. \\
(\mathrm{T})=\mathrm{T} ;
\end{array}\right.
\end{aligned}
$$

Table 3: A minimum set of text-to-phoneme rules for the English language, as used by the Microvox text-to-speech synthesizer. These rules are derived from an algorithm developed at the Naval Research Laboratory. The rule format is interpreted in figure 1 on page 46, and special symbols used in the rules are listed in table 4.

## Symbol

1
Causes call to subroutine that attempts to match any nonalphabetic character in English input string. If match fails, reports failure. If match succeeds, moves rule-string pointer forward by one character in rule and moves input-string pointer forward by one character in English string.
\# Causes call to subroutine that attempts to match one or more vowels ( $A, E, I, O, U$, or $Y$ ). If match fails, reports failure. If match succeeds, moves rule pointer forward by one character in rules and moves string pointer forward by number of vowels matched in English input string.
: Causes call to subroutine that attempts to match zero or more consonants. Match always succeeds. Moves rule pointer by one character in rules and moves string pointer by number of consonants matched in English input string.
$+\quad$ Causes call to subroutine that attempts to match a front vowel $(E, I$, or $Y$ ). If match fails, reports failure. If match succeeds, moves rule pointer by one character in rules and moves string pointer by one character in English input string.
\$ Causes call to subroutine that attempts to match one consonant. If match fails, reports failure. If match succeeds, moves rule pointer one character in rules and moves string pointer one character in English input string.

Causes call to subroutine that attempts to match a voiced consonant ( $B, D, G, J, L, M, N, R, V, W$, or $Z$ ). If match fails, reports failure. If match succeeds, moves rule pointer one character in rules and moves string pointer one character in English input string.

Table 4: Special symbols used by the text-to-phoneme rules. When the program encounters one of these symbols in a rule, a special subroutine is called to match patterns of characters in context.
context and a left context, as shown in figure 1 on page 46. The algorithm for interpreting the rule expressions is as follows.

The processor recognizes the first character of the input plain-English text string; it skips down the list to the first applicable rule (one that contains the character in question as the first character in the parenthetic string) and attempts to match the rule's parenthetic string to the input text. If there is no match, the process is repeated with the next rule applicable for the letter. If there is a match on the parenthetic string, an attempt is made to match first the left and then the right context. If either context match fails, the processor proceeds to the next rule. The final rule for each letter contains a parenthetic string of just the letter with no left or right context, thus guaranteeing an eventual match for any letter in the input text. Once a match has been achieved, the phoneme codes invoked by the rule (shown to the right of the equal sign in the rule expression) are transferred to a phoneme buffer. Note that some rules invoke no phonemes.

During the attempt to match a character string, the processor may encounter a special symbol (such as "\#", ":", or "!") in the rule expression. In such a case, the symbol is looked up in a table in memory, and the corresponding subroutine, one of several listed in table 4, is called. For instance, the symbol " $\$$ " calls a subroutine that tries to match any single consonant. After a successful match of one consonant, the rule pointer moves to the next character in the rule, and the input-string pointer moves to the next character in the input string. If the rule pointer encounters a "\#", a similar matching subroutine for vowels is invoked. When a matching attempt of this type fails, the subroutine reports failure, and the processor skips to the next rule.

## How to Use the Algorithm

The operation of the text-to-speech algorithm can best be illustrated by following the translation of a specific phrase into the Votrax phonemes

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listed in table 2 . Our example will be the phrase " the national debt".
Following the algorithm and its rules, matching uppercase and lowercase letters identically, we begin to find the pronunciation of this phrase by translating the initial blank to the short silent phoneme represented by the mnemonic PAO. Then the " t " of "the" leads us to the rules for the letter T. The first T rule's parenthetic string exactly matches "the", and the exclamation point ("I") symbols for right and left context match the spaces on each side of "the" in the English input text; therefore, we add the phoneme codes THV and UH2 to the list of phonemes to be spoken, which are stored in the phoneme buffer. The space after "the" in the English text becomes PAO.

We then come to the " n " of "national", which sends us to the rules for the letter N . Although matching fails for the "NG" rule, it succeeds for " N ". We then add the phoneme N to the output buffer. Next, we proceed to the letter-A rules. The first A rule
is not matched because the "a" in "national" is not followed by a nonalphabetic character, as demanded by the exclamation point. The next three rules also fail to match because " $a$ " is not followed by " r " or " 1 ". The final rule does match, and we add AE1 to the phoneme buffer.
We now return to the T rules, matching "ti" with " o " as the right context and adding the phoneme SH to the buffer. We consult the O rules, matching "on" with " i " as the left context; we place the phonemes UH 2 and N in the phoneme buffer.

Now we are up to the second " $a$ " in "national". We return to the rules for the letter $A$. The first rule fails because the letter we are trying to match is not followed by a nonalphabetic character. The second rule fails because the second "a" in "national" is not followed by an " r ".

However, the third rule succeeds. The "al" in "national" matches the " $A L$ " in the rule. Checking the left context, moving from right to left, we first encounter a colon (":"), which
means we must match zero or more consonants to the left of the "al". We match " $n$ " and then proceed leftward to a number sign (" $\#$ "), which means we must match one or more vowels. This we do with "io". When we check the right context, we find that "al" is indeed followed by a nonalphabetic character, satisfying the rule's exclamation point. The rule thus succeeds and we transfer UH and L to the phoneme buffer. Last, we translate " debt ", each character matching on its last rule.

We end up with the following phonemes in the buffer: PAO, THV, UH2, PAO, N, AE1, SH, UH2, N, UH, L, PAO, D, EH1, B, T, and PAO. Except for the inclusion of the $B$ phoneme for the normally silent " b " in "debt", this is a good translation. Only a much larger set of rules would contain a rule to handle the silent " $b$ ". If you have control over the input English text, you could change the spelling of "debt" to "det" and avoid the offending phoneme.

## Intonation

Providing realistic intonation is much more difficult than choosing the correct phonemes. Most intonation patterns are not represented in English spelling. Achieving the proper intonation may require grammatical parsing of a sentence or even knowing the writer's state of mind. Probably the best that can be done short of very detailed analysis is to use the algorithm developed by Bruce Sherwood (see reference 9), which involves raising the pitch on stressed syllables, raising it at the start of sentences and before commas, and lowering the pitch before the period at the end of a sentence. Before a question mark, the pitch is raised, unless the sentence begins with a question word (who, what, when, where, etc.), in which case it is lowered.

## Punctuation and Abbreviations

Punctuation and abbreviations can also be converted into words and pronounced by the text-to-speech algorithm. A simple rule that works for many abbreviations is to pronounce the individual letters in an abbrevia-

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| coae | runcion |
| :---: | :---: |
| ! A | pronounce all punctuation |
| ! ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | pronounce by direct phoneme input |
| ! Dx | set phrase-terminating delay, from $x=1$ ( 0.1 second) to $x=8$ ( 0.8 second) |
| ! D 9 | set mode for phrase termination only by return character |
| ! E | each-letter pronunciation |
| ! F | set flat (monotone) intonation |
| ! Hbr | set handshaking busy $b$ and ready $r$ characters |
| $!1$ | set automatically inflected intonation |
| ! K I | synchronize speech using character / as signal |
| ! L | line-by-line pronunciation |
| ! M | pronounce most punctuation |
| ! N | play musical notes (see table 5b) |
| $!0$ | turns Microvox on-line |
| $!P^{\text {P }}$ | set intonation base pitch |
| ! Q | turns Microvox off-line |
| $!\mathrm{Rx}$ | set intonation clock rate; $x=1$ is lowest rate, $x=16$ highest |
| ! S | pronounce some (unusual) punctuation |
| !T | pronounce by text-to-speech algorithm |
| ! ${ }^{\text {W }}$ | whole text pronunciation |
| ! XI | changes command-code signal character to / |

Table 5a: A list of most of the control codes and sequences used by the Microvox, with their functions.

| Code | Function |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
| opv | play a note of time value $v$ at pitch $p$ in octave o |
| $o p+v$ | play a sharped note, otherwise same |
| $o p-v$ | play a flatted note, otherwise same as first code |
| Rv | observe musical rest of duration equal to time value $v$ |

(o is a digit from 1 to $7 ; p$ is a letter from $A$ to $G ; v$ is a number from 1 to 256)

Table 5b: Control codes used by the Microvox in music mode.
tion consisting entirely of consonants and to pronounce abbreviations containing vowels as words. This rule works well for the names of some computer companies, such as CDC and DEC. Unfortunately, it fails miserably for IBM.

## Operator Interaction

The Microvox is a stand-alone intelligent peripheral device that converts ASCII-character text into spoken English. The Microvox is attached to the source of ASCII text (a computer, terminal, or modem) through either a serial or parallel communication link. Operation of the Microvox is similar to that of a printer except that the output consists of sounds instead of black marks on paper.

The Microvox has many selectable function options that make possible a
high level of intelligibility in many different applications. These options are activated by device-control codes transmitted to the Microvox along with the text.

In general, Microvox control codes are in the following form:

## |(letter)(option)(option)

For example:

## ID3

Most of the control codes are listed in table 5.

The exclamation point is a signal to the Microvox that a control code follows. If you wish, you can set it up to use any other character as the control-code signal. This is done by giving the following instruction:

For example:
IXS
which changes the control signal from an exclamation point to a dollar sign. From this state of affairs, the command
\$X!
will change the control signal from the dollar sign back to the exclamation point. Device-control codes can be embedded anywhere in the text transmission; they are not spoken.

## Device-Control: Handshaking

If a standard parallel or an RS232C serial connection is used, the sending computer hardware can detect and examine the $\overline{\mathrm{ACK}}$ (Acknowledge) or RTS (Ready to Send) signal to determine whether the Microvox is ready to receive a character. However, many popular microcomputers lack the hardware to detect the RTS handshaking signal. Furthermore, the RTS signal cannot be used for this purpose if the communication path includes a modem/ telephone link. In the Microvox, special software-handshaking signals, described below, are provided to control the flow of input text. (In general, hardware handshaking through RTS or $\overline{\mathrm{ACK}}$ is preferable whenever possible, because it relieves the host computer's processor of the handshaking chore and allows use of higher data rates.)

Software handshaking is activated by setting switch section 3 of DIP (dual-inline pin) switch SW1 on the Microvox's circuit board to the closed position. (The open position allows hardware handshaking.) The particular characters that the host computer should recognize may be selected by the command

1 H (busy character)(ready character)
For example:
1H@\#


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After receiving this command, the Microvox will send the at-sign character to the computer when it is unable to receive more data; it will send the number sign to the computer when it is again ready to receive data. It is the responsibility of the hostcomputer programmer to write the software necessary to use software handshaking.

Finally, it is possible to use the Microvox with no handshaking by simply invoking the software-handshaking mode and ignoring the handshaking transmissions. In this case, you must insert timing delays in the text-transmitting program so that data will not be sent to the Microvox faster than it can handle.

## Text Synchronization

For many applications, it is important to synchronize the output speech with other outputs from the computer, such as text or graphics appearing on the display screen. For instance, an instructional program may require placing a picture on the screen when certain speech output begins and placing a question mark on the screen when the speech ends. For synchronization, the following command may be used:
!K(synchronization character)
For example:

## !K\#John!K \%Marsha!K\$

After receiving this text string, the Microvox will send a "\#" back to the computer just before starting to say "John"; it will send a " \%" to the computer just after saying "John" and just before starting to say "Marsha"; and it will send a "\$" character to the screen just after saying 'Marsha". None of these special synchronization characters will be spoken. It is the programmer's responsibility to use the incoming synchronization characters to coordinate the screen display with the speech.

## Phrase Termination

Many aspects of English pronunciation are controlled by the context in which a given letter or word is

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spoken. For this reason, the Microvox can wait to receive a complete phrase before translating from text to speech. If you don't specify otherwise, the Microvox will wait to translate a phrase until it has received one of the following phrase-terminating characters:

1. a period followed by two spaces or a return character
2. a comma, semicolon, colon, exclamation point, or question mark followed by a space or return
3. a return character

For some types of output, such as computer programs or poems, you would want each line read as a separate phrase. For others, such as ordinary English narrative text, you may not want a return character to terminate a phrase. You have two options to deal with this situation.

The command " $1 W$ " means "wholetext pronunciation." If this option is selected, a return character will not
terminate a phrase unless one of the conditions of rule 1 or 2 above is fulfilled.

The command "IL" means "line-byline pronunciation." If this option is selected, a return character will always be treated by the Microvox as terminating a phrase. When the Microvox is first turned on, it is in the line-by-line mode.

Rather than always send a special signal to terminate a phrase, you may wish to have the Microvox treat a phrase as terminated if a certain delay occurs without any phrase terminator being received. Possible applications of this option include situations where the user does not fully control the output. For instance, suppose the Microvox is passively connected to a transmitting device that doesn't send any of the terminating characters listed above (maybe it sends "STOP" instead). In such a case, there is no way to insert phrase-termination characters in the output stream. However, if the Microvox is set to

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treat a half-second delay without receipt of information as the end of a phrase, computer output will not be lost or ignored.

The following option provides timed-delay phrase termination:

## (D (delay time)

The delay parameter, which ranges from 1 to 8, varies the delay from 0.1 second to 0.8 second. (If too short a delay is used, a phrase may be translated in pieces, resulting in odd intonation or pronunciation, because the Microvox uses the context of letters and words to determine their pronunciation.)

The command !D9 is a different case; it makes the Microvox wait for a phrase-terminating character even if it has to wait forever. (This is the default mode.) Generally speaking, !D9 should be used with slow data sources such as a keyboard.
This selectable-delay feature is particularly useful for the visually disabled. It can allow a blind programmer to use a standard unintelligent terminal by connecting the Microvox to receive the output from both the user and the computer. If the delay is set to 0.1 second, keys pressed by the user will be echoed as spelled letters (because the slight delay between them will be treated as an end of phrase), but output generated by the computer will be spoken as complete lines because there generally will be no significant delay between characters. The delay can be varied to fit the particular application.

## Intonation

The pitch at which individual phonemes are pronounced can be controlled automatically by the text-to-speech algorithm, be kept fixed, or be altered by user command. Some of you will prefer automatic inflection, because of the variety it gives to the speech, even though the inflection is often not accurate. Others think a computer should sound like a computer and will prefer flat speech. Still others may wish to experiment with controlling the pitch to optimize intelligibility. This control can extend to even make the Microvox sing.


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The hardware in the Microvox allows control of pitch in two different ways. The Votrax SC-01A speech-synthesis integrated circuit has four selectable pitch levels. In addition, the output pitch can be varied by selecting 1 of 16 different rates for the clock signal fed into the SC-01A. When the Microvox is first turned on, the synthesizer chip is set to pitch level 1 (low) and base speech rate 5 (defined below). The intonation is generated by an algorithm that selects an appropriate clock rate for each phoneme. To turn on or off the automatic clock-rate setting, you can send the command

## IF

(which stands for flat intonation), and the output rate will stay at the base rate. To restore automatic clockrate variation, you can send the command

II
which stands for inflected intonation (by algorithm).

The intonation algorithm adds to or subtracts from the base rate to derive the final voice pitch. Using the II mode, however, limits output to only four base-rate pitch-level shifts.

You may decide to operate without automatic inflection on all text-tospeech translation and yet desire to add certain pitch changes on specific words or phonemes. This can be easily done on the Microvox, because the base pitch and clock rate can be controlled independently and changed at any time. The control code is of the form

IPx
where $x$ is a digit from 1 through 4; $x=1$ selects the lowest pitch with pitch increasing according to the value of $x$.
You may also decide to control the clock base rate with a command of the form

IRx
where $x=1$ yields the slowest rate

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and lowest level for the given base pitch, and $x=16$ yields the fastest base rate. The text examples to follow will demonstrate this function.

## Punctuation Modes

The Microvox has three modes for pronouncing punctuation. The user options are:

IA (all mode-all punctuation pronounced)
IM (most mode-all punctuation pronounced except return, linefeed, and space)
IS (some mode-only unusual punctuation pronounced)

When the Microvox is turned on, it is in "some" mode.

## Major-Mode Options

The Microvox can operate in four different major modes: text-tospeech, text-to-spelled-speech (pronouncing each letter), phoneme-code, and music. When the Microvox is turned on, it begins in text-to-speech mode.

## Text-to-Speech Mode

In the text-to-speech mode, selected by the IT command, the Microvox uses the algorithm previously described to attempt correct pronunciation of all phrases sent to it. However, no program of reasonable size can possibly contain all the rules and exceptions for the pronunciation of English. Moreover, since the Microvox lacks understanding of the text, it cannot tell which of two homographs is intended. For instance, when the text contains the word "read", the Microvox cannot know if the present or the past tense is meant.

When you must have the expected pronunciation, you can modify the spelling. By typing "red" or "reed" instead of "read", you can be sure to get the pronunciation you want. If "hiccough" is pronounced strangely, try "hiccup". Often, it helps to break a word into syllables. Compare the pronunciation of "typewriter" and "type write er". Getting recognizable renditions of foreign words will require considerable ingenuity, because
the Microvox works on the principles of English pronunciation. Compare "parlez vous" and "parlay voo".

## Spelled Speech

The spelled-speech mode, activated by the ! $S$ command, is useful for abbreviations and words that a user might have difficulty in understanding. When this option is selected, every letter is pronounced separately. It is often useful to use the IA punctuation mode in conjunction with the spelled-speech mode, so that all punctuation is also pronounced.

## Phoneme-Code Mode

The Microvox can also accept input in the form of Votrax phoneme codes (see table 2). A space must be left between the phoneme mnemonics. For example, the input string

> IC AE N D PA0 THV UH2 PAO
> S E PAO I Z PAO B O1 AY I3 L I NG PA0 H AH T PA1
will cause the Microvox to say "and the sea is boiling hot."
Either the flat- or automaticintonation mode can be used with phoneme-code input. If the automatic intonation is off, the output pitch will correspond to the base rate. If it is on, intonation will be like that for the equivalent text. If there are erroneous phoneme codes, the erroneous mnemonics will be spoken as if they were text. Pitch and rate codes can be mixed with phoneme codes to produce singing.

## Music Mode

Since last month's article was written, a few changes for increased overall capability have been made to the Microvox's controlling software. As a result, the music mode now works in the following manner.
The music mode is turned on by the command IN . The notation shown in table 5 b is used. The seven playable octaves centered about middle C are indicated by numbers from 1 to 7 . Each octave contains notes identified as A, B, C, D, E, F, or G. Sharps are indicated by the suffix character " + ", flats by "-". Time values are selected by numeric arguments used as multi-

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pliers to an internal time constant; the arguments' values may range from 1 to 256 . Rests are indicated by " $R$ ". When in the music mode, sending Microvox the character string " $3 \mathrm{~F}+4$ " causes it to play a four-period-long note at a pitch of F sharp in the third octave. "R16" causes a 16 -period-long rest. The separate tempo command had to be omitted.

## Default Options

When the Microvox is turned on, certain default conditions are in force. They are equivalent to entering the following commands:
!P1 lowest pitch
IR5 clock base rate 5
IF flat intonation
IT text-to-speech mode
IS - some punctuation
IL line-by-line pronunciation
ID9 wait for return
! O Microvox on-line
! $\mathrm{H} @ \#$ handshake with @ and \#
Any of these options can be changed simply by sending the proper
control code to the Microvox, either transmitted separately or embedded in text. For example, if the Microvox is connected to a terminal, typing "This is a test." and hitting Return will result in that phrase being spoken with no intonation. To add automatic intonation, you can type

## II This is a test.Return

From this point on, all spoken text will have automatic inflection unless you resume flat intonation by typing " 1 F".

As previously mentioned, intonation can be added selectively or by the automatic algorithm. Let's look at four ways of commanding the Microvox to pronounce the same sentence:

1. (text-to-speech mode, no added inflection)
IT!F
Please enter your access number.
2. (automatic inflection in text-tospeech mode)

ITII
Please enter your access number.
3. (selected inflection in text-tospeech mode)
ITIFIP1:R5
Please !R8en!R5ter !R7yor $\mathbb{R} 5$ access number.
4. (phoneme-input mode with selected intonation)
IF!CIP1!R5
P L E1 Y Z PA1 PA1 PA1 PA1 IR9 EH1 EH3 N ${ }^{\text {R }} 5$ T ER PA1 $\mathrm{Y} \mathbb{R} 8 \mathrm{O} 2 \mathrm{O} 2 \mathrm{O} 2 \operatorname{R} 5 \mathrm{R}$ PA1 IR7 AE1 IR5 K S EH1 EH3 S PA1 N UH1 M B ER

These examples demonstrate various ways in which you can increase the intelligibility of the synthesized speech by programming the Microvox. You can use the text-to-speech mode with either selective or automatic intonation, or you can optimize pronunciation by choosing exactly the pitches and phonemes you wish.

An exaggerated example of combined pitch and phoneme control can


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actually allow Microvox to sing, as demonstrated by a bar of "Happy Birthday":

```
IC IP3 IR3
H H H AE1 AE1 AE1 AE1 AE1 AE1
    P P IP2!R5 Y Y Y
!P3!R5 B ER ER ER ER R
    TH TH TH TH :R1
    D A1 A1 A1 A1 I3
!R9 T IU IU IU IU
    U1 U1 U1 U1 U1
    IR7 Y1 IU IU IU
U1 U1 U1 U1 U1 U1
```

and a scale of $D$ through $E$ :


Since there are only 64 pitch levels, which were set up for speaking rather than singing, the range of octaves is somewhat limited. Singing is probably the most dramatic example of programmable pitch control, but Pavarotti doesn't have to worry about his job.

## In Conclusion

Speech synthesizers raise the level of communication between man and machine. Today, they are regularly used in telephone-answering systems, elevators, fire-alarm systems, annunciators, and nonvisual-communication aids. The price/performance ratio of voice synthesizers no longer limits their uses.
The Microvox is a second-generation voice synthesizer with many professional features. Nothing is sealed from inspection, and the schematic diagram isn't kept in a vault someplace. Circuit Cellar projects are meant to be built and enjoyed.

If you had asked me four years ago why anyone would spend money on a speech synthesizer, I wouldn't have had an easy answer. Today, however, after designing four speech syn-
thesizers and reading hundreds of readers' letters each month, I've come to regard speech synthesis as a new technology that's only begun to be used to its full potential.

## Next Month:

Build the Circuit Cellar MPX-16 computer system, which is based on the Intel 8088 and is bus-compatible with the IBM Personal Computer.

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Editor's Note: Steve often refers to previous Circuit Cellar articles as reference material for each month's current article. Most of these past articles are available in reprint books from BYTE Books, McGraw-Hill Book Company, POB 400, Hightstown. NJ 08520. Ciarcia's Circuit Cellar, Volume I, covers articles that appeared in BYTE from September 1977 through November 1978. Ciarcia's Circuit Cellar, Volume II, contains articles from December 1978 through June 1980. Ciarcia's Circuit Cellar, Volume III, contains the articles that were published from July 1980 through December 1981.

To recelve a complete tist of Ciarcia's Circuit Cellar project kits available from the Micromint, circle 100 on the reader service inquiry card at the back of the magazine.

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# What Makes Business Programming Hard? 

# A banker/programmer describes the pitfalls in writing software to handle routine business tasks. 

Where lies the difficulty in business programming? Why is it that you can pay $\$ 100, \$ 1000$, or $\$ 100,000$ for a general business package-receivables, payables, payroll, and general ledger-and perhaps end up being dissatisfied or even suing the vendor? Of the many reasons, three stand out.

First, business programming seems easy but isn't. Everyone knows how to do a payroll: you multiply hours by pay rate to determine gross pay, figure the withholding taxes, deduct them and other withholding items to find net pay, add them all up to get the total payroll, and print paychecks. I know a major company with a skilled programming staff that paid $\$ 1$ million to an outside vendor for a completely general payroll package and considered it a bargain.

Once written, business programs are hard to test. Ten years ago we heard stories about paychecks written for $\$ 0.00$ or even for negative amounts. While most payroll systems written recently check for deductions

James L. Woodward, Vice-President
State Street Bank and Trust Company 225 Franklin St. Boston, MA 02101
larger than gross pay, this problem illustrates the obscure special cases that complicate attempts to thoroughly test a business system.

Second, good business programmers must be equally at home in the sterile, precise, and rigid world of the computer and the comparatively

> It Is only recently and gradually that the customer has become aware of the value of "bulletproof"' software.

sloppy, error-ridden, and free-form world inhabited by most business people. People who function well in both worlds are rare. As a result, while modern interactive software packages almost always do everything they are supposed to, the usual questions are whether the average user can make them do anything,
whether the menus and prompts can be understood by the clerk-operator, and whether the documentation, if it exists, can be understood by anyone at all.

Third, business programs must run in a difficult environment. By definition they operate on large stores of information that has been entered into the system from a variety of sources. The programs must struggle desperately to keep those files free from error, must protect the files constantly from human error (and possible sabotage) and from the tribulations of power failure and head crashes, and must all the while be alert for the errors that almost certainly are already in the information base.

Lack of user sophistication is a constant problem. The million-dollar payroll package will almost certainly be run by skilled people in a wellstructured and well-managed operation; the people running it will have read the manuals and had extensive training courses as part of the pur-

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chase. The hundred-dollar package must run (or at least fail safely) when handled by raw beginners who may never have seen a computer before.

Murphy's Law is an ever-present phenomenon: if anything can go wrong, it will. Memory and disk space are always full to their limits, and if you buy more of either, the usage will rapidly expand to fill the new capacity. (Those of us with a few years of experience behind us know that Murphy dreamed up his aphorism when, after a long session on a Univac I, a vacuum tube blew just
before the machine would have started delivering results. We also know that he was an optimist.)

## The Factors Involved

The heart of the problem is that there are so many different ways to handle the same business functions. For example, a firm can pay employees daily, weekly on a fixed day of the week (except in holiday weeks when the day will change), every other week on a fixed day of the week, once or twice a month on a fixed day of the week or weeks, and once or twice a

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One federal tax rule applies to everyone, except people who get a payment from the government because their incomes are low, people who pay no taxes because they have many deductions, and so forth. Because the IRS is firm, forceful, and feared, it's important to compute the federal tax accurately and to handle the no-tax status correctly.
But federal taxes aren't the only ones to consider. Several states have no state income taxes to worry about, but tax regulations in various cities in other states bring the total to more than 50 different rules for calculating state and local withholding taxes. Add to these the various state rules for calculating unemployment and workers' compensation, along with the various forms that must be printed, and you begin to understand why Automatic Data Processing, which makes a successful business out of paychecks, writes 1 out of 10 paychecks in the United States.

Business programmers must also overcome the peculiarities of the calendar. "That's simple enough," you say. But is it? Start with the hour. It's made up of 60 minutes, right? Wrong, if you figure time cards in hours and hundredths of an hour, as many companies do. Many of these companies have time clocks that print decimal hours. When you start figuring in months, quarters, and years, your program really gets interesting. You can always follow the standard Gregorian calendar. This is
fine, except that having periods end on different days of the week is a nuisance, so that there are several schemes for improving on Pope Gregory's system. The most popular alternative uses 13 -week quarters consisting of two 4 -week "months" and one 5-week "month" (the order is usually 4-4-5 but sometimes 5-4-4). The "months" and quarters end on a Friday or Saturday; the year-end is always on the same day of the week. Because this year has only 364 days, once every few years you must add an extra week in the last quarter to keep it more or less in synchronization with the Gregorian calendar. The other popular artificial scheme uses thirteen 4 -week "months." This yields 13 equal periods for comparison purposes, but names for the periods are confusing. Most people number them; some use the 12 names we all grew up with and throw in an extra (Midsummer's month?).

Any of these methods can use fiscal year-ends that are not the end of December. Most businesses end their fiscal year on or near the end of a calendar month; for the vast majority, that month ends one of the four calendar quarters. In addition to these choices, all must close out their payroll books on the calendar quarters for Uncle Sam.
There are more complications; for example, not every business follows the same accounting procedures. But enough of this. Let's just say that the world of business is a mess; and for many programmers, adapting to this is both their bread and butter and their nightmare.

## Program Testing Tests People

The complications that hamper the designing of business programs also make testing difficult. Oddball cases are a plague: no-tax-status, people with negative net pay because of excess deductions, the employee who works a 105 -hour week when your system allows only 99.9, or the null character (ASCII zero) that gets into a name and fouls up its matching within the program but can't be detected on a printout or the video screen. Because there are so many
odd combinations of low-probability events, completely comprehensive testing may be impossible. The programmer must rely on an intimate knowledge of the program, its strengths and its weaknesses, and devise tests to attack the weak points. This task is difficult for most programmers. Testing and fixing bugs is a painful process, and the programmer may be reluctant to really attack his own code and try to make it fail. Indeed, many programmers tend to deliberately avoid testing areas they know to be weak. Some software
houses have had success with hiring bright and aggressive high school or college students to test the company's programs. The drawback to this approach is that students may not have the necessary background. The proper testing of accounting packages, for example, requires a tester with some knowledge of accounting.
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one of these paragons of flying fingers, you could have him or her reenter a megabyte or two, but your employees would miss a week's paycheck and you wouldn't be able to send out any invoices for a while. On the other side of your ledger, you would have to tell your vendors that the computer is down; if they haven't heard that one from you before, they've heard it from someone else. But as a practical matter, no milliondollar company can afford to reenter its entire database under the pressure of the everyday work load.

All these possibilities dictate the use of a backup. The system must allow you to make foolproof backups easily. If backups aren't easy, they won't be done regularly, and when the backup must be used, a lot of catch-up entries will be needed to update it. I believe in making backups daily so that you can always update the backup with only a day's work.

Operators will make other mistakes. They may give alphabetic
responses to prompts that expect numbers, or they will stop a program at some point if the machine takes longer than expected to perform an operation. The program must check every entry as much as possible. Is the entry legal? Is it within an appropriate range? The program should make it difficult to enter a weekly, monthly, or annual salary in response to a prompt that expects an hourly rate. If an operator enters an employee number, the employee name should be displayed for verification.

None of this will eliminate all errors. If Joe worked 5 hours, an operator should not be able to enter 50 without the program's producing a query: "Are you sure7" But only Joe will notice the error if the operator mistakenly enters 4 hours. Most mainframe computer systems allow for critical data to be keyed twice; any differences are resolved by a supervisor. This procedure radically reduces random errors because in order to survive keying by two dif-

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ferent operators, the same error would have to be made in the same place by both operators. It does not, however, eliminate errors caused by illegible documents; both operators may interpret the difficulty the same way. Repeat keying is less frequently done on mini- and microcomputers; they tend to have systems relying on the ability to verify some data based on information in the files, the ability to fix problems after the fact, and luck. Perhaps this approach is a mistake.

## Friendly Software

It's no accident that the author of several highly successful business software packages is a student of psychology who gave up studying for his PhD when his software looked as if it would be more interesting and profitable. His software background, while sound, is much more limited than his knowledge of the quirks of humanity. Many microcomputer programmers fall into the trap of writing good code that produces results incomprehensible to the user. Avoiding the trap is hard because most programmers learn their trade writing projects for their own use and inspection. Cryptic prompts and legends are not only easy for the programmer, but they also save valuable time and space. Furthermore, developing truly effective user interaction requires repeated polishing. Classes in programming all too often emphasize good code, not good interaction. (This focus is appropriate, to a point-the program must run correctly before anyone will care if it is easy to use.)

This is not to say that one should write prompts and commands in what Digital Equipment Corporation's TECO word-processor manual calls "War and Peace mode." The intent is clarity first and then, if possible, brevity. The ideal is to provide clear and concise prompts and a Help function that can be activated at any time by pressing a special key or by simply typing "help" or a question mark after any prompt. In any case, the result should be a two-to-five-line explanation of the prompt, the possi-

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ble responses, and their implications. (Because the required volume of text cannot usually be stored in memory, the Help function requires the ability to access the disk to get the text, a restriction that has its own problems.) At the very least, a Help response should refer to a particular page in the documentation.
Speaking of documentation, my local bookstore has four books that describe the use of the CP/M operating system but only one on the more complex intricacies of Visicalc. While it would be a mistake to read too
much into this limited example, the Visicalc documentation is a model of clarity that requires little elaboration, it should be required reading for every company selling software. I cannot speak so well of the CP/M documentation, at least of the version I received.

Why is it so hard to write prompts and documentation and to design output formats? Paradoxically, good programmers are so familiar with their programs that they find it very difficult to step into the shoes of the novice user; furthermore, they are so tween programmers and users; the software published by Visicorp has done it repeatedly. Bridging the gap requires people more expert in applications than in software; people who prefer dealing with people to working with computers. As I look around at chief executive officers of successful software houses, I see articulate, people-oriented executives who are perfectly comfortable with computers. This is no accident. Certainly several successful programs have been written by the "wild-eyed guru," the computer genius who works 36 hours at a stretch and wears blue jeans and has unkempt hair, but that breed is at a disadvantage. As hardware becomes more capable and less expensive, it will require a much less intimate knowledge of the computer to write software that runs fast and well. The wild-eyed guru will lose the competitive advantage he has to the applications- and peopleoriented businessperson who happens to be a programmer.

Where does all this leave us? For the programmer who thoroughly understands the intricacies of the application, who is able to write bulletproof code, who is then willing to shoot cannons at the spots he knows are weakest, and who also truly understands the strengths and frailties of not just the average user, but of the weakest one-for such a paragon, business programming is not a problem. The rest of us must examine our own weaknesses and shape them up through study, practice, and help from fellow programmers.


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Microcomputers are streaming into Wall Street's canyons. In its short existence, the microcomputer has become a versatile tool and an important supplement to mainframe computers already at work in financial institutions. The microcomputer's use is spreading and diversifying so quickly that the task of encapsulating all of its applications is both fascinating and frustrating.

Yet using the microcomputer to the fullest is one of the challenges facing Wall Street. The financial community depends on speed. Timely knowledge and new ideas produce a trading advantage. Traders, brokers, underwriters, analysts, and investment managers need complex financial analyses fast. They need communications that can tell them everything

[^10]from the latest earnings of a California company to the current state of the Brazilian coffee harvest. Investment firms need access to massive computers that account daily for the flow of money and securities. A firm's systems department combines communications, word processing, and database and analytical support. The volume of securities and money also generates an enormous need for management information-tracking profitability, products, and areas subject to failure.

## Serving Two Masters

Complicating the implementation of microcomputers is the need to serve two distinct types of managers on Wall Street. The first type are the entrepreneurs whose livelihoods are commissions and volume. They have little time for training and low tolerance for anything that is not reliable and ready-to-go when it reaches the desk. Back offices supporting these entrepreneurs usually employ the second type of manager, those who are more systems-oriented. They process the flow of information and provide the framework that keeps firms functioning. Managers of this type may or may not have
greater patience than entrepreneurs with getting software and machines to work properly.

On Wall Street, we are concerned with not one or two microcomputers but dozens. They should be linked to the in-house mainframes and to any number out of house. Moreover, firms are faced with providing both prompt assistance when training employees on microcomputers and successful hands-on experience for skeptical executives. When everything works correctly, applications are limited only by managerial imagination. When things go wrong, financial professionals may distrust the merits of the machine and subsequently not take advantage of this key tool in the quest for the all important competitive advantage.

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pert stock traders) who trade on U.S. security exchanges and prefer to have their bookkeeping done outside.

For accounting, Becker relies on both in-house processing and a service bureau but is constructing a computer center in Chicago that will handle its worldwide network and will integrate microcomputers into the accounting system.

As managing director of corporate systems for Becker, I became interested in personal computers for several reasons. First, I own an Apple, which I use at home and which is linked by phone to my office. Second, Becker, like most organizations I am aware of, has a group of managers who do not necessarily work for the systems department but who own microcomputers and have pushed for their use. In fact, the rapid entry of microcomputers can be attributed primarily to these managers. In some cases, these managers started their drive before the systems department had formed a response to the uncontrolled growth
in the use of microcomputers at Becker. And third, microcomputers represent the leading edge of technology, which must be capitalized on and integrated into a firm's overall systems-support plans.

## Getting Involved

Becker's systems policy attempts to capitalize on the capabilities of mainframes and microcomputers. We approve each acquisition and make sure the intended use can be achieved. We do this because, unfortunately, if computer novices believed claims made by some voices in the industry, they would not achieve the full potential provided by microcomputers. We also want to ensure that the microcomputer is not employed simply as a costly status symbol.

The corporate systems department's role is to provide unbiased information and to guard the integrity of the network. The systems department evaluates suggested uses, machines, and software, and it aids in procurement and installation. We


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then prefer to back away when users in our firm can clearly go it alone. Where there is need for custom programming, we will help. For prospective microcomputer users, we provide a center where managers can try machines and software before procurement. We also have a portable "Apple Cart" for those who do not need a machine full time. This cart, which holds a microcomputer and printer, can be wheeled from office to office.

Our involvement provides advantages. First, the systems department is a clearinghouse. When managers find new applications, they have a way of sharing them with others. Second, Becker gains through central purchasing. We have an arrangement with a major supplier that provides more than respectable savings on hardware and some software. Third, we provide on-site maintenance. In New York, for example, all microcomputers are under a single contract guaranteeing same-day service from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Fourth, Becker maintains some standardization.

Our "plain vanilla" machine is an Apple II Plus with a side-port fan. We chose it because of the widespread familiarity of our employees with the Apple, availability of software, and considerations of procurement and maintenance. Becker's Apples normally have 80 K bytes of memory achieved by adding the Saturn 32 K -byte RAM (random-access read/write memory) to the 48 K -byte machine. We also use VC Expander to display Visicalc in 80 columns. Monitors have 12 -inch greenphosphor screens with the exception of a few Electrohome color RGB (red-green-blue) sets. Disk drives are standard Apple II drives. Besides the Apple computers, Becker uses a modified Sharp PC 1211 electronic hand-held calculator.

Our selection of printers is eclectic. The Epson MX-100 is most popular, but we also use Integral Data Systems (IDS) 560Gs, IDS multicolor Prisms, Houston Instrument 8 -pen plotters, and a daisy wheel or two. Printer choices are dictated by both user need and the same considerations we had in choosing the Apple II Plus.

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Generally, Becker uses wide-column printers for spreadsheets, a mainstay in the financial business.

A few machines, used by people performing custom programming or directly assisting others, have extra features. These systems have the Hayes Micromodem II for communications, Mountain Computer clocks, 280 cards, multiple Saturn boards for 128 K -byte memory, and a diversity of tailored plug-ins for specific software.

Becker has made few attempts to standardize software because needs and personal familiarity vary widely. However, linked software packages such as the "Visi" series from Visicorp, the Star series from Micropro, and DB Master are used widely. The most useful software is the electronic spreadsheet, followed by database and then word processing. Custom programming is needed throughout the firm, and it is rarely done by us. My philosophy is to let it happen. Many applications do not require the systems department's involvement, and it would constrict managers to force them to clear each application with us. This, of course, has implications for documentation when other managers take over machines already in place.

## Applications

Becker employs microcomputers basically in four areas, but utilization will certainly be extended as more machines are installed. Today, microcomputers support direct trading, operations, special financial analysis and projects, and mainframe access.
The first use is a direct competitive weapon to gain advantage over other firms. The second use supplements mainframe processing to obtain management information. Special financial analysis and projects consist of the small or one-time programs for which there is no need to install mainframe software. Finally, employees wanting mainframe access use the microcomputer as a terminal.

Sharp trading: You make profits in foreign currency interest-rate arbitrage by playing off current and future values of money and securities. The trader tries to spot favorable dif-


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ferences in rates in the marketplace between, for example, the peso and the dollar in both the present spot market and the forward future market, which can be any number of days ahead. Because of the variables involved, arbitrage is complicated, and calculations, if done by hand, take 40 minutes or more per transaction. A systems person at Becker discovered that time could be reduced to about 5 minutes through use of a modified Sharp PC 1211 electronic hand-held calculator and CE-122 printer with cassette interface.

He chose the Sharp calculator because preprogrammed calculators are difficult to work with, while this machine's 1.8 K bytes of memory is in easily maintained BASIC. The calculator was custom programmed with foreign exchange equations but, more important, was made user-friendly through a query system. The 16 function keys were programmed and relabeled as input and output variables. The mode button, which allows access to the program, was
disabled to prevent the program from falling into competitive hands. The trader uses function and numeric keys to enter data, and then the machine prints eight lines of results on paper tape.

The calculator provides iterative solutions to the following kind of

> We established a system with three Apples to help traders find the most advantageous buy/sell positions on any exchange.

problem. An investor wishes to make a 93-day investment of $5,900,100$ French francs (FF). The spot rate is 5.90010 FF to the U.S. dollar, while the forward rate for 93 days is 6.0500 FF . Becker has a primary certificate of deposit (CD) maturing in 93 days that will yield 17.9500 percent, and the investor will accept
27.7500 percent using a 360 -day year. Will the investor accept the CD, and, more important, can Becker make any money from selling it?

The program calculates the U.S. dollar equivalent of the foreign investment, determines the U.S. dollar position and the franc position at the end of the deal, calculates the foreign interest payment, and determines the cost in U.S. dollars of the forward position and the U.S. dollar profit (which is $\$ 1,236.83$ ). Finally, it calculates the break-even foreign yield in francs ( 28.24075 percent), the break-even foreign rate (6.04285), and the premium or discount (in this case, 10.29075 percent).

The Sharp calculator is so inexpensive that we keep backups on the shelf rather than have a maintenance contract. The principal trader is delighted with it.

We established a more complicated system with three Apples to help traders find the most advantageous buy/sell positions on any exchange. Two Apples serve as intelligent ter-


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minals hooked to a third that acts as a receiver with an RS-232C port, which picks up broadcasts from a network of satellites and local microwaves and shows prices on the monitor screens of the other two Apples within 2 to 3 seconds of the time the prices appear on any floor. Certain types of information, such as advantageous trade differences, are automatically flagged and blink on the screen while the screen shows recommendations for action. The third machine, which is plugged to a color pen plotter for graphing, prints out data from the
two terminals for analysis. About 95 percent of the software is custom programming that includes trends analysis, graphics, activity prompts, and electronic mail to all branches. This is combined with database software, electronic spreadsheets, and word processing to yield the final result. The system is, we believe, unique and gives traders a distinct advantage over counterparts by speeding identification of buy/sell opportunities.
Operations: The incorrect trading ticket is one of the more irritating


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occurrences in brokerage. Keypunch errors, an incorrect security price, or the wrong quote price can cause buy/sell orders to be rejected by service-bureau accounting. When this happens, the tickets must be reprocessed at a cost of $\$ 15$ each. Because Wall Street works on very thin margins most of the time, this extra cost quickly damages the bottom line. At Becker, "Cancels and Corrects" are always a potential problem because the firm serves as back office for so many other operations. Several thousand tickets pour through the brokerage department monthly. The best answer for such failures is to spot trends as soon as possible and then get to the source for correction and, if necessary, billing. With hand reprocessing, this was virtually impossible to do.

A relative novice in computers and proud holder of a PhD in French literature who works for our brokerage administration solved the reprocessing problem with four custom programs on an Apple. His first program, completed in seven long days, is in 1200 lines of BASIC. The menu-driven query system has a screen with a setup option for restarting each month, daily updates combining "Cancels and Corrects" for more than 300 offices, a dump routine to print current data to hard copy, a specific-records feature to select any office from the 300, an option for new office entries, and a duplicate backup disk line to prevent loss of data. Each record gives count, date, office number, account number, number of trades, data verification, and an edit list. The program has 20 error codes for the most frequent failures.

During the month, a clerk enters "Cancels and Fails" daily, a process that takes about two hours. At the end of the month, he hands the disk of information to the analyst, who processes it through three 50 -line programs that analyze the data several ways (e.g., by number of total completed trades, by office, by account, and by error code). This system has proved to be a low-cost solution to tracking of failures-something that we could not justify because of cost

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under manual reprocessing.
This same "novice" shortly followed with a Visicalc application, transforming logarithmic to linear curves, which helped determine a sliding commission schedule for options sold in our London office. He did his first iteration with a hand calculator and it took six hours. He used Visicalc for the first time on the second run and reduced his time to two hours. The remaining six iterations, also on Visicalc, were completed in 20 minutes apiece.

Becker's Puerto Rico security underwriting department uses Personal File System and Personal Report for primary record keeping on client contacts. The three-man group in Puerto Rico maintains nine data fields, including the name of the Becker corporate-municipal person in charge of the account, the name of the Becker institutional security salesperson in charge, company name and address, client contact, an account-activity status code, a salespresentation status code, and a summary of all prior contacts. The system generates list sheets, priorities, and transactions for each member to follow up. More important, it records completed transactions by size and income earned and provides comparative analysis over several years. Further, the group has adapted Visifile (another of the Visicorp series) to track expenses by client, including out-of-pocket and time allocations. Reports provide complete budget analysis. Visifile was chosen because its files can be used with Visicalc and Visiplot.

Special analysis and projects: In the computer services group, the number of personnel in two cities-Chicago and New York-fluctuates between 180 and 200. This causes constant complications in budget tracking, project assignments, and hiring. Frankly, standard corporate reports are not frequent enough to allow for flexible planning and expense tracking.

In this regard, Visicalc has proved a blessing. A department analyst devised a multicolumn format that includes name, position number, base salary, bonus percentage, bonus
amount, and annualized direct compensation, which includes bonus, fiscal-year adjusted compensation if the person is a new-hire or turnover, actual direct compensation, and total compensation including benefits. This yields a 12 -month figure, an adjusted total personnel cost, broken down by individual, section, reporting structure, and job title. I can monitor this report at my convenience, and that gives me much more control of total personnel costs.

We adapted Visicalc further to do personnel staffing analysis. Hardware and software projects are listed by business area broken down by month of the year and man-months to completion. Staff deployment is tracked over time and projected into the next fiscal year. When projects change, I see instantly the impact on the total department and have much more flexibility in moving personnel around the firm to give support.

In the brokerage department, Visicalc has proved successful for portfolio analysis of prospective clients. Becker, unlike many Wall Street firms, does not serve the small investor and, for the most part, restricts its activities to clients who are "asset enhancers." These are successful people who have been building their portfolios for several years and are now looking for ways to maximize the yields from the investments they have. Needless to say, in the 1970s and 1980s, with the volatility of the financial markets, high interest rates, and inflation and disinflation, enhancement of assets is not a simple exercise. Moreover, the kinds of financial investments that a person can purchase have exploded in number, and, of course, each has its own characteristics.

The electronic spreadsheet is used to determine risk and payoff positions, income flow, and tax status of changing mixes to yield dollar amounts of potential gains or losses on an investment. This is especially valuable in getting away from the usual recommendation of "we like the stock" to the more meaningful "if the recommendation works, you gain $x$ dollars and your portfolio looks like this. If it does not work, you lose $y$

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dollars and your portfolio looks thus." This brings a measure of reality to investors, gives them clear directions, and helps the broker close sales. The asset-enhancing investor is usually more sophisticated than someone who has newly entered the market, and it is my guess that most will look for this brokerage service shortly.

Mainframe access: The use of microcomputers as terminals to access big computers may become the single most common application of the microcomputer on Wall Street. This is not yet so. However, the advantages of reaching into larger databases becomes clear with the following example.

A major department with high cash flows uses an Apple as a dumb terminal hooked to its account in a major bank. The hookup uses Hayes Micromodem II screen dialing. When linked to the bank's computer, Becker's controller enters a password and the account number. The screen shows account history, actual cash position, wire transfers, deposits, and withdrawals.

Prior to the hookup, the bank would report by telephone on the state of the account once a day, although the bank's computer swept the account four times a day. With the computer, each monitoring of cash flow is instantly available. This has proved particularly beneficial when money is wired frequently into and out of the account. The timely information allows the accountant to keep much tighter control on balances.

## Conclusion

We are indeed on the brink of a new era for systems support. The ability to take maximum advantage of the technical achievements will be crucial. Right now, we are only beginning to see the possible applications of microcomputers. We still have much to learn about their vast potential. As I've described, our firm-both users and systems people-welcome the microcomputer, for both our own benefit and the benefit of our clients, with great enthusiasm.

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# Putting Real-World Interfaces to Work 

# Part 1: Monitoring Physical Quantities with the TRS-80 

William Barden Jr. 28122 Orsola<br>Mission Viejo, CA 92692

In this article and the next one, which concludes the series on the Radio Shack TRS-80 Model I, Model III, and Color Computer, I'm going to present some ideas on easy ways to monitor such "real-world" physical quantities as temperature, pressure, light intensity, magnetic fields, vibration, water level, shaft position, rotational speed, and others. All of these quantities can be measured with the three computer systems, and most of them can be measured quite easily and with a high degree of accuracy.

## Review of Techniques

Before I discuss the actual circuits and implementation for these devices, I'll recap the various ways you can interface the three computer systems to the real world. I've shown you various projects and interfacing techniques in the previous articles of this series. However, it will help to have all of the interfacing options summarized in one place. The following is a consolidation of the general interfacing techniques, including references to previous articles for specifics.

[^11]
## Reading Switch Closures

When a simple switch must be read for slowly changing real-world events, such as in burglar alarms, the computer can read an on-off condition in various ways. Most of the methods simply involve reading a single bit of an input/output port. One word of caution: the switch may have to be "debounced" as it rapidly makes and breaks contact before settling down to a steady state.

Method 1 (Model III and Color Computer): Connect a single-pole, double-throw (SPDT) switch to +3 and -3 volts ( V ) as shown in figure 1. The center switch and ground leads run to pins 2 and 4 of the TRS-80 cassette jack. Read the switch by $\operatorname{INP}(255)$ AND 1 on the Model III and by PEEK(\&HFF20) AND 1 on the Color Computer. Good for wire runs of approximately 50 feet.
Method 2 (Color Computer): Connect a single-pole, single-throw (SPST) switch between pins 3 and 4 of the right joystick plug of the Color Computer as shown in figure 2. Read the switch by a PEEK (\&HFF00) AND 1. Connect between the same pins on the left joystick plug and read by a PEEK(\&HFFO0) AND 2. Good for wire runs of approximately 50 feet.

Method 3 (Color Computer): Connect an SPST switch and two resistors to the joystick inputs as shown in figure 3. Four lines may be read by JOYSTK(0), JOYSTK(1), JOYSTK(2),
and JOYSTK(3), respectively. An "on" value will be about 0 , and an "off" value will be about 32. Test for values greater than or less than 16. Good for 50 feet or so.

Method 4 (Color Computer): Connect an SPDT switch and +6 V and -6 V as shown in figure 4. Connect ground and the center contact of the switch to pins 3 and 2 of the Color Computer's RS-232C jack. Read the switch by a PEEK(\&HFF22) AND 1. Good for about 50 feet.

Method 5 (Models I/III and Color Computer): Build a general-purpose I/O interface that attaches to the system I/O bus. Two interfaces, one for the Model I/III and one for the Color Computer, were described in "A General-Purpose I/O Board for the Color Computer" and "A GeneralPurpose I/O Board for the TRS-80 Models I and III" in the June 1982 and August 1982 issues of BYTE (pages 260 and 291, respectively). These interfaces provide up to 24 lines that can be used to read switch closures or other inputs, at the expense of complexity in construction.

Method 6 (Models I/III): Connect an SPDT switch between +6 V and -6 V as shown in figure 5. Connect ground and the center switch leads to one of four inputs on the RS-232C port. Read the four lines by an OUT 232,0 followed by INP(232) AND N ( $\mathrm{N}=128,64,32$, or 16 ). Further details are given in "Using the Model

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5. Tell computer to purge prompts and instructions from working draft, and build new Table of Contents; publish review draft
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Figure 1: Remote-switch closure can be detected in the Models I/III and Color Computer by using an SPDT switch, which switches between $+3 V$ and $-3 V$ and reads the state of the line through the cassette port.

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Figure 2: Another method for reading a remote switch in the Color Computer is to input the state of the switch through the joystick switch port. Two channels may be read.

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Figure 3: In a third method for the Color Computer, the JOYSTK function reads the voltage of a voltage divider connected between +5 V and ground.


Figure 4: A fourth method of remote-switch detection for the Color Computer involves use of the RS-232C interface.

I/III RS-232C Port" in the July 1982 issue of BYTE, page 360 . Good for 50 feet or so.

Method 7 (Models I/III): Connect an SPST switch between pin 2 and pin $21,23,25$, or 28 of the printer port, as shown in figure 6. Read the switch by a PEEK (14312) AND 128, 64, 32, 16 for the Model I or INP(248) AND N ( $\mathrm{N}=128,64,32$, or 16 ) for the Model III. Not recommended for runs of more than a few feet.

## Controlling Slowly Changing External Devices

Using the computer to control external devices is more difficult, as power must be provided to switch the devices on and off.

Method 1 (Models I/III and Color Computer): Use the cassette relay to control another relay, as shown in figure 7. Turn the relay on in the Model I by an OUT $(255,4)$, in the Model III by an OUT $(236,2)$, and in the Color Computer by a POKE \&HFF21,60. (Use a value of 44 to turn the Color Computer relay off.) Do not use for outputs that change more rapidly than once every few seconds or so. Either set of lines may be hundreds of feet or more.
Method 2 (Models I/III and Color Computer): Use the cassette relay and an optocoupler, as shown in figure 8. Turn the circuit on as in method 1. The wire runs can be very long.

Method 3 (Models I/III and Color

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Figure 5: Remote-switch detection for Models I/III using one to four RS-232C signals and switching between +6 V and -6 V .


| $* P / N$ USED | AND VALUE | SWITCHOFF | SWITCH ON |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 21 | 128 | 1 | 0 |
| 23 | 64 | 1 | 0 |
| 25 | 32 | 1 | 0 |
| 28 | 16 | 1 | 0 |

Figure 6: Switch detection in Models I/III via the status lines of the Centronics port. This method is not recommended for wire runs longer than a few feet.

Computer): Use the general-purpose input/output board described in the June and August 1982 issues of BYTE to drive up to 24 lines. Use either relays or optocouplers with each line. See the articles referenced for further details.

## Reading In Analog Signals

Real-world quantities such as temperature and light intensity can be converted to electrical analogs (counterparts) such as voltage and resistance. Although I'll discuss this particular topic in more detail later, here are the general approaches:

Method 1 (Color Computer): Read in an analog voltage of 0 V through 5 V by referencing it to ground and connecting the input to one of the four joystick channels, as shown in
figure 3. Use JOYSTK(X) to get the input value in the form 0 through 63. Convert to the proper voltage or realworld equivalent. This method is good for conversions of dozens of times per second. See "Color Computer from $A$ to $D^{\prime \prime}$ in the December 1981 BYTE (page 134). For faster conversion speeds (up to 8 K samples per second), see "Voice Synthesis for the Color Computer" in the February 1982 BYTE (page 258) for a highspeed Color Computer analog-todigital converter. Lines to "currentdriven" transducers may be hundreds of feet or more.

Method 2 (Models I/III): Build the analog-to-digital converter described in "Build a Joystick A-to-D Converter for the TRS-80 Model I or III," January 1982 BYTE (page 160). This


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Figure 7: Cassette remote-control output can control small loads directly or can switch a larger relay. This method is applicable to all three systems.


Figure 8: An optocoupler can be used in place of a relay to control remote devices in the Models I/III or Color Computer.
converter plugs into the printer port and will convert at rates of thousands of samples per second. Lines with proper transducers may be hundreds of feet or more. Two analog channels are provided.

Method 3 (Model III): Build the analog-to-digital converter described in "Model III A to D Revisited," Sep-
tember 1982 BYTE (page 398). This converter is extremely accurate but slow ( 6 samples per second). It allows only one channel and voltage inputs of 1.25 V through 3.75 V .

Method 4 (Models I/III and Color Computer): Use a voltage input to a voltage-controlled oscillator (VCO) such as an LM366 (Radio Shack part


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number 276-1724) to create a frequency analog that can be measured through the cassette port. This method would be similar to the technique in method 3 above but would measure the frequency of a square wave rather than the duty cycle.

## Outputting Analog Voltages

Voltage levels may be used to control direct-current (DC) motors (through DC amplifiers), create music or speech synthesis, or for other realworld functions.
Method 1 (Models I/III): The previously referenced analog-todigital converter (January 1982

BYTE) uses a digital-to-analog converter that will provide output voltages from . 24 V through 4.74 V in 64 steps. Speed can be tens of thousands of outputs per second with an assembly-language driver program.
Method 2 (Color Computer): The Color Computer has a built-in digital-to-analog converter that outputs 0 V through 5 V in 64 steps at speeds of thousands of outputs per second. Output can be routed to the cassette output line.
Method 3 (Models I/III): The cassette output line can be provided with three voltage levels: $0 \mathrm{~V}, 0.45 \mathrm{~V}$,
and 0.86 V by OUT $255, \mathrm{X}(\mathrm{X}=2,0$, 1 , respectively). Output may be done tens of thousands of times per second in assembly language.

## Reading In Rapidly Changing On/Off Signals

A number of methods to read in frequency analogs of real-world quantities are available. It's not too difficult to convert a physical parameter to voltage and then convert the voltage to frequency. You can then measure either the period or duty cycle of the incoming signal to work back to the original quantity. In some cases the signal may have to be


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processed to eliminate noise or bounce. In general, the greater the frequency, the shorter the lines must be. Use twisted-pair or shielded wire, and you can have lengths of 50 feet or more.

Method 1 (Models I/III): The Model I cassette-tape input circuit takes a series of 500 -bit-per-second (bps) pulses, rectifies them, and looks for the DC level at the proper time. It would be possible to input a range of pulses at about 500 to 2000 pulses per second and read them from the cassette port ( 255 , bit 7). This method can also be applied with the Model III using the 500-bps circuitry, but it's
best to use method 2 below, which is more reliable.

Method 2 (Model III and Color Computer): The 1500-bps cassette logic uses a zero-crossing detector. The incoming waveform should be about 2 V to 4 V peak-to-peak and must go negative. AC coupling or a dual power supply comparator can be used to generate the waveform. See "Ports of Entry and Soft Breezes for the Color Computer and Model III" in the May 1982 issue of BYTE (page 162). The data is read by $\operatorname{INP}(255)$ AND 1 for the Model III or PEEK (\&HFF20 AND 1) for the Color Computer.

Method 3 (Color Computer): The Color Computer RS-232C port RD line can be used to input a string of pulses and can be read very rapidly by PEEK(\&HFF22) AND 1. The waveform must be in quasi-RS-232C format (logic 0 greater than +3 V , logic 1 less than -3 V). See May 1982 BYTE.

Method 4 (Models I/III): Use the four RS-232C input lines described under "Reading Switch Closures, Method 6" above. The waveform must be in standard RS-232C format.

Method 5 (Models I/III, and Color Computer): Build the general-purpose input/output board referenced

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above. This provides up to 24 lines that may be read tens of thousands of times per second. Do not use long runs of cable unless using optoisolators or current-driven schemes.

## Outputting Rapidly Changing On/Off Signals

There are not as many common real-world applications for this topic, but I'll sketch some of the methods:

Method 1 (Models I/III): Use the cassette output line to send square waves of up to 3 kHz or so. Output is accomplished by OUT $(255,1)$ followed by OUT $(255,2)$ in BASIC or by equivalent assembly-language code. The waveform will swing between 0 V and 1 V .
Method 2 (Color Computer): The TD line of the Color Computer can be toggled on and off by writing alternate 0 s and 1 s to address hexadecimal FF20, bit 1. The resultant waveform will be at standard RS-232C levels ( -12 V and +12 V ).

Method 3 (Models I/III): Two RS232C signals in the Model I and five in the Model III can be toggled on and off. The TD line of the RS-232C cannot be toggled on and off except by outputting a predefined character. However, by repeatedly outputting a carefully chosen character and controlling the bps rate, you can generate a repeating on-off sequence of known frequency. The waveforms will be at standard RS-232C levels. See "Using the Model I/III RS-232C Port" in the July 1982 BYTE for details.

Method 4 (Models I/III and Color Computer): Build a general-purpose input/output board, and you can toggle up to 24 separate lines tens of thousands of times per second. Output will be at TTL (transistortransistor logic) levels and will swing between 0 V and about +4 V .

Now that I've reviewed the possible interfacing methods, I'll present some data on specific devices and methods of measuring real-world quantities. I've tried to use only relatively common devices here, ones that will not cost more than about $\$ 15$. Most of them can be obtained at Radio Shack or a similar type of electronics parts store. I'll start with the simple ones and work up to the more exotic.

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[^12]

Figure 10: The Window Sensor used as a roll indicator and as a water-level sensor.
however, is very sensitive. It is shown in figure 11. This device is designed to detect vibration from forced entry and tampering with the device itself. The figure gives a side view. The contacts are normally closed, but they open when vibration moves the device. The large mass of the upper contact gives it a great deal of inertia,
and because it resists movement, the contacts open when vibrated or disturbed.

How sensitive is it? (This sounds like a late evening talk show. . . .) The specs show settings for 1 to 21 grams as contact pressure. This is somewhat difficult to translate into practical effects, but at its most sensi-


Figure 11: This vibration sensor is quite sensitive and, when sitting 36 inches away on a table, will detect a penny dropped from a height of 2 inches.
tive setting, it will detect a penny dropped from a height of 2 inches and landing 3 feet from the sensor; the sensor was secured to a wooden table in this test. In fact, that is fairly sensitive, and it would certainly make an excellent security sensor or earthquake detector.

If you care to experiment with this device and have a Color Computer, use

100 B $=$ \& HFFOO
110 IF (PEEK(B) AND 1) $=0$ THEN GOTO 110
120 SOUND 100,40:GOTO 110
to read the right joystick switch and sound an alarm when the sensor breaks contact. The 80 -times-per-second sample rate should detect every switch activation.

## Glass Reed Switches

A glass reed switch is shown in figure 12. These switches are glassenclosed magnetic reeds with axial leads. The contacts on the reeds close

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[^13]

Table 1: Open/ close characteristics of a typical glass reed switch.


Figure 12: The magnetic reed switch can be used to detect a magnetic field and is effective for sensing applications where physical contact cannot be made.


Figure 13: An example of magnetic-read-switch sensing. The model railroad car activates the reed switch as it passes over the device.
when a magnetic field is brought near the switch. The switches are very inexpensive; Radio Shack sells a package of 10 for $\$ 1.98$ (part number 275-1610).
Glass reed switches can be used as detection devices when no physical contact is possible. A typical application, for example, might be detection of passage of a model railroad car, as shown in figure 13. Another good example would be measuring the rotational speed of a shaft by mounting a
glass reed switch near the circumference of a disk mounted on the shaft. A magnet mounted on the disk would actuate the switch when it passed nearby on every revolution. The number of revolutions could be easily counted by a computer with a built-in debounce circuit or software.
The obvious question here is, just how sensitive is the reed switch? To answer that, I used Radio Shack ceramic magnets (part number 64-1875). These are rectangular
magnets as shown in figure 14, which can be stacked together. They are not "super" magnets, but a garden variety with a "lift force" of $1 / 8$ pound. (A typical 6-inch bar magnet similar to the one you might have used in high school physics class has a lift force of about 1 pound.) The ceramic magnets are ferrite-based and very resistant to demagnetization.

Table 1 shows the number of magnets required, the "close" distance, and the "open after close" distance for the reed switch described above. You can see that a reed switch/magnet combination could easily lend itself to a variety of computerized sensing applications, especially if a more powerful magnet were used.

Of course, it's one thing to talk in generalities about what to do and quite another to do it. To prove to myself that it was feasible to measure rotational speed using reed switches, I rigged up the test setup shown in figure 15. A small DC motor drove a disk with two magnets, identical to the type I've been talking about. A reed switch was mounted about $1 / 4$ inch away from the circumference of the disk.
The program shown in listing 1 was then entered into the Color Computer after first performing a CLEAR 200,82H3EFF to protect the RAM (random-access read/write memory). This program is identical to the one in "Ports of Entry and Soft Breezes for the Color Computer and Model III" (May 1982 BYTE) except that (1) the joystick switch port is read instead of the cassette port; (2) you're looking for a 0 in place of the 1 ; and (3) a short time delay was introduced before execution to connect the switch leads. (You'll recall that the joystick switches share two of the keyboard rows; connecting the switch lead before execution creates spurious keyboard characters in the closed-switch state.)
The program first asks for an interval and time delay parameters. An interval value of 16474 corresponds to about $1 / 2$ second. A time delay of 20 milliseconds (ms) was used to debounce the switch closure. With the motor turning at 240 rpm ( 4 revolu-

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Figure 14: A typical ceramic magnet can be used to operate a reed switch or other devices. Ceramic magnets retain their magnetism well but are not powerful.

Listing 1: This BASIC program incorporates machine-language code that is relocated to high memory to sense joystick switch inputs in the Color Computer. Switch debounce time and window time may be specified.

```
110 DATA 190,GS,250,16,142,0,0,49,31,31
12G DFTA 16,77,45,13,102,255,0日,132,1,56
130 DFTA 242,49,33,141,7,32,236,16,191,63
140 DFTF 254,57,52,16,190,65.252,141,6,46
150 DFTA 31,36,250,53,144,52,16,142,0,111
1E0 DFTF 40,31,38,25E,174,100,49,136,220,175
170 UFITA 1010,5%,144
160 FOIF I=&HSFGG TI &HOFSE
190 FEEFC F:FINE I,F
CIE MENT I
210 DEFISROM&HFOM
```



```
225 FDE J=0 TD SOGQ:NENT I
```




```
250 {-=4%%0!0%
```



```
2F0 GOTO 25G
```


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Figure 15: A magnetic-reed-switch sensing application to detect magnets rotating on a disk. Accurate sensing of 240 rpm (revolutions per minute) was observed, and sensing is probably possible at two or three times this speed.
tions per second), test results were accurate, given that some counts may be missed due to the BASIC overhead of about 38 ms per call to the machine-language code, as shown in the listing.

## Hall-Effect Switches

Another magnetic-field-operated device is the Hall-effect switch. Halleffect switches are used in keyboards and similar applications. These are physically small electronic devices
similar in size and shape to a transistor.

The schematic diagram of a Halleffect circuit is shown in figure 16. The switch operates with a 5 V to 16 V power supply and is normally off.

The device turns on (output goes to ground) when a magnetic field of 300 gauss is present. Hard to relate to the real world? Five stacked Radio Shack ceramic magnets operated the Halleffect switch at a distance of about $1 / 4$ inch. The conclusion to be drawn is

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Figure 16: A Hall-effect switch is a solid-state device that is not as sensitive as a magnetic reed switch.
that these switches should be used with more powerful magnets, unless you're prepared to live with closer sensing distances than the reed switches require.

## A Pressure Switch

Another switch that should be mentioned here is the Sensitive Air Pressure Switch (part number 41,623) from Edmund Scientific in Barrington, NJ 08007. This is an extremely sensitive air-pressure switch that operates from the pressure difference between two inlet ports. It can be used as a high-wind alarm, flow-rate switch, fan-failure switch, or the like. To give you an idea how sensitive it is, blowing at one of the ports from a few inches away will activate the
switch. This is a single-pole, normally open switch that will handle only 10 milliamperes ( mA ) of a resistive (not inductive) load, but it makes an excellent computer system switch for monitoring real-world conditions. The 10 mA limit is no restriction in the type of interface I'm talking about here. In case of doubt, keep resistance greater than 500 ohms when working with 5 V , or greater than 600 ohms for 6 V .
Next month I'll conclude this special two-part article on transducers by looking at some very interesting devices, including thermistors, an LM334 temperature sensor, a tachometer wand, a DC motor generator, a solar cell, and an accurate pressure transducer.

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# The State of Industrial Robotics 

## What today's robots can do and what the future holds.

J. Michael Callahan<br>Jackson and Callahan Engineers Old Colony Rd.<br>Eastford, CT 06242

Having grown up a fan of Isaac Asimov (see reference 1) and having watched countless reruns of Lost in Space, I always think of a machine with human characteristics when the word robot is mentioned. The image of R2D2 from the movie Star Wars must appear in many people's minds when they hear robot; however, robots that walk, talk, and exhibit other humanlike behavior are still not practical.
Today's industrial robot (the most

[^14]common kind) is not as glamorous as some of us imagine, but it plays an increasingly important role in manufacturing. (The automobile industry is today's single largest employer of robots. Photo 1 shows three robots doing spot welding on an assembly line.) Present applications include but are not limited to spot welding, grinding, spray painting, machine-tool loading, and die casting. Some of the points covered in this article are the classification of industrial robots and

[^15]a description of robot subsystems such as sensors, end effectors, control systems, and power/drive systems.
Also, I have described some robot manufacturers and the systems they sell. I have included references and a list of robot manufacturers so that if you are interested, it will be easier for you to obtain details.

Let me emphasize that the material presented here is only a description of the existing technology and is not meant to provide detailed design criteria. I will not be covering the sociological merits or shortcomings of industrial robots, nor the economic justification for the use of robots in a manufacturing facility. There are strong arguments both for and against the use of robots, and to deal with this issue fairly would take a separate article. As for the economics, I feel each particular application must be looked at in detail, and I do not want to take the time to de-

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Photo 1: Three Unimation robots welding on an automobile assembly line. Spot welding and arc welding are two areas in which robots are used extensively by the automobile industry.
velop a representative example. If these topics interest you, see references 2 and 3.

## Definition and Background

The Robotics Institute of America defines a robot as "a reprogrammable, multifunction manipulator designed to move material, parts, tools, or specialized devices through variable programmed motions for the
performance of a variety of tasks." The key words in this definition are reprogrammable and variety. Robots can be programmed for a number of different functions, whereas automated machines are designed exclusively for a specialized function. Therefore, in some applications, robots are superior to fixed-task automation. Robots can execute a series of spot welds during the
assembly of a particular car model and can easily switch welding patterns as required for other models. No retooling is necessary. As a matter of fact, if a robot is no longer needed for welding it can be reprogrammed for other functions such as tool loading or material handling.

Unimation Inc, of Danbury, Connecticut, introduced the first industrial robots to the U.S. during the 1960s for use in die casting. Later, Unimation became the leading U.S. robot manufacturer and, in 1981, had $\$ 56$ million worth of sales and more than 5000 robots in operation worldwide. A number of other companies also manufacture or distribute industrial robots in the United States, among them Cincinnati Milacron of Cincinnati, Ohio, and ASEA Inc., a Swedish company with offices in White Plains, New York. ASEA's Industrial Robot Division is one of the major participants in the U.S. robotics market. This year it has added four engineering centers and a new manufacturing facility. A number of large U.S. firms have also announced plans to enter the market, the most notable being General Electric and IBM.

At the end of 1981, an estimated 14,000 robots were in operation in Japan, 4400 in Western Europe, and 4100 in the United States. Even

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Figure 1: Four different arm geometries used in robotics. In order to move the end of the robot arm to any point in space, there must be at least three degrees of freedom.
though U.S. robot manufacturers feel they lead in research, they admit that the Japanese lead in the application of robotics, for a number of reasons. In Japan, the government demonstrates an active interest in robotics because robots increase productivity and enhance the Japanese economy. There is also a shortage of labor in Japan, so the workers are not as resistant to robots as American workers. In fact, Japanese workers often willingly accept robots in the workplace. U.S. management is usually focused more on short-term profit than on long-term planning and, therefore, is less able to respond appropriately to productivity declines. Future projec-
tions place total robot sales for the United States at over $\$ 1$ billion in 1990.

## Robot Fundamentals

A way of classifying robots is according to their level of technological sophistication. The first category includes low-technology robots that are not servo controlled (i.e., their movements are powered directly, with no feedback or self-correction), have a limited number of program steps, and usually demonstrate good repeatability. The next category includes medium-technology robots that utilize servo mechanisms for accurate position and velocity control.

These robots contain microprocessors or minicomputers as the basic control element, and because of the flexibility associated with the digital computer, you can easily reprogram their sequence of operations. (Today's robots, which are featured in this article, fall into this second category.) The last level of classification includes high-technology robots with all the features of medium-technology robots but with one important addition, external sensors that provide information about the external environment and considerably enhance performance. Video cameras, proximity sensors, and tactile sensors are examples of external sensors that might be found on advanced robots. Only a few robotic systems in operation today incorporate external sensors, and these should still be considered experimental.

In order to be useful, a robot must have the following attributes:

- a hand to grip a workpiece
- an arm to move the hand in three planes
-a wrist with two or three articulations
- sufficient power to move limb and workpiece around
- manual controls so that an operator can control limb motions
- a memory to store a sequence of instructions
- a means of executing a sequence of instructions stored in memory
-ability to function at speeds equal to or greater than a person - reliability

The above attributes are provided by two major component systems in an industrial robot: the power/drive components (such as the arm, wrist, and end effector) and the control system (consisting most often of a digital computer and feedback sensors).

The primary purpose of the power/drive system is to position a tool or other end effector anywhere in the sphere of influence of the robot. In order to accomplish this, a robot arm must have at least three articulations. Figure 1 illustrates the different possible arm geometries that are used

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Photo 2: The Unimate 2000 is a good example of a robot with polar-coordinate arm geometry.


Photo 3: The ASEA robot model number $I R b-60$ shown here at the ASEA application laboratory in White Plains, New York, illustrates the revolute-arm geometry.


Figure 2: Six program-controlled articulations of a typical general-purpose polarcoordinate robot.
in robotics. Each geometry has its advantages and disadvantages depending on the particular application. For example, the revolute-coordinate configuration would be more appropriate for picking parts out of a bin, while a polar-coordinate system would be more appropriate for transferring parts between metal-cutting machines. Photos 2 and 3 show robots with polar-coordinate and revolute-arm geometries.

The most general-purpose robot will have six degrees of freedom as illustrated in figure 2. As well as having the ability to move the end of the arm to a specific point in space, the robot should have three more articulations at the wrist in order to orientate the end effector for the job at hand. Photo 4 shows a wrist with three articulations: swivel, yaw, and bend.

Usually, two methods are used to move the elements of a robot. Hydraulic drive is used for large robots where heavy loads are encountered, and electric drive is used in smaller robots where accuracy is important. This is not a hard-and-fast rule but, in general, is true. Pneumatic drive is sometimes used on robots but, because of poor position and speed control, is less popular.

Hydraulics is a popular drive method because hydraulic cylinders and motors are compact and provide high power and force. With proper feedback, hydraulic drives can offer good position and velocity control. A Unimate 4000, shown in photo 5 with its cover off, is a good illustration of the mechanisms of a hydraulic-driven robot. Hydraulic cylinders that provide a linear motion are often used in robots because they are inexpensive and reliable. Photo 6 showing a Unimate 4000 undergoing a test with a 450 -pound weight should give you an idea of the lifting capability as well as the mechanical complexity of a hydraulic robot.

The electric-drive method for robots with less demanding lifting requirements primarily uses motors with gear trains or linear actuators. Where position accuracy is essential, electric drive is usually the appropriate and cost-effective choice.


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Photo 4: Three wrist articulations are usually required to position an end effector. Bend, swivel, and yaw motions are possible with the configuration shown here.


Photo 6: All Unimation robots are thoroughly tested before they are shipped to a customer. This robot is executing a sequence of steps with a 450-pound weight attached in order to test all motions.


Photo 5: The design and engineering of a hydraulic robot is not a trivial task, as is demonstrated here.


Photo 7: The Unimation Puma robot has an all-electric drive and is used where the lifting requirements are minimal and accuracy essential.


Photo 8: The control system of the Puma robot resembles a personal computer system.


Photo 9: The complexity of an electromechanical control unit is illustrated by this inside view of an ASEA model number IRb-6 control console.

The ASEA robot shown in photo 3 uses an all-electric drive.
The control system for a robot is extremely important and usually quite complicated. The main function of the control system is to direct the motions of all the robot's elements. It must allow for human override as well as automatic operation. Another function is to allow for a sequence of instructions to be entered and then executed.
At present there are two methods to program the movements of a robot. The first is for a human operator to move the robot through the appropriate sequence of motions, using the manual controls. The control system "remembers" this sequence then plays it back at a later time. This can be viewed as teaching a robot a set of operations and allows for very easy programming.

The second method uses explicit instructions. The motion of the robot is controlled by issuing a sequence of commands that the robot understands. One command might be to move the end effector to a specific point in space, which would require that the robot interpret the instruc-
tion and generate control signals that move the limbs in such a way that the end effector moves to the correct place.

With a control scheme using explicit instructions, you can program the velocity and acceleration of each movement and choose the path the end effector will take. Unimation has a commercially available robot language called VAL that uses this programming method. Currently, VAL controls Unimation's small electric-driven robot, the Puma, which is shown in photo 7 .

The control system for the Puma is shown in photo 8 . The control system is like a small personal computer system. Note the keyboard, video display, and floppy-disk drive. The complexity of the control system and power/drive circuits for an electromechanical robot is illustrated in photo 9, which shows the inside of the control console for the ASEA model number IRb-6 robot.

End effectors are one of the major reasons robots are so versatile. Robots use end effectors for grasping, welding, glueing, and spray painting just to mention a few tasks. The re-
quirements for grippers are numerous and can be very specific. For forging applications, heavy-duty grippers that can withstand great temperatures are needed. Handling flat metal sheets requires either vacuum or magnetic grippers. For machine-tool loading, special grippers that hold a number of different tools are necessary. There are special grippers that can handle glass tubes and plate glass.

The creative design of different grippers allows robots to perform many different tasks. Photo 10 shows a simple general-purpose gripper used on the Unimate 2000 series robot. Aside from picking up objects, the end effector may be a special-purpose tool, such as the welding torch shown in photo 11 or the high-speed cutting tool shown in photo 12 .

As mentioned earlier, it is desirable to have a number of articulations at the wrist so that the end effector can be positioned correctly. Photo 13 shows an end effector that has a deburring tool as well as a proximity sensor and a microswitch, both of which are used to sense the position of the workpiece. In this example, only two wrist articulations are need-


Photo 10: General-purpose gripper used by the Unimate series 2000 robot.


Photo 12: A high-speed cutting tool, used to cut plastic and fiberglass sheets into different shapes, is shown attached to the end of an ASEA robot.


Photo 11: The end effector on a robot does not necessarily have to be a grasping tool, as illustrated here by this arcwelding tool.


Photo 13: A multifunction end effector with a deburring tool, proximity detector, and microswitch. The wrist is moved around to place either the deburring tool or sensors against the workpiece.


Photo 14: The Unimation Apprentice is an example of a special-purpose robot designed to meet the demanding requirements of arc welding.


Photo 15: An ASEA model IRb-6 is a scaled-down model of the larger ASEA robot. It has a lifting capacity of 13 pounds and position accuracy of 0.008 inch.

Specifications for Seven Industrial Robots

|  | Unimation |  |  |  |  | ASEA |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Apprentice | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Puma } \\ & 250 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Puma } \\ & 600 \end{aligned}$ | Unimate 2000B | Unimate | IRb-6 | IRb-60 |
| Number of degrees of freedom | 5 | 6 | 6 | 3 to 5 | 3 to 6 | 5 to 6 | 5 to 6 |
| Repeatability (inches) | 0.040 | 0.002 | 0.004 | 0.050 | 0.080 | 0.008 | 0.016 |
| Load capacity (pounds) | 10 | 2 | 5 | 300 | 450 | 13 | 132 |
| Programming capacity (no. of points) | N/A | N/A | N/A | 2048 | 2048 | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| Power required (kilowatts) | 1.0 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 11.0 | 34.0 | 2.0 | 7.0 |
| Cost <br> (\$ x 1000) | 39 | 50 | 54 | 55 | 89 | 75 | 95 |

Table 1: Representative sample of industrial robots available on the market today. Note the range of cost and capacities; this gives designers leeway to produce robotic systems for a wide variety of purposes.
ed for the task. It is possible to move the end effector around the workpiece to put either the tool or the sensors in position by bending the wrist joint then exercising a yaw motion.

## Systems and Applications

Up to this point, I have been discussing the components of industrial robots. Now I would like to talk about systems that are available
and how they compare to each other. Performance measurements used to compare robots are position, repeatability, number of degrees of freedom, power requirements, maxi-mum-lifting capacity, number of control options, and, of course, cost. Table 1, which outlines the specifications for seven different robots, presents a representative sample of what is available on the market.

Photo 14 shows the Unimation Apprentice robot, which is relatively small and easily movable. It was designed for on-site arc welding in confined spaces (such as the rib sections of a ship hull). ASEA also sells a small electric-driven robot (see photo 15). The conclusion I draw from table 1 is that a large number of different systems are available and a designer has a lot of flexibility in choosing a system.

Table 2 gives a breakdown of the five major industrial applications for robots. The die-casting industry was the first to apply industrial robots. A robot can load a die-casting machine, quench the part, and trim off excess

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Photo 16: The Apprentice robot in action, welding a steel structure.
material. Robots are especially suited for die casting because of the harsh environment that exists in a foundry.

Welding is another area where robots have been used extensively. Photo 16 shows a Unimation Apprentice arc welding. Good arc welding requires close control of the welding gun along the weld path. It is essential that both position and speed are controlled to obtain a uniform weld with no unnecessary metal buildup or blowholes. Robots provide the position and speed accuracy needed in arc welding as well as in spray painting. For spray painting, it is important that the robot be able to follow a

| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Spot } \\ \text { Welding }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Tool } \\ \text { Loading }\end{array}$ | Foundry | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Spray } \\ \text { Painting }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Assembly } \\ \text { Line }\end{array}$ | Other |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $35 \%$ | $20 \%$ | $15 \%$ | $15 \%$ | $10 \%$ | $5 \%$ |

Table 2: The five major modern applications for robots. As the science progresses, robots will be used for a variety of industrial purposes, so the percentage of "other" uses will become larger.
predefined path in order to obtain a uniform coat of paint. For details of robot applications, see references 4 and 5.

## The Future

All of the examples here are of robots that can follow only a specific set of instructions. They are not capable of receiving information about their surroundings and adapting to changing conditions. In the next five years, advances will be made in the areas of sensor technology and the application of intelligence to robotic systems, giving a robot the capability to respond to a variety of environmental situations. Specifically, advances in vision and artificial intelligence will allow robots to become more adaptable.

At General Motors Research Laboratories, work is being done on a vision-based robot system that can recognize and pick up differentshaped objects moving on a conveyor belt. Advances in sensor technology will make proximity and tactile sensors commonplace on robots.

Another issue that must be dealt with in the near future is the standardization of robotic subsystems. Standardization should not limit new and innovative design but should allow for a common means of interfacing robots to computer-aided design/computer-aided manufacturing systems. We will certainly see advances in robot-control languages, such as VAL, in the near future

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# Marketplace 

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If you've always suspected that you have the kind of entrepreneurial talent that could have launched the Pet Rock, this may be the game for you. Called Marketplace, it gives you the opportunity to test your managerial expertise in a simulated business environment.

Marketplace is different in that it is a telecomputing game. I wrote the program for two TRS-80 Model IIIs with 48 K bytes of RAM (randomaccess read/write memory), each with RS-232C interface boards, modems, and disk BASIC. Two players can play over the phone or hardwire two Model IIIs together via RS-232C ports.

Because most of the game is written in BASIC, you can rewrite the program to run on one computer only, in which case the players can take turns at the keyboard. I find, however, that playing the game over the phone adds an interesting dimension.

## Game Description

In Marketplace you assume your place as general manager (GM) of a company. Your company is one of two that produce a high-technology product. Naturally, the firms compete directly with each other for the same market. Your success as a manager is measured by the amount of cash your company has on hand (retained earnings) at the end of a given time period. Years and quarters of years are the standard units of time. If the competition's retained earnings are greater at the end of a given period, you will be ousted by the shareholders. (Cruel, but true; remember, we promised realism.)

Several conditions are given. The demand for your product is quite seasonal, but the seasonally adjusted demand seems to be increasing steadily. The buyers in your market are very sophisticated; they base their decisions to buy or not to buy the
product on the level of technology it provides as well as its purchase price. Product technology (determined by the program) divided by the price equals the cost/benefit ratio (CBR) of the product. If your CBR is better than your competitor's, you will sell more of your product. The public, which responds emotionally to your company's reputation in the marketplace, will buy or pass by your product in accordance with that reputation. The market share for each company is determined by the technological sophistication of the product, its selling price, and the competitor's reputation. (The exact interrelationship is given later.)

Your company has a very good-in fact, infallible-market research staff. Each quarter the staff provides the following data on your competition: product technology, market reputation, demand, units sold, unit price, and retained earnings. But
while the members of your market research staff are skilled at reporting what happened last quarter, they are completely incompetent at predicting what may happen next quarter. To spare themselves such humiliation, they have categorically refused to try to predict the future.

In addition to a market research staff, your company boasts a product technology research and development (R\&D) staff, a manufacturing technology R\&D staff, and an advertising department. The product technology R\&D group, which is responsible for improving the product, does its job reasonably well. Still, R\&D is at best a risky enterprise; spending money on it does not always yield results. In fact, the efforts of this group seem to result in increased technology only 25 percent of the time.

Success is a mixed blessing because improved product technology brings with it the company's inevitable (and expensive) expansion. Of course, it costs money to upgrade the manufacturing facility. And any inventory on hand becomes practically worthless when the new product goes into production (the inventory is generally sold for surplus at 10 percent of its former market value). Finally, it costs more to make the new and improved product. But (lest you forget) this is a cutthroat business, and your company must remain competitive.

The manufacturing technology R\&D group explores new production techniques and processes in an attempt to control production costs, which increase every quarter due to inflation. As competent as the product R\&D group, the manufacturing group yields results about 25 percent of the time. When a new process is developed and then implemented, manufacturing costs drop. Still, to upgrade the manufacturing facility costs money. The product, however, remains the same, so there are no adverse effects on the inventory.

The advertising group spends its
budget trying to convince potential buyers that your company is great and your product is worth buying. They are moderately successful, again yielding results about 25 percent of the time. Advertising expenditures do not affect any other revenues, but they do deplete your retained earnings.
As general manager you are required to perform several duties at the beginning of each quarter. You set the production lot size; determine the budgets for the product technology R\&D, manufacturing R\&D, and advertising departments; and fix the

## Marketplace consists of three programs: two In BASIC and one In machine language.

selling price for the product. The selling price must take into account the variable production costs per unit and the fixed costs associated with doing business; of course, both increase constantly as a result of inflation. In addition, if the product $R \& D$ or the manufacturing $R \& D$ groups have improved their respective technologies, you as general manager must decide whether you should upgrade your facility to take advantage of these new technologies.

## Game Quantification

Now let's fill in the areas where numeric values are required by looking at Marketplace's output displays and input prompts. The first value to be quantified is the degree of difficulty of the game. The Task Manager program will prompt for this value immediately after the communications link is established. A level of difficulty of 4 evens up differences in skill levels between the players. An 8 turns minor differences into formidable advantages for a more experienced player. A 7 makes for a good "hardball" game.

Table 1 shows a quarterly report
display from the Marketplace program. Each column contains two rows of numbers. The lower row of values is your competition's parameters and is therefore incomplete.

The first value shown under the PROD TECH heading is the current technology of the product you are marketing. It begins at 1.0 and typically increases to about 1.6 after a simulated 10 years of play. The second value shown is the technology available, which increases when you spend money in $\$ 100,000$ increments on product R\&D. (There is a probability of 0.25 that any $\$ 100,000$ increment will increase the available technology by 0.1.) The value shown on the second row under PROD TECH is the competition's current product technology. You do not know the competition's available technology.

The values shown under the MFG TECH heading are the current and available manufacturing technologies, respectively. As with PROD TECH, this value starts at 1.0 and will increase to about 1.6 after 10 years of play (simulated years, that is). The available technology increases when you spend money in $\$ 100,000$ increments on manufacturing R\&D. (Again, there is a probability of 0.25 that any $\$ 100,000$ increment will increase the available technology by 0.1.) You are not aware of the competition's manufacturing technology.

MKT is the value of your reputation in the marketplace. It starts at 0.5 and will increase to a maximum of 1.0. This value increases when you spend money in $\$ 100,000$ increments on advertising. (For every $\$ 100,000$ increment you spend, there is a 0.25 probability that your market reputation will increase by 0.05 .) The second row of the display is the competition's market reputation.

DEMAND displays your and the competition's demand for the product. SOLD contains information

RESULTS FOR YEAR: 1 QUARTER: 1 MARKETPLACE VEG 1.1(M)

| PROD TECH | MFG TECH | MKT | DEMAND | SOLD | COST | PRICE |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.50 | 100 | 100 | 2500 |
| 1.0 |  |  | 0.50 | 100 | 100 |  | 3000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| INVENTORY | RET EARN | PROD R\&D | MFG R\&D | ADVERT | FIXED COST |  |  |
| 0 | 1500.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 65.0 |  |  |

Table 1: A Marketplace quarterly report. The values in the first row beneath the headings are the parameters for your company. The second row contains your competitor's parameters. The dual values under PROD TECH and MFG TECH are, respectively, the current technology used and the technology available. MKT is the market reputation. COST and PRICE are in dollars per unit. RET EARN, PROD RED, MFG R\&D, ADVERT, and FIXED COST are all in thousands of dollars.
about the number of units you and the competition were actually able to sell. Marketplace is set up so that you will sell everything you can-that includes units manufactured during the quarter as well as units in inventory. If you overproduce, the surplus goes into inventory. The only way you can affect the DEMAND is via the product technology and market-
reputation factors. Units SOLD are all units available plus production.
COST, the last quarter's variable manufacturing cost per unit, is expressed in dollars and adjusted for inflation every quarter. It may be decreased by 10 percent for every 0.1 increase in the manufacturing technology you use. COST is increased by 5 percent for every 0.1 increase in

the product technology used. The competition's manufacturing cost is not available to you.

PRICE, the selling price of your and the competition's product in the marketplace last quarter, is expressed in dollars. It is input via a Marketplace prompt every quarter and is unaffected by any other parameters. If you bring a new product technolorgy on line, any units in the inventory are sold for 10 percent of that price.
INVENTORY is the number of units you had on hand at the end of the last quarter. This value is affected by production, sales, and producttechnology upgrades.

RET EARN, your company's retaine earnings balance, is expressed in thousands of dollars (i.e., $\$ 100,000$ is displayed as 100.0 ). This value is the net result of all activity within the company; it is a cumulative amount.

The next three headings-PROD R\&D, MFG R\&D, and ADVERTare the amounts expended last quarter for these functions (also in thousands of dollars). You are, of course, not privy to the competition's budgets.

FIXED COST, the cost of operating the company whether or not any units are manufactured, is not within your control. You and your competitor have the same fixed costs, which increase as a result of inflation each quarter.

Listing 1 shows Marketplace prompts. Marketplace first checks to make sure there is sufficient cash on hand to meet the fixed costs, then deducts these costs from your retaine earnings. There are no prompts for this process. If you have improved the product technology available through R\&D, Marketplace prompts for the amount you want to upgrade. (Don't forget that changes to the product require that you invest retained earnings to upgrade the manufacturing facility.) Similarly, if you have improved the available manufacturing technology, you will be prompted for the amount you want to upgrade, which again requires an investment of capital to inprove the manufacturing line. A zero

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Table 2: Costs required to upgrade the product and manufacturing technologies. When the product technology is upgraded, any inventory on hand is sold for 10 percent of the last quarter's market price.

Listing 1: Marketplace prompt sequence. All entries are checked for gross errors and displayed for the players' approval. If a player rejects any of the values, the program loops back and starts the input prompt sequence again.

```
INPUT VALUES FOR QUARTER 4
PRODUCT TECHNOLOGY POINTS AVAILABLE . 2
POINTS TO UPGRADE? . }
INVENTORY SOLD FOR 10% OF MARKET VALUE
MANUFACTURING POINTS AVAILABLE . }
POINTS TO UPGRADE? .
NEW MFG COST: 2363
MAXIMUM LOT SIZE 375
LOT SIZE ? 200
RETAINED EARNINGS: 412.5
PRODUCT R&D BUDGET (IN $000)? 100
MANUFACTURING R&D BUDGET (IN $000)? }10
ADVERTISING BUDGET (IN $000)? 100
SELLING PRICE? 3500
MSG TO OPPONENT? SAMPLE MESSAGE
PARAMETERS FOR THIS QUARTER
LOT SIZE: 200
PRODUCT R&D BUDGET: 100.0
MFG R&D BUDGET: 100.0
ADVERTISING BUDGET: }100.
SELLING PRICE: }350
MSG: SAMPLE MESSAGE
VALUES OK (Y/N)? Y
```

response to either prompt, which is acceptable, results in no upgrade. (Table 2 shows the cost schedule for both product and manufacturing technology upgrading.) The maximum lot size, based on remaining funds, is then computed and displayed as an aid for your decisionmaking. Next, Marketplace prompts you for LOT SIZE. You may manufacture no units or up to the maximum lot size at any time. RETAINED EARNINGS is then dis-
played so that you will know how much money you have left to fund the product, manufacturing, and advertising budgets for this quarter. Zero is an acceptable value for any of these items. Marketplace will prompt for the product R\&D budget in thousands of dollars.

Remember: the program will only accept amounts in $\$ 100,000$ increments. You may input a 1 ( $\$ 1000$ ) and Marketplace will spend it, but nothing else will happen. Similarly, if
you enter $101(\$ 101,000)$, the extra $\$ 1000$ will have no effect. Market place will prompt for the manufacturing R\&D and advertising budgets and spend the money according to the same algorithm as for product technology. SELLING PRICE is next. This is the price per unit, or value of your product in the marketplace, and it is expressed in dollars (not thousands). Marketplace places one restriction on this value: it can't be zero (if you get a "divide by zero" error, the program dies). Otherwise, sell your product for the price you want. (Hint: don't forget that the cost displayed under COST in the quarterly report is only the variable cost; your price should be marked up enough to cover the FIXED COST as well.) The last prompt is for a message to your competition. If you have nothing to say, just hit ENTER.

After you have quantified these values, Marketplace will feed back your inputs for you to check. If all values are acceptable, input a $Y$ and wait for the next cycle of the game.

## Game Play

Marketplace consists of three programs: two in BASIC and one in machine language. Both BASIC programs provide identical interfaces to the player, although they function rather differently. One program is the overall Task Manager. The other program, the Slave, is primarily a bookkeeper and interface to the other player. The communications equipment and technique used determine which player runs which BASIC program. If the players communicate via modem, the player with the modem operating in answer mode should run the Task Manager program. Both modems must be operated in the fullduplex mode. If both players have modems with answer-mode capability, you can arbitrarily decide which computer will originate data. If you plan on hardwiring the Model IIIs (RS-232C to RS-232C), you may also make an arbitrary decision. The player who runs the Task Manager loads and starts the program (listing 2 is a copy of the screen display for the entire dialogue).


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Listing 2: Initial input required to load and run the Task Manager program. Note that the memory size is set to 65000 to save space for the assembly-language communications routines. If you are using a "smart modem" you must set it before running this program.

TRSDOS Ready
BASIC
How Many Files?
Memory Size? 65000
TRS-80 Model III Disk BASIC Rev 1.3
(c)(p) 1980 by Tandy Corp. All Rights Reserved.

Created 5-Jul-80
37,671 Free Bytes 3 Files
READY
>RUN "MARKETTM/BAS
NEED TERMINAL EMULATOR FOR COMMUNICATIONS LINK?
(CURSOR WILL DISAPPEAR, 'BREAK' RETURNS HERE)?N
TRYING FOR COMMUNICATIONS LINK
TRYING FOR COMMUNICATIONS LINK

Listing 3: Initial input required to load and run the Slave program. As with the Task Manager program, memory size must be set to 65000. Again, you must set a smart modem before running this program.

TASDOS Ready BASIC<br>How Many Files?<br>Memory Size? 65000<br>TRS-80 Model III Disk BASIC Rev 1.3<br>(c)(p) 1980 by Tandy Corp. All Rights Reserved.<br>Created 5-Jul-80<br>37,671 Free Bytes 3 Files<br>READY<br>>RUN "MARKETSL/BAS<br>NEED TERMINAL EMULATOR FOR COMMUNICATIONS LINK?<br>(CURSOR WILL DISAPPEAR, 'BREAK' RETURNS HERE)?N<br>WAITING FOR COMM

Both programs have simple terminal emulators built in. You'll need the emulator only if you need to communicate with the modem or communications equipment. I have a Hayes Smartmodem and must set its characteristics to initiate the communications. If your modem has only switches (e.g., Radio Shack's Modem I), then bypass the terminal emulator. The Task Manager program will output a test character. The other player now starts the Slave program and originates the modem communications (listing 3 is a copy of the entire dialogue). The Task Manager's modem answers, the computers link up, and play begins.

The game will end only under two
conditions: if one or both players run out of money (i.e., you don't have sufficient retained earnings to cover your fixed costs) or if the players reach a predetermined point in time or dollar amount and quit. The winner is, of course, the player with the largest retained earnings. In the first instance, the Marketplace programs invoke the terminal emulator function in each machine; the players can then "chat" via the modems. In the second instance, Marketplace cannot detect an end condition and continues indefinitely.

## Communications

The interaction of the two computers in Marketplace depends heavi-


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ly on three routines placed in high RAM. These routines provide terminal emulation and the ability to transmit and receive streams of characters. Listing 4 shows the assembly-language program for these routines. The terminal emulator occupies lines 230-420. The special transmit (XMIT, lines 470-670) and receive (RECV, lines 700-940) routines are discussed below.

Two main types of communication are used for Marketplace: singlecharacter and string transmission. The single-character dialogues are used by the Task Manager for program synchronization and control, the string dialogues for data. Singlecharacter transmissions are done directly with BASIC function calls to the built-in RS-232C routines in low ROM (read-only memory). Using a similar technique to transmit or receive a stream of characters is unreliable at bit rates much higher than 150 bits per second (bps). Instead, I chose a technique of reading and writing string buffers with BASIC PEEK and POKE and receiving and transmitting these buffers with machine-language code. This results in a very high bps rate at the expense of the microprocessor time required to format the buffers in and out of BASIC. The XMIT routine (listing 4, lines 470-670) simply transmits the number of characters defined in BUFCT (line 970) from the memory area beginning at BUFF (line 980). After all the characters have been transmitted, the routine returns to the caller. XMIT uses the Model III's single-character transmit ROM routine. The RECV routine (lines 700-940) fetches characters via the Model III's ROM code, counts them, and places the characters in BUFF. The character count goes into BUFCT. This process continues until an ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) carriage return character is encountered.

## Marketplace BASIC Programs

I use pseudocode to structure my programs. Unfortunately, Radio Shack's BASIC does not easily accommodate structuring techniques,


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Listing 4: The assembly-language listing for the terminal emulator program and communications routine used by the Marketplace game. This code resides in high memory starting at address 65001 (decimal).


Listing 5: The Task Manager program.

[^17]
## At last, two books to show you how to make BASC mean business.




[^18]2170 IF RND ( 0 ) $>.75$ THEN MI $=\mathrm{MI}+.05$
2180 NEXT
2190 IF M1>1.0 THEN Ml=1.0
Listing 5 continued on page 160

# High Resolution RGB Color Monitor Designed for the IBM Personal Computer 

## FEATURES

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## Listing 5 continued:

## Bring the flavor of Unix to your Z80 CP/M system with Unica

"Unicum: a thing unique in its kind, especially an example of uriting. Unica: the plural of unicum."

The Unica: a unique collection of programs supportingmany features of the Unix operating system never before available under CP/M. The Unica are more than software tools; they are finely crafted instruments of surgical quality. Some of the Unica are:
oc - binary file compare, display differences in hex
cat - catenate files (vertically)
cp - copy one or more files, even between users
dm . disk mapper, reports free blocks and directory space
fid - file identification by unique numbers (CRC's)

- horizontal file catenation and column permutation
- create file links (multiple names for one file)
- intelligent directory lister, optional multi-columns
- move (rename) files, even between users
- remove (delete) files, with optional verification
. source file compare, with resynchronization
- set/reset file attributes, optional verification
- spelling error corrector, with 80,000 word dictionary
- search multiple files for a pattern
. in-memory file sorter, optional duplicate line omission
- pipe fitting (copy input stream to multiple outputs)
tr - transliterate (translate character codes)
Wc - word counter, counts characters, words, and line
$\omega \mathrm{wx}$ - word extractor, copies each word to a separate line
Each Unicum understands several flags ("options" or "switches") which control program alternatives. No special "shell" is needed; Unica commands are typed to the standard CP/M command interpreter. The Unica package supports several Unix-like facilities, such as filename user numbers:
sc data.bas; 2 data.bas; 3
(compares files belonging to user 2 and user 3);
Wildcard patterns:
rm *tmp*
(types each filename containing the letters TMP and asks whether to delete the file);


## e)

## is $\cdot \mathrm{a}>$ proj.dir

(writes a directory listing of all files to file "proj.dir"); Pipes:
dm b: | sr free >lst:
(creates a map of disk B :, extracts those lines in the map which contain the word "free", and prints them on the listing device).

The Unica are written in XM-80, a low level language which combines rigorously checked procedure definition and invocation with the versatility of $\mathbf{Z 8 0}$ assembly language. XM-80 includes a language translator which turns XM-80 programs into source code for MACRO-80, the industry standard assembler from Microsoft. It also includes a MACRO-80 object library with over forty"software components", subroutine packages which are called to perform services such as piping, wildcard matching, output formatting, and device-independent I/O with buffers of any size from 1 to 64 k bytes.

The source code for each Unicum main program (but not for the software component library) is provided. With the Unica and XM-80, you can customize each utility to your installation, and write your own applications quickly and efficiently. Programs which you write using XM-80 components are not subject to any licensing fee.

Extensive documentation includes tutorials, reference manuals, individual spec sheets for each component, and thorough descriptions of each Unicum.

Update policy: each Unica owner is informed when new Unica or components become available. At any time, and as often as you like, you can return the distribution disk with a $\$ 10$ handling fee and get the current versions of the Unica and XM-80, withdocumentation for all new or changed software.

The Unica and XM-80 (which requires MACRO-80) are priced at \$195, or $\$ 25$ for the documentation. The Unica alone are supplied as *.COM executable files and are priced at $\$ 95$ for the set, or $\$ 15$ for the documentation. Software is distributed only on $8^{\prime \prime}$ floppy disksfor $280 \mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ version 2 systems. All orders must be paid in advance; no COD's or purchase orders, please. Quantity discounts are available. Shipment outside of the US or Canada costs an additional \$20. Bank checks must be in US funds drawn on a US bank.

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2200 ' NOW WAIT FOR SLAVE TO CATCH UP
2210 POREOB,ASC("a")
$2220 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{USR} 2(0)$
2230 X=USRI(0)
2240 IF CHRS (PEEK(IB) AND 127)く>"b" THEN 2210
2250 'tell other machine to send then co for msg
2260 POKEOB,ASC("s"): X=USR2(0)
2270 X=USR3(0)
$2280 \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{PEEK}(\mathrm{BC})$
2290 X $\mathbf{s}^{1 \cdots}$
2300 FOR I=1 TO J-1
2310 XS-XS +CHRS (PEEK (BF+I-1) )
2320 NEXT
2330 FOR $\mathrm{N}=1$ TO 9
$2340 \mathrm{~K}=\operatorname{INSTR}\left(1, \mathrm{XS} \mathrm{s}^{\prime \prime}\right.$ " $\left.{ }^{\prime}\right)$
2350 IF $K=1$ THEN X $\$=$ RIGHT $\$(X \$, j-2): J=J-1:$ COTO 2340
$2360 \mathrm{Fl}(\mathrm{N})=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{HILS}(X S, 1, \mathrm{~K}-1)$ )
$2370 \mathrm{j}=\mathrm{J}-\mathrm{K}$
2380 X S=RIGHTS (XS,J-1)
2390 NEXT
2400 '
2410 ' NOW COMPUTE TOTAL DEMAND
$2420{ }^{1}$
$2430 \mathrm{~B} 3=\mathrm{Bl}+\mathrm{Bl} \mathrm{A} \mathrm{QF}(\mathrm{QL})+\mathrm{B} 1 / 2$ * (RND (0)-0.5)
$2440 \mathrm{NF}=1.01+\mathrm{RND}(0) * 0.01$

2460 F1 (4) $=$ F1 (4) *NF
2470 FX=FX*NF
$2480 \mathrm{CB}=\mathrm{Tl} * 10000 / \mathrm{C} 2: \mathrm{CB}=\mathrm{CB}+\mathrm{CB} *(\mathrm{Ml}-0,5) / 2: \mathrm{CB}=\mathrm{CB}[\mathrm{DD}$
2490 CC=Fl(1)*10000/F1(5);CC-CC+CC*(F1(3)-0.5)/2;CC-CC[DD
2500 B2=INT((CB/(CC+CB))*B3)
2510 B4-INT(B3-82)

ELSE R1-R1 + B2*C2: $\{1=11+L 1-B 2: S 1=B 2$
2530 IF B4) (Fl(7)+Fl(B)) THEN:Fl(6)=Fl(6)+(Fl(7)+Fl(8))*FI(5): Fl(9)-Fl(7)+Fl(8):Fl(7)=0:
ELSE FI(6)=Fl(6)+B4*FI(5):FI(7)=FI(7)+FI(8)-B4:FI(9)=B4
2540
2550 'PREPARE OUTBOUND MSG
2560
$2570 \times \${ }^{2 \cdot 1}$
2580 XS $=$ STRS(Ti)+"

$2600 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{XS}+\mathrm{C}$ " + STRS(F1(6))+" "+STRS(F1(7))+" "+STRS(B3)+" "

"+STRS(FX)+" " + CHRS(13)
$2620 \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{LEN}(\mathrm{XS})$
2630 POREBC, J
2640 FOR I=1 TO J
2650 POKEBF+1-1, ASC(MIDS (XS, 1,1))
2660 NEXT
$2670{ }^{\text {ºn }}$ NOW SEE IF MACHINE IS READY
2680 POKEOB,ASC("c")
2690 X-USR2(0)
2700 X=USR1 (O)
2710 IF CHRS (PEEK (IB) AND 127 )くS"d" THEN 2680
2720 X USR 4 ( 0 )
2730 IF LEN(MOS) 00 THEN 2860
2740 POKEOB,ASC("m")
2750 X=USR2(0)
$2760 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{USR1}(0)$
2770 [F CHRS(PEER(IB)AND127)<>"s" THEN 2740
2780 HOS=MOS+CHRS (13)
2790 J-LEN(MOS)
2800 POKE \& C,J
2810 FOR I=1 TO
2820 POKEBF+I-1, ASC(HIDS (MOS, I, 1) )
830 NEXT
2840 X=USR4 (0)
2850 GOTO 2890
2860 ' IF NO message
2870 POREOB,ASC(" $n$ ")
$2880 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{USR} 2(0)$
$2890 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{USRI}(0)$
2900 TT\$=CHRS(PEEK(IB) AND 127)
2910 IF TTS""m" OR TTS""n" THEN 2920 :ELSE 2870
2920 IF TT\$a"n" THEN RETURN
2930 POKEOB,ASC("8")
$2940 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{USR} 2$ (0)
2950 X=USR 3 (0)
2960 J=PEEK (BC)
2970 MISE'"'
2980 FOR I=1 TO J-1
2990 MIS-MIS+CHRS(PEEK (BF+I-1))
3000 NEXT
3010 RETURN

Listing 6: The Slave program.


## 

# The Bubble has landed in the orchard 



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Listing 6 continued:


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1250 input＂need terminal emulator＂：As
1260 IF $A S=" Y "$ DR $A S={ }^{\prime \prime} y^{\prime \prime}$ THEN POKE $16890,0: X=$ USRO（ 0 ）：$X=U S R 5(0)$
1270 STOP
1280 RI＝RI－FX
1290 IF Fl $(6)>$ FX TVIIN 1340
1300 CLS：PRINT：PRINT＂OPPONENT IS BROKE，YOU WIN ！！！！！＂
1310 INPU I＂NEED TEKMINAL EMULATOK＂；AS
1320 IF AS＝＂Y＂OR AS＝＂y＂THEN POKE 16890．0：$X=$ USR（0）：X＝USR5（0）
1330 STOP
1340 PRINT：PRINT＂INPUT VALUES FOR QUARTER＂：
1350 IF Q1＋1＞4 THENPRINT1：ELSE PRINTQI＋1
1360 IF T3）TI THEN GOSUB 1580 IUPGRADE PROD TECH
1370 IF T4＞T2 THEN GOSUB 1760 ＇UPGRADE MFG TECH
1380 PRINT
1390 PRENT＂MAXIMUM LOT SLZE＂；

1410 INPUT＂LOT SIZE＂；Ll
1420 ［F RI－LI＊CI＜O THEN PRINT＂YOU CAN＇T AFFORD［T＂： $11=0$ ：GOTO 1410
1430 R1＝R1－L1＊Cl
1440 PRINTUSING＂RETAINED EARNINGS：\＃\＃\＃噺．\＃＂；R1／1000．
1450 INPUT＂PRODUCT RSD BUDGET（IN \＄000）＂；DI：Dl＝D1＊1000
1460 IF RI－DI＜O THEN PRINT＇YOU CAN＇T AFFORD IT＂：DI＝0：GOTO 1450
1470 R1＝R1－D1
1480 INPUT＂MANFACTURING R\＆D BUDGET（IN \＄000）＂；D2：D2＝D2＊1000
1490 IF R1－D2＜0 THEN PRINT＂YOU CAN＇T AFFORD IT＂；D2ニ0：GOTO 1480
$1500 \mathrm{R} 1=\mathrm{Rl}-\mathrm{D} 2$
1510 INPUT＂ADVERTISING BUDGET（IN \＄000）＂；D3：D3＝D3＊1000
1520 IF R1－D3＜0 THEN PRINT＂YOU CAN＇T AFFORD IT＂＇：D3＝0：GOTO 1510
1530 RI＝R1－D3
1540 INPUT＂SELLING PRLCE＇；C2
$1550 \mathrm{MOS}=^{124}$
1560 INPUT＂MSG TO OPPONENT＂；MOS
1570 RETURN
1580 ＂
1590 ＇ROUTLNE UPGRADES PRODUCT TECHNOLOGY
1600 ＇
1610 PRINT
1620 PRINT＂PRODUCT TECHNOLOGY POINTS AVAILABLE＂；T3－Tl
1630 INPUT＂POINTS TO UPGRADE＂；PT
1630 INPUT POINTS TO UPGRADE
1640 ［F PT＞（T3－TI）THEN 1620
1640 IF PT 1650 （T3－TI）THEN
1660 IF PT＝0 THEN RETURN
$\begin{array}{llll}1660 & \text { IF PT＞0．5 THEN } 1720 \\ 1670 & \text { LF PT＞} 0.2 & \text { THEN } 1700\end{array}$
1680 IF R1－3E5＜0 TIIEN PRINT＂YOU CAN＇T AFFORD IT＂：GOTO 1610
$1690 \mathrm{RL}=\mathrm{RL}-3 \mathrm{E} 5: \mathrm{Cl}=\mathrm{Cl} *(0.5 \star \mathrm{PT}+1):. \mathrm{TI}=\mathrm{TL}+\mathrm{PT}:$ GOTO 1740
1700 IF RI－8ES＜0 THEN PRINT＇YOU CAN＇T AFFORD IT＂：GOTO 1610
1710 RI－RI－8E5：CI $=\mathrm{Cl}$＊（0．5＊PT＋1．）：TI＝T1＋PT：COTO 1740
1720 LF R1－1．5E6＜0 THENPRINT＂＇YOU CAN＇T AFFORD IT＂：GOTO $16!0$
$1730 \mathrm{RL}=\mathrm{Rl}-1.5 \mathrm{E} 6: \mathrm{Cl}=\mathrm{Cl}$＊$(\mathrm{PT} * 0.5+\mathrm{l}): \mathrm{Tl}=\mathrm{Tl}+\mathrm{PT}$

1750 RET
770 ＇ROUTINE UPGRADES MFG PROCESS
1780 ．
1790 PRT
790 PRINT
800 PRINT＇MANUFACTURING POINTS AVAILABLE＂；T4－T2
1810 INPUT＂POINTS TO UPGRADE＂；PT
820 IF PT＞（T4－T2）THEN 1800
830 1F PT $=0$ THEN RETURN
880 IF PT＞O． 5 THEN 1900
1850 IF PT＞0．2 THEN 1880
1860 iF RI－2．5ES＜O THENPRINT＂YOU CAN ${ }^{\prime}$ T AFFORD［T＂：GOTOI790
1870 R1＝R1－2．5ES：Cl＝C1－C1 $\ddagger$ PT：T2＝T24PT：GOTO 1920
1880 ［F R1－6E5＜0 THENPRINT＇YOU CAN＇T AFFORD IT＂：GOTO 1790
1890 R1＝R1～6E5：Cl＝Cl－C1＊（PT）：T2＝T2＋PT：COTO 1920
1900 IF RI－1E6く0 THENPRLNT＂YOU CAN＇T AFFORD IT＂：gOTO 1790
$1910 \mathrm{R} 1=\mathrm{R} 1-1 \mathrm{E} 6: \mathrm{C} 1=\mathrm{C} 1-\mathrm{C} 1 * \mathrm{PT}: \mathrm{T} 2=\mathrm{T} 2+\mathrm{PT}$
1920 PRINTUSING＂NEW MFG COST：（i4u\＃\＃＂；Cl
1930 RETURN
1940
950 ＇routinis ciouciles the numbers and mpdates the quartik
$1960^{\circ}$
$970 \mathrm{QL}=\mathrm{Q1}+1: \mathrm{IF}$ Q1S4 TLIEN $\mathrm{Ql}=1: \mathrm{Y} 1=\mathrm{Yl}+1$
1980
1990 ＇DID TECHNOLOGY INCREASE
2000 •
2010 IF INT（D1／1E5）＜1 THEN 2050
2020 FOR I＝0 TO DI STEP IE5
2030 IF RND（ 0 ）$>.75$ THEN T3＝T3＋． 1
2040 NEXT
2050 LF［NT（D2／1E5）＜1 THEN 2090
2060 FOR I＝1 TO D2 STEP 1 E5
2070 LF RND（0）${ }^{2} .75$ THEN T $4=$ T4 +1
2080 NEXT
2090 ［F INT（D3／IES）＜1 THEN 2140
2100 FOR I＝1 TO D3 STEP $1 E 5$
2110 IF RND（0）＞． 75 THEN MI＝MI＋．05
2120 NEXT
130 IF Ml＞1．0 THEN Ml＝1．0
2140 ＇NOW WAIT FOR MASTER
2150 ＇PREPARE OUTBOUND MESSAGE
$2160 \times \$=1 \cdots$



$2200 \mathrm{x}=\mathrm{USR}$ I（ 0 ）
2210 LF CHRS（PEER（IB）AND 127）く＞＂a＂THEN 2200
2220 POKE OB，ASC（＂b＂）
$2230 \mathrm{X}=$ USR $2(0)$
$2240 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{USR}$ ：（0）
2250 IF CHR $\$(\operatorname{PEEK}(L B)$ AND 127）＜＞＂s＂THEN 2200
$2260 J=\operatorname{LEN}(X \$)$
2270 POKE BG，J
2280 FOR $\mathrm{I}=$＝TO J
2290 POKEBF＋I－1，ASC（MIDS（X\＄，$[, 1))$
2300 NEXT
$2310 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{USR} 4(0)$
$2320 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{USR} 1(0)$

2330 ［F CHR $\$($ PEEK（iB）AND 127 ）$<>$＂$c$＂THEN 2320
2340 POKEOB，ASC（＂d＂）
$2350 \mathrm{x}=\mathrm{USR} 2(0)$
$2360 \mathrm{XF}=\mathrm{USR} 3(0)$
$2370 \mathrm{~J}=$ PEEK（ BC ）
$2380 \mathrm{xs}={ }^{=1}$
2390 FOR I＝1 TO J－1
2400 X $\$=\mathrm{X} \$+\operatorname{CHR} \$(\operatorname{PEEK}(B F+[-1))$
2410 NEXT
2420 GOSUB2690
2430 Fl（ 1 ）＝X
2440 GOSUB2690
$2450 \mathrm{Fl}(5)=\mathrm{X}$
2460 GOSUB 2690
$2470 \mathrm{Fl}(6) \mathrm{mx}$
2480 GOSUB2690
2490 FI（3）$=\mathrm{X}$
2500 COSUB2690
$2510 \mathrm{cl}=\mathrm{X}$
2520 GOSUB 2690
2530 R1＝X
2540 GOSUB 2690
2550 II＝X
2560 GOSUB 2690
2570 B3＝X
2580 GOSUB 2690
2590 B2 $=\mathrm{X}$
2600 GOSUB 2690
2610 SI＝X
2620 GOSUB2690
2630 B4 $=\mathrm{X}$
2640 Gosus 2690
2650 F1（9）$=x$
2660 cosub 2690
2670 FX＝X
2680 GOTO 2750
$2690 \mathrm{~K}=$ LNS＇fR（1，X9，＂＂）
2700 IF $K=1$ THEN $X \$ \approx \operatorname{RIGHT} \$(x \$, J-2): J=J-1: \operatorname{CoT}(\$ 2690$
$2710 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{MIUS}(\mathrm{XS}, 1, \mathrm{~K}-1))$
$2720 \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{J}$－K
273 U X $=$ RXGHTS $(\mathrm{X} \$, \mathrm{~J}-1)$
2740 RETURN
2750 X＝USR1（ 0 ）
2760 IF CHRS（PEEK（IB）AND 127）＝＂$n$＂THEN 2850
2770 POKEOB，ASC（＂s＂）
$2780 \mathrm{X}=$ USR $2(0)$
2790 X＝USR 3（0）
2800 MIS＝＂＂
2810 J＝PEEK（BC）
2820 FOR $I=1$ TO J－1
2830 MIS $=$ MLS + CHRS $(\operatorname{PEEK}(8 F+I-1))$
2840 NEXT
2850 IF LEN（MOS）$=0$ THEN POREOB，ASC（＂$n$＂）：X＝USR2（O）：RETURA
2860 POKEOB，ASC（＂m＂）
$270 \mathrm{X}=$ USR $2(0)$
$2880 \mathrm{X}=$ USR $2(0)$
2890 IF CHRS（PEEK（LB）AND 127）〈》＂s＂THEN 2860
2900 MO\＄＝MOS＋CHR\＄（13）
$2910 \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{LEN}(\mathrm{HO} \$$ ）
2920 FOR［＝1 TO J
2930 POKEBF＋I－1，ASC（MIDS（MOS，I，I））
2940 NEXT
2950 POKEBC，J
2960 x＝USR 4 （ 0 ）
2970 RETURN

Listing 7：Pseudocode for the executive section of the Marketplace game．The line numbers in parentheses perform the stated function；the first set is for the Task Manager program and the second is for the Slave program．

Load machine－language code（40）（60）
Define machine－language code entry points（90－260）（90－260）
Initialize RS232C port（270）（270）
If terminal emulator required then call EMULATOR（290－310）（290－310）
Establish communications link（ $320-440$ ）（ $320-410$ ）
Initialize program variables（450－810）（420－750）
Do Forever：（ $820-960$ ）（760－900）
Call DISPLAY last quarter（820）（760）
Do until next quarter values OK：（830－910）（770－880）
Save current value of retained earnings
Call GETVALUES（840）（780）
Feedback input for review
If values not OK then restore retained earnings
Endloop
Call PROCESS（950）（890）
Endloop

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| Parameter | Task Manager Variable | Slave Variable |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Product Technology |  |  |
| used | T1 | T1 |
| available | T3 | T3 |
| competitor's | F1(1) | F1(1) |
| Manufacturing Technology |  |  |
| used | T2 | T2 |
| available | T4 | T4 |
| Market Reputation |  |  |
| your company | M1 | M1 |
| competitor | F1(3) | F1(3) |
| Unit Demand |  |  |
| your company | B2 | B2 |
| competitor | B4 | B4 |
| Units Sold |  |  |
| your company | S1 | S1 |
| competitor | F19) | F1(9) |
| Unit Price |  |  |
| your company | C2 | C2 |
| competitor | F1(5) | F1(5) |
| Retained Earnings |  |  |
| your company | R1 | R1 |
| competitor | F1(6) | F1(6) |
| Variable Costs | C1 | C1 |
| Fixed Costs | FX | FX |
| Inventory | 11 | 11 |
| Product R\&D | D1 | D1 |
| Manufacturing R\&D | D2 | D2 |
| Advertising | D3 | D3 |
| Base Demand | B1 |  |
| Seasonal Demand | B3 |  |
| Inflation | NF |  |
| CBR Task Manager | CB |  |
| CBR Slave | CC |  |

Table 3: Definitions of variables used in the Task Manager and Slave programs.

Listing 8: The GETVALUES subroutine used by both the Task Manager and Slave programs. The numbers in parentheses refer to the line numbers in the respective programs; the Task Manager program is first and the Slave program is second.

Display any message from opponent (1270) (1210)
If game lost: (1290-1330) (1230-1270)
Display message
If terminal emulator required then call EMULATOR
Stop
Endif
Reduce Retained Earnings
If game won: (1350-1390) (1290-1330)
Display message
If terminal emulator required then call EMULATOR
Stop
Endif
If Product Technology Available > Product Technology Used then call Product Upgrade (1420) (1360)

If Manufacturing Technology Available > Manufacturing Technology Used then call Manufacturing Upgrade (1430) (1370)
Compute and display maximum lot size (1450-1460) (1390-1400)
Prompt for and error check the following: (1470-1620) (1410-1560)
Lot Size
Product R\&D budget
Manufacturing R\&D budget
Advertising budget
Selling Price
Message to opponent
so I will explain how the programs function and flow in pseudocode terms and leave you to work through the BASIC listings of the programs. The BASIC listing for the Task Manager program is shown in listing 5, and the Slave program is shown in listing 6. Table 3 lists the important variables and their BASIC names for each program.

Listing 7 is the pseudocode of the executive section for both the Task Manager and the Slave programs. Both programs set the RS-232C port to 300 bps , no parity, one stop bit, and an 8 -bit word. (For other settings, refer to the TRS-80 Model III Operation and BASIC Language Reference Manual, pages 41-48.)

The "establish communications" step requires some explanation. In general, the Task Manager (lines $320-440$ ) does not know if the Slave program is on-line when it tries to initiate communications, so the Task Manager simply sends a control character, pauses, listens, and repeats the process. It keeps this up until it receives a recognizable test character, This requires that the RS-232C port be initialized to the "no wait" condi-tion-when the receive routine is invoked, it returns immediately, whether or not a character has been received. The Slave program (lines $320-410$ ), on the other hand, initializes its RS-232C port to the "wait" condition. The Slave simply has to listen for the test character and send an acknowledgment when it receives a character it understands. After the communications link is established, the Task Manager resets its port to the "wait" condition for the remainder of the program. (The terminal emulator must have a "no wait" condition established before it is called.)

The executive section uses three subroutines. The DISPLAY subroutine uses simple print statements. The Task Manager DISPLAY subroutine is found in lines 970-1230; the Slave's is in lines 910-1170.

The GETVALUES subroutine (pseudocode shown in listing 8) is the same for the Task Manager and the Slave. The two points to consider



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Listing 9: Pséudocode for Task Manager's PROCESS subroutine. This subroutine manages all data and performs number-crunching for both Task Manager and Slave. Numbers in parentheses refer to the Task Manager program only.

Update Quarter and Year counters (2030)
For each 100,000 increment of Product R\&D budget: (2070-2100)
If random number $>0.75$ then increase Product Technology Available by 0.1
Endloop
For each 100,000 increment of Manufacturing R\&D budget: (2110-2140)
If random number $>0.75$ then increase Manufacturing Technology Available by 0.1
Endloop
For each 100,000 increment of Advertising budget: (2150-2180)
If random number $>0.75$ then increase Market by 0.05
Endloop
If Market $>1.0$ then set Market $=1.0(2190)$
Wait for Slave program to reach this point (2200-2240)
Request parameter message from Slave (2250-2260)
Call RECEIVE (2270)
Unload RECEIVE buffer to BASIC string (2280-2320)
Parse and convert string to required program variables (2330-2390)
Compute the following for both programs: (2430-2530)
Total Demand
Inflation
Unit Demand
Units Sold
Inventory
Retained Earnings
Convert Slave program variable to strings and load XMIT buffer (2570-2660)
Tell Slave message is ready and call XMIT when requested (2670-2720)
If any outbound messages to opponent: (2730-2850)
Load XMIT buffer
Tell Slave message is ready
Call XMIT when requested
Endif
If any inbound messages: (2860-3000)
Request Slave to send
Call RECEIVE
Unload RECEIVE buffer to message string
Endif
here are that each program has sufficient information to determine when either player wins or loses and that the retained earnings are reduced each time an item is bought. The requirement to reduce retained earnings as items are purchased dictates most of the flow of this subroutine. In addition, each value is checked to ensure that sufficient funds are available before any action is taken. The two subroutines PROD UPGRADE and MFG UPGRADE handle the adjustment of the product and manufacturing upgrades and reduction of retained earnings. After all values have been input they are fed back to the player for final approval. If any value is rejected, you must reenter all of the others. This may seem burdensome, but during play it lets you reevaluate your strategy.

The PROCESS subroutine is the most interesting portion of the program. Initially, I envisioned both programs doing their own computations, which would simplify both the traffic between the computers and the programming. Unfortunately, that wasn't possible because each computer would have had to use the BASIC random-number generator initialized to a different starting point and would have drawn different random numbers. Environmental factors such as inflation and demand would also have been different for each program. So I decided to have one program do all of the environmental computations and share the information. The only thing left to do was to figure out how to accomplish that. The general solution to the problem follows.

1. compute specific parameters for each computer
2. have the Slave program report its updated values to the Task Manager
3. have the Task Manager compute the environmental parameters
4. give the Slave the new values

Although the PROCESS subroutine pseudocode for the Task Manager is different from that for the Slave, the key to Marketplace is the interaction of these two routines. The following discussion presents the Task Manager's point of view (see listing 9). (To understand the complementary processes, refer to the Slave pseudocode in listing 10 any time an action by the Slave program is mentioned.) After the quarter and year counters have been updated, the payoffs for all the R\&D and advertising budgets are determined. These values are computed locally by each computer. At this point, the programs must be synchronized to accomplish the data transfer. The Task Manager sends a test character and waits for an acknowledgment. If the proper test character is received, the Task Manager tells the Slave to begin transmission and calls the machinelanguage receive routine. Then the Task Manager converts the receivedcharacter string to numeric parameters and computes the remaining values. The outbound data string is prepared and the Slave is informed that a data message is ready. When the Slave requests the message, the machine-language transmit routine is called and the message is sent. The text dialogue between the players is handled in a similar manner.

## Closing Notes

I have focused on the first generation of Marketplace. Many readers will recognize that the programs described here have overlooked a plethora of possible interactions. For example, production capacity is unlimited, the product demand is inelastic, technologies once gained through R\&D have an unlimited shelf


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Listing 10: Pseudocode for Slave's PROCESS subroutine. This subroutine transmits and receives messages. Numbers in parentheses refer to the Slave program only.

Update Quarter and Year counters (1970)
For each 100,000 increment of Product R\&D budget (2010-2040)
It random number $>0.75$ then increase Product Technology Available by 0.1
Endloop
For each 100,000 increment of Manufacturing R $\alpha$ D budget (2050-2080)
If random number $>0.75$ then increase Manufacturing Technology Available by 0.1
Endloop
For each 100,000 increment of Advertising budget (2090-2120)
If random number $>0.75$ then increase Market by 0.05
Endloop
If Market > 1.0 then set Market $=1.0$ (2130)
Convert program parameters to strings and prepare XMIT string (2160-2190)
Wait for Task Manager to reach this point (2200-2250)
Load XMIT buffer from XMIT string (2260-2300)
Call XMIT when requested (2310)
Wait for Task Manager to say message is ready (2320-2330)
Tell Task Manager to send (2340-2350)
Call RECEIVE (2360)
Unload RECEIVE buffer to BASIC string (2370-2410)
Parse and convert string to required program variables (2420-2680)
If any inbound messages (2750-2840)
Request Task manager to send
Call RECEIVE
Unload RECEIVE buffer to message string
Endif
If any outbound message (2850-2970)
Tell Task Manager message available
Load XMIT buffer
Call XMIT when requested
Endif
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# Ringquest 

Gordon Mills<br>6 Denehill Bradford, West Yorkshire BD9 6AT England



Photo 1: The screen display for Ringquest. The map of the mines is drawn as you travel through the passages and caves.

The main object of most adventure games is to fight monsters and grab all the treasure you can carry. Ringquest, inspired by Tolkien, encourages a different point of view. You have the opportunity to offer friendship to a monster and pursue your quest by less violent means. Of course, for more hardened players the game also offers the traditional modus operandi for dealing with monsters: using swords and spells.

I had been interested in creating a fantasy game since 1979, when I acquired an 8 K -byte Commodore PET. Having read about adventure games in magazines, I
wondered if I could pack one into a computer that had only 7 K bytes of program storage. Eventually I managed to do just that, using a game I had come across as my model. (See "The Origin of Ringquest" for details of the game's evolution.) Later, I modified the game to run on my new Apple II with 48 K bytes of RAM (random-access read/write memory). A description of the resulting version of Ringquest follows.

## Playing the Game

The object of the game is, as you might expect, to find the ring and remove it from the mine. When you set out on each new quest, the only thing you can be certain of is that you will be exploring a set of caves and passages completely different from any you have met before. First, you'll descend into the center area of the mines. Your moves will be displayed on a map that shows passages and caves (see photo 1). When you enter a cave for the first time, you will usually see both a monster and treasure-unless you fall into one of the underground streams, that is, in which case you will be carried off to somewhere else in the mines (fortunately, only 5 percent of the caves contain these streams). Initially, more than half of the monsters you see will be Red Orcs, whose fighting ability is inferior to yours when you start. As you acquire weapons, your chances of meeting stronger monsters will increase.
"Treasure" also includes weapons. These are always acquired in the same order and always improve your fighting ability. But if you greedily set about taking all the gold bars you can, your fighting ability will be re-

duced in proportion to the amount of gold you have acquired. In any case, the number of gold bars you can carry is limited.

All the main game operations are decided by random functions: selection of passages and caves, monster types and treasure, the monsters' reactions to friendly overtures, and the combat. Nevertheless, the field for decision making is wide. For example, you can retreat from any cave after entering it, decide whether to attack the monster or try for friendship, retire from a fight if hurt, and decide to fire an explosive charge. The latter not only unblocks rockfalls but sends such great reverberations through the cave system that many of the monsters move to different caves. Of course, violent behavior is discouraged, so after you fire a charge your charm rating and injury resistance will be lower.
If you are carrying at least one bar of gold when you enter a cave that contains no treasure or fewer than five bars of gold, and you try for friendship with the monster, it will demand some gold from you. The bartering protocol that operates in the caves is as follows:
(1) If you do not possess the number of bars the monster demands but comply with the demand, the monster is offended and always attacks.
(2) If you refuse to comply with the demand, the monster is not offended, and you can decide to offer friendship again, to attack, or to retreat.
(3) When you offer friendship again, the monster may demand more or fewer gold bars.
(4) If you do possess the number of bars the monster
demands and comply with the demand, you increase your chances of friendship by a factor roughly in proportion to the number of bars the monster demanded.
(5) If the monster chooses to be friendly, you can then take any treasure that is inside the cave when you enter in exchange for the treasure you have acquired already.

Winning at Ringquest requires both luck and a combination of skills. It may be many hours before you find the ring and many more before you figure out how to acquire it and take it out of the mine; until then, you have a score to aim for. The ring itself plays a role in the scoring system. For instance, you stand a much greater chance of success if the ring is in sector 2 , but you gain only about 100 points for taking the ring out of sector 2 , while you gain 200 points if you manage to bring it safely out of sector 1. I don't know what the highest possible score might be, because I have never successfully removed the ring from sector 1, but it should be possible to get nearly 300 points. Time is the main constraint, and the approximately 960 -second allowance for traveling through each sector seems all too short when you are desperately engaged in barter with a Gray Elf who seems determined to ignore you!

As in more traditional adventure games, you must work out one or two strategies for yourself. It wouldn't be fair for me to divulge them here and spoil your enjoyment! I can, however, offer some advice. You can obtain the ring only by visiting many caves, so you have to
move fast and try to avoid long-winded bartering and retracing your steps through already-visited caves. You can use underground streams to your advantage during the first few minutes in each sector, because they let you rapidly seek more caves, but avoid them as you approach the time limit. Very occasionally, you may find yourself completely blocked, but this normally occurs only in the very early stages of the game. If you have a gunpowder flask, you can press $E$ to create an exit at your current position. If you run out of explosives, just press E to end that quest and start again.

## The Origin of Ringquest

The model I used for Ringquest took up 18 K bytes of RAM on a 32 K -byte PET. The game could be played by up to four players whose object was to obtain the most gold and return to the entrance. The PET graphics symbols, which create a network of passages between caves, were stored in a 40 by 25 array so that when you entered a cave, the screen cleared and you were offered information about a monster and treasure. If the monster did not kill you (which happened very quickly most of the time), the cave map was redrawn using POKE statements. This process, which required 13 seconds each time, was frustrating, but there was a certain fascination in not knowing which monster would appear next.

I was determined to modify the program to fit into 7 K bytes. My main objectives were to eliminate the long

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delay in redrawing the screen map, even up the chances for the player facing a monster, and reduce the chances (quite high in the original game) that a player might find passages blocked in every direction. First I decided to design a single-player game. Then I decided to make use of my limited knowledge of machine language to write a routine to store the screen display in the upper 1 K bytes of RAM.
By using machine language to store the screen display, I was able to dispense with the really large arrays. But I still needed arrays to store the details of the caves containing monsters and treasure; that would lend continuity to the game and exercise the players' judgment. I chose a 3 by 50 array so that each cave had its position, monster, and treasure. Then I reduced the chances of meeting dead ends by doubling the chances of encountering both fourway passages and caves. Finally, I introduced an original idea: the gunpowder flask, which could blast through passages when the way was blocked.
I retained a "rockfall" feature from the seed game; a rockfall in one of the passages occurred at random but with increasing frequency as the game proceeded. Because you could "score" your treasure only if you returned to the mine entrance, this, in practice, limited the total number of moves. The goal of the game was still to acquire gold and return safely. By carefully pruning all nonessential features, I completed the first version, which I called "Mines of Moria," in three weeks. The game proved very popular when tested out among family, colleagues, and friends, but I was still not satisfied. For the game to be a true adventure, I wanted it to have a goal that transcended the mere acquisition of wealth. The solution, obvious enough in hindsight, was the idea of a Ringquest.
After some thought, I made the following changes:
(1) arranging for the ring to appear only after the Magic Sword has been obtained and used to kill a Balrog
(2) including a scoring system of points for acquiring gold and silver charms and vanquishing certain monsters
(3) adding a time limit and a time/score display to the screen map
(4) letting the player withdraw from a fight when injured
(5) introducing a gold-bartering system if the player offers friendship to one of the monsters
(6) stipulating that, when a cave containing the ring is finally found, another condition placed on the player must be satisfied or the ring will be spirited away to another cave
(7) including a Time Spell, which would occasionally be available from a wizard, to extend the normal time limit
(8) adding an Invisible Cloak that, if obtained, would let the player enter any cave and take the treasure; the cloak also carried with it such drawbacks as preventing you from fighting a monster or gaining information about your status

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(9) including a second mine sector that could be entered by exiting the original mine sector but that did not allow you to reenter the first; the ring would be preset to be in one of these sectors and would therefore not be found in the other
(10) adding a system of messages to give the player information concerning the whereabouts of the ring and what to do under certain circumstances

Including all the above in a new version of the game required extensive machine-language routines that involved using the RAM normally reserved for the cassette buffers. The game instructions had to be stored in screen code at the end of the program. After display, at the start of the game, they would then be overwritten by the variables store. Tackling each new item required wholesale rewriting to save a few bytes here and there (including using a renumbering facility on another available 32 K PET). This made debugging more difficult, but eventually I achieved every one of my goals. I even managed to add such extra touches as descriptions of each monster.

## The Apple Version

Some weeks after completing the PET version, I acquired an Apple II. I put Ringquest to one side in favor of my interest in developing a "structured" BASIC system. After experimenting with a set of standards proposed by the British MUSE (Microcomputer USers in Education) Society, it became clear that transferring programs from one microcomputer to another would be much easier if a number of simple rules were followed. My next task was to convert Ringquest to operate on my new Apple II, which was not particularly easy.

There were two main technical problems. First, the Apple II lacked "dedicated" graphics, which meant that I had to create a special set of 27 shapes to use on the highresolution graphics page 1 . I selected page 1 so that I could use the "window" to display information about score and time, etc. Second, I wrote the PET version with very little formal structure (in order to save as much space as possible) and placed the main subroutines near the start to speed up the operation of the game.

For the first problem, I used my own Shape Utility program to build the necessary shape table. I had to store the positions of the shapes on the screen in an array. I retained the principle (from the PET version) of storing information about the contents separately from information about the position of each cave.

Listing 1 illustrates how I solved the second problem. The first 9 lines contain initialization. The next 13 lines form a control section with line 590 being the key-the variable $Z$ is set to direct the flow of the game to the 12 main modules. Originally, I had intended all subroutines that were hardware-dependent to be at the end of the program to facilitate rewriting for different computers. But by the time I realized that 6 K bytes (which is all that my Apple II had available below the high-resolution page 1) would be a limiting factor, it would have meant a major


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rewrite to locate the main program above page 1. I introduced CALL statements so that I could eliminate as much of the text as possible from the main program and store it above address 6000 hexadecimal (see listing 2).

Having completed the Apple version, which included all the features of the original PET version, I finally reviewed the whole game. I wanted to include other improvements or desirable additions that could be carried out on the Apple II. After extensive Ringquest sessions, I decided to make a minor technical improvement by altering the routine for selecting the treasures in a cave so that weapons, silver charms, and so on were more evenly distributed.

The only other change was prompted by my colleague Tom Stonier, a strong believer in downplaying aggression in computer games. In the PET version, the best strategy was to attack a monster when you knew that your fighting ability was greater. To modify this so that friendliness increased the player's chances for achieving the quest required one very minor programming change: every "attack" in the Apple version is penalized by a reduction in the player's capacity for carrying treasure. This penalty is not obvious in the early stages of the game, but it could be crippling at the climax.

## Technical Details

The Ringquest program runs on an Apple II with 48 K bytes of RAM. The main program (listing 1) takes exactly 6 K bytes of memory as listed. I advise you to shorten (but not eliminate) one or two REM statements to ensure that you do not encroach on high-resolution graphics page 1. The shapes table, some data, and many of the strings are stored in addresses from 6000 to 6820 hexadecimal. You must type this data in (see listing 2) before you run listing 3. To type in listing 2, access the monitor with a CALL-151 and enter the code.
As with any machine-language program section, you should save it upon entering it in by typing

## BSAVEQX,A\$6000,L\$820

Then carry out the following checks in immediate mode:
(1) CALL24700 should save the current screen. Entering HOME and then CALL24720 should restore the saved screen.
(2) Typing POKE232,0:POKE233,96:ROT $=0$ :

SCALE $=1:$ HOME:HGR:FORI $=1$ TO27:
DRAWIATI $* 8,50$ :NEXT should result in a set of the 27 shapes used in drawing the screen map.
(3) CALL the following numbers in turn: 26339, 26115, 25431, 25570, 26427, 26083, 26622, 26383, 25780, 26480, 26167, 25378, 25584, 25616, 25469, 25330, 25753, 25714, 25673, 26534, 26588, 25971. All should produce recognizable phrases or messages.

To reduce the amount of memory required for the main program, four screens are stored in addresses 5000 to

Text continued on page 206

Listing 1: Main program for the Ringquest game. The game runs on an Apple II with 48 K bytes of RAM.

| 50 | FRINT CHF\$ (4);"ELOADCQ" |
| :---: | :---: |
| 80 | L.CIMEM: 27000 |
| $832$ | HCOLOR= 7: FCOT = 0 0 SCALE= 1:A |
|  | $=700:$ FOKE 232,0: FOKE 233 |
|  | ,96:L = 10:SS = LiKK = 15:D |
|  |  |
|  | HOME |
| 100 | DIM A (34,19), M级(20), T(99,3), |
|  | E(14),F(14): DEFF FN Fi(I) |
|  | INT ( FiND (1) * I) : S ¢ = |
|  | (1) HAUE ": $3 \mathrm{~F}=\mathrm{FN} \mathrm{F}(2)$ |
| 1.10 | FOR K = 1 TO 7: FOF d = $=1 \mathrm{Tr}$ |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | $9+\mathrm{I}+\mathrm{E}$ * + 15 \% K) ) : NEXT |
|  | I, u, K |
| 120 |  |
|  | $(\mathrm{Q}+\mathrm{I})$ :E(I) = FEEK (Q + 14 |
|  | + I): NEXT I: FOF I =:" 1 TO |
|  | 7:Cx X$)=\mathrm{FEEK}(\mathrm{Q}+28+\mathrm{I})$ : |
|  | D)(I) = F FEEK ( $0+35+\mathrm{I}$ ) : EE |
|  | $\mathrm{X})=\mathrm{FEEK}(\mathrm{Q}+42+\mathrm{X}):$ NEXT |
|  |  |
| 1.50 |  |
|  | I) : NEXT I:M ${ }^{\text {a }}$ = " GOLD EAFSS" |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | M\$; NE:XT I:Mq< 0 ) =-" "GUNFOWDE |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | , L.) |
| 160 | [2ATA "REED ORC", "DWARF", "WEFE |
|  | WOLFF", "SNAKEE", "GREY EL.F", "WI |
|  | Z.ARE", "EAL Fidg", "Underghtound |
|  | STEEAM", "Clodak dif inutsietili |
|  | TY' |
| 180 | DATA "Clue", "DAGGEER","STLUER |
|  | CHAFiM", "WAF--AXE", "GREEN UNG |
|  | UENT", "Rapter", "EELT \& FOUCH |
|  | ","magic Shlifd, "time sfelle" |
|  | , "**THEE FING;** |
| 510 | Cosue tooo: fF Z THEN F90: REE |
|  | TITLE |
| 520 | gosue 1:100: IF Z THEN Eij90: FEM |
|  | INFO |
| 530 | GOSLE 1200: IF Z THEN 590 |
|  | NEWSECTR |
| 54 | COSLE 1.400: IF Z THEN E90 |
|  | MOVE |
|  | gosue 1600: If z THEN 590: REE |
|  | CAUE |
| 56 | COSUEE 1800: IF Z THEN 590: REM |
|  | FICHT |
| 57 | COSUE 2000: IF Z THEN |
|  | Trieasure |
| 580 | gosue 2200: FEM EXIT |
| 59 | ON Z $\mathrm{COTO} 530,540,550,560,5 \mathrm{~T}$ |
| 60 | cosue 2400: IF Z THEN 590: FEEM |
|  | ELAST |
| 610 | COSUE 2600: IF Z THEN 590 |
|  | STFEAM |
|  | GOSLEE 2300; IF Z THEN F990: REM |
|  | ?FRTEND |
|  | contimued on pag |

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Listing 1 continued：
630 GOGUE 3000：FEEM END
1000 FEM TSTLEE
1010 I＝：84：GOSUE 5400：IF G＝$=$ E 3 THEN $Z=1: T M=1$
1020 IF $G=83 \mathrm{OFE} \mathrm{C}_{7}=66 \mathrm{THEN}$ FEETUFN
$1040 \mathrm{FOF} \mathrm{X}=11 \mathrm{TO}$ 17：COSUE 510 0：FOFF I＝ $1 \mathrm{TCO} 300: \mathrm{NEXT}$ I， $X$
1050 IF $G=83$ OFF $G=66$ THEN FEETUFSN
1060 COTO 10.10
1100 REEM INF＂O
1110 I＝80：GOSUE 5400：cOSUE： 44 00：CEET A品：TM＝1：FETUKN
1200 FEEM NEWGECTF
$12102=0: U=15+F N F(5): W=$
9：cosue：5300：cosue 5700：c． ：＂：C＋1：FEETUFIN
1400 FEEM TFIYMDUE
$1410 \mathrm{~J}=0: Z=0:$ IF $G=82$ THEN $X C=-X C: Y C=-\quad-\quad Y C: Q=5 \ldots$
Q：C＝0：COTO ：1500
1．420 GOSUE 5600：COSuE 6100：0＝
G … 72：IF G＝ 69 THEN Z $=$ B ：FEETUFN
1430 IF $G=70$ AND $A(M ; N)=9$ THEN Z．$=7$ ：REETUFN
1440 IFF $\mathrm{Q}<1 \mathrm{OF} \mathrm{Q}=4 \mathrm{DFE}$ Q $>5$ THEN 1420
 $\cdots(Q=2): Y C=(Q=4) \cdots$（ C ＝1）
$1500 M=M+X C: N=N+Y C: I F N *$ $M=0$ OF $M=34$ OFi $N=19$ THEN $M=M \cdots X C: N=N \ldots Y C: \operatorname{COTO}$ 1420
$1510 \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{M}, \mathrm{N}): K 1=0:(J=0: \mathrm{Fi}=$ 0：IF $A(M, N)=0$ THEN $T$ \＃：＂ $F N(\mathbb{F}(14)+1): K 1=1: A(M, N)$ $=\mathrm{T}$
1530 FCOFK I＝ 1 TO 4：IFT $\mathrm{T}=\mathrm{FF}(3$＊ （2－．． $3+\mathrm{I}$ ）THEN $\mathrm{Fi}:=1: \mathrm{I}: 4$
1540 NEXXT I：FCOF $I=1$ TO 4：TF $\mathrm{F}=1 \mathrm{OF} \mathrm{S}=\mathrm{F}(12-3 \times \mathrm{O}+$ I）THEN U $=1: I=4$
15S0 NEXT I：IF U $=1$ OF $T=11$ THEN COSUE 5900：Z＝2：FEETUFN
1560 G ：＝T：COSUE 6600：IIF T ？ 7 THEN 2 $=2$
1570 FEETURN
1600 FEEM CAUE
$1605 \mathrm{SC}=\mathrm{SD}+2 * \mathrm{TT}+\mathrm{C}:$ GOSUE： 6120：EOSUE 4500：IF $T(H, 1) *$ T（H，2）＞ 30000 THEN $z=2:$ FEETLFEN

1610 GOSUE 7000 ：IF F THEN 1635
$1620 Y=F N F(L): I F N(Y) \geqslant .5+$ UU／L AND Y $<\quad 36$ THEN 162 0
1625 GOSUE 4800：T（UU，1）＝G：T（UU $, 2)=Y: I F Y=6$ AND（ $\mathrm{C} W \mathrm{~W}$ ） 6 OFi（WW＞ 4 AND（MM＜ 3 CFF SR＜＞CS）））OF（WW＝ 6 AND $(X=18$ CIF $[C L=1$ OR FiA $=1)$ ））THEN 1620
$1630 N(Y)=N(Y)+(Y<L$.
$1635 \mathrm{WW}=\mathrm{WW}+(\mathrm{WW}=5) *(M M=3$ $): X=T(H, 1): Y=T\left(H, f_{n}\right): I F$ $X=15$ AND CLL $=0$ AND FN Fi（ $5)=1$ AND FiA $=0$ THEN $Y=1$ 9
1640 IF $X=16 \mathrm{AND} \quad \mathrm{FN} F(\mathrm{~F}(\mathrm{~A})<\mathrm{TM}$ ／ 3 THEN Y＝：L
16玉0 TEXT ：HCME ：CAALL 26295：UTAE 3：IF $A=X$ THEN $J=0$ ：FFINT M\＄$(Y): Z=5:$ REETUFiN
1655 IF WW $=6$ AND $Y=6$ THEN FiA $=1$
1660 FFINT M㐁（X）：GOSUE 5100：IF $X=13$ AND CLL $\%$ THEN CALLL． 26339：C，ALIL．．．26622：CLL＝：0：Y＝ A
1670 IF A $>$ Y THEN FFINT ：FRINT ＂WITH＂M\＄（Y）
1680 IF $X=18$ THEN $Z=9:$ FETUFN
1690 IF CL THEN CALL 26383：Z $=$ 5：GOSUE 7000 ：RETLFIN
1700 UTAE 20：CALL 25780：CALLL 2 4634：EE＝ 960 －TM：IF EE＜ 0 THEN $Z=11$ ：GOSUE SEOO：FETUFRN

1710 IF EE \＆ 180 THEN FFINT＂GE CTOR＂CS＂COLLAFSES IN＂INT （EE）＂GECS＂
1720 IF MM $=1$ THEN CALLL 25330： MM＝ 2
1730 COGUE 6100：IF $G=$ ER THEN 7．：＂2：COSUE 5300：FETUFN
1740 IF $G=70$ THEN $Z=L:$ FEETUFN
1750 IF［；$=65$ THEN $Z=4:$ KK $=K$ K－．．1：RETUFN
1760 IF C $\because 66$ AND $G \because 76$ AND ［：＜＞ 83 THEN 1730
$1770 \mathrm{I}=80 *(\mathrm{G}=66$ ）$+92 *\langle\mathrm{C}=$ 76）＋88＊（G＝83）：GOSUE 5 400：GOTO 1650
1.800 FEM ATTAC：K
 $: F i=0:$ IF $A L=0$ THEN UTAE 18：FFINT＂THE＂M\＄（X）＂FIGHT G EACR＂：F2＝F2＊•8
$1820 \mathrm{AU}=0: E=\mathrm{ES}+\mathrm{FNF} \mathrm{F}(7): \mathrm{G}=$ FI＋FN F（7）：GOSUE 7000：COSUE 7000
1830 HOME ：Fi：：Fi＋1：FRINT＂FOOU ND＂F：IF E＞C THEN 1870
1840 IF E \＆CHEN D $=$ INT（ $1\left(\begin{array}{c}-.\end{array}\right.$ （G＋E）＊L．）／L：COTOTO 1850 CALLL 2611E：COTO 1820
1850 IF＂［）＞ 0 THEN CALLL 26141：UTAE 7：FFFINT＂YOUFi＂I㭋＂IS＂D：COTD 1900
$1860 \mathrm{Z}=11$ ：FETUFIN
1870 FFINT ：FFINT＂THE：＂M非（X）＂ IG＂；：F2＝F2 L THEN FKINT＂［DEAD＂：EOTO 1940
$18880 \mathrm{FR}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{FF} 2 * \mathrm{~L}) / \mathrm{L}: F \cdot \mathrm{FINT}$ ＂WCIUNDED＂：UTAE 7：FFFINT＂I TS＂I串＂LS＂FF2：GOTO 1820

Listing 1 continued on page 191

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| :---: | :---: |
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| 7720 Spinwriter KSR | CALL |
| 3510/30 Spinwriter RIO | CALL |
| NEC DOT MATRIX |  |
| PC-8023 | $\$ 474$ |
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| Amdek 12", 300 GRN Phosphor | $\$ 149$ |
| Amdek 12"' Color | $\$ 319$ |
| Amdek Color II | $\$ 779$ |
| NEC 12", GRN Phosphor | $\$ 149$ |
| NEC 12" Color | $\$ 344$ |


| EPSON PRINTERS |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| MX-80 w/Graphics | CALL |
| MX-80 FT (Friction + Tractor) | CALL |
| MX-100(15" Carriage) | CALL |
| Call for prices on Ribbons, Cables and Interfaces |  |
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| PC-8001A Computer w/32K | \$888 |
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Listing 1 continued:

```
1900 CALLL 26167: GOSUE 3500: IF
    G=89 THEN C = 82: GOSUE 53
    00:Z=2: FETMKN
1910 COTO 1820
1940 T(H,1) =: A:SD =: SD) + (X ==14
    ) +(X=17) * 2: XFMM< >
    3 OF Y& > 6 THEN MM = MMM +
        (X = 17) * (MM =% 2): COSUE 7
        000: FETT.JFN
1950 =W =WW ... 1:T(H,2)=A:Y=A
        :FA = 0: CALL 25378: COSUE 4
        400: COSUE 5300:Z = 2: FETUFN
2000 FEM TFEASUFE
2010 IF A = Y THEN GOSUE 5300:Z
        = 2: FIETUFN
2020 UTAE 10: IF Y AND) Y & 6 THEN
        FFINT S$;TT;M$
2030 FFRINT : FFRINT "DO YOU WANT
        A "M$(Y): GOSUE 3500
2040 IF G = 78 THEN GOSUE 5300:
        Z = 2: FETUFN
2060F=F + (Y=0): IF Y = 6 THEN
        WW = WW + 1:M$(G)=N$(WW):M
        M = MM + (MM = 0) * (WW = 5)
        :SD = SD + INT (WW * TM * C,
        5 / 960)
2070 T1 = TT + Y * (Y & 6): IF T1
        FKK THEN HOME : CALL 2543
        1: GOSUE 7000: GOSLE 5300:Z. =
        2: FEETUFN
2080 SS = SS + S * (Y = 6) + (TT - -
        T:)/E:TT=T:I:C=C + (Y=
        7):D=[)+5* (Y= 8):KK=
        KK + 3* (Y = 9): IF Y = 19 THEN
        CL_=1
2090 TM = TM - 60* (Y = L):T(H,2
        ) = A:MM = MM + (Y = 6) * (M
        M = 3): IF J AND \ & 6 THEN
        T(H,2) =:= ل
2100 Z = 2: COSUE 5300: FETUFN
2200 FEEM EXIT
2210x =: CS ... 2:I= 4* INT (2 *
    TM / 960) + 2 * SF + X:E1 ==
    1: TEXT : HOME : IF MM =: 4 THEN
        CALL 26427:5C = SC + 100 *
        (3 - SF): COSUE 3200
2220 ON I GOTO 2270,2230,2270,22
        30,2230,2250,2260,2230,2250,
        2250,2260,2250
2230 FFFINT : FFFINT "ENTFYY TO SEEC
    TOF "1 -- X" ELOCKED": CALLL 2
    5584: IF SF - X < % THEN
        CALL 256.16
2240 COSUE 4400: IF G = 32 THEN
        GOSUE 5300:Z = 2: FETUFN
2245 IF G& % THEN 2230
2250 TEXT : HOME : FFINNT S$"FAIL
        ED - ": FFFINT : FFFINT N$(5)"
        WAS IN SECTOF "SF: GOSUE 320
        0
2260 CALL. 25469
2270 CALL 25570: GOSUE 6100: IF
        G = 49 THEN Z = 2: GOSUE 530
        0: FEETUFN
22830 IF G = 50 THEN Z = 1: HGK :
        TM = 1: FOF I = 1 TO 33: FOIF
                Listing I continued on page }19
```


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#### Abstract

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including days betwaen dates and Julian dates. Extended string tunctions include justify. truncate. center, rotate. Irinslate. shilt. pack. and search Array functions include masked search of both sorted and unsorted arrays. and insert in sorted arrays.

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2810

$$
2620
$$

$$
2660
$$ CALLL 26EEBE:CL. $=0$

FN R(3) + $1 . N=F N \mathrm{Fi}$ 18) + $1: \operatorname{IF} A(M, N) \& \geqslant T H E N$ 2660
2670 GCSUE F800:V = M:W=N:K=
8:S = 7:Z = 2: GOSUE 6800:A( $M, N)=$ G: TEXT : GOSUE S $300:$ FORKE -․ L6297,0: FEETUFN
2810

2820
2830
 REM ?FFIEND
$I=F F N(L)+C: E=L=E(X$ … L. ): IF $((Y$ \& $S$ AND $Y \geqslant 0)$ OFi $Y=A$ ) AND TT $>0$ THEN $Y$ $=Y$ ※ (Y \& $\quad$ ) : COTO 2840 IF $M M=3$ AND $Y=6$ THEN $J=$ $30: N N=A: \operatorname{COTO} 2850$ $N=J+Y$
 EMANDS "ل;M\$: GOSUE 3G00: IF $Y=0$ THEN $Y:=A$
2860 TF $C=78$ THEN $Z=3:$ FEETUFN
2870
HOME : FFFINT "THE "M\& (X) : : TFF I \& D(X … L) - J $/ 2$ DF TT \& . $T H E N$ FRINT "ATTACRSG YOU" :AU $=1: Z=4:$ FEETUFIN
2860 IF I > E - $-\mathrm{J} / 2 \mathrm{THEN}$ FFFINT " IS FFFIENDLY":TT := TT - J:S $\mathrm{G}=\mathrm{SS}+\mathrm{J} / \mathrm{S}: \mathrm{T}(H, 2)=\mathrm{NN}: \mathrm{COS} \mathrm{C}=$ 7000:Z =" : : FEETUFN
2890 FFINT " IGNOFEG YOU":Z $=3:$ FEETLJFiN
3000 FEEM END
3010 TEXT : HOME : FRINT S\&"EFEN KII...EED": IF EE < 0 THEN CALLL. 26083
3200 UTAE : F FFINT "YOUR GUEGT G COFEE IS "GC:TM = 0: CALLL 257 E3: CALL 25714: GET AW: IF A Listing 1 continued on page 194

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Listing 1 continued：

|  | \＆：－：＂Y＂THEN | FiUN | 80 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3230 | IFF AS＝＂N＂ | THEN | END |  |
| 32.80 | G0T0 3200 |  |  |  |
| 3500 | FEEM Y／N |  |  |  |
| 3 Bj 0 | CALLL | cosus： | 6100 ： | IF |
|  | C \＆$>78 \mathrm{AND}$ 35010 | $0$ | $589$ | THEN |

3530 FE：TURN
4400 FEM COONT
4410 CALL 2：G73：GOSUE 6LOO：RETUKN
4500
4FLO FOFK 33 ＊$N+M$ THENH＝ITF＝$=1:$ RETURN
 $99+1: T(U V, 0)=33 * N+M$＊ F＝ 0 ：$\because 川=$ UU：FEETURN
4800 FEM GETMONSTEF


4820 FETUFN
5． 100 FEM GFETCHM
 ）：HTAE 30：FFINT A生（I，X－． ）：NEXT I：UTAE：4：RETUKN
5300 FEM MAF
E3LO TEXT ：HOME ：FOKE－ 16304 －0：CALLL 2 S97：REETURN
5400 FEM SCFEEN
5410 FOKE 2472L，I：CALL 24720：IF
 KK；R（3）：SG：R（A）＝D：R（5）＝ （：OR（G）＝F：FFOR I＝＂ （1＋＊＊X）：HTAE 20：FFINT
F（I）：NEXT I：
5430 GOCUE 6100：FETURN
E500 FEM GHAKE
5E10 FOF I：＝： $1 . \operatorname{TO} 20:$ TEXT ：HOME ：FOKE … $16304,0:$ NEXT I：RETURN
5600 FEEM ROCKFFALL．．．
5610 U1 $=F \operatorname{FW}(33)+\mathrm{L}: \mathrm{W} \mathrm{F}=\mathrm{FN}$
 $=0$ OFK $K=7 \mathrm{OR} K=9 \mathrm{OK}$（M $:=$ U1 AND $N=W J$ ）THEN RETURN

5620 IF FN R（5）＝：I．THEN V＝：VI ：W ：＝WI：GOSUE 6700：K ：＝ $1:$ OOSUE $6800: \mathrm{M}(\mathrm{VH}$ ；WI $)=1 \mathrm{I}$
E630 FE：TUFN
5700 REM NEWMAF

 NEXT X：FOR $X=8$ TO 144 STEF 8：DFAW 2 B AT $0, X:$ DFAW 26 AT $272, X: N E X T X: M=U: N=W \% K=$ $10: \operatorname{GOS} \mathrm{GE} 6800: \mathrm{A}(\mathrm{M}, \mathrm{N})=9: 5=$ 9
5720 DFAW 天O AT 0，0：DRAW 2e AT 272，0：DFMW 18 AT 0，152：DFAW FAT 272，15\％：RETUFN
5800 FEM SFIFML．
 シ $0=1$ TO $2 * E: \omega=\omega+\langle 0<$


Listing 1 continued on page 196

## Smith Corona TP-1 TEXT PRINTER

## $\$ 59988$ UPS DELVERED

120 words/min ( 12 cps ) with full letter-quality

- Either parallel or RS-232C interfacing available (specify) 10 or 12 pitch (characters per inch) available (specify) Friction feed on $101 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ printable line; takes 4 -part forms


| Anadex Printers |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| DP-9500A | \$146988 |
| DP-9510A | 51469808 |
| DP-9620A | ${ }^{31569}{ }^{\text {日8 }}$ |

## Brother Printers

DASYWRITER 2000-Includes Paraliel, RS-232C, IEEE488, \& Current Loop interfacing standard '1089보

| CABLES . . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {849898 }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |

TRACTOR. . . . . . . . . . . . . . ${ }^{\text {s }}$ 14989

| Centronics Printers |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| CENTRONICS 122 | 97988 |
| CENTRONICS 739 |  |
| Parallel Interface | ${ }^{55644^{88}}$ |
| CENTRONICS 739 |  |
| RS-232C Interface | \$67989 |
| 739 COLOR OPTION | '7980 |

Hayes Smartmodem


HAYES SMARTMODEM . . . $2299^{2}$ HAYES 1200 BAUD SMARTMODEM ${ }^{3} 574^{86}$

| MODEMS |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| HAYES MICROMODEM II | 529980 |
| SIGNALMAN MARK I | 5989 |
| NOVATION AUTO CAT | ${ }^{5} 2244^{88}$ |
| NOVATION APPLE CAT | ${ }^{5} 334{ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| NOVATION 1200 BAUD |  |
| AUTO CAT . | \$569 ${ }^{80}$ |
| NOVATION 1200 BAUD |  |
| APPLE CAT . . . . . . . . . . | 557938 |

## USI Pi Series



20 MHz bandwidth, 1000 -line-atcenter resolution, 80 columns by 24 lines-the USI Pi-3 with amber screen redefines quality. Amber makes any display easier to read all day, every day. Used by Trie BOTTOM LINE's president, the USI Pi-3 Amber Monitor comes with his personal recommendation.

| USI Pi-1 ( $9^{\prime \prime}$ Green) | ${ }^{516488}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| USI Pi-2 (12" Green) | ${ }^{5} 174^{\text {ab }}$ |
| USI Pi-3 (12" Amber) | ${ }^{\text {8 }} 1999^{\text {84 }}$ |
| USI Pi-4 (9'Amber). | '169 ${ }^{\text {88 }}$ |

## Amdek Monitors

| AMDEK 300G 13" | ${ }^{5} 179{ }^{88}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| AMDEK Color I | ${ }^{5} 379{ }^{\text {80 }}$ |
| AMDEK Color II |  |
| High Resolution RGB | 79985 |
| AMDEK Color III (RGB) | 99 |

## Zenith Monitors

ZENITH ZVM-121
(12" green)

## IBM Products

## Quadram

## QUADBOARD5

Memory in 64K blocks (up to 256 K ), a centronics-compatible parallel I/O with hardware to an external port, an asynchronous RS-232C communications port (DB-25 male external), and a clock/calendar with on-board battery-all of this on one QUADBOARD. Exceptional quality \& design leaving remaining IBM PC slots free for other applications

| 64K QUADBOARD | ${ }^{80}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 128K QUADBOARD | \$53980 |
| 192K QUADBOARD | 562988 |
| 256K QUADBOARD | '719 ${ }^{\text {8 }}$ |
| 64K MEMORY CHIPS (PKG. 9) | 9988 |

## QuCeS Inc.

Big Blue for the BM. PC features a Z 80 microprocessor running at 55 MHz , 64 K memory, a cen-tronics-compatible parallel port, the RS-232C port, an on-board calendar/clock, \& a hard disk interface.
BIG BLUE ${ }^{3} 519^{\text {88 }}$
QuCeS Hard Disk subsystems for the IBM PC.

| 6 mB HARD DISK | ${ }^{5} 24898{ }^{88}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 12 mB HARD DISK | \$283980 |
| 24 mB HARD DISK | ${ }^{5} 422980$ |


| Xedex |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| baby blue ........ | 453900 |
| MicroSoft |  |
| 64K RAMcard 64K MEMORY CHIPS (PKG. 9) |  |

## Maynard Electronics

FLOPPY DISK CONTROLLER
s189s8

## Tandon Drives

| 40 TRACK, SS 40 TRACK, DS | $\begin{aligned} & { }^{\mathbf{s} 22989} \\ & \mathbf{s} 319^{88} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| IBM PC Software |  |
| We carry a full Software. Also software. Ask Society discou | in tware |

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Listing 1 continued:
 (.) Fi: FETWIN




```
6N00 FEMM GOMCHF
```






```
    0下 "C&% GOTO 6% I 0
```



```
6000 FEM M畣MOUE:
```




```
    1: ©0&UE 6800%V =: M*W =: N:K=
    A(U,W): K: KI & |. THEN COSUE:
    6700
6630 K
6700 FEM CANCEL
```



```
6000 FEM MFAN
```



```
*000 FEM DEEAM
7010 FOR I == 1 TOM A$ NEXT X:Tri =%
    TM & 1: FETUEW
```


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## Z-80 S-100 SYSTEM W/DUAL 8" DRIVES

 FEATURING:S-100, IEEE 6964 SLOT MOTHERBOARD
Z80 AT 4MHZ SINGLE CARD COMPUTER including: 64K RAM ( $64 \mathrm{KX1}$ chips) / 2 serial ports ( ZSIO ) / 2 eight bit parallel ports, one usable as intelligent Winchester interface (ZPIO)/On-board EPROM(2732)/NECfloppydiskcontroller/ all devices interrupt driven / real time clock

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Turbodos single user with spooler: Add. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 100$
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Listing 2: Shape table, data, and strings used with the Ringquest game. This data defines the shape of the maze and the strengths of the player and monsters in addition to providing some of the text and prompts on the screen.

$$
6000.61 \mathrm{EF}
$$

|  |  | FF | CA |  | DA |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $6008-$ | FC | 00 | 13 | 01 | 1D | 01 |  |  |
| 1 | 4 F | 01 | 5 D | 01 | 6 D | 01 | 8 |  |
|  | 9D | 01 | AA | 01 | C. | 1 |  |  |
| 6020 | E7 | 01 | F 4 | 01 | OC | 02 | 1 |  |
| 2 | 30 | 02 | 3E | 02 | 55 | 02 |  |  |
| 030 | 79 | 02 | 83 | 02 | 9D | 02 |  |  |
| 038.- | C1 | 02 | A\%. | 00 | ED | 48 |  |  |
| 040 | AA | 04 | E 8 | E0 | 10 | D0 | F |  |
| 6048-- | 02 | A0 | AE | D3 | C5 | C5 |  |  |
| 050 | C2 | D2 | C. 9 | C5 | C6 | C. 9 | C |  |
| 058 | C9 | CF | CE | D | FF | FF |  |  |
| 0ㅍ. | A0 | 00 | 88 | E9 | 00 | 5 F |  |  |
| 6068 - | 07 | CO | 00 | D 0 | F5 | 60 |  |  |
| 6070 - | 8 E | 65 | 60 | AG | 19 | 8E: | 68 |  |
| $6078 \cdots$ | 20 | 60 | 60 | 60 | A9 | 04 | 85 |  |
| $6080 \cdots$ | A 9 | 5 C | 85 | 19 | 20 | 6E | 60 |  |
| 8… | 18 | E6 | 17 | E0 | 5 F | D0 |  |  |

$6098 \cdots 20$ GE 60 E 618 EG 19 EO
$60 \mathrm{AO} \cdots \quad 07 \mathrm{DOF} 560 \mathrm{~A} 200 \mathrm{ED}$ EC
$60 A 8 \cdots-\cdots 3$ 9D 0060 E. 8 EO 20 D0
$60 E 0-F 560$ FF FF FF FF FF FF
60E8- FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
$6000 \cdots$ FF FF FF FF FF FF FFF FF
$60 C 8 \cdots$ FF FF 4936 3E 3F 2E 2D
$60 D 0-362 E \quad 242 C \quad 2 D \quad 3 C \quad 3 F \quad 24$
60D8-3C $00 \begin{array}{llllllll} & 35 & 37 & 2 \mathrm{D} & 24 & 4 D & 2 D\end{array}$
$60 \mathrm{E} 0 \cdots 3 \mathrm{E} ~ 37$ 2D 96 3F 2E 35 3F
$60 E B \cdots$ DF 3 O $2 \mathrm{C} \quad 25 \quad 3 F \quad 04 \quad 00 \quad 49$
$60 F 0 \cdots 36$ 3E $3 F$ 2E 2D 36 2E 24
$60 F 8-2424240035372024$
$6100 \cdots$ 4D 2D $3 E \quad 37$ 2D $3 E \quad 37$ 2D
$6108 \cdots 3 E 37$ 2D $3 E$ FF $3 E 27$ 2D
$6110-3 C \quad 27 \quad 0049363 E \quad 3 F \quad 2 E$
$6118 \cdots 2 D \quad 25 \quad 242410035 \quad 3720$
$6120 \cdots 24$ 4D 2D $3 E \quad 37$ 2D $3 E \quad 37$
6128--2D 3E 3F 3F 3F 2E 2D 2D
$6130 \cdots$ 2D 3E 3F 3F 3F 070049
$6138 \cdots 3 E 37$ 2D 3E 3F 2 EF 3625
$6140-\cdots 2 C \quad 362 \mathrm{E}$ 2C 25 3F 2C 2D
$6148 \cdots 3 C \quad 24 \quad 37 \quad 3 E \quad 24 \quad 24 \quad 0012$
$6150 \cdots 24$ 2D 4D 2D $36 \quad 9636$ 3F
6158- DF 3 - 24040011 2D 2C
$6160 \cdots \quad 2 \mathrm{E} \quad 35 \quad 2 \mathrm{E} \quad 3 \mathrm{E} \quad 36 \quad 3 \mathrm{~F}$ 3E 3 C
$6168 \cdots 273 C \quad 2 C \quad 240012 \quad 24 \quad 2 D$
$6170-1$ 4D 2D $3696363 F \quad D F 3 F$
$6178=240 \mathrm{D}=2 \mathrm{D}$ 25 3F 27 2D 25
$6180 \cdots$ 3F 3F 00 2E 6C E:G 1F 37
$6188 \cdots 162 E \quad 2468162 E \quad 0 D 25$
$6190 \cdots$ FF $0468 \quad 25 \quad 0420 \quad 3716$
6198-1F $04200400722 D 2 D$
$61 A 0 \cdots 2 D \quad 35 \quad 3 F \quad 37 \quad 36 \quad 27 \quad 24 \quad 3 F$
61AB… 3F 00 2D 2D 2D $35 \quad 3 F \quad 3 F$
61E0-3F 37 2D 2D 2D E5 3A 37
61E8-2D 3E FF 3E 27 2D 3C 3F
*
6150.637 F


```
61C8\cdots 2D 3C 3F 24 24 00 49 09
```


# Finally, a MULTI-USER micro for professionals by G\&G Engineering 



Shown: WordStar "ffom Micropio
EXPANDABLE

You can start with a single user installation and add users as your needs grow. The G\&G system can be easily expanded in field-just add more memory.


## Shown: SuperCalc $86^{\circ}$ from Sorcim

## Hard Disk Based Multi-

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## MULTI-USER MP/M $M^{\mathrm{mm}} 8-16^{\mathrm{mm}}$

Up to seven users can run their own programs with their own protected data or share common programs and data. High speed DMA hard disk and cache memory give this system fast access to data, so you avoid bottlenecks.

G\&G's MP/M 8.16 systems have been shipping since March, 1982. They are field proven!


Shown: Compupiot" from G\&G Engineering

## 8 and 16 BIT CP/M ${ }^{T W}$ COMPATIBLE

Each user can run the vast inventory of 8 bit CP/M programs, or choose from the library of powerful new 16 bit CP/M 86 software. Your past investment in CP/M software is protected, while at the same time the door to the 16 bit world is opened to you.

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Shown: GL by Structured Systems Group

## UPGRADABLE

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Shown: dBASE $\|^{+}$from Ashton-Tate

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Listing 2 continued:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 6100 \cdots 2 \mathrm{D} \text { 3E } 37 \text { 2D } 96 \text { 3F } 2 \mathrm{EE} 35 \\
& \text { 61DB-3F DF } 24.24 \quad 24 \quad 3 \mathrm{C} \quad 36 \quad 36 \\
& \begin{array}{lllllllll}
61 E & 0 \cdots & 36 & 3 E & 24 & 2.4 & 24 & 2.4 & 0
\end{array} \quad 49 \\
& 61 E B-36 \text { 3E 3F 2E 2D 2D 2D 3C } \\
& 61 F 0 \cdots \quad 3 F \quad 24 \quad 24 \quad 0012 \quad 24 \quad 35 \quad 2 \mathrm{E} \\
& 61 F B-\cdots \quad 24 \quad 36 \quad 25 \quad 20 \quad 36 \quad 96 \quad 3 F \\
& 6200 \cdots 3 F \quad 3 F 37 \quad 2 \mathrm{D} \quad 2 \mathrm{D} \quad 2 \mathrm{D} \quad 35 \quad 3 \mathrm{~F} \\
& \begin{array}{llllllllll}
6208 & \cdots F & 3 F & 3 F & 0 & 0 & 47 & 36 & 36 & 2 \mathrm{D}
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 6218- 2D 3E } 37 \text { 2D } 96 \text { 3F 3F } 2 \mathrm{E}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{lllllllll}
6228 & -\cdots & 36 & 36 & 36 & 27 & 2.4 & 2.4 & 2.4 \\
\hline 60
\end{array} \\
& 6230 \cdots 49 \quad 922 \mathrm{D} \quad 2 \mathrm{D} \quad 3 \mathrm{E} \text { 3F } 36 \text { 3E }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 6240 \cdots 3 F 3 F 372 D \quad 2 \mathrm{D} \text { 2D E5 3A } \\
& 6248 \cdots 37 \quad 2 \mathrm{D} \quad 3 \mathrm{E} \text { FF } 233243 \mathrm{C} \text { 36 }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 6258 \cdots 36 \quad 36 \quad 27 \quad 24 \quad 3 F \quad 3 F \quad 00 \quad 2 \mathrm{D} \\
& 6260 \cdots 2 \mathrm{D} \text { 2D } 35 \text { 3F } 3 \mathrm{~F} \text { 3F } 37 \text { 2D } \\
& 6268 \cdots \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 35 \quad 36 \quad 36 \quad 27 \quad 243 \mathrm{C}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 6278 \cdots 00 \quad 92 \quad 2 \mathrm{D} \quad 2 \mathrm{D} 2 \mathrm{D} 35 \quad 3 \mathrm{~F} \text { 3F } \\
& 6280 \cdots 3 F \quad 3 F \quad 00 \quad 2 \mathrm{D} \quad 2 \mathrm{D} \quad 2 \mathrm{D} \quad 35 \quad 3 \mathrm{~F} \\
& 6288 \cdots 3 F 3 F 372 D \quad 2 D 2 D E 53 A \\
& 6290 \cdots 3 F 3 F 3 F \quad 2 E \quad 2 D \quad 2 D \quad 2 D 3 E \\
& 6298 \cdots 3 F \quad 3 F \quad 3 F \quad 07 \quad 00 \quad 49 \quad 3636 \\
& \begin{array}{llllllllll}
62 A 0 & -\cdots & 36 & 2 & 2 & 24 & 24 & 24 & 24 & 0
\end{array} \quad 36
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{llllllll}
62 E: & -\cdots & 36 & 36 & 6 E & 21 & 24 & 24 \\
\hline 64 & 35
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{lllllllll}
62 E B & \cdots & 36 & 36 & 36 & 25 & 24 & 24 & 24 \\
\hline
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{llllllllll}
62 C 0 & \cdots & 0 & 18 & 10 & 12 & 05 & 03 & 16 & 1 A
\end{array} \\
& \text { 62C8… OE 12. } 14 \text { OC } 16 \text { 18 FF } 0.1 \\
& 62 D 0 \cdots \quad 0305 \quad 070 C \quad 0 \mathrm{E} \quad 10 \quad 12 \quad 14 \\
& \text { 62D8… } 16 \quad 18 \text { 1A } 0107080 \mathrm{E} \text { OE } \\
& \begin{array}{llllllllll}
62 E & 0-- & 11 & 14 & 19 & 1 E & 03 & 02 & 04 & 08
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{llllllllll}
62 E 8 & \cdots & 02 & 03 & 09 & 03 & 04 & 01 & 00 & 02
\end{array} \\
& 62 F 0 \cdots \quad 0300 \text { A2 } 00 \text { ED } 00 \quad 639 \mathrm{D} \\
& \text { 62F8… } 50 \text { OS EE EO } 22 \text { DO FS } 60 \\
& 6300 \cdots O D \quad 05 \quad 131301 \quad 0705 \quad 20 \\
& 6308 \cdots \quad 06 \quad 12.0 F \quad 0 D 20 \quad 02090 C \\
& 6310 \cdots \quad 02 \text { OF } 20 \quad 2 \mathrm{D} \quad 20 \text { OE } 09 \text { OC } \\
& \begin{array}{lllllllll}
6318 & -\cdots & 20 & 01 & 20 & 02 & 0.1 & 0 C & 12
\end{array} \\
& 6320 \cdots \quad 0 F \quad 07 \text { A2 } 00 \text { ED } 306390 \\
& 6328 \cdots \text { … } 50 \text { EG EO } 27 \text { DO FS } 60 \\
& 6330 \cdots \quad 07 \text { OF OC OC } 15 \quad 0020 \quad 13 \\
& \text { 6338-14 OF OC O5 } 20 \text { 14 } 08 \text { 05 } \\
& 6340 \cdots 20 \quad 1209 \quad 0 \mathrm{E}=07 \quad 20 \quad 0415 \\
& 6348 \cdots 12.09 \text { OE } 07201410805 \\
& 6350-20 \quad 06 \quad 09 \quad 07 \quad 0014 \quad 21 \mathrm{~A} 2 \\
& \text { 6358- } 00 \text { ED 65 } 63 \text { 90 } 00 \quad 05 \text { E8 } \\
& 6360 \text { - E0 } 18 \text { DO FS } 60140801 \\
& 6368 \cdots 1427132014 \text { OF OF } 20 \\
& \begin{array}{llllllllll}
6370-1 & 0 D & 15 & 03 & 08 & 2.0 & 14 & 0 F & 20
\end{array} \\
& 6378 \cdots 301121219 \text { A2 } 00 \text { ED }
\end{aligned}
$$

$6380 \cdot 653 F$
$6380 \cdots 00 \quad 639 \mathrm{O} \quad 28 \quad 07$ EG EO 12 6388- DO FS A2 00 ED AS 63 9D 6390… 50 04 EG EO 17 [) 0 FS 60 6398- FF FF FF FF FF FFF FFF FF: 63A0… FF FF FF FF FF 14 08 05 $63 A 8 \cdots 20 \quad 1209$ OE $07 \quad 20 \quad 0913$ $\begin{array}{llllllll}63 E 0 & - & 20 & 09 & \text { OE } & 20 & 13 & 05\end{array} 0314$ $63 E 8 \cdots \quad$ OF $1220 \quad 321012 \quad 0513$

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```
63C0-.-13 20 31 20 0F 12 20 32
63CB\cdots-20 14 0F 20 03 08 OFF OF
6300--13 05 20 14 08 05 20 OE
63[8*-
63EO-- OF 12 A2% 00 ED EC 63 90)
63E8- 00 05 EE EO 26 DO FG 60
63F0\cdots A2 O0 ED FFE 63 9D D0 06
63F8- EE E0 12 DO FS 60 10 12.
6400\cdots-05 13 13 20 11 20 14 0F:
6408\cdots-20}1011% 15 09 14 20 0F 12,
6410\cdots A'~ 00 ED 00 63 9D 50 05
6418\cdots EE EO 12 DO FFS A2 00 ED
6420\cdots 2E 64 9[) 5O OG EEG EO 1E
6428--[DO FF560 10 0C 05 0.1 13
6430
6438\cdots. 20 14 0F 2O 13 05 05 OE
6440
6448\cdots-\cdots7 A2 00 ED 57 64 9D [D0
6450- 07 EEE EO 1E DO FF5 60 10
6458--12 05 13 13 20 13 10 0.1
```



```
6468\cdots OF 20 03 OF OE 14 .09 OE
6470--15 05 A2 00 ED 80 64 9D)
6478\cdots- DO 05 EEG EO 19 [DO FF5 60
6480\cdots D0 [)2 C5 [)3 [) 3 A0 [)9 A0
6488-- CG CF D2 A0 [)9 CS D3 AC:
6490\cdots AO CE AO CG CF DZ AO CEE
6498-- CFF A2 00 ED A7 64 90 DO
64A0\cdots 04 E:E E:O OD DD FG 60 C.1
64A8*- CEE CF [D4 CG CE D2 A0 CD
64E0\cdots C1 CDCSEFAA2 00 ED 03
```



```
64E8--65 9D 80 07 EE8 E:O 0E: DO
64CO\cdotsFFS A2 00 ED 11 65 9[) 2A
64C8-- O5 EES EOO OE DOO FF5 A2 OO
64DO- ED 1F 65 9D AA 05 E:G EO
64D8-- 10 DO FFE A2, 00 ED 2FF 65
64E0\cdots 9D 2A O6 EEB EO 12 DO F5
64E8-- A2 00 ED 41 65 9D AA 06
64FO\cdots EE EO 15 DO FF A2 OO ED
64FF8-- 5G 65 90 2A 07 EE EO 1D
6500- DO FF5 60 C.4 CFF AO D)9 CFF
6508\cdots [)S AO [D7 C. [DS CES AO [)4
6510\cdots CFF 0.1 A0 AO AO AO AO AO
6518.. A0 C1 [)4 [)4 C.1 C3 CE 12
6F20\cdots AO AO AO AO A0 AO AO [)2
6528-- D5 CE AO C1 D\7 C1 DO 06
6530\cdots AO AE [)4 DO DQ A9 A0 C6
6538-- D2.C. CE CEE C4 D3 C& C.%
*
```

6540.66 FF



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[^19]

Listing 2 continued:

| 8… | 00 | E) | CE | 66 | 90) | 00 | 04 | E. 8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 66 CO 0 | E: 0 | 1 E | [) 0 | F゙5 | 60 | [)9 | CF\% | D $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{H}}$ |
| 660.8 | A0 | C.E | C. 1 | [) 6 | C: | A0 | C5 | CE |
| 66 C 0 - | [) 4 | C: | D2 | CE | C. 4 | A0 | C. 1 | A0 |
| 660)83... | C3 | C. 1 | D 6 | C-5 | AO | [)7 | [:'9 | [) 4 |
| GGEE 0 | C8 | A0 | C. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | A2. | 00 | ED | F1. | 66 |
| 66E8 | 9 D | 00 | 06 | E8 | E: 0 | IC, | [) 0 | F5; |
| 66 FF 0 | 60 | [)7 | C8 | CFF | AO | [)2 | C. ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | [) 0 |
| 66588 | D3 | A 0 | CF\% | C. 6 | C. 6 | A0 | AB. | A0 | *

$6700+681 F$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 6710 \cdots 00 \text { ED ID } 679080 \quad 07 E 8
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 672 \mathrm{G} \text { Cr CC CE AO CO CO CF CL } \\
& 6730 \cdots \text { CO AO CB CO C. } 4 \text { Cry D3 AO }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 6748 \cdots 60 \text { C3 CFF CE C7 D2 }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 6768 \cdots \text { CE D A C C CE CID } \mathrm{C} \text { A AL }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 6780-\text { DE AO CO CJ DG CD A0 C4 }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 6798 \cdots \text { CE AO CO CE AO DA CBCE } \\
& \text { 67A0… AOCDCY CEE DS A2 } 00
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 67 E 0-28 \text { DO FW 60 DY CF DW AO }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 67 \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{CO} \mathrm{CE} \mathrm{CF} \mathrm{D} \text { C8 CE D AO }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 6808 \cdots \text { OF DO } \\
& 6310 \cdots \text { D CO C. CO CE AO CO CO } \\
& 6818 \cdots \text { CFCDCEFFFFFFFFFF}
\end{aligned}
$$

* 

Listing 3: Text screen program. It produces four screens of information that can be accessed during the game to give information on the player's status.
:100 HOME : UTAE A: HTAE 14: FRTNT "RINGOUEGT": UTAE: 8; HTAE II.

 OF WFEETNGOR GTO STAFTV
IIO FOKE 24705,84: FOKE 24716,87 - CAI...... 24700
 E ENTERTNO THE MINES OF MOFT A WITHTHE TAGK OF FINDNG **


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Listing 3 continued：
 THEFE ARE TWO GECTOFQ $\quad$ THE： RING MAY EEE IN EXTHEFs THE：





 GNLY BY OHTAXING A TIME：SFE： l．．．．．．＇${ }^{\prime \prime}$
1．40 FFWNT：FKINT＂YOU ENTER NE：A民 THE：CFNTFE：OF N．）CAN ONI．．Y［：＂XIT AT THE：GAME：
 F，YOU CAN EXIT AT ANYTMME EATMONCE：YOU MAUE ENTEFED）SE： CTOF ${ }^{*}$ YOU COMNOT FETUFN TO

 （．）COLUK MOFE FFEENENTVY AS Y
 UNFOWDEFB FI．．ASK AND AFE TFAA以＂： VE 4 EXITG AT YOUF CUFKEENT F （GGYTGONAND THFDUOM AD，JAGENT



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: FKTNT "FFESS SFACE EAK TO
CONTMNUE":

: CAl.... 24700
250 HOME ; FFTNT "TO CHECK FFEG
5 A KEY TB OBTAXNEACH •
CREEN' SUCOESGTUELY"
260 FOF I $=0$ TO 3: GET A非; FOFE
$247215(80+\mathrm{I}$ * 4) : CAllu 247
20: NEXT I

Text continued from page 184：
6000 hexadecimal．You can accomplish this by typing in listing 3 and running it after listing 2 has been validated． When you enter listing 3 ，you may replace the pound sign with a dash．When you are satisfied that the screens are properly formatted，save these and listing 2 by typing：

## BSAVEQQ，A\＄5000，L\＄1820

You are now ready to type in the main program given in listing 1.

## Conclusion

Ringquest is a good example of the way a game evolves．Through its various incarnations you can see the problems I encountered and the solutions that led to the game＇s final version．

The incorporation of a friendliness feature adds a new attitudinal twist to adventure games．I consider it my most important contribution to a more caring and peaceful society．

## S A <br> V

# . . . the PERSONAL LANGUAGE ${ }^{[M}$ that mirrors your commands using 

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# The Case of the Purloined Object Code: Can It Be Solved? 

## Part 2: Approaches to Software Protection

## An expert on the law relating to software protection tackles the toughest issues.

Richard H. Stern<br>Stern \& Roberts 2555 M St. N.W.<br>Washington, DC 20037

Part 1 of this article, which appeared in last month's issue, ended with a list of things that a proper system for protecting software would have to do. They are:
-accommodate the conflicting interests of the various groups concerned with the use and protection of software

- devise remedies tailored to deal with the different ways in which software can be appropriated
-be structured for ease of access to the system and ease of administration - generally encourage development of new software without discouraging the use of software or the growth of the industry

As suggested in the first part of this article, the legal systems that have

[^20]evolved for patents, copyrights, trade secrets, and contracts have reached an equilibrium on these considerations that does not at all represent the optimum for software.
A system designed to protect software in general, it should be recognized, may differ importantly from one designed to protect just object code. Whether it is better to deal with software protection comprehensively or just deal with object code depends largely on our attitude toward

## Many groups have an interest in software and these interests vary widely.

protecting algorithms and concepts of programs ("ideas"). We can simply devise a scheme that protects object code and stops there. A further consideration is that legislation protecting "ideas" is bound to face more opposition than legislation merely against duplicating ROMs. (This article treats considerations involving more than just the object code aspect of software, but the emphasis is on object code.)

## Interests at Stake

Who are the groups with an interest in software and what are their interests? These groups include:

- proprietors and marketers of software, including licensers primarily of software itself, sellers of dataretrieval services, and sellers of computer hardware bundled with operating systems or other software
- programmers and systems analysts
-direct users, such as banks, stores, industrial users (chemical plants, machine tool systems users), and persons engaged in scientific research and engineering
-the general public, which includes those who purchase products using or manufactured by use of software, and who thus may bear the ultimate cost of protection for software
These interests vary widely. At one extreme are the public and direct users of software. In the short run, they would gain the most from no protection or minimal protection for software. This is also probably true for hardware sellers. In the long run, and viewing the question from a purely selfish standpoint, these groups would economically benefit most from a legal system giving that


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bare minimum of protection for software that would still call forth production and marketing of some software, but only the additional software that these groups need to use and are willing to pay for if they cannot get it free.
At the other end of the interest spectrum are sellers and licensers of software or products embodying proprietary software. Unless they are "pirates," as the defendants in the various ROM cases allegedly were, their rational self-interest calls for the very maximum of legal protection.

Perhaps they would recognize limits at which their own access to useful new algorithms and subroutines could be hindered.

In-between interest groups, such as programmers, may favor recognition for creators of new software. But they may also favor their own relatively free access to new ideas, particularly when they as users modify or enhance the earlier idea.

There is also a pervasive, hard-toarticulate public interest in several abstract notions: encouraging progress in the evolution of computer

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use, the spread of human knowledge, the avoidance of wasteful duplication of problem solving, and rewarding contributions to knowledge.

## The Interrelationship of Interests, Remedies, and Types of Infringement

The effect that a software protection system has on the interests it touches must depend on a number of what may be termed legislative "variables." In this context, that term is meant to refer to (1) the aspects of the legal system of protection as to which the law could do one of several things, and (2) the different types of things or conduct to which the law could be made to apply. The difference between a good and bad system is likely to turn on whether, in different factual contexts, the legislative variables are different, carefully related to one another, or are instead handled in terms of gross generalities.

The relation between the remedies awarded and the type of acts that the law challenges is particularly important. Yet it has received negligible attention in previous software protection proposals. Many plans propose adoption of copyright law in toto and do not even consider which copyright remedies should apply to which conduct or types of software. Other proposed software statutes simply list a broad range of remedies and in the most general terms direct that they be applied "as appropriate to the circumstances of the case." Without a standard of "appropriateness," adopting such an approach is an invitation for random, chaotic results.
The several different types of software infringement call for quite different remedies. When a mass marketer of software appropriates and competitively markets a competitor's software package, a permanent injunction forbidding the conduct would seem proper. But when the unknowing purchaser of a machine tool (or consumer product) embodying unlawfully taken object code is sued, such a permanent injunction would seem harsh and inappropriate. Moreover, punitive damages may well be proper against one who


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unloads a legally protected ROM and markets it, but not against a programmer who reasonably although incorrectly believes that a program that the programmer writes is not within the scope of protection to which the other party's algorithm is legally entitled. It is therefore necessary to develop a definite matrix of remedies and wrongs. That is a major part of the discussion that should precede writing any software law.

Algorithms. Almost all proposals on software law have opposed protection of algorithms and concepts.

Both patent and copyright law oppose their protection on the theory that they are ideas, which should not be protected as such. Ideas, the Supreme Court has said, are the currency and basic tools of scientific progress, which will be hampered without a rule of free access to ideas. When applied to machines and books, that is a good principle; if applied elsewhere, it may not be. Legal protection of algorithms will hamper scientific progress only if the amount of protection is so great as to have that effect. If a lesser amount of pro-

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tection can reward and encourage development of new algorithms useful to industry and society, the net effect of protecting algorithms will be beneficial to progress. The question is one of degree and practicability, not an absolute. A basic problem in this regard is articulating a standard of "merit" or "quality" that a software idea must satisfy before the government should prohibit second comers from using it freely.
In protecting algorithms and the concepts of programs, it is as important to determine how far to protect them in granting relief as it is to determine how far to protect them in terms of defining the scope of infringement. Indeed, the two variables interact, for they jointly determine how burdensome protection would be and how much of an incentive the protection will afford software creators and proprietors. In this connection, an important question to consider is whether it is so important to technological progress that good new algorithms and concepts be widely and rapidly adopted that injunctions and severe relief should almost never be allowed against the unauthorized appropriation of an algorithm or concept. We might well conclude that anyone should be allowed to use an algorithm or concept, upon payment of a reasonable royalty, particularly when that person enhances it or adapts it to a new use. The concept is alien to copyright law but occurs to a very limited extent in patent law, primarily in the health and safety area.
Programs. Another important question is whether to protect programs that do not display the kind of inventive steps or merit that would be expected before an algorithm or concept would be protected. A long, debugged, tried program may be of substantial commercial value and costly to perfect even though all its parts and concepts are known or obvious. It may deserve protection, but of a lesser kind or extent than a program based on a new and unobvious algorithm.

Object Code. Defining the limits of the concept of infringement for object

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code is important. The principal economic rationale for appropriating someone else's object code is the cheapness of doing so as compared with developing, debugging, and then compiling an independent program. This economic rationale is likely to lead to a total duplication, for otherwise some of the economy is lost. That is why, for example, the importers unloaded the Galaxian attract mode along with the play mode. In unloaded-ROM cases, therefore, there should be only minimal problems in defining how close to the original a "copy" of object code must be for it to be considered an infringement.

But should all duplication of ROMs be forbidden? Suppose a publicdomain source program is compiled with a public-domain compiler and the ROM is a standard shelf item. What is the interest protected by prohibition? Is this such a rare case that we should not worry about it? If so, it would be better to have a simple rule against unloading ROMs. If not, perhaps a more complicated rule is needed. Another question is whether object code should be subject to legal challenge in situations when it is not an unloaded duplicate of someone else's object code, but is instead either (1) compiled without authorization from someone else's source code, or (2) an enhancement of the original object code.

These questions about object code may be considered in two contexts. One is the object-code-only software protection system. The second is the comprehensive software protection system. Perhaps the first type of system cannot effectively deal with anything but outright duplication or the close equivalent. The unloaded-ROM cases are the real area for this kind of law. To deal with more complex situations, we must develop at least part of the second type of system.

The second type of system can deal with object code both when it is duplicated and when it is independently compiled. A program may be protected in source code form because it is tried, debugged, and the product of considerable effort or because it has
been derived from a legally protected algorithm. In either case, the program could also be protectable when it is compiled into object code. Software legislation should protect object code in these circumstances if it is practicable to do so. It must be recognized, however, that severe administrative difficulties could attend trying to determine whether particular object code is compiled from a protected source program or derived from a protected program concept or algorithm.

Remedies in the case of object code are particularly troublesome, perhaps more so than anywhere else in this field. Infringement of object code can occur in very different ways. At one extreme is the wretched copyist caught after completely unloading and reloading a competitor's ROM, disk, or tape into a commercial product. At the other extreme is the innocent, unknowing consumer or commercial end user. Several plausible remedy matrices exist. Clearly, one possible approach is the following combination: (1) to completely let off all consumer end users, lest there be a chilling effect on the general consumer marketing of software and end products embodying it; (2) to subject commercial end users to reasonableroyalty liability, at most; and, of course, (3) to throw the whole confiscation, injunctive, and punitivedamages book at the wretched unloader-reloader.

Only one conclusion emerges clearly from consideration of the relationship among remedies, types of software appropriation, and the interests in question. This is that the matter deserves much more careful analysis than it has ever received. Lawyers and other amateurs have in the past pontificated on the nature of software and on such issues as whether its "essential character" (and therefore the appropriate system of protection) is more like that of the subject matter of patents or copyrights. This is an interesting academic and metaphysical inquiry. Perhaps the time has come for those in the software industry to see whether they can make more sense of the matter. I believe that the


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pages of this magazine are an appropriate place for such discussions to begin.

## Administrative Considerations

A legal system of protection of intellectual property, such as software, can be run in three basic ways:

1. The system may have no prelitigation formalities. The first time the government ever has anything to do with the rights claimed is when a lawsuit is brought. That is how the trade secret system and most contract rights operate.
2. In a "registration" system, the proprietor's exclusive right to the intellectual property is initially secured by filing a paper with the government, describing and claiming the right. The government then more or less ministerially records the claim in its files without any serious effort to evaluate the merits of the claim of right. That is how the copyright system works.
3. In an "examination" system, the government examines the claim of exclusive right with some care. The claimant gets government recognition of the right only if certain requirements of originality, novelty, or merit are satisfied. The administrative screening gets some deference in any subsequent litigation. That is how the patent system works.
The system with no prelitigation formalities makes little sense for software. It has the advantage of great accessibility and almost zero frontend cost, but its certainty of ownership rights and its general predictability also approach zero. As experience with trade secret litigation shows, there is no way to tell what is the "property right" over which the parties are in dispute until after the lawsuit is over (and perhaps not even then). Moreover, a system of this type cannot reasonably create an absolute, exclusive right for a software proprietor. At best, such a system should prohibit only deliberate copying. The choice is really between registration and examination systems.

Several factors must be considered
in choosing between registration and examination systems. First, registration systems are easier for the applicant to gain access to and easier for the government to administer, in the first instance. But they cost more to operate, once litigation is involved, if there is any issue over whether the claim of exclusive right is justified. The reason is that the courts do not get the benefit of an expert administrative agency's having screened that issue for them. They must decide the issue without such help. The proper equation for comparing costs for the two systems would balance off such factors as the probability of litigation, the greater cost of litigation under a registration system, and the greater front-nd cost of administering an examination system.

The following example and its purely hypothetical "facts" are intended to be illustrative of these considerations:

Cost to get a software certificate: $\$ 1$ under registration system; $\$ 10$ under examination system. (Figures include both private and government costs.)

Proportion of registered software litigated: 3 percent under registration system; 1 percent under examination system.

Litigation cost per software item: $\$ 300$ under registration system; $\$ 100$ under examination system.

Assume everything else equal. Assume that 1000 software certificates are issued during the time period in question under the registration system; 950, under the examination system.

Registration System Overall Cost $(1000 \times \$ 1)+(1000 \times 0.03 \times \$ 300)$
$=\$ 1000+\$ 9000$
$=\$ 10,000$

> Examination System Overall Cost
> $(950 \times \$ 10)+(950 \times 0.01 \times \$ 100)$
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Thus, society saves $\$ 450$ by opting for the registration system, assuming these hypothetical figures. The important fact to note is that the frontend cost of entering the system ap-

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plies to unlitigated software as well as litigated software, but litigation costs are borne only when the software is involved in a suit.

These factors are not the only considerations, however, in choosing a system. A registration system allows more invalid "scarecrow" claims on the books than an examination system does. The effect of such claims of exclusive ownership of software would probably be to some extent to inhibit legitimate enterprise in the use of software that properly belongs to the public. This factor is very hard to quantify. In addition, it would seem clear that fewer applications will be filed in an examination system because of its higher front-end costs; and even fewer applications will mature into issued certificates because some will be rejected.

The answer probably comes down to whether the system just protects object code or also protects algorithms and program concepts. If unloading ROMs and the like is our main concern, a registration system
should suffice. It establishes objective proof of who was first, and examining the program for originality may be beside the point. But if ideas are to be protected, it is very risky to the community (probably too risky) to allow a monopoly claim to be staked without first examining its merits to some degree (but this judgment depends on the scope of the monopoly to be granted). By the same token, it would be perfectly reasonable to have a mixed system in which algorithms were examined and ROMs were simply registered.

## Duration of Rights

Patents last for 17 years. Copyrights last for approximately 75 years. Trade secret rights last until the secret becomes public. Contract rights last as long as the parties agree, subject to considerations of public policy. How long should software rights last?

The answer may depend on the type of right in question-one to prohibit others' use completely or one to

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levy a small toll. The answer may also depend on the kind of software in question. The theoretical length of a monopoly grant should be one that maximizes net social benefit, measured by the social value of the additional innovative product (software) called forth minus the total rent the public pays the proprietor during the life of the monopoly-making a present-value calculation at a suitable interest rate. Assuming that we could in some way make such a calculation, we might reasonably suppose that the answer for a new algorithm would not be the same as that for an old or obvious program put into a ROM.
Nothing more sensible can be said about this matter now, other than that it is another illustration of the interdependence of the different elements of a software protection system. What is a sensible duration for rights under a software certificate depends on the strength of the rights-that is, on what constitutes infringement of the exclusive right and on what are the remedies.

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## Conclusions

The basic conclusion reached here is to answer the question posed in the title, "Yes, but with much difficulty." Sensibly adjusting the variables and accommodating the interests at stake calls for informed resolution of difficult questions of economic policy, perhaps social policy too. The purpose of this article is less to answer those questions than it is to:

- raise them
- stimulate discussion among those with a legitimate interest in what happens to software
- pave the way for well-considered, rather than naive, legislation

Software is clearly different enough and important enough to justify its own system of legislative protection. The question that needs an informed answer from the software community is "What kind of protection?" That answer should be stated only after ample discussion among those with an interest in the creation and use of software.

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## Software Review

# Radio Shack Compiler BASIC 

## Compiled BASIC offers other advantages beyond faster execution.

Rowland Archer<br>Flint Ridge Apartment 59<br>Hillsborough, NC 27278

Compatibility between a company's software products is extremely important from a marketing standpoint. Many people were surprised, therefore, when Radio Shack announced that its BASIC compiler (RSBASIC) would not be compatible with the BASIC interpreter supplied
with every TRS-80 Model I and III. Thus, TRS-80 programmers cannot use this compiler on existing BASIC programs to gain faster execution and other benefits of compilation.
Why did Radio Shack make such a decision? Jon Shirley, vice-president of Radio Shack's Computer Division,

## At a Glance

## Name

Radio Shack Compiler BASIC

## Type

TRS-80 BASIC compiler development system

## Author

Ryan-McFarland Corporation
Software Products Group
Aptos, CA 95003

## Distributor

Tandy Corporation
One Tandy Center
Fort Worth, TX 76102
(817) 390-3583

## Price

$\$ 149$

## Software

Contains all software needed to run Compiler BASIC on both the Model I and Model III TRS-80. Includes: line-oriented text editor; interactive BASIC development system with editor, compiler and run-time software: stand-alone run-time package with debugging capabilities

## Format

Three $51 / 4$-inch floppy disks; Model I version requires TRSDOS 2.3B, which is provided with the package; Model III version requires TRSDOS 1.3, which is also provided

## Computer

TRS-80 Model I or III. 48K bytes of RAM, at least two disk drives

## Documentation

Large manual with four main sections plus an appendix, 404 pages; complete description of system use. language features, and technical information: the manual is not a tutorial, it assumes the reader is familiar with BASIC

## Audlence

Programmers in need of a BASIC compiler development system for the TRS-80 Model l or ill
discussed this point in the June 1981 issue of the TRS-80 Microcomputer NEWS. He said that the choice had been between RSBASIC, written by the Ryan-McFarland Corporation, and Microsoft's BASIC compiler, which is compatible with the TRS-80 disk BASIC interpreter. In essence, Shirley said RSBASIC was chosen because of features-not price or performance. He even said you should buy the Microsoft product to compile existing disk BASIC programs.
Radio Shack's choice of features over compatibility intrigued me. One of the reasons I bought the RSBASIC package was to see what those features were.

## System Overview

RSBASIC's operation is different from most compiler-based development systems. Compiler systems are usually split into several programs that must be run individually to complete one cycle of modifying and running a program. With such systems, you must first run an "editor" so you can type in your BASIC program, called the "source file." Next, you run the compiler that reads the source file and creates a machine-language program (the "object file") from it. Sometimes, a program called a "linker" or "binder" must be run to tie


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Run-time disk, includes TRSDOS 2.3B:

| File | Size | Description |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| RUNBASIC/CMD | 1 |  |
| RUNBASIC/OVL | 16 | Stand-alone run-time executive <br> SAMPLE/OBJ <br> Stand-alone run-time overlays |
| UPGRADE/CMD | 1 | Compiled sample program |
|  | 1 | Utility program, converts data disks from <br> TRSDOS 2.3 format to $2.3 B$ format |
| Program disk, does not include TRSDOS: |  |  |
| File | Size | Description |
| BEDIT/CMD | 4 | Stand-alone BASIC editor |
| LIST/BAS | 1 | BASIC program to print listing files pro- <br> duced by RSBASIC |
| SAMPLE/BAS | 1 | Sample program <br> RSBASIC/CMD |
| RSBASIC/OLF | 3 | Development system executive <br> Development system overlays |
| RSBASIC/LIO | 6 | Development system overlays; apparently <br> I/O routines |
| RSBASIC/LIB | 2 | Development system overlays; apparently <br> trig functions |
|  |  |  |

Table 1: Contents of Model I disks that come with RSBASIC. The Model III version includes the same software, but all on one disk with TRSDOS 1.3. The file size is measured in grans that are 1280 bytes.
together separately compiled programs and produce a single object file.

After all this, you can finally run your BASIC program. If it has any bugs, you must start the entire process over again by running the editor to find and correct the bugs in your source file. This process is timeconsuming; it can easily take 5 minutes or more to go through a single cycle.

By contrast, RSBASIC operates more like the TRS-80 disk BASIC interpreter. Typing RSBASIC from the TRSDOS READY prompt puts you "in" RSBASIC; from there, you give commands to create, edit, and run BASIC programs, as in disk BASIC. If you run a program that has not been compiled, RSBASIC compiles it automatically before running it.

In reality, RSBASIC, like most other compiler development systems, is composed of multiple programs. However, RSBASIC automatically brings its component programs into the computer from disk as needed, instead of requiring you to run them explicitly from TRSDOS.

The comparison between RSBASIC and the disk BASIC interpreter goes
even further-RSBASIC does not produce Z 80 machine code. It compiles BASIC programs into an "intermediate code" that is then interpreted by a run-time package. If you want to sell programs compiled under RSBASIC, your customers must purchase a copy of this run-time package in order to use your programs. You are explicitly prohibited from giving the RUNBASIC program away with your own RSBASIC compiled software.

The RSBASIC package is distributed on three disks: two for the TRS-80 Model I, which I use, and one for the Model III. Both packages contain the same software, summarized in table 1. The Model I system requires two disk drives, as the "development system" part of RSBASIC is too large to fit on a disk that also contains TRSDOS. The development system consists of the files listed under "Program Disk" in table 1.

One of the more impressive things RSBASIC provides is program portability between the TRS-80 Models I, II, and III. A program compiled on any machine can be run on any other by using the run-time system for the target machine. For example, you
could write a BASIC program on your Model I, compile it, ship the compiled code to a Model II, and run it there using the Model II version of RUNBASIC/CMD.

## Using the RSBASIC System

The easiest way to implement RSBASIC programs is to use the "full development system." This mode of RSBASIC is most like disk BASIC. The commands available are summarized in table 2 ; many should be familiar to disk BASIC users.

The bad news is that this mode gives you the least amount of memory for your programs-17,980 bytes under TRSDOS 2.3 B on the Model I with 48 K bytes of memory. To cramp things even further, both the source and object programs are kept in memory at the same time.

To get the most memory for a program, you must use the "stand-alone run-time" system. Your program must be compiled first under the development system with the object file saved on disk. Under the standalone system, 26,800 bytes of free memory are available, almost 9000 more than under the development system. Furthermore, the source program is no longer taking up memory; only the object code, which is usually more compact, is in memory.

Two ways are provided for entering BASIC source programs. One is the editor contained within the development system; the other is a stand-alone editor called BEDIT. The development-system editor lets you add and delete lines of text, but it has no intraline editing mode similar to disk BASIC's EDIT command. (Intraline editing is the changing, deleting, and inserting of characters within an existing line of text.) A CHANGE command lets you substitute one string for another in a line or range of lines.

BEDIT is very similar to the disk BASIC editor. It does have intraline editing. It also has a CHANGE command for global text-string substitution. I find it annoying that although both BEDIT and the developmentsystem editor have global change commands, they use different syntax.

Using BEDIT, you can create a

| Command | Description |
| :---: | :---: |
| APPEND | Joins a BASIC source file from disk to the program in memory. The appended source code is renumbered starting at the current greatest line number plus 10. |
| AUTO | Automatically generates line numbers and lets you type in a BASIC program. |
| BREAK | Sets "breakpoints" in a BASIC program. Execution stops whenever a breakpoint is hit. Multiple breakpoints (limit not given) may be set |
| CHANGE | Substitutes one text string for another in a range of lines. |
| CLEAR | Deletes all programs from memory. |
| COMPILE | Compiles a source program on disk and produces an object program on disk. Optionally produces a listing file, memory map, and crossreference. |
| DELETE | Deletes source code lines. |
| DISPLAY | Prints the current value of a variable on the screen-DISPLAY $X$ prints the value of $X$. |
| DUPLICATE | Copies a block of source program lines from one place to another in a program. Renumbers the moved lines and references to them in the program. |
| GO | Continues execution of a stopped program. |
| KILL | Deletes disk files. |
| LIST | Lists source program lines. A range of lines may be specified. A text string may be supplied and only those lines containing the string will be listed. |
| LOAD | Loads compiled programs or subprograms from disk. Loaded programs are linked automatically to programs already in memory. |
| MERGE | Merges BASIC source programs from disk with the program in memory. |
| NEW | Erases source programs from memory, but leaves object programs alone. |
| OLD | Loads BASIC source programs into memory. |
| RENUMBER | Renumbers the entire program. No means is provided for renumbering only part of a program. |
| RUN | Runs the program in memory and compiles it if necessary. |
| SAVE | Saves source programs on disk. |
| SIZE | Tells the number of bytes of free memory remaining. Also reports the size of the resident BASIC program. |
| STEP | Executes a program one or more lines at a time. For example, after hitting a breakpoint, you could type STEP 5 to execute five more lines and then stop. |
| SYSTEM | Exits to TRSDOS. |
| TRACE | Displays the line number of the currently executing BASIC source code line. |

Table 2: RSBASIC commands.
source program file and save it on disk. You can then enter RSBASIC and compile or run the source program from disk. Although BEDIT is more powerful than the developmentsystem editor, I have found the latter to be sufficient and have not made much use of BEDIT.
RSBASIC requires source programs to be in RSBASIC string format (see discussion under Data Types below) rather than as an ASCII file. This means that you cannot use an editor such as Scripsit to edit RSBASIC source files. This is unfortunate. It would be nice if a future version of RSBASIC allowed loading and saving source files in ASCII format.

One more gripe-you cannot execute any TRSDOS commands while in RSBASIC. You cannot even look at a disk directory without exiting the system.

## Debugging Environment

The ease of debugging programs developed under RSBASIC is somewhere between the extremely flexible environment of disk BASIC and the more rigid approach of compilers such as Microsoft's.

Similar debugging commands are offered under the full development system and the stand-alone run-time system. They differ mainly in the form of their arguments; where the development system uses line

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numbers and variable names, the runtime system uses hexadecimal addresses. The principal debugging commands BREAK, DISPLAY, GO, STEP, and TRACE are described in table 2.

As in disk BASIC, a STOP statement anywhere in your program passes control to you whenever it is executed. A more flexible option is available that does not require editing the program. This should be used since reediting causes recompilation. By typing BREAK $m, n, o, \ldots$, where $m, n$, and $o$ are line numbers, program execution stops whenever. it reaches any of those lines.

A command with no counterpart in disk BASIC is STEP $n$. It causes the next $n$ lines of your program to be executed. You can use this to execute one or more lines after control is passed to you from a BREAK.
One thing that is sorely lacking is the ability to change the value of a variable from the command line. Variables can only be displayed, not altered. Also missing is the ability
to execute an arbitrary BASIC statement from the command line, the socalled immediate execution mode.

While in RSBASIC, you can use the LIST command at any time to view the program you are debugging. This feature contributes greatly to the ease of debugging under RSBASIC.

Under the stand-alone system, all debugging commands must be entered with two characters, e.g., BR for BREAK, DI for DISPLAY, etc. (The two-character abbreviations can also be used under RSBASIC.) The only debugging command not available under the stand-alone system is STEP.

Another limitation to debugging under RSBASIC stand-alone systems is the fact that source code is no longer available. You cannot LIST or edit the program, and it is difficult to do much without a hard-copy listing of the source program as produced by the compiler. References to program lines and variables are via addresses printed on the compiler listing.

Error messages are rather brief,
mostly one or two words. I found it necessary to consult the manual in most cases. TRSDOS errors are reported by number rather than as an English message. It's difficult to believe they did this, considering that TRSDOS has a documented entry point that prints the text corresponding to an error number on the screen.

## Language Features

The RSBASIC language has many features that are not in disk BASIC. Here are some of the more noteworthy:

Long variable names: Six characters of every variable name are significant, e.g., RSBASIC treats NAME10 and NAME11 as two different variables. Disk BASIC requires variable names to differ in the first two characters.
Named subprograms with parameters and local variables: This capability provides "external subprograms" similar to FORTRAN subroutines. Listing 1 is an RSBASIC

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Listing 1: RSBASIC program illustrating the use of subprograms.

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| 10 REM 20 FEM Ename |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 30 FE | FEM j.rn Fiseasic. The first seetjomin of eorse |
| 70 RE | KEM is called the "main furosiam". It starts |
| 80 FE | FEM with the first line arid enoss with the |
| 90 REE | FEM END sitatemernt on lires 300 |
|  |  |
| $1.20$ | 0 FEEM |
| 1.30 I | 0 INTEGER A--Z |
| 140 | 0 DIM A(100),E(100) |
| 1.50 | 0 REM |
| 1.60 F | 0 FEEM **** FFitl the arrass A \& E wi.th rambiont |
| 169 | FiEM **** rumbers |
| 170 F | 0 FEEM |
| 1830 F | FOOF $\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{=} \mathrm{l}$, TO 1.00 |
| 1.90 | $0 \quad A(T)=I N T(F N D * 10+1)$ |
| 200 | $0 \quad E(I)=$ INT (FND* $10+1$ ) |
| 210 | 0 NEXT I |
| 220 | 0 FEEM |
| 2301 |  |
| 2351 | FiEM **** ir, Ay foririt the result, thern do the |
| 240 F | 0 FiEM **** siame for E: |
| 250 | 0 FEM |
|  |  |
| 270 | 0 FFIINT "Sumiof al.l elemerits jiri A j.s: "\% SUMOFA |
| 280 C | 0 CALLI.. "SUMAFifity ; 1.00, E( ), SUMMOFE |
| 290 | 0 FFiLNT 'Sum of all elemerts int Eis: "; SUMOFE |
| 300 | 0 END |

GYME:OLIC MEMOFFY MAF:
GCAL_AFS
OOFF I INTEGEF O1.09 GUMDFA INTECEF
OLOE SUMDFE TNTEGEF
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$00 D$ A $A(100)$ INTEGER
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SUMM The siluy of the elements in AliFiAY\% ()

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| ARFAYS |  |  |  |  |
| AHFAY | 320 | 480 |  |  |

FINAI.. SIJMMAMY
92 (00EC) EYTES OIF FROGFAM
24 (0018) EYTES OFF LOCAL. DATA
2: SOLFCN LINES
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program illustrating the use of subprograms. It contains a subprogram called SUMARRAY, which adds up all the elements in an integer array and returns the sum.

Subprograms must physically follow the main program, as in this example. The compiler generates a separate memory map and crossreference listing for each subprogram. The SUBEND statement (line 480 in listing 1) marks the end of a subprogram.

Subprograms are executed by the CALL statement. The program in listing 1 contains two calls to SUMARRAY, one in line 260 and one in 280 . The first call looks like this:

## 260 CALL "SUMARRAY"; 100, A( ), SUMOFA

This calls SUMARRAY to add up the 100 elements of array A and put the result in SUMOFA. Line 280 calls SUMARRAY to add up the 100 elements of array B and put the result in SUMOFB.
The first line of the subprogram (line 310) contains the keyword SUB, the name of the subprogram "SUMARRAY," and the parameters to

SUMARRAY. Parameters are placeholders for variables that will be used when the subprogram is run. The type (REAL, INTEGER, or STRING; more on these later) of each placeholder variable must match the type of the corresponding variable in the CALL statement. The percent signs (\%) in line 310 are necessary in this case to inform the compiler that the parameters are integers. Even though the main program contains an INTEGER A-Z statement (same meaning as DEFINT A-Z in disk BASIC), you will get an error if you leave off the percent signs.
Note that subprograms are called by name, not by line number as in a GOSUB statement. This is a nice feature since it is much easier to remember the name of a routine than the line number it starts on, especially when line numbers are changing due to program renumbering. You can call one subprogram from another subprogram, as well as from the main program. You cannot recursively call a subprogram from itself, however.
Any variables used in a subprogram that are not listed in the header statement (the one starting with the keyword SUB) are "local" to that subprogram. Therefore, within a
subprogram, you cannot accidentally change the value of a variable in the main program. On the other hand, you cannot access variables in the main program unless they are explicitly listed as parameters in the SUB statement.

From limited testing, it appears that you can access files that have been opened in the main program while in a subprogram. This point does not appear to be mentioned in the manual.

Subprograms make BASIC programming easier and less error-prone. They provide a way to break a program into manageable pieces that can be coded individually. You can build a library of subprograms on disk and append them to a program in memory as needed. Since the APPEND command automatically renumbers as it appends, you don't have to worry about line number conflicts. Program chaining: Under RSBASIC, using the CHAIN command, one program can load another from disk and run it. What makes this different from disk BASIC's RUN command is the fact that you can share variables between the two programs. The COM (common) statement lists those variables you want to share. For example:

> COM X, Y, Z(5,5)
sets aside space for $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}$, and the 5 by 5 array Z. If you chain to a program that includes an identical COM statement, the variables $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}$, and all the elements of $Z$ will retain their values when the second program starts running.

This implementation of chaining uses position rather than name to connect variables from one program to the next. For example, if a program containing the COM statement above chained to another program with the COM statement:
COM Y, X, Z(5,5)
the values of $X$ and $Y$ would be swapped in the new program because their relative positions in the COM statements of the two programs are reversed.

The most important use of chaining is to break a very large program into individual pieces when the whole program won't fit into memory at once.

## Data Types

The only data type in RSBASIC that is identical to its disk BASIC counterpart is the 16 -bit integer. To represent floating-point numbers, RSBASIC uses the type called REAL, which stores 14 digits of precision. This takes the place of single- and double-precision numbers in disk BASIC. REAL numbers are stored with BCD encoding (binary-coded decimal, two decimal digits per byte)

> By restricting your programming somewhat, RSBASIC disk files can be written to be compatible with Radio Shack's version of the COBOL language.

and all arithmetic performed on them is decimal.

Explaining this in detail is beyond the scope of this review, but in practice it means that you cannot get numeric errors due to conversion back and forth between decimal and binary internal representations. Most professional accounting software uses decimal arithmetic.
Manipulating 14 -digit decimal numbers is time-consuming, however. An RSBASIC program using REAL numbers may run slower than a comparable disk BASIC program using single-precision numbers. REAL is most like disk BASIC's double precision. RSBASIC does not have a single-precision data type.

Strings are also implemented differently in RSBASIC. Disk BASIC allocates a varying amount of memory for strings, using only what is needed to store the current length of the string. RSBASIC allocates a fixed amount of memory, based on the length declared in a DIM statement. For example, the statement

DIM NAME $\$ 20$
dimensions the string variable NAME to be 20 characters long. Assignment of a string longer than 20 characters to NAME results in truncation. You can dimension a lot of variables at once with a statement like

## STRING*10 A-L

This causes all string variables beginning with the letters A-L to be allocated 10 bytes of memory. If you do not use a DIM or STRING statement, the system will automatically allocate 255 bytes per string. You will quickly run out of memory if your program has many strings.

This method of handling strings trades flexibility for speed; disk BASIC's "garbage collection" is not needed. Garbage collection is what disk BASIC is doing when a program that performs a lot of string operations suddenly seems to stop; the system is moving strings around to reclaim space taken up by strings that are no longer in use.
RSBASIC's method allocates a fixed area in memory for each string. This may take more memory than disk BASIC's method since you must set aside the maximum size you will ever need for each string.
You can use arrays of all three data types, INTEGER, REAL, and STRING, in RSBASIC programs. Unlike disk BASIC, which allows an unlimited (except by memory) number of array dimensions, RSBASIC limits you to two. This may be a problem for some applications, but I have seen very few for which it would be.

## RSBASIC Disk Data Files

RSBASIC's disk data-file structures are completely different from disk BASIC's. In general, they are more powerful and, surprisingly, easier to use. The three types of file structures are sequential files, direct-access files, and indexed files (also called ISAM, for indexed sequential-access method). The three different file I/O (input/output) methods are stream I/O, formatted I/O, and binary I/O.

The two types of records are fixedlength records and variable-length records.

Records can be from 1 to 256 bytes long. You can use any I/O method with any file type. Direct-access and indexed files require fixed-length records, but sequential files can use both fixed-length and variable-length records. Formatted I/O is intrinsically fixed length, so you can't use variable-length records with it. In all, this gives you an overwhelming 11 different ways to set up data files.

RSBASIC's sequential files are conceptually similar to disk BASIC's; a file is written record by record and read the same way. You cannot read a record in the middle of a sequential file without first reading all the preceding records.

One important difference from disk BASIC's sequential files is that there is no straightforward way to create or process a normal ASCII text file, e.g., one produced by an editor such as Scripsit. This is bothersome because Scripsit provides a very handy way to
generate data files for disk BASIC programs. Text-processing applications are also encumbered by this limitation.

Direct access is similar to disk BASIC's random-access file mode but much easier to use. You do not have to calculate "physical record numbers" and "subrecord numbers." Record blocking is handled automatically. Regardless of record length, you can retrieve the Nth record by specifying its record number; the system decides which sector(s) of the file contain the record.

Indexed files, RSBASIC's most powerful type, have no counterpart in disk BASIC. A "key" must be specified when storing a record in an indexed file. The key may or may not be equal to some component ("field") of the record itself. The power of keys becomes evident when you have to retrieve a record; all you specify to the system is the key value associated with that record.

Note that this is a single-key indexed-file method; you can asso-

ciate only one key value with each record. Key values can't have duplicates. It is the programmer's responsibility to decide how a unique key should be generated for each record.

RSBASIC supports a DELETE statement for both direct-access and indexed files. You can delete a record by specifying its key (indexed) or record number (direct-access). Once a record has been deleted, it cannot be read again. Deleted records continue to take up space in a file. If the file gets too large, you must write your own program to read it and build a new file without the deleted records.

Here is a rundown on the I/O techniques:

- Stream I/O stores values in ASCII format. Commas are automatically generated to separate data items from each other in the file. PRINT \# is used to write data; INPUT \# to read data. Stream I/O is the easiest method to use.
- Similar to PRINT USING in disk BASIC, formatted I/O uses a format statement that describes the layout of a fixed-length record. Used with a direct-access file, this accomplishes the same goal as disk BASIC's FIELD statement, but with much less work. - Binary I/O is usually the most space-saving storage method. Data is saved very similarly to the way it is stored in memory. I like the fact that the awkward conversion functions (CVI, MKI\$, etc.) of disk BASIC are not used by RSBASIC. Instead, you simply WRITE and READ the data and RSBASIC makes the conversions automatically.

Having so many data-file storage methods to choose from is a little bewildering at first. Fortunately, for most applications, you can stick to a small subset of the methods: sequential files using stream I/O, directaccess and indexed files using formatted or binary I/O.

By restricting your programming somewhat, RSBASIC disk files can be written to be compatible with Radio Shack's version of the COBOL language. This means that a BASIC program can read data files written by a COBOL program and vice versa.


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THE ONE AND ONLY

Disk BASIC Statement
or Function
Up-arrow for exponentiation

+ for string concatenation
\&H hex number converts string of hexadecimal digits to an integer
CDBL(exp) converts expression to double precision
CINT (exp) converts expression to integer
CONT restarts program after STOP or BREAK
DEFDBL defines variables as double precision
DEFINT defines variables as integers
DEFSTR defines variables as strings
DEFUSR $n=$ address
defines USRn ( $n$ ranges from 0 to 9 ) as a "user" machine-language routine callable with USR $n$ statement

ERROR(code) simulates error occurrence
INPUT '"prompt string'; variable list prints "'prompt string'" on screen and reads values into variable list

INSTR (start,str1,str2) searches one string for another, optionally starting at position "start'

MID\$(string, $x, y$ ) gets a substring of string starting at
position x and with length y
NEXT var1, var2, ...
Closes multiple FOR loops
ON ERROR GOTO 0
Disables ON ERROR GOTO block
PRINT@n for cursor positioning where $n$ is a screen position; upper left corner is 0 , lower right corner is 1023

RANDOM reseeds random-number generator
RND(number) returns a random number from 1 to number unless number $=0$; then returns a random number from 0 to 1

RUN "program" loads BASIC program and runs it

SYSTEM loads a machine-language tape
USR $n(\arg )$ calls a machine-language program and passes argument

RSBASIC Statement or Function.
**
\&
HVL (hex number)
CVD(exp)
CVI(exp)
GO
REAL
INTEGER
STRING
EXT "PROG" = address establishes "PROG" as a user machine-language routine callable with CALL statement
ERROR code
|NPUT PROMPT = "prompt string"; variable list. Requires keyword PROMPT.
POS(str1,str2)
can't specify start position
SEG $\$($ string, $x, y$ )
NEXT with only one variable-use multiple NEXTs for multiple loops RESET ERROR

PRINT CRT( $x, y$ ) $x=$ row, $y=$ column Seems easier to use than PRINT@
RANDOMIZE
RND(number) returns same number every time unless number is 0 , which behaves like RND(0) in disk BASIC
CHAIN program can save variables with COM statement
SYSTEM returns you to TRSDOS
CALL 'PROG'"; var1, var2, . . calls ' machinelanguage program, passes multiple arguments

Table 3: RSBASIC statements and functions different from those in disk BASIC that perform similar tasks.

Complete instructions are given as to which features should be avoided in each language in order to maintain compatibility.

## RSBASIC Statements

I have discussed RSBASIC with other owners and found that several are not using it because of the many differences from disk BASIC and their reluctance to learn a new BASIC
dialect. If you are not willing to take on this chore, you will not get much out of this package. Radio Shack is open about this and does not recommend converting existing disk BASIC programs to run under RSBASIC.

To give you a feeling for how different the two languages are, I have compiled three reference tables comparing language statements and functions in disk BASIC and RSBASIC.

These tables do not include BASIC commands such as RUN and SAVE or disk data-file statements; they are discussed earlier in this review. In addition to informing potential buyers about the RSBASIC language, the tables should be very useful to new owners of the package who are trying to learn the differences between RSBASIC and disk BASIC.

Table 3 lists statements and functions providing essentially the same capability in both RSBASIC and disk BASIC, but named differently or used slightly differently.
Table 4 shows statements and functions included in disk BASIC that have no counterpart in RSBASIC. Particularly worth noting are PEEK, POKE, INP, OUT, and VARPTR because there is no easy way to reproduce these in RSBASIC; you must use machine-language subroutines.

Table 5 lists statements and functions that are new in RSBASIC and provide capabilities not available in disk BASIC.

## Performance

One of the main reasons for using a BASIC compiler instead of an interpreter is run-time performance or program execution speed. In general, compiled code runs faster than interpreted code because the source code is analyzed once to produce machine language that is run directly by your computer.

You can understand my surprise, then, when I noticed that the RSBASIC manual doesn't mention faster execution as a benefit of compilation. After using the system and making some timings, I began to see why Radio Shack doesn't claim a speed advantage for compiled programs. In some cases, compiled programs actually run slower than the equivalent code under the disk BASIC interpreter! If you don't believe that, try this short example under RSBASIC and then under disk BASIC:

> 10 FOR I\% = 1 TO 10000: NEXT I \%

In my test, this runs more than twice

Foreword by Douglas Hofstadter

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Disk BASIC Statement or Function not in RSBASIC
? abbreviation for PRINT
! single-precision type identifier, e.g., A! is single precision'
\&O octal number converts string of octal digits to binary number
CLS clears screen and homes cursor
CMD' ${ }^{D}$ ' enters the machine-language debugger

CMD ' R ", CMD " $T$ " turns interrupts on and off,
respectively, for cassette tape I/O
CSNG(exp) returns single-precision number with value $=\exp$
DEFSNG defines variables as single-precision type
ERL returns line number in which most recent error occurred
FIX(number) truncates number

FRE(string) tells amount of string space available
INP(port) reads $\mathbf{Z 8 0}$ port
OUT port, value writes to $Z 80$ port
LEFT\$(string,size) returns first "size" characters of string RIGHT\$(string, size) returns last 'size" characters of string

LET var = expression
assigns value of expression to variable, LET is optional
MID\$(str1,start,size) $=$ str2
replaces 'size" characters in str1, starting
at "'start,' by characters from str2
PEEK(location) returns contents of memory location
POKE location, value
sets memory location to value
POINT( $x, y$ ) tells whether a particular graphics block is set

RESET ( $x, y$ ) resets a single graphics block at location $x, y$
SET( $x, y$ ) sets a single graphics block at location $x, y$
RESUME $n$ restarts program execution at line number $n$ after trapping an error with ON ERROR GOTO statement
RND(number) returns random number from 1 to number unless number $=0$, then a number between 0 and 1

VARPTR(variable) returns address of program variable or its descriptor variable

Comments and Ways to Perform in RSBASIC

No equivalent
No single-precision type in RSBASIC
No equivalent
Use PRINT CHR\$(28); CHR\$(31):
Use RSBASIC's debugging features or call machine-language routine No support for cassette tape
No single-precision type in RSBASIC
No single-precision type in RSBASIC
No equivalent
Use $\operatorname{INT}$ (number) if
number $>=0$, else use
$\mathrm{N} T$ (number) +1
Not needed in RSBASIC,
fixed string allocation
Use machine-language routine
Use machine-language routine
Use SEG\$(string,1, size)
Use SEG\$(string,
LEN(string) - size + 1)
LET not allowed in RSBASIC

Build new string using SEG\$

Use machine-language routine
Use machine-language
routine
Use CRTI\$ function plus BASIC code to pick point out of graphics character Use character graphics instead
Use character graphics instead
No equivalent in
RSBASIC; use RESUME or RESUME NEXT
RSBASIC same as disk BASIC if number $=0$; else use INT(RND *
number +1 )
CALL to a machine-
language routine passes program variables by their addresses

Table 4: Disk BASIC statements and functions that have no counterpart in RSBASIC. Disk data-file statements are not included here.
as fast under disk BASIC as under RSBASICl
I put together several benchmark programs and ran them under disk BASIC, RSBASIC, and Microsoft's

BASIC compiler. I wanted to test the performance of string handling, array manipulation, and floating-point arithmetic.
Let me preface the benchmark

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Now's the time to write or call.

| RSBASIC Statement or Function not in Disk BASIC | Explanation |
| :---: | :---: |
| X! Y | Integer division, $X$ divided by $Y$ |
| CALL 'PROG'; var list | Calls a BASIC subprogram (see text) or an external machine-language program. Variables in var list are passed to the called program. |
| COM var list | Allocates a common area containing the variables in var list. These variables are preserved when you chain to another BASIC program with the same COM list. |
| CRTG(x,y,string) | Prints string containing graphics at location $x, y$ on screen. Seems to be identical to PRINT CRT( $x, y$ ) string; perhaps different on Model III, unable to test. |
| CRTI\$( $x, y$, size $)$ | Returns "size" characters from screen starting at row $x$, column y |
| CRTR $(\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{y})$ | Moves cursor on screen by $x$ rows and $y$ columns relative to current position |
| CRTX | Returns row position of cursor on screen |
| CRTY | Returns column position of cursor on screen |
| DIG(string) | Returns number of digits in string |
| EXP10(expression) | Base 10 exponential of expression |
| HEX\$(number) | Returns string of hexadecimal digits with value "number" |
| INPUT LENGTH = number | Specifies maximum number of characters that can be typed in response to an INPUT statement |
| INPUT USING string | Allows input of formatted data from keyboard. String specifies number and size of fields, characters to skip over. |
| LOG10(expression) | Base 10 logarithm of expression |
| X MOD Y | Remainder of integer division of X by Y |
| ON BREAK GOTO $n$ | Whenever BREAK key is pressed, start executing line number $n$ |
| RESET BREAK | Disables ON BREAK GOTO routine |
| RESET GOSUB | Clears all pending GOSUB returns |
| RESTORE $n$ | Resets DATA pointer to line $n$ |
| SUB '"PROG''; var list | Establishes a BASIC external subprogram (see text). The subprogram may be called and variables in var list passed to it. |
| SWAP var1, var2 | Exchanges contents of var1 and var2 |
| XOR | Logical Exclusive OR |

RSBASIC Statement or

Table 5: RSBASIC statements that have no counterpart in disk BASIC. Disk datafile statements are not included here.

| Compilation Time (min/sec) |  | Run Time (min/sec) |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Program | RSBASIC | Microsoft | RSBASIC | Disk | BASIC | Microsoft

*See text for discussion of why this is relatively low compared to RSBASIC and Microsoft.

Table 6: Compilation and run times for benchmark programs under RSBASIC, disk BASIC, and Microsoft's BASIC compiler. Times are listed as minutes:seconds. Two times are listed for RSBASIC. The first is for compilation using the COMPILE command; then, in parentheses, for compilation using the RUN command.
results with the caveat that the only meaningful benchmark for you is your applications program. No arbitrary program can prove that one system is faster than another in all cases. I am presenting these results as a representative sample, but they cannot and should not be taken as conclusive evidence of anything but the performance of these specific programs.

The results of my tests are shown in table 6. Both compilation times and execution (run) times are given for the RSBASIC and Microsoft BASIC compilers. Only execution times are given for disk BASIC as no compilation is required. In computing the compilation times, I used a utility program that allows a file of commands to be executed from disk. This allows timings that are independent of typing speed.

The time interval I chose to represent compilation time starts with the invocation of the compiler and ends when the program actually starts running. This includes loading the runtime support routines for both RSBASIC and Microsoft BASIC. This time is not usually counted as "compilation time," but I included it because it represents time spent under both compiler-based systems that is not spent under disk BASIC.

Since RSBASIC has several ways to compile programs, I performed two measurements of compilation time. The first is most similar to Microsoft's operation. To compile the first benchmark under RSBASIC, I used the following command file:

## RSBASIC <br> COMPILE HILEVEL/BAS, HILEVEL/CMP SYSTEM RUNBASIC HILEVEL/CMP

HILEVEL/BAS is the source file containing the benchmark program, already entered and saved on disk.

The fastest way to compile under RSBASIC is to type RUN with the source file already in memory; the timings for this are given in parentheses after the timings for the COMPILE command. It is not quite fair to compare this shorter time directly to

Listing 2: Implementation of Eratosthenes's Sieve Prime Number Generator in RSBASIC. This benchmark program emphasizes array manipulation and integer arithmetic. Disk BASIC and Microsoft BASIC versions are identical except for substitution of DEFINT for INTEGER in line 70.

*** COMFILATION COMFIIETE ***

Microsoft's because (1) typing RUN does not save the compiled object file on disk-only the COMPILE command does that, and (2) not as much memory is available under the RSBASIC mode as under RUN-BASIC-if a program is large enough, you must use the more compact RUNBASIC system as I did for the first compilation-time measurements.

For the Microsoft system, I used the following command file:

## BASCOM HILEVEL/REL = HILEVEL/BAS <br> L80 <br> HILEVEL/REL <br> HILEVEL/CHN-N-E BRUN HILEVEL/CHN

The first line invokes the BASIC compiler, called BASCOM, which reads the source file named HILEVEL/BAS and produces a relocatable object file named HILEVEL/REL. The second step invokes the linking loader L80. The next two commands tell L80 to load HILEVEL/REL, then produce a file named HILEVEL/CHN (CHN stands for "CHAIN" file) and exit to TRSDOS. The last command loads the Microsoft BASIC run-time module named BRUN and executes HILEVEL/CHN.
The ratio of compilation times under RSBASIC and Microsoft BASIC was fairly uniform from one benchmark to another. The Microsoft compiler takes roughly two to three times longer than RSBASIC's slower

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Listing 3a: String-manipulation benchmark \#1 in RSBASIC.


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Listing 3b: String-manipulation benchmark \#1 in disk BASIC (identical for Microsoft BASIC).

```
II () FEEMM ...........................................................................................................................................
```



```
30 Fए:EM
40 D):EFYNT A-Z% CIEEAR 10000
#0 FRINT TXME:`%
&0 FOFF X=1 TO %000
```






```
110 NEXT :T
120 FF:ENT TMME!
```

compilation mode, which is most comparable to Microsoft's in the work it performs. RSBASIC's quick mode is consistently more than twice as fast as its slower mode. The Microsoft system spends most of its time running L80. The actual time spent in BASCOM was very short ( $10-15$ seconds) for the benchmarks shown here.

There was considerably more variation in the run-time comparisons, as seen in table 6. They were measured using the system clock and the PRINT TIME $\$$ statement that all three BASICs support.

The first benchmark program I ran was the Eratosthenes Sieve Prime

Number Generator program from "A High-Level Language Benchmark" by Jim Gilbreath in the September 1981 BYTE, page 180. My adaptation of this benchmark for RSBASIC appears as listing 2.

Although RSBASIC is more than three times faster than disk BASIC, Microsoft BASIC is more than 110 times faster! Yes, it really does say 0:04 in table 6: 4 seconds for the running time under Microsoft's compiler system. All three programs use integer arithmetic exclusively for this benchmark.

The second benchmark does a lot of string manipulation (see listings 3 a and 3b). While trying it out, I
discovered that RSBASIC does not allow string expressions to be used within string functions. Line 70 of listing 3 b is a perfectly legal disk BASIC statement that generates a 20-byte string of random characters:

## $\mathrm{A} \$=\mathrm{STRING} \$(20, \mathrm{CHR} \$(32+$ RND(32)))

It had to be split into two pieces for RSBASIC:

$$
\begin{gathered}
\mathrm{X} \$=\mathrm{CHR} \$(32+\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{RND} * 32+1)): \\
\mathrm{A} \$=\operatorname{STRING}(20, \mathrm{X} \$)
\end{gathered}
$$

A couple of other syntactic differences are in the RSBASIC and disk BASIC versions of this benchmark program, as you can observe by comparing listings 3 a and 3 b : RSBASIC uses SEG\$, \& , and INTEGER where disk BASIC uses MID\$, + , and DEFINT, respectively. RSBASIC does not have or need a CLEAR statement, which sets aside space for strings in disk BASIC.

None of these syntactic changes explain the rather surprising difference in execution times, especially between RSBASIC and disk BASIC. RSBASIC is nearly three times slower than the disk BASIC interpreter for this benchmark! Microsoft BASIC is the fastest, a little more than one and a half times faster than disk BASIC. My guess is that the slowness of RSBASIC in this case may be caused by the way I had to simulate disk BASIC's RND(N) function using the expression INT(RND*N+1). This involves floating-point math, which RSBASIC can perform only with 14-digit precision. Disk BASIC and Microsoft BASIC probably use 6-digit single precision to do RND(N).

Since RSBASIC was rather slow in this benchmark, I put together a second string-manipulation program that doesn't include the RND function. It performs three string assignments (amounting to a swap of two string variables' contents) and a string comparison, followed by one more assignment based on the result of that comparison. The RSBASIC version of the program appears in listing 4 a ; the disk BASIC and Microsoft version in listing 4 b .

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Listing 4a：RSBASIC version of string－manipulation benchmark \＃2．


```
    30 FEEM
    40 FEM
    50 TNTEGEF: A--Z
    60 DIM A$20,E$2.0yC$20%D$20
    70 FFFITNT T:IME:$
    80 A$== "AE:CDEEFGHINKLMNOFORST"
    90 E&j=" 0.2:34567890:123456788""
    1.00 FOF: I=:1 TO S000
    110 C&%=A多
    120 A!F#E&S
    1.30 E:q;=[级
```



```
    I.:OO NEXT I
    1.60 FFFINT TMME出
```

FINAL SUMMAFFY
200 (00C:8) EYTES OF FFGGRAM
346 ( 015 FA ) EYTEG OF LOC:AL DATA
1.6 GOUIICE L.INEG
1.6 SOUFSCE STATEMENTS
*** COMF'II..ATION COMFI.IETE ***

Listing 4b：Disk BASIC and Microsoft BASIC version of string－manipulation bench－ mark \＃2．


```
20 FEEM Strincs Mamimmontimm Eemohmark #2, Dizsk EASSIC
30 FEEM
4 0 ~ D E F I N T ~ A ~ Z : ~ C I . E A F ~ 1 . 0 0 0 0 ~
B0 FIFINT TIMES;
B5:A&;="AEC:DE:FGHITJOLMNOFTOFST"
ت8 Eक="0:L2345<78901.23456789"
60 FOF I= 1. TO 5000
70 C:q;=Aq;
7% A!泣:E:{;
74 E:&;=C{;
```



```
1.1.0 NEXT I
1.20 FIRINT TIME|
```

RSBASIC performs more respect－ ably on this benchmark，beating disk BASIC by 9 seconds．Microsoft BASIC continued to be the perfor－ mance champion，however，beating RSBASIC by 39 seconds．I have run several other string－handling bench－ marks not included with this review， and they follow the results of this sec－ ond test quite closely：disk BASIC is the slowest，RSBASIC is slightly faster，and Microsoft BASIC is usual－ ly about twice as fast as disk BASIC．

The final benchmark，shown in listing 5，tests floating－point arithmetic on the data type with the
largest precision in each BASIC．For disk BASIC and Microsoft BASIC， these are double－precision floating－ point numbers．RSBASIC uses type REAL with 14 decimal digits of preci－ sion．

This benchmark uses the transcen－ dental functions cosine，tangent，and exponential．RSBASIC and Microsoft BASIC are essentially in a tie on this one．Performing real－number arith－ metic like this is a torture test for most 8 －bit machines such as the TRS－80 because its $Z 80$ processor does not have machine instructions to do it－it has to be done in software．

The run－time figure for disk BASIC is misleading－disk BASIC has a double－precision floating－point number type，but its transcendental functions calculate only in single－ precision mode（arithmetic opera－ tions are performed in double preci－ sion）．Thus，even though you have declared a variable to be double precision，as soon as you use a func－ tion such as TAN on it，you lose half the precision and might as well be using single－precision variables．

Since all the transcendental func－ tions were performed in much faster single precision for the run under disk BASIC，it cannot be considered faster than RSBASIC or Microsoft BASIC in the sense of doing the same amount of work in less time．The time dif－ ference is significant，however，if you only need single precision．This is because RSBASIC does not offer anything equivalent to disk BASIC＇s single－precision type－you must use the slower type REAL whether you need the precision or not．

Let me summarize run－time perfor－ mance for you based on the above benchmarks and other tests not shown here．

If your application involves mostly floating－point math，you will prob－ ably find that neither of these com－ pilers will help much and you can do as well under disk BASIC．If you use single precision a lot，RSBASIC will probably be slower than disk BASIC because it has only the slower type REAL．

If you do lots of integer arithmetic， the Microsoft compiler can provide near machine－language speed． RSBASIC seems to be faster than disk BASIC，especially for larger pro－ grams，but not as fast as Microsoft BASIC．The benchmarks used here show disk BASIC in a more favorable light than very large programs would．Disk BASIC becomes relative－ ly slower as programs get larger and the number of variables increases because（1）it searches the entire pro－ gram to find line numbers that are targets of GOTOs and GOSUBs，and （2）it performs a sequential search of program variables until it finds the one you are referencing or updating． Since both compilers（RSBASIC and


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Listing 5: RSBASIC version of floating-point benchmark. Disk BASIC and Microsoft BASIC versions are identical except for use of DEFDBL instead of REAL in line 50 and up-arrows instead of ** for exponentiation in line 90.

```
0000
0000
0000
0000
0000
0000
0000
00:14
0025
0050
0060
0099
00AO
OOAF
```

I recommend reading chapters 1, 2, and 3 and scanning chapter 6 before starting to use the system. The other chapters can be put off until needed.

Chapter 8, the "Programmer's Information" section, is really a technical information chapter. It explains how to link assembly-language routines to RSBASIC programs, how the system uses memory, how RSBASIC stores variables internally, and the internal format of RSBASIC disk files. Software producers should be encouraged to include information like this in documentation, as it saves programmers many hair-pulling hours of poring over hexadecimal dumps of memory trying to figure it out by themselves.

One disappointing gap in the technical information section is the lack of any documentation on how to link assembly-language routines with the powerful disk I/O methods provided by RSBASIC.
Taken as a whole, the manual is well done and fairly well organized. What's missing is a gentle introduction to RSBASIC for the first-time compiler user.

## Conclusions

The RSBASIC compiler is a professionally done package offering many features formerly unavailable to the TRS-80 BASIC programmer. Many, if not most, programs developed in RSBASIC will execute faster than equivalent disk BASIC programs. But if speed is the most important factor, I recommend the Microsoft BASIC compiler. The same advice holds in the matter of compatibility with disk BASIC; if you want to compile existing programs for speed, go with Microsoft's product.

On the other hand, the RSBASIC development system is closer to a minicomputer BASIC in power. You can write BASIC code using named subprograms that allow parameter passing and local variables, use long variable names having six significant characters, and make use of a powerful disk-file system supporting ISAM keyed files. I suggest that you take a close look at Radio Shack's Compiler BASIC development system.

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# A BASIC and Pascal Benchmark, Elegance, Apologies, and FORTH 

# A microcomputer user assesses the speed and convenience of some languages available now. 

Jerry Pournelle<br>c/o BYTE Publications<br>POB 372<br>Hancock, NH 03449

I can practically guarantee some angry letters as a result of this column. Today's question is, Are all BASIC programmers brain damaged, or only some of them? It's a topic of more importance than you think, so I'll sneak up on it.

## A Benchmark, More or Less

I'm involved in a couple of computer networks, and one of them has an excellent ongoing discussion of the future of small computers. The other night one of my network correspondents mentioned a benchmark he'd used, and the more I thought about it, the better I liked it.

Designing benchmarks is a black art, and one I decline to get into too deeply; but it seems reasonable to have standard ways to compare program speeds. The danger, of course, is in losing your sense of proportion so that a few seconds in speed difference is promoted into an absolute judgment that one program or language is "better" than another. Obviously, speed is only one of many criteria for determining software worth, particularly when it comes to languages.

Anyway, what my colleague on the net wanted was a program with a minimum of input/output ( $\mathrm{I} / \mathrm{O}$ ). It should spend most of its time in computations, not peripherals. The benchmark he advocated created two 10 by 10 matrices and multiplied them. I thought about that awhile and modified it; what I ended with

> Speed Is only one of many criteria for determining software worth, particularly when It comes to languages.

was a bit more general in that the size of the matrices isn't fixed, and while I was at it I put in a checksum to be sure the machine got the right answer. Listing 1 (see page 256) gives the program in BASIC; listing 2 (see page 258) gives it in Pascal.
After I generated the benchmark program, I ran it for a number of different languages. The results are
given in table 1; the programs were all run on the Compupro 8085/8088 dual-processor S-100 system with a $6-\mathrm{MHz} 8085$ and an $8-\mathrm{MHz} 8088$. The times shown in the table are those required to run the program after it is loaded.

The code sizes shown are in kilobytes as reported by the CP/M STAT utility. If two numbers are shown in the code-size column, one represents a required run-time package (another program that must be present for the compiled program to run).

Unless the table states otherwise, the default precision of the language was used. In Pascal/MT + this yielded $4.65 \mathrm{E}+05$, as compared to the "true" value of 465880 as given by the various BASICs, and 4.6588000000000 E 5 as given by Pascal-M. CBASIC and CB/80 (Digital Research's BASIC compiler) are more comparable to BASCOM (Microsoft's BASIC compiler) double precision than single precision.
"No ints" means that the matrix indexes are not declared as integers and thus default to real number values. As the results show, this greatly increases run time.


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Listing 1: A Microsoft MBASIC program to multiply matrices.
MATI.ASC
10 REN A PROGRAM TO DO MAIRICES
20 DEFINT I- N
$25 \mathrm{M}=20: \mathrm{N}=20$
30 INPUT "Number of rows ";M
40 INPUT "Number of columns "; N
50 SUM $=0$
55. INPUT "ENTER ANY CHARACTER TO START";JIVE\$

60 GOSUB 150 'DIMENSION
65 PRINT "DIMENSIONED"
70 GaSUB $200{ }^{\prime}$ FILL A
75 PRINT "A FILLED"
80 GOSUB $280{ }^{\prime}$ FILL B
85 PRINT "B FILLED"
90 GASUB 360 ' FILL C
95 PRINT "C FILLED"
100 GOSUE 440 ' RULTIPLY
105 PRINI' "MIULTIPLIED"
110 GOSUE 540 ' SUN IT UP
120 PRINT "SUM $=$ ";SUN
130 PRINT CIRS (7)
140 GOIO 9999
150 REN DIMENSION
160 DIM A $(M, N)$
170 DIM B(N,M)
180 DIM C(M,M)
190 REIURN
200 REN FILL A
210 FOR I = 1 TO M
220 FOR J = 1 TO N
$230 A\left(I_{1} J\right)=I+J$
240 NEXT
250 NEXT
260 RETURN
270 REN *************
280 REM FILL B
290 FOR I = 1 TO M
300 FOR J = 1 TO N
$310 \mathrm{~B}(\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{J})=\operatorname{INT}((\mathrm{I}+\mathrm{J}) / \mathrm{J})$
320 NEXT
330 NEXT
340 RETURN
350 REN **********
360 REN FILL C
370 FOR $\mathrm{I}=1 \mathrm{TO} \mathrm{M}$
380 FOR J = 1 TO N
$390 \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{J})=0$
400 NEXT
410 NEXI
420 RETURN
430 REM $* * * * * * * * * * * * * *$
440 PEM ************* MULTIPLY
450 FOR I = 1 TO M
460 FOR J = 1 TO N
470 FOR K = 1 TO 1
$480 C(I, J)=C(I, J)+A(I, K) * B(K, J)$
490 NEXT
500 NEXT
510 NEXT
520 REIURN
530 REN **************
540 RFN $* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * ~ S U N P I T T$
550 FOR I = 1 TO
560 FOR J $=1 \mathrm{TO} \mathrm{N}$
Listing 1 continued on page 258

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Listing 1 continued:

570 SUN $=\operatorname{SUN}+C(I, J)$
580 NEXT
590 NEXT
600 RETURN
610 REM ************************* 8
9999 END

Listing 2: A Pascal program to multiply matrices.
B:MAIRIX20.PAS
PROGRAM matrix (input, output);
CONST

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { maxsize }=45 ; \\
& m=20 ; \\
& n=20 ;
\end{aligned}
$$

VAR
i,j,k,l : integer;
A : ARRAY [l .. m, l .. n] OF real; $B$ : ARRAY [l .. $n, 1$... m] OF real; $C$ : ARRAY [l .. m, l.. m] OF real;

Suntm : real;
GUP, BELL : CHAR;
PROCEDURE FILLA;
VAR
i, j : integer;

BEGIN

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { FOR } i \quad:= & 1 \text { to } m \text { DO } \\
& \text { For } j:=\frac{1}{A[i, j]}:=i+j ;
\end{aligned}
$$

END;

PROCEDURE FILLE;
VAR
i,j : integer;

BEGIN
FOR $i:=1$ to $n$ DO
For $j:=1$ to $m D O$

$$
B[i, j]:=\operatorname{trunc}((i+j) / j) ;
$$

END;
Procedure FILLC;
VAR
i, j : integer;

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4 'User friendly' is a trite, but true description of Perfect Writer. 77
4 Personally, I found the fullscreen text to be comfortable and in most respects superior. 77

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6| | believe Perfect Writer will serve individual writers very well indeed. 77
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Listing 2 continued:

BEGIIJ

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { FOR } i:=1 \text { to } m D O \\
& \text { FOR } j:=1 \text { to } m D O \\
& C[i, j]:=0 ;
\end{aligned}
$$

END;
PROCEDURE matmult ;
B:MATRIX20.PAS
VAR

```
i, j, k : integer;
```

BEGIN

```
FOR i := 1 to m DO
```

    FOR \(j:=1\) to \(n\) DO
                                    FOR \(k:=1\) to \(m\) DO
                                    \(C[i, j]:=C[i, j]+A[i, k] * B[k, j]\)
    END;
PROCEDURE surmit;
VAR
BEGIN

$$
\text { FOR i }:=1 \text { to } m D O
$$

FOR $j:=1$ to $m$ DO
Summ : $=$ Sunm $+C[i, j]$
END;

## BEGIN \{MAIN\}

$$
\text { SUMI }:=0 ;
$$

Write ('input any darned number to start it. '); Readln(gup);

FILLA;
WRITELN(' A filled. ');
FILLB;
Writeln(' B filled. ');
FILLC;
Writeln(' C filled. ');
MATMULT;
Writeln('Nultiplied.');
SUMIIT;
Writeln('Summ is : 'Summ : 8);
BELL : = CHR (7) ; WRITELN (BELL) ;
END.

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|  | Time Matrix Size |  |  | Code Size (kilobytes) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $10 \times 10$ | $15 \times 15$ | $20 \times 20$ |  |
| MBASIC | 10.4 | 33 | 1:14 | $24+2$ |
| MBASIC |  |  |  |  |
| (no ints) | 14.7 | 45 | 1:42.4 |  |
| CBASIC | 13.6 | 42 | 1:36 | $17+1$ |
| CBASIC |  |  |  |  |
| (no ints) | 24.2 | 1:17 | 3:06.6 | $17+1$ |
| CBASIC86 | 13.8 | 43 | 1:39 | $18+2$ |
| CB/80 | 3.0 | 8.8 | 19.5 | 8 |
| CB/80 |  |  |  |  |
| (no ints) | 10.4 | 31.2 | 1:10 | 8 |
| Pascal/MT + |  |  | 16.8 | 18 |
| Pascal-M | 8.6 | 25.8 | 58.1 | $16+1$ |
| BASCOM (new BRUN library) |  |  | 22.0 | $16+2$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { BASCOM } \\ & \text { (no ints) } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 38.8 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { BASCOM } \\ & \text { (old library) } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 21.5 | 16 |
| BASCOM (double precision) |  |  | 36.4 | $16+2$ |

Table 1: Results of running the matrix multiplication benchmark program in several BASICs and two Pascals. The BASIC program appears in listing 1, and the Pascal program in listing 2.

MBASIC, CBASIC, and CB/80 allow you to input the dimensions of the matrices during the running of the program. BASCOM and the Pascals must be recompiled each time you change the dimensions.

BASCOM was used with two different libraries of relocatable objectcode modules, and timings are given for programs compiled with each library.
(CB/80's inventor, Gordon Eubanks of Digital Research, says that this benchmark is probably the worstcase test for CB/80, and he is surprised that CB/80 fared so well, since the language's strong points are string handling and input/output.)
There were some surprises. I'd always thought BASCOM was considerably faster than $\mathrm{CB} / 80$. Indeed, the first time I ran these tests, I got spurious results that showed just that, and my error is instructive.
My test programs for MBASIC (Microsoft's interpretive BASIC), BASCOM, and CB/80 are as nearly



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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Processor Type | 8088 | 8088 | Z80A | 6502 | Z80A |
| Word Length | 16 bils | 16 bits | 8 bits | 8 bits | 8 bits |
| Memory Size (Internal) | $128-896 \mathrm{~KB}$ | 16-256KB | 64 KB | 96-256KB | 32-64KB |
| Storage Capacity on 2 Floppies | $\begin{aligned} & 2400 \mathrm{~KB} \\ & \left(51 / 4^{"}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 640 \mathrm{~KB} \\ & \left(5 \mathrm{~V}_{4}{ }^{\prime}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 160 \mathrm{~KB} \\ & \left(5 / 4^{\prime \prime}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 280 \mathrm{~KB} \\ & \left(514^{4}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 960 \mathrm{~KB} \\ & \left(8^{\prime \prime}\right) \end{aligned}$ |
| CRT Display Standard Format | $80 \times 25$ | $80 \times 25$ | $80 \times 24$ | $80 \times 24$ | $80 \times 24$ |
| Alternate Format | $132 \times 50$ | None | None | None | None |
| Graphics Resolution | $800 \times 400$ | $640 \times 200$ | None | $560 \times 192$ | None |
| Communications Built-in Serial Ports at no extra cost | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
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| Human Factors Keys on Keyboards | 94-104 | 83 | 96 | 74 | 76 |
| Detached Keyboard mechanism | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes |
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| Swivelling Display | Yés | No | No | No | No |
| Desk Area Required (Approx. Square In. with 2 floppy disks) | 310 | 420 | 470 | 361 | 500 |
| Operating System SuppliedSiandard | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CP/M-86' } \\ & \text { MS-DOS } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | None | None | Apple DOS | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TRS } \\ & \text { DOS } \end{aligned}$ |

NOTE: Chart based on manufacturer's information available as of April 4, 1982. * $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ is a registered trademark of Digital Research, Inc.

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identical as I can make them. Unfortunately, there's an obscure bug in my present version of CB/80: if the first statement in the program is a REM statement and has a line number, then CB/80 cannot compile declarations (which tell the compiler about a variable to be used) that immediately follow. Obscure or not, that bug stopped me from being able to declare my various indexes (in the matrix expression $A(I, J)$ the $I$ and $J$ are index variables or indexes) as integers; I had to leave them as reals (floating-point numbers). This so slowed CB/80 that I'm almost ashamed to report the times, which were closer to interpretive MBASIC than BASCOM.

I called Digital Research and got Gordon Eubanks, and we walked through the program together and discovered the bug, which will be fixed in future CB/80 releases. Meanwhile, if you try to compile this with $C B / 80$, eliminate the line number before the first REM statement, and
declare $\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{J}, \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{L}, \mathrm{M}$, and N as integers. I did, and with integer indexes, CB/80 is as fast as BASCOM.
(Note: I've found a few other ways to foul up CB/80 so that it won't compile declarations. I've told Digital Research, and I expect they'll be fixed by the time you read this; Gordon Eubanks is as fond of CB/80 as most people are of their children, and I doubt he'll allow any flaws to remain long.)

I also compiled the program under two different Pascals and CBASIC86. In the latter case, I used CP/M-86 in my Compupro 8085/8088 dual processor. More on CBASIC86 and the Pascals later. Meanwhile, the program run times may be informative.

## Speed versus Convenience

I've already written at length comparing pseudocompiled CBASIC (which requires you to compile CBASIC programs and also use a run-time interpreter) to interpretive MBASIC. Both have strong and weak

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[^21]points. Except for price, though, now that CB/80 is available there's little to recommend CBASIC; if you're going to endure the inconvenience of a compiled language, you might as well go on and buy the real thing, so that you get the speed of directly executable programs once the compiling is done. CB/80 costs a good bit more, but it has many added features, and it's fast.
One of CBASIC's inconveniences is that you can't declare any variables. If you want a variable to be an integer, you must end its name with a percent sign. Since CBASIC distinguishes between the variables I and I\%, this can make for rather strange bugs in your program. Fortunately Digital Research gives you a crossreference program; judiciously used, it can spot many errors that are otherwise obscure. If you see a variable named TRUE when you've only tested against TRUE\%, you know you're in trouble. If you look at the benchmark times, you'll see that it's worth a lot to use integer variables in CBASIC.
If CBASIC and CB/80 have problems, so do the other languages. BASCOM and the Pascals have one very flawed "feature" in common: they won't allow you to input array sizes. Arrays must be dimensioned during compilation. I think Microsoft admits that's a bug; the Pascal designers seem to think it's a desirable feature.

Anyway, it's bad enough the way Pascal does it: in order to get times for the different matrix dimensions, I had to change the program source code and recompile for each. Inconvenient as this is in Pascal, it's worse with BASCOM, which won't even let you use constants in an array dimension ! For example, in Pascal it is legal to say:

$$
\begin{gathered}
m=20 \\
n=20
\end{gathered}
$$

and later declare an array of All..m, l..n] of real numbers. With BASCOM, though, if you say:

$$
m=20: n=20
$$

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and later say DIM A(m,n), the compiler reports a fatal error. CBASIC and CB/80 have dynamic redimensioning capabilities, which means that you can change array dimensions even while a program is running.

If I had to do a lot of operations involving matrices of varying sizes, I'm sure I'd prefer CB/80 to either Pascal or BASCOM in terms of convenience alone-and CB/80 turns out to have some speed advantages, too.

## What Are We Comparing?

Benchmark comparisons of languages are unfair in another way: do the languages actually do the same thing? That question can be more complex than you thought.
For example, the BASIC source programs used in this test are as nearly identical as I can make them. True, the syntax for declaring variables is different in the various languages used. BASCOM and MBASIC want "DEFINT I - N", meaning that all variables beginning with the letters I through N (such as "Number" or "I1") will now be considered integers; CB/80 (like Pascal) wants an actual declaration, variable by variable (i.e., "INTEGER I, J, K, L, M, N" makes those one-letter variables integers, but wouldn't affect a variable called Number or one called I1). Neither CBASIC nor CBASIC86 will let you declare variables at all, except through the inconvenient business of naming them $\mathrm{I} \%, \mathrm{~J} \%$, etc. BASCOM won't let you use variables to dimension an array. Within those limits, though, the code stays pretty much the same.

Of course, if I were writing the program in either CBASIC or CB/80 to begin with, it wouldn't look a lot like the MBASIC/BASCOM program. It would have a lot more white space and would use functions (which CBASIC lets you define) instead of subroutines. In the interest of fairness, though, I kept the programs as nearly identical as possible.

Writing the original program in MBASIC was simple. I had it running in about 15 minutes. Translating to Pascal was a lot more work, but for the moment let's consider something

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else: these programs don't really do the same thing!

That is, I wasn't interested in testing how long it took to load the programs, nor in how long it took me to tell each program the matrix sizes. Thus, I wanted to start each from the same place, so I introduced an INPUT statement asking for a dummy variable; as that variable was input, I started the timer. The original versions of the programs invited you to enter a "number" as a way to start things going. The BASIC programs input the variable "JIVE"; because it had no dollar sign, it expected a numerical value. In the Pascal programs, the throwaway variable "GUP" was declared to be an integer.
Alas, I tend to forget what I've done in cases like these, and whilst I was timing the program operations, when I saw the prompt saying I could enter any darned number to start it, I merely hit the Return key.
BASIC expects you might do that sometimes; it tells you that's an improper input and invites you to do something else.

The Pascals, however, do nothing at alll The system acts as if it has accepted your erroneous input, but in fact it is waiting for you to enter an actual number; and it will wait until doomsday if you let it. If you really want to check for illegal input using Pascal, you have to write your own (rather cumbersome) procedure.

Of course, the simple remedy is to call it JIVE\$ and declare "GUP" as a CHAR, after which both BASIC and Pascal will accept anything you like, including a carriage return; and of course really professional programmers wouldn't make silly mistakes like that. Which brings us to another point. . . .

## Unpleasant Truths?

Another item that came over the network was a statement by Professor Edsger W. Dijkstra, a Dutch physicist and computer scientist of some fame. Professor Dijkstra is sometimes credited with inventing the whole notion of structured programming; certainly his paper (circa 1960) "GOTO Considered Harmful" was very influential in the history of com-
puter science. Many of the notions inherent in top-down structured programming are unquestionably his.

Dijkstra has also published a paper of "unpleasant truths" about computers and computer programs ("How Do We Tell Truths That Might Hurt?" reprinted in SIGPLAN Notices [May 1982], vol. 17 [5], pages 13-15). He says, "Nearly all computing scientists I know well will agree without hesitation to nearly all of [these statements]. Yet we allow the world to behave as if we did not know them.

Here are a few of his "unpleasant truths":

FORTRAN, "the infantile disorder," by now 20 years old, is hopelessly inadequate for whatever computer application you have in mind today: it is now too clumsy, too risky, and too expensive to use.

PL/I-"the fatal disease"-belongs more to the problem set than to the solution set.

The use of COBOL cripples the mind; its teaching should, there-

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APL is a mistake, carried through to perfection. It is the language of the future for the programming techniques of the past: it creates a new generation of coding bums.

And finally:
It is practically impossible to teach good programming to students that have had a prior exposure to BASIC: as potential programmers they are mentally mutilated beyond hope of regeneration.

Apparently he doesn't like many languages. Since he is said to have been one of Pascal's designers, I suppose he likes it, and I'll come back to that. For the moment, let's concentrate on his view that BASIC causes permanent brain damage.

Obviously, I don't believe that. Indeed, when first I heard it, it seemed so bizarre that I wondered if Professor Dijkstra had lost his marbles. On the other hand, he has an excellent reputation for real insights; is there a lesson in this seemingly deranged statement? Why would he have said it?

First, Dijkstra is from the "old"
school, from the time when computers were invariably served by high priests; ordinary mortals did not have access to them. Not only were there no computers, there were no languages "understood of the people" with which to approach them. A businessman might buy a machine, but he still had to hire priests to attend it-until the Dartmouth people with their BASIC language began a real revolution.
There is now another school of thought, one that most BYTE readers come from and is almost diametrically opposed to the priesthood notion. We believe that computers are for users. Like the authors of the classic work Algebra Made Simple, we believe that "what one fool can do, another can." We tend to prove it, too; despite occasional nasty letters, I continue to believe that the real dynamism in the computer world grows out of BYTE-sized hackers and their home machines. Also, we tend to support "distributed computer power"; lots of small machines, each under the control of a single user, rather than timesharing big machines.
However, the early days of our revolution were pretty rough. The first "distributed" machines had severe memory limits-and BASIC requires memory for remark (REM) statements. Early BASIC used single-
letter variables, largely to save memory. To save stack space (memory again), we tended to use lots of "GOTO" statements. The result was uncommented spaghetti code, incredibly convoluted and, after a few days, incomprehensible even to its authors. Naturally the high priests were horrified. They should have been.
BASIC has since been much improved, but it certainly remains true that you can write incomprehensible code in BASIC. And so what? You can also write some pretty obscure stuff in Pascal. If you really want to be dense, use LISP or APL. In fact, there's no language that will automatically force you to use good habits; and while the old BASIC languages, implemented on tiny machines, did indeed encourage you to commit silly excesses, I just don't believe this nonsense about "permanent brain damage."

## What Do You Want to Do, Anyway?

The truth of the matter is that there is no one language best for all purposes. If what you need is a quick and dirty program to be run only once and you need the results right now, then interpretive BASIC is very likely to be the most powerful tool avail-able-especially if the task involves

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lots of string and text manipulations. BASIC programs tend to be slow and hard to understand, but they can be set up and debugged quite rapidly.

On the other hand, suppose you need a big number-crunching program to handle many calculations and lots of decisions. Suppose further that it will be used for years (and thus will probably need infrequent updating) and you're going to run it every day. It should be obvious that interpretive BASIC is not going to do the job. So, what do we use?
It's precisely here that one's computer "philosophy" becomes important. Dijkstra and his associates would say that the most important thing to do is sit down and analyze your problem. Do a lot of thinking before you do any coding. If you can describe your problem well, you will write a good program; therefore, you ought to be a good mathematician, familiar with a variety of problemsolving devices, so that you can come up with elegant and efficient algorithms.

Knowing the proper programming languages, such as Pascal, will help this analytical process, because knowing good languages will force you to think in proper structures. The result will be code that is readable and maintainable. It is nearly selfdocumented. How could it be otherwise?

> The real dynamism in the computer world grows out of BYTEsized hackers and their home machines.

The other approach is that of the typical microcomputer hacker, who tends to think code before he's really analyzed the problem. He breaks the problem up into chunks and codes this and that, probably testing as he goes, until, Lol, the program is suddenly done. Now comes the painful task of documentation, which is done sloppily if at all, and six months later
the poor slob hasn't a clue as to how his program works.
Put that way, there's not much choice, is there? And most programming discussions I've seen do put it that way. The computer experts speak, and the microcomputer hacker listens all gaga; eventually the poor slob goes away convinced he doesn't know anything. But in the real world, things are often different. To hear the high priests talk, the mainframe and minicomputer worlds are filled with elegant, well-documented programs; but if you believe that, I've got a land deal for you.

Sure, programs ought to be written after much thought and incorporate only elegant, self-documenting code; but, well, there wasn't as much time as we thought, and documentation was Ephraim's job only he got a better offer from Wretched House so we had to put Pinhead onto writing it up. I mean the program was finished except for the documents, and we needed our best programmers for something else, and-
Then, too, many of the high priests came out of a worse tradition than you might think. I recall my early days in computerland, programming the IBM 650 RAMAC. There wasn't an assembler: you did it all in op codes. There wasn't much memory, except 5000 ten-digit "words" on the drum, and you had to store your code all over that silly drum because you couldn't afford to waste the time to let it go a complete revolution between operations. Talk about nonstructured code!

So, some of the priests got together to design new and better languages, with Pascal as one of the major results. It's a nice language, certainly superior to op codes and assemblers and early BASIC. It may well be that those destined to be professional programmers should begin with Pascal and not learn BASIC at all. There is a problem, though. Before you can do much with Pascal, you have to learn quite a lot about your computer. At a minimum you've got to know how to use an editor to create a source file, how to invoke the compiler, and how to run your program after it's compiled. You can't just say "PRINT $2+$

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$5^{\prime \prime}$ and get an answer, as my 10-yearold did within a few minutes of sitting down at the TRS-80.

Many will give up before they learn enough to use Pascal.
Leave that, though. What annoys me about Pascal is not the language itself, but its enthusiasts. Perhaps Dijkstra had a point to make with his statement about BASIC and brain damage; at least he may have earned the right to say something of that sort. But we hear the minor acolytes of that priesthood echo such sentiments in chorus, and that's another story altogether.

But leave that too. What really drives me wild is when the Pascal enthusiasts try to convince me that the language's bugs are all features.

For example, if Pascal/MT + tries to compile and runs across a statement such as

$$
\text { Summit }=\text { Stuff }+ \text { Glop }
$$

which the compiler can't handle, Pascal/MT + then reports " $:=$ expected".

Or it will trundle along and suddenly become confused. The compiler might suggest that you ought to have put a semicolon at the end of the line above even though, in fact, you have. (It's generally right; alas, Pascal is very picky about those semicolons, demanding them at the ends of most lines but forbidding them at the ends of others.) In neither case will the compiler remedy the defect. Sometimes it's able to go on for a while so that it finds more than one error per attempted compilation, but that's by no means assured.

Why is this? I thought I bought a computer to take care of trivial details, and here I am counting beans. Yet many of the high priests will solemnly assure you that the compiler must work this way, and any attempt to do things any other way is wrong.

Item: The CASE statement, which some languages call "SWITCH," is (in BASIC) generally ON. . .GOTO or ON. . .GOSUB. CASE selects among various alternatives. What happens if it gets an alternative you never thought about?

BASIC and most other languages
provide for a default, or allow you an ELSE, or otherwise let you deal with the situation. Pascal dumps your program. And believe it or not, the language's designers seem to think that's not a bug, but a feature. If you get unexpected alternatives, you obviously didn't think things through enough. Go back to square one and start over. (Hard cheese if you're processing real-time data that won't wait for you to devise a more elegant program.)
(In fact, the lack of an ELSE or OTHERWISE in Pascal's CASE statement is so keenly felt that most implementations, including Sorcim's Pascal-M and Digital Research's Pascal/MT + , have an ELSE as an extension.)
Item: Pascal makes you declare all your variables, and the compiler natters at you in unfriendly tones if you forget. However, it does not require you to initialize variables, nor does it do it for you. In my benchmark Pascal program, I declared the summation variable "Summ", but in an early version of the program, I forgot to initialize it to 0 . The program compiled and ran. It just didn't give the right answer.
I could go on, citing Pascal's notorious deficiencies in string handling and general I/O, but I think I need not pile Pelion on Ossa. My point is that Pascal isn't very convenient; in the modern parlance, it's not really user-friendly. Depending on who you talk to, it may or may not be about as good as we have, but even its friends will generally concede that Pascal could be improved.

Or most of its friends will concede. Alas, some will not; some insist that Pascal's unfriendliness is a featurethat the language is forcing you to think logically and thus write elegant programs.

## Who Needs Elegance?

Much of the computer priesthood serves a strange god: not the user, but the ideal known as elegance. Because no one knows what that means (or perhaps everyone knows, but each knows something different), elegance often translates as computer efficiency.

There was, perhaps, a time when that made sense-when computer resources were scarce and making maximum use of them was a good thing. Now, though, hardware prices are falling while capabilities skyrocket, and the goal of elegance is questionable at best.

Let me give an example. At the West Coast Computer Faire, I saw a new machine using the 68000 chip and got into a discussion of it with Carl Helmers, the former editorial director of this magazine.
"It uses UCSD p-code as the operating system," I said. "That's got to be the most inefficient thing I ever heard of."
"So what?" Carl replied. "The chip is so fast you don't notice."

Now Carl is far more of a Pascal enthusiast than I (his license plate reads " P -CODE"), but surely he was correct. Once the hardware achieves certain levels, then more efficient becomes the enemy of good enough. This is especially true in business contexts, where what matters is productivity. In the old days, computers were hideously expensive, and companies that bought more computer power than they needed could be in trouble. Unusable computer power was damned expensive.

That's not true now. Every year the price of computer power falls while the cost of programmers rises, and now it's usually cheaper to have too much computer than to have too little and pay for "efficient" programming.

## CBASIC86

CBASIC86 running on the Godbout 8088 under CP/M-86 was actually slower than CBASIC82 on the 8085; yet, the 8088 is a 16 -bit machine. How can this be?

First, it's obvious that CBASIC86 must be a nearly literal translation of CBASIC2. It can't possibly be optimized for the 8088.

Second, my engineering genius friend Tony Pietsch points out that given the first point, the 8088 has quite a lot of potential: here a first-cut program is running at speeds comparable to code that's had many pro-grammer-years of work optimizing it for the 8080 family.


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Finally, my 8085/8088 didn't cost me very much more than a singleprocessor system, and it will run CP/M-86. I'd never done that before, but it was incredibly easy: insert the CP/M-86 disk that comes with the Godbout, and hit reset. All the familiar CP/M commands worked. I could read the directory of not only my CP/M-86 master in drive A , but also the CP/M 2.2 disk residing in drive $B$.

It was easy enough to copy the CBASIC86 programs over using the PIP command, and then copy over the program source and compile. Everything ran the first time, no hitches whatsoever. One of these days I'll get some CP/M-86 programs that are optimized for the 8088 processor, and then I'll have a time bomb. Until then I can use the $8085 / 8088$ with Compupro's M-Drive, which I continue to use and love.

Incidentally, the disk operations under CP/M-86 were incredibly slow; but Godbout, at least, supplies the source code to the BIOS (basic input/output system), and one day I'll optimize it for my disks and controller. I can do that because I can copy the BIOS sources from the CP/M-86 disk over to a CP.M-2.2 disk and edit it with my regular CP/M editor.

## Two Apologies

As I've mentioned before, I've never learned PL/I. My late mad friend was quite enamored of the language and had intended to teach me; but alas his condition didn't permit that.
Unfortunately, in a previous column I reported from secondary sources that PL/I has no CASE statement. I was wrong, as a number of readers have told me in letters. PL/I does indeed have a CASE statement called SELECT. The syntax is rather more similar to BASIC's ON. . . GOSUB than to Pascal's CASE (expression) OF. Also, unlike (standard) Pascal, PL/I provides an OTHERWISE statement to catch cases the programmer didn't think of.

Secondly, a few months ago, I said that Microsoft BASIC's random-access
files were not ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) and could not be accessed by the sequential-file process. I had good reason to think this, and indeed I spoke with several people in Microsoft's management who told me they'd consider changing the situation.
D. W. McKee, of San Jose, tells me I'm wrong. I quote from his letter:

Although Microsoft's documentation does not make it clear, it is very possible to use ASCII random files. The procedure is as follows:

1. Open file as a random file in the normal way. The record length must include comma and double quote (") delimiters plus a carriage return and linefeed, in addition to the actual data.
2. Position the pointer to the beginning of the buffer with a GET \# N, Rec.No.
3. Print each data element with a PRINT USING statement plus a comma between each data element. Appropriate use of the PRINT USING format ensures that you do not overfill the record length. If you try to write more characters into the record than your record length allows, an error will be generated. If you are sure that the data cannot overrun the record length, you can use the WRITE statement, which puts the commas in for you, but it also puts double quotes (") around all strings.

For example:
OPEN "R", \#N, Filename\$
F\$ = "\#\#\#\#\#.\#\#": F1\$ = "\#\#\#\#.\#\#"
Comma\$ = ","
PRINT \# N, USING F\$; DATA1; : PRINT \# N, Comma\$ PRINT \# N, Using F1\$; Data2 PUT \# N, Rec.No

## Alternative:

WRITE \#N, DATA1; DATA2
PUT \# N, Rec.No

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4. To read these files, just enter:

GET \# N, Rec.No<br>INPUT \# N, Data1, Data2

You will note that the FIELD and related string conversion statements are not needed at all.

These files can be read and edited by Wordstar, TYPEd by $C P / M$, etc. I have found this to be a very easy and reliable way to set up files, particularly those involving frequent addition of more records.... The first several records can be used for keeping track of how many records are in the file and other similar nonrepeating records.

I thank Mr. McKee, who has spent more time studying Microsoft BASIC record structures than I have. Avoiding the dreaded FIELD statement should make life a lot simpler; I only wish I'd been clever enough to figure this out for myself from the Microsoft user documents.

## Learning BASIC

Predictably there's a flood of books about the computer revolution. I'm adding to it; as I wite this, two major publishing houses are bidding for my computer book, and by the time this is printed, I'll surely have signed a contract. Both publishers have expressed one concern: how will my book be different from the flood?
Good question. I'm not sure. But one thing is certain: I will not write a book that starts off talking about the home computer revolution and ends up trying to teach you BASIC; and even if I were fool enough to do that, I'd certainly not offer you a book on word processing that contained the program listing of a text editor written in BASIC.

The latter, alas, is what Donald McCunn did in his Write, Edit, and Print: Word Processing with Personal Computers. There's a good bit of useful information in the book. He has a decent survey of hardware, and some cogent comments about how machines work and what their limits

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are. Unfortunately, at $\$ 24.95$ (\$34.95 hardbound) this is, I fear, a book anyone could do without. There may have been a time when a listing of code for a text editor written in Microsoft BASIC would have been useful, but surely that time has passed.

His Word Worker editor may or may not be useful; the statement numbers run up to 12,500 in increments of 5, and I'm not about to type all that into my machine. I will say that the code seems well commented, and if he writes code as well as he writes English it might well work. But ye gods, having done all that, you still have an editor in BASIC, and while I like BASIC for a lot of applications, I think I'd rather chase geese for pens than have to use it to write an editor.

The same author has also done a book called Computer Programming for the Complete Idiot. This is a better (and at $\$ 6.95$ a much cheaper) book, which BYTE readers might consider buying as a gift for business-
oriented friends who want to know what the TRS-80 Model I and Microsoft BASIC can do. McCunn writes clearly, and as a survey, his book has a lot going for it.

As a BASIC instruction manual, it falls to the ground, because the various BASIC commands are discussed, not in any logical order, but in the order needed to type in a fairly simple payroll program. I doubt the program itself would be too useful, although I could be wrong about that; but it is used effectively as an example of the kinds of things BASIC can do. The level of sophistication can be gathered from his "chapter" on debugging programs. The chapter consists of fewer than 100 lines (about 2 pages). It ends by telling the reader about the command TRON (Trace On ) and the Break key.

McCunn's book isn't bad as an illustration of what BASIC can do, but if you want someone to learn the language, in my opinion there's only one book: Jerald R. Brown's Instant BASIC. This first edition (with
yellow binding) of this collection of mad drawings, corny puns, silly illustrations, and absolutely clear instructions was what Mac Lean handed me when he and Tony Pietsch delivered Ezekial (my first computer). Now there's a second edition (with pink binding), which I presume is improved. Unfortunately, I can't tell; it's simply not possible to recreate the feelings I had when I was first trying to use Ezekial. I do know that everything I'd seen before Instant BASIC seemed unfriendly and incomprehensible, and what a relief it was to get a book that had been written, not precisely for complete idiots, but for those who knew nothing about BASIC.

Understand that the book is completely mad. I particularly recall a rattlesnake crawling across the page saying "I am not a string, so don't thread on me!" Elsewhere it shows how to calculate the speed of a snail in miles per second (which is not a bad way to learn about very small numbers).

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If you have friends or relatives with access to a computer and any interest in learning BASIC, I don't believe you could do better than to give them this book and sit them down in front of a machine. (However, if they suffer permanent mental damage, I will not be responsible. I've warned you of Dijkstra's views.)

## Go FORTH, Young Man

Recently I got an angry letter from an Apple enthusiast suggesting that I should retitle this column " $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ Users" or " $\mathrm{S}-100$ Bus Users." There's justice in that. Just at this moment all my computers are S-100 bus and $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$, and I don't write much about things I don't use. However, what I have isn't accidental, either.

Computer capabilities change like dreams. How, then, shall we keep up? Well, we can't. But we can try, and one way is to adopt a motto: "Iron is expensive, but silicon is cheap." That is, get a good standard bus machine, and when new modifications come out, you can afford to
buy a card every now and then. Of all the readily adaptable machines I've examined, the $\mathrm{S}-100$ bus variety seems the most versatile and most likely to be in the forefront of the small-computer revolution. And do understand that when I give opinions like this, I've discussed them with

## I think l'd rather chase geese for pens than have to use BASIC to write an editor.

many others who have a lot of knowledge and experience. Even so, I may be wrong-indeed, the way things change so in this field, I'm bound to be wrong sometimes.

Another reader asks why I ignore FORTH, which has a respectable number of dedicated-dare I say fanatic 3 -devotees. Alas, I continue to agree with my mad friend: FORTH
is not a higher-level language at all. Instead, it's a kind of assembly language that uses the programmer as a precompiler.

This is not to say that you can't do magnificent things in FORTH, and indeed I'm told that the language is nearly ideal for certain kinds of programs. It's good with graphics, and Atari programmers are enthusiastic about its power for writing games and drawing elaborate maps and displays. (Of course, Atari programmers have a heavy incentive to like FORTH: for a long time it was nearly the only powerful language available for their machines.)

The problem is FORTH is unlike most languages and thus takes a lot of learning; and until recently you had to invest a good deal of time in the language before you could tell whether it was right for you. That has now changed. Whether or not you intend to learn FORTH, you can learn a lot from Leo Brodie's new book Starting FORTH.

I very much liked this book; in-


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deed, I was given it in San Francisco and idly thumbed through it in the airport bar while waiting for my plane. Next thing I knew I was trapped. I read it while flying home, and then when I got home I continued reading; and when you consider that I'm not a FORTH enthusiast, and indeed don't much care for the language, you'll have an idea of how well Brodie writes. I can't imagine why a book about FORTH, illustrated with goofy cartoons of a smoothtalking interpreter, a masked executioner, a tonsured dictionary-writing compiler, a numbers runner, and
various monsters would fascinate me; but it did, and indeed kept me reading long after I decided that FORTH was not for me.

If after reading Brodie you decide you want to use FORTH, I'm told that FORTH Encyclopedia by Mitch Derrick and Linda Baker is very good. Note that I do not myself endorse it. The authors gave me the book, and it seems to be written in English; but it's a reference work, not a text, and thus organized in a way that assumes you know more about FORTH than I'm ever likely to. People who do know FORTH seem to like it a lot.


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# An Introduction to the Human Applications Standard Computer Interface 

## Part 1: Theory and Principles

To evolve into a consumer product the computer must have a standard, easy-to-use format.

Chris Rutkowski<br>Rising Star Industries<br>24050 Madison St., Suite 113<br>Torrance, CA 90505

Many people see the personal computer as merely a cheaper, smaller, and slower version of its larger dataprocessing relatives. However, it's becoming apparent that the personal computer is an entirely different type of machine, shaped by a technological evolution that should result in computers that work for people, rather than the other way around.

The proposed Human Applications Standard Computer Interface (HASCI) was designed as an important step in that evolutionary process. It is the result of approximately six years of effort, proceeding from the most general considerations to a very specific result. I will describe this process of development in two parts. First, I will explain the theory and principles behind the HASCI interface. We'll learn why the interface is

[^24]needed and what it is generally intended to do. Next month, in part 2, I'll describe the actual implementation and design specifications of the interface.

## Theoretical Background

I entered the microcomputer marketplace in 1975, during the very infancy of our industry. Then as now, those of us on the "inside" of the industry saw visions of microcomputers gracing every desk in the world someday, when the industry grew up.

Then as now, the consensus of opinion within the industry was that the microcomputer would be the bright star of the future. We knew it was so, but we couldn't prove it; therefore, financial backing was hard to come by. It is easy to forget that, in 1975, the microcomputer was not yet the darling of the venture-capital set; Wall Street had taken a bath on computer companies just a year or two
earlier during a recession, and our claims to have found a magic formula for success fell upon jaundiced ears. The one precept on which everyone seemed to agree was that no one could predict such a fast-changing market more than a year or so in advance.

In the intervening years, I've heard that phrase a hundred times or more; I suspect you have too. It's one of those pieces of common wisdom that sounds good in a speech and makes for good press: the media repeat it, the bureaucrats who read the media repeat it, and the media repeat it again. This sort of publicity is discouraging. Nevertheless, with blinders firmly in place, enterprising companies continue the struggle to design their way into a murky future.

## The Challenge Accepted

In 1976, during the first Atlantic City Computer Show (thank you, John Dilks, for your vision) the "can't


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predict" motto rang loudly in my ears. It was plain at the time that if our industry was to put a microcomputer in every home, the two essentials were money (lots of money) and manufacturing capability. It was also plain that prediction precedes production; no company executives in their right minds would put up the megabucks necessary to develop the microcomputer without knowing where that development would lead. Tooling for extreme mass production costs millions; for that kind of investment a one-year prediction lead was far from adequate.

Thus it was not until 1981 that IBM entered the personal computer market. It is to that company's credit that its machine avoids most if not all of the inanities perpetrated by IBM's peers. Witness the pitiful efforts of most minicomputer companies to introduce personal computers over the last few years; most if not all of these machines were obsolete before the first carton was shipped. The only prediction those companies could make was that their profitability would plummet within a few years if they couldn't penetrate the microcomputer field. And in fact, this has come to pass.

On the subject of market predictability, many heated discussions took place comparing various hardware and software components, but I realized that further arguments on the advantages of one processor over another, one operating system over another, or one language over another were wasted words unless you knew how those items related to the evolutionary path of the indus-try-the yardstick for measuring potential worth. And I took it upon myself to research the question of prediction.

## Research Methodology

I chose a most unscholarly methodology, but one well suited to the task. Rather than dig through stacks of ponderous marketing tomes in dusty libraries and research what had already been done, I reasoned that any worthwhile work was probably buried so deep as to be invisible. After all, if viable principles of pre-
dictability (in terms of the computer market) were available, why weren't they in use? I therefore decided to conduct a broad survey of earlier technological industries, narrowed down to those that had reached the mass consumer markets.

I scanned the marketing history of twentieth-century Western civilization, seeking instances where highly technical products were converted into mass-market commodities over a relatively short period of time. If you think this through yourself, you'll find several examples, including radio, television, electric lightbulbs, and of course the automobile.
I soon perceived a pattern in the emergence of these products that either had gone unnoticed before or had been erroneously classified as unimportant. To illustrate this, let's consider how one such product evolved.

## Case Study: The Automobile

I ask you to turn your mental clock back to the year 1905 and consider the state of the automobile market at that time.

First, the automobile was nowhere near mass production yet. Most manufacturers were backyard experimenters (I suggest that the phrase "garage shop" must have originated somewhere around here). They were technology freaks working on the hottest gadget then conceivable.

Peruse some of the popular literature of the time; items about the coming wave of horseless carriages abounded. There were literally hundreds of fledgling manufactur-ers-every bicycle and carriage shop fancied itself to be the next Pullman Company (the coach manufacturer that became very successful making railroad cars). And what cars they madel Although most had four wheels, their similarity to the automobile of today stops there. Some of those contraptions were steered with tillers like a boat, while others had reins like a wagon. A few had three wheels. They had handbrakes on the right and foot brakes on the left; fixed throttles and throttles on the dash. Few if any were closed in with a roof. And not one

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was truly practical for the average person. (Does this sound familiar?)
It's easy to look back at these early machines and say, "How quaint." It's easy to overlook the fact that every single engineer and user had his or her own idea of perfection. Ideas abounded, and while each no doubt had some validity, no one could agree on what was valid and what wasn't. In modern terminology we would say that the engineers were coming up with possible design elements that were combined almost at random into architectures (a collection of design elements).
Now turn your mental clock forward to 1925, and consider again the state of the automobile. Things had definitely changed. The auto was in mass production. Hundreds of thousands per year were being added to a blossoming economy. And more important, we find that every car on the road had a steering wheel and a throttle, brake, and clutch on the floor. It had windshields and headlights. We find that, with the excep-
tion of a relatively few details, you would be able to climb into the typical automobile of 1925 and drive it away.


## Architectural Stabilization

By 1925, the architecture of the automobile had become standardized. That architecture has not altered significantly in the ensuing 57 years. Today, the products that you see parked on the streets and recognize as automobiles are architecturally identical to each other. No architectural difference exists between a Subaru and a Rolls-Royce.
If you check other technical marketplaces (for example, that of television), you will see that this same phenomenon has occurred. First, independent engineers developed a wide variety of design elements. Then their ideas were assimilated and adapted until, now, the architecture has ceased to change. I call this phenomenon architectural stabilization.

In the period following architec-
tural stabilization, the design effort and creativity that were previously engaged in the random creation of architectures is now geared toward the refinement of the design elements that comprise the stabilized architecture.

This point is crucial: a stabilized architecture ends the game of random invention and redirects the tremendous creative energy of engineers to a better-focused goal-the improvement of the design elements. The improvements realized may be quite substantial. For example, consider suspension systems. Before 1925 no automobile had a suspension system truly worthy of the name. In the ensuing years such comfort items evolved beyond all prediction.

Thus we see that while architectural stabilization may seem to limit certain aspects of design, it can and should precipitate a design revolution far more exciting than pure laissezfaire engineering.

## The Mechanics of Stabilization

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ing factors that affect each step of a product's life span is beyond the scope of this article. However, the results of my investigations revealed the following sequence of events leading to architectural stabilization:

- First, engineers (or technical specialists) conceive of a new product class and build it for its own sake.
- Engineers then use the product.
- If the product promises to fundamentally revise the quality of life for its users, the number of participating engineers will swell. (They sense the market potential and have visions of earning wealth and fame.)
- Eventually, this growing enthusiasm gains popular notice, and certain nonengineers purchase the product. These nonengineers find the architectures designed by engineers to be difficult to use; they recommend improvements but are willing to undergo difficulty in using the product. They are "enthusiasts."
- Increasing demand increases production, which lowers the product's price.
- People who are not willing to undergo substantial difficulty in using the product purchase it. These users are disappointed by the currently available products. They are con-sumers-they want the benefits without the difficulties.
- More communication about the product occurs in the popular media. - If the product does not fill a truly fundamental need, its popularity subsides, leaving a core group of enthusiasts that will then grow at a slower rate. The product will show a gradual evolution of architecture across time.
- If the need for the product is truly fundamental, demand continues to grow, but actual market growth may slacken.
- This growth of demand (potential market) motivates engineers and enthusiasts to redesign the product to make it easy to operate. In other words, swelling demand precipitates the creation of a human interface that makes the device easy to use.
- An easy-to-use version of the product finds a ready and willing market.
- The first manufacturer to implement ease of use soon gains a market edge.
- Other manufacturers either follow suit or perish.

This sequence, or one closely analogous to it, occurs in the evolution of all product markets. For the microcomputer market, certain factors have become clear. First, the microcomputer market has not yet achieved architectural stabilization. Second, the microcomputer appears to have all the elements necessary to cause architectural stabilization to occur; that is, its impact on users is of sufficient importance to force stabilization to occur. Third, the microcomputer market has currently reached that step of increased popular demand that should precipitate the development of an easy-to-use version of the product.

It's no accident that human-factors engineering has risen to such prominence over the last year. It is a natural and necessary step in the evolution of the product classification from a technical specialist's market to an enthusiast's market and finally to a consumer's market.

Thus the development of a human interface coupled with mass-production technology should be the key to opening the consumer market for the computer.

Let me digress for a moment to observe that architectural stabilization occurs at many levels of observation, not only with products such as those discussed here but also with subproducts-raw materials and their elemental forms. All undergo microcosmic architectural stabilization. Likewise, stabilization tends to occur in structures far larger than products: nations, families, and businesses. All exhibit variations of this same phenomenon. It thus appears that architectural stabilization is a fundamental mechanism of systems evolution: the imposition of a mutually accommodative interface between two counter efforts, thoughts, forces, or intentions.

## In Search of a Human Interface

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Figure 1: The Human Applications Standard Computer Interface (HASCI) keyboard divides the computer system into a series of menus that link the user (as pattern recognizer) to the computer (as symbol manipulator). Virtually every application requires that certain fundamental actions be performable, and these fundamental actions are placed directly on the keyboard.
velopment of our proposed human interface (HASCI) came primarily from fields far removed from the normal realm of computer science. The difficulty was this: before an interface could be designed, the actual relationship of man and computer had to be defined. I had concluded early on that the entire question of artificial intelligence could be ignored in the design of an interface, which was fortunate since no workable definition of intelligence exists. Rather, an interface involves questions of capability: What can people do, and what are they good at? This approach proved very profitable.
Even if you were offered a million dollars to manually multiply two times two a million times, you would have a very difficult time completing the task; most humans would be psychologically incapable of completing the job. Yet virtually any computer can do it easily and with remarkable speed. Conversely, such problems as "recognize a certain person's voice," solved by almost any infant (especially if the voice belongs to the child's mother), still represent a major challenge to even the finest computers and programmers.

An analysis of these problems suggests that people are much better than computers at recognizing patterns, while computers are much better than people at manipulating symbols.

Following this logic, the ideal relationship of computer and user should involve the computer as a symbolic manipulator and the user as a pattern recognizer.

This explains the overwhelming popularity of word processors and spreadsheet calculators. One manipulates words and letters, the primary symbols of man. The other manipulates numbers, man's second most important symbol set.

It follows that a complete computer for the typical user should provide the facilities for manipulating all the primary symbols of man (words and letters, numbers, general symbols or drawings, and the temporal relationships between these symbols-time).
We usually manipulate these symbols on pieces of paper, which if saved for later reference may be generically called documents. We require a means of storing, retrieving, and indexing these documents and of communicating their contents to some other person.

These considerations gave birth to a hardware-software synthesis. Rather than take the accepted path of generalization-designing the computer interface to accommodate any imaginable task-we conceived of an interface that would be specifically designed for symbolic manipulation tasks as described herein. The HASCI keyboard (figure 1) was the result.

## Fundamental Principles

The described theoretical explorations led to the evolution of a number of principles that form the rationale of the HASCI standard. A detailed examination of these principles follows.

## The Computer Is a Tool

The computer as symbol processor and the user as pattern recognizer complement each other well. In this arrangement, the weaknesses of each can be ignored; their strengths added together form a synergetic whole far more powerful than either, and such a blending of strengths is the functional property of any tool.

A hammer uses the advantages of a steel working face (hardness and mass) combined with the advantages of the human arm (motion and leverage) joined by an interface (the handle) to perform some task dictated by intellect. Similarly, the computer uses the advantages of electronics (rapid manipulation of symbols) combined with the capabilities of the human mind (pattern recognition), joined together by an interface (keyboard and screen) in order to perform tasks dictated by intellect.

In an ideal situation the relationship of user and tool approaches one of transparency. The user is able to apply intellect directly to the task; the
tool itself seems to disappear. This transparency is characteristic of all expert applications of tools-everything from hacksaws to racing cars.

Thus, a study of tools as a class can provide us with a set of rules that are applicable to a computer interface:

- The interface is a means of controlling the tool.
- The interface must accommodate the needs of both the application and the user.
- The interface itself must present the information necessary for its use.
- Mastery of the interface may require practice.
- With mastery, the interface must become transparent to the user.


## Clearly Label the Controls

Televisions are easy to operate. They have a limited number of controls. A stereo may have far more controls-complex models have dozens. But in each case, the controls either produce an immediately observable effect or are very clearly
labeled as to their function. In each case, a relatively casual comparison of the controls on the device with the results produced and the understanding provided by intellect makes operation almost self-evident. Such is true of all mass-consumed products. However, on the average computer, there are numerous functions that are in no way self-evident.

Perform this test: walk up to a computer you're not familiar with and pretend it's the first computer you've ever looked at. Then guess how to save or load a file of information. Get it? No way! You've got to study the manual and learn the code. You're required to learn and memorize the information. A little memory requirement is a positive thing: it makes the skill more valuable. But when you must rely on memory, the interface is effectively in your head rather than on the machine. (Imagine the potential hazards if a power saw were designed this way.)

We therefore see the necessity of
providing controls for the major functions of the computer and of clearly labeling these controls. Ideally, activating the controls should generate an instant feedback to the user: not just an audible "click" to prove the button was pushed, but also a significant change in status (such as a new message on the video display) indicating that something is happening.

## Transportable Knowledge

The concept of transportable operator knowledge refers to the fact that users of consumer products expect and demand that the skills they acquire in learning to operate one machine be applicable on any machine of the same class.

For example, consider the typewriter. There are minor differences in the placement of certain controls, but a user who has learned on one typewriter can pretty well sit down at any typewriter in the world and type away. This is not because the task is overly simple: a typist must learn to








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manipulate a hundred or more keys, switches, and levers to operate the machine in differing circumstances. However, the typewriter as an architecture is fully stabilized to perform its appointed task. All typewriters have carriage returns, a means of setting tabs, a margin release, etc. These are sufficiently clear that an inspection of any machine rapidly reveals how to perform these functions.

Now consider the computer. Nearly every software writer and hardware designer has a unique way of telling a computer to save and load a file. Even though virtually every operator needs to perform these functions with great frequency, every time you change machines or programs you have to learn how to save and load all over again. (This is not to say that any one of these ways is wrong; rather, that on a consumer computer the basics should be done in one workable, learnable way.)
It is ironic that the data-processing and computer science industries have given so much attention to transportability of software. The benefits of this transportability appear to accrue primarily to programmers, and while it's understandable that people should create tools that they themselves need, transportable software eases only the programmer's burden. Transportable operator knowledge serves all users.

In a similar vein, it becomes clear that arguing the benefits of 16 -bit versus 8 -bit machines is analogous to arguing the merits of 8 -cylinder ver-
sus 4 -cylinder engines. Your choice should be based on how much payload you expect to haul, not whether you get a steering wheel with the vehicle. Performance from the consumer's standpoint is the ease with which desired tasks are accomplished: fast and difficult is still difficult.
When we approach the matter in this light, we realize that consumers will expect computers, both complex and simple, to have interfaces that are virtually identical. For all intents and purposes, anything that can be run on a 68000 microprocessor should be able to run on an 8080; the difference should be in how fast and how much, not how.

In terms of operating systems, while Unix may have certain advantages over $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ (or vice versa), this is of no interest to the average user. Operating systems are tools for programmers. The symbol manipulator should function as an intelligent interpreter between the user and the operating system, and that interpreter should function almost identically on any operating system. (Most applications programs are considered as running under an operating system. The interface, however, should be considered as running over the operating system. It actually mediates between the operating system and the user just as would a programmer. In this case the interface is the expert who makes the difficult seem easy.)

## Design Out Technical Choices

Early in the days of the S-100 bus, I put together a kit for a serial interface
board (the $3 P+S$ ). It was quite marvelous and went together easily, that is, until I got to the "jumper options." There were dozens of options. You could configure the system just about any way you might imagine: number of data bits, parity, stop bits, and so on. All fine except for one small problem: I was a novice computer user and had no possible way of knowing which of these options served my purposes. After a few days of messing about and getting nowhere I asked a computer expert for help. He had the board configured for my system in a matter of minutes.
This highlights a typical problem. Because a computer can be configured in many ways, experts often want to build in every conceivable option because "you never know what the user may want to do with the system." However, we have already accepted the concept that the consumer computer is a tool for manipulating symbols. So we do have an idea of what the user will want to do.

Even a so-called user-friendly system may have an incredible array of choices. I recently bought what was billed as a user-friendly electronic mail system. It offers me options of stop bits and parity and data ratejust like the old $3 \mathrm{P}+\mathrm{S}$. It also presents a vast array of choices of how to send the data: compacted format, binary code, straight ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange), and more. The designer of this code apparently confused "user-friendly" with "all possi-


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ble options accessible." (The term "user friendly" must surely rate as the inanity of the decade. When was the last time you thought of a tool as "friendly" 7 "Usable" and "useful" are the appropriate operative terms.)

Burdening the user with decisions concerning technical choices in no way addresses the task to which the tool will be applied, i.e., the manipulation of symbols. The system should automatically test the lines and choose settings appropriate for the circumstances. The user is then free to concentrate on the act of manipulating symbols rather than on the hardware. (This is how transparency is achieved).

Thus a rule of thumb evolved: technical choices irrelevant to the symbol-manipulation task at hand should be eliminated from the user interface.

## Predictability

In order to ease the chore of learning the HASCI system, we have attempted to keep the system as straightforward and predictable as possible. We try to allow different operations to be performed.in a similar fashion whenever possible or appropriate. This does not require that there be only one way of doing each function, however.

For example, you can move the video cursor by pressing cursor keys
on the HASCI keyboard. These arrow keys, when pressed in combination with the Shift key, or in combination with arguments such as WORD, move the cursor by different units. Even complete novices experience little difficulty with this scheme. Learning is accomplished by inspection and some experimentation.

> Burdening the user with decisions concerning technical choices in no way addresses the task to which the tool will be applied.

However, experienced users may find this method cumbersome; moving their fingers from the main keyboard to type on a different group of keys slows them down. For the more-than-casual user, Control-letter functions (where you press a control key and a letter key simultaneously instead of a separate cursor key) are much quicker. Therefore, the HASCI processor also recognizes control key combinations for these same functions.

In this fashion both the novice or occasional user as well as the profes-
sional are well accommodated.

## Simplicity

In designing a user interface it's important to keep simple things simple. More complex functions may be handled in a more complex manner because these will typically be used by more experienced users.
It's easy for experienced users to forget just how overwhelming a microcomputer can be. We attempt to judge the value of any product solely by the number of features offered for a given price. But what of the neophyte? Novices can assimilate only so much in one gulp, and that gulp is apt to be a small one.
A year and a half ago I tested the concept of a seven-function word processor, analogous to a four-function calculator. My premise was that severi functions are absolutely necessary for a useful screen editor: text entry, moving the cursor, insert character, delete character, save file, load file, and print file. With these functions, you can handle almost any word-processing task. More advanced functions can expand these capabilities and increase ease of use.
I tested the validity of this screen editor on a number of nontechnical users and found that they could be taught these basic functions in a few minutes of verbal instruction. And with only these functions, the system


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was truly useful. In fact, some of the users never asked if there were more functions. Even such a bare-bones editor proved to be a very useful tool, about as far ahead of a typewriter as the typewriter is ahead of clay tablets and sharp sticks.
I am not recommending that a screen editor be limited to these functions. On the contrary, I believe that constantly increasing the power of the system to manipulate symbols is mandatory and very desirable. However, the basics must not be obscured by the complexities of more advanced functions.

The HASCI standard calls for a selection of the most desirable functions to be placed directly on the keyboard with dedicated function keys. Many users will never venture beyond this-they will never feel the need to do so. More complex functions can be accessed via the use of Control-letter functions for access to specialized menus.

## Defang the Computer

Over the years I've seen dozens of ways to get bitten by a computer. For example, one popular computer uses 8 -inch drives for increased storage. There's a catch, however: the disks absolutely must be removed from the machine before it is turned off; failure to do so results in absolute and complete loss of all data on every disk in the system. Now it's easy to say, "Always remember to take out the disks," but in fact even experienced users occasionally fail to remember. They get so wrapped up in the job they're doing (as they should) that they forget that the hardware itself needs this critical piece of attention.

Another computer hazard shows up in the use of editors. Have you ever deleted something and then wished you hadn't? I'd be surprised if you said no. I know of no more awful feeling than to have just erroneously deleted a document that I put a week's work into. The system should be smart enough to alleviate or entirely eliminate these dangers.

One answer to this problem is to deliberately place a slower menu structure in the way of any potentially destructive action. This often takes
the form of a query, such as: "Your action will cause (a certain consequence) to occur. Please confirm this before I continue."

Another solution would allow you to change any decision even after the computer has acted on it. This is expressed as an Undo function key. Literally, this key allows you to undo or reverse your decision. For example, pressing the Undo key within a menu would take you to the prior menu. Pressing Undo within an editor after you had made a deletion would bring back the deletion. However, in order to fully defang the system, you should not allow the operator to undo everything. For example, suppose you just typed in three pages of text and pressed the Undo key: would you want the system to Undo your three pages of text? Hardly.

The HASCI concept requires that designers allow people to be people, not machines. Even the best of us occasionally forgets the right sequence or fails to do some required part of a protocol. It is the responsibility of the systems designers to defend the right of users to be human beings.

One shortcoming of many computer systems involves the use of modes. I don't see modes as inherently bad; certainly a human being does only one function at a time-you can't do order entry and write a letter at the same time. However, the problem in most system designs is that it is very difficult to change between functions.

Suppose you are merrily typing away and you need to calculate a few numbers for the document. Should you have to save the file, load the calculator, perform the computation, print the results, and reload the editor, all just to enter the result of your calculation? That's the trouble with modes. They make it difficult to change between functions and trap the user in the complexities of system integration. Common symbol-manipulation tasks and documentmanipulation tasks should be accessible with push-button ease. HASCI allows you to change functions at will by pushing the appropriate control. Furthermore, when appropriate, if a prior function is recalled, you should

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find that function configured as you left it.

In an ideal implementation of HASCI, you should be able to turn the machine off, then power it back up and find it just as you left it, even if it was running a program at the time.

## What You See . . .

The phrase "What you see is what you get" summarizes a concept of text display on word processors whereby formatting commands no longer appear as obscure codes imbedded in the on-screen text. Instead, the commands appropriately modify the displayed text so that you can see your specified formats on the screen before you print out hard copy. For example, if you indicate that a line is to be centered, it will appear centered in the displayed text. In addition, if you specify a change in type style, the altered text will appear in a graphic approximation of that style, enabling you to visually distinguish it from the surrounding text.

When we got the first sample of the Epson MX-80 dot-matrix printer way back when, it already had a terrific selection of type styles available: emphasized, double-emphasized, compressed, etc. This opened up a whole new era of correspondence-quality printing, where the perfection of a fully formed character is gladly traded off for vastly increased versatility coupled with adequate legibility. The MX-80 was, of course, only the start. The newest printers now offer as many as 60 or 70 different type styles, and they also offer programmable character fonts. We may certainly expect to see the matrix densities of these machines increase very substantially over the next year or two, widening still further their performance gap over the fully formed character printers.

But then as now, the problem was that the editors and personal computers available were designed to display on their screens only one or at best two or three different type styles-far fewer than even the first MX- 80 was capable of printing.

This meant that although the printers had the capability, the com-
puters were far behind in making this capability available in anything resembling an easy-to-use fashion. Most of us have had to settle for inserting control codes using one language-like protocol or another. This is clearly unacceptable because it violates the "easy to learn" maxim.
Here is a case where very useful symbolic manipulation features are very difficult to access. The answer is to design the system with this capability in mind, make these functions easy to access, and at least where desktop units are concerned, place these changes right on the screen. This establishes a feedback loop which makes the system easy to operate.
"What you see is what you get " is more than a maxim. It is a crucial con sideration in the effort to make the symbol manipulators-computerseasy to use.

## Consumer Quality

All the above principles and guidelines add up to make the computer a consumable product. With the computer, as with any good stereo, television, or automobile, we expect to be able to gain access to substantial capabilities with little if any specialized knowledge. Manuals are for reference; you shouldn't need an advanced degree just to open the box. You should be able to set up the computer, hook up the cables in the obvious places, turn it on, and have it work right the first time and every time. Using computers to advantage should be a game that everyone can win.

## Beyond Theory

Now that the theory and principles behind the HASCI system have been explained, some obvious questions arise: "How can this idea actually be implemented on a personal computer? What specific keys do we need? What should they do? And what should be displayed on the monitor screen?"
Next month, I will address these questions. Ill explain how an easy-touse, consumer-quality computer should be designed, and I11 discuss a new computer, based on this concept, that should appear on the market very shortly.

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## Programming Qufckie

# Generating Mohr's Circle 

Robert K. Fink<br>Sinclair Community College 444 West Third St.<br>Dayton, OH 45402

Mohr's Circle has always been a useful tool to semigraphically find the principal stresses due to combined loads. The technique lends itself quite well to a personal computer. In addition, a video plot of the circle adds the ability to visualize the state of stress that exists at the point of interest. The program in listing 1, designed for the Radio Shack TRS-80, generates Mohr's Circle for stress analysis. Even though the plot is crude due to the TRS-80's low-resolution graphics, it still enables the user to extend the computation to secure the angles of inclination to the principal stress planes.
The program asks for the normal stress $\left(S_{n}\right)$ that exists on the first plane. Then, the normal stress for a second plane at a $90^{\circ}$ angle to the first plane is entered followed by the shear stress $\left(\mathrm{S}_{s}\right)$ that exists at the point. The com-
(1a)

puter then proceeds to convert stress components on planes in the body to their corresponding coordinates for the plotting of a point on a stress circle. The principal normal stresses and maximum (absolute value) shear stress are then computed and a stress circle is drawn to an appropriate scale to fit the screen.

The units used here can be changed to any system, as can the scale factor in lines 400 and 410 , to adjust for larger or smaller design values encountered.

By means of a few terminology changes, the program can be converted to make Moment of Inertia calculations for any axis through an area. The program can also be used in a number of other Mohr's Circle areas of applied engineering mechanics dealing with orthogonal relationships.
(1b)


Figure 1: Mohr's Circle for combined stresses. Stresses on planes in la are represented as points on the stress circle, 16 .

Listing 1: A BASIC program that generates Mohr's Circle for stress analysis. Tension is entered as a positive value-compression as a negative value. See text for other details on using this program.



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# The Personal Computer as an Interface to a Corporate Management Information System 

Designing an intelligent terminal interface program for the Apple II Plus

N. R. McBurney II 2561 Stockbridge Rd. Marietta, GA 30062

Using the Apple II Plus to help me manage my organization was far from my mind when I bought the machine. In retrospect, it seems inevitable that it would happen.

I supervise a group of programmers responsible for writing major business application software for General Electric Information Services Company's (GEISCO) Mark III time sharing service. As well as using the

Mark III is a trademark of the General Electric Information Services Company. Micromodem II and Datacomm are trademarks of Hayes Microcomputer Products Inc. DISSPLA is a trademark of the Integrated Software System Corporation.

[^26]system to produce software to solve our customers' problems, we also make extensive use of the GEISCO system to manage our business. During the press of day-to-day activities, I found it increasingly difficult to read

> My Apple II Plus gives me more flexibility than the more expensive equipment at work.

and digest all of the information the system made available to me. Thus was born my excursion into interfacing GEISCO's system to my Apple at home.

It seems ironic that for all of the computer resources at my disposal,
my Apple II Plus provides me with more flexibility than the more expensive equipment at work. On a Sunday morning, I can call up the system, select the information I would like to review, scan the text on the screen, convert the information to graphic representation, and print the entire report (see photos 1a-c). I can do all of this away from the office, while sitting in my favorite easy chair and enjoying a cup of coffee.

All of this is possible because I have developed an intelligent terminal program written in Pascal for the Apple II Plus, which when coupled with complementary programs running on the GEISCO system, allows me to get the information I need in the format I select at any time. While the application described is unique to the GEISCO system, the concepts can be applied to almost any commercial or in-house timesharing system.

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| Extemal Funding Prool furdions |  |  |  |  | $\frac{1}{\alpha}$ |

(1a)
(1b)

(1c)

Using a personal computer to communicate with a timesharing system is relatively trivial (if you consider the purchase price of the related hardware trivial) and has been explored at length in the popular computing press. With integral modems such as the Hayes Micromodem II, all you have to do is plug in the hardware and then follow the well-presented and simple instructions to find yourself talking to a large mainframe from the comfort of your home. What you end up with, however, is what is deridingly referred to as a
glass teletype-quieter than your average timesharing terminal and just as dumbl It doesn't have to be that way.
The program I developed provides me with the following capabilities: vertical and horizontal tabbing, data compression, real-time printing, high-resolution graphics, and screenoriented file listing. Missing from my list of features are file transfer utilities. There are several commercial products on the market to accomplish file transfer, and I find little challenge in reinventing wheels.

Photos 1a-c: The MIS menu generated by GEISCO's Mark III is displayed on my Apple in photo 1a. After selecting the report I want to see, the information shown in photo 16 is displayed. The terminal program also allows for display of graphic information, as seen in photo 1c.

## Choosing a Language

My early attempts at an intelligent terminal program were written in Applesoft BASIC. Unfortunately, this was not a good choice; BASIC is much too slow. If you use all the tricks at your disposal, you can write an Applesoft program that just barely keeps up with 30 characters per second (cps) coming from the host computer. In other words, with a lot of effort I could write a BASIC program that duplicates the dumb terminal capabilities I already have at my disposal. (Well, any language that penalizes you for placing comments in your program can't be all good.)

The terminal program for the Apple is now written in Pascal. I can illustrate two good reasons for this choice by showing you what is involved in adding intelligence to a dumb terminal program. The chart shown in figure 1 is a diagram of a dumb terminal program. Using this as

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| Control Characters | Action Taken by |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sent by Host | Apple Upon |  |
| Computer | Receipt | Explanation |
| Escape (decimal 27) | tabbing | The next byte received will be interpreted as the row ( $0-23$ ) and the follow ing byte as the column ( $0-79$ ) to tab to. |
| Control-B (decimal 2) | character decompression | The next byte received will be interpreted as the number of times to display the following transmitted character. |
| Control-D (decimal 4) | switch to graphics mode | Executes an initialization procedure to turn on and clear the high-resolution display. |
| Control-Y (decimal 25) | turn off graphics mode | Exits graphics mode. |
| Control-F <br> (decimal 6) | turn on printer | All subsequent text is sent to printer as well as video display. |
| Control-E (decimal 5) | turn off printer | Exits printer mode. |

Table 1: The intelligent terminal interface program uses predefined control characters transmitted from the host computer to initiate an action by the Apple.


Figure 1: A simplified functional diagram of a dumb terminal program.
a starting point, I will identify two places to add intelligence to the program.

First, when you detect that a key has been pressed, you can check it against a predefined list of characters and, if a match is found, then branch to other logic. For instance, you might decide that pressing the Escape key should turn on the printer. Another common approach is to use a predefined key to enter a command
or menu mode where you can select from a list of options. This is the approach used in the Hayes Datacomm package. For anybody who uses Pascal and wishes to communicate with a timeshared system, I strongly recommend the Hayes Datacomm package. Not only is it a very nice piece of sofware, but Hayes Microcomputer Products Inc. includes the Pascal source code. This source code is an excellent point of departure for a custom communications interface. Many of the routines shown in listing 1 are modified versions of procedures included in that package.

The second place to insert intelligence is after you detect receipt of a character from the host computer. Again, you can check the received character against a predefined list of control characters and take appropriate action. For example, when my intelligent terminal program receives a control-D (ASCII decimal 4), it switches to graphic mode.

Keep in mind that all of this logic has to execute in less than $1 / 30 \mathrm{sec}-$ ond if it's going to keep up with a 300-bps (30-cps) communications protocol. BASIC, at least Applesoft BASIC, can't handle that rate of I/O (and do anything useful). Apple's im-
plementation of UCSD Pascal, on the other hand, handles it very well, with processing power to spare. I encourage anybody who is serious about programming to explore Pascal. (In my opinion, and I realize I stand diametrically opposed to the majority of the readership of this publication, BASIC is a pitiful language for serious programming and of dubious value when used for its stated purpose of introducing people to programming.)

The program described in this article uses the second of the two approaches: it receives a special control character from the host to initiate some predefined action (see table 1) at the terminal.

## Examining the Program

For the most part the program is self-documenting, one of the benefits of using Pascal (see listings 1 a and 1 b , pages 320-338). The line numbers are not a part of the program but were added to make discussion of the program easier. I will discuss the Terminal procedure in lines 285 through 577, which is the primary part of the program. Within that group, lines 384 through 433 are concerned with system initialization and sign-on. Once that is accomplished, the program remains in the loop defined by lines 434 through 570 until the system sign-off.

The CASE statement beginning in line 536 is where I added intelligence to the program. I used the approach discussed earlier in which a control or escape character received from the host computer precipitates a predefined action. If the character transmitted from the host (GEISCO) is an ASCII $27,6,5,4,2$, or 127 (decimal), special action is taken. Otherwise, the character is passed to the WriteChr procedure (line 565) and displayed.

Handling one of those six special characters requires some convoluted logic that can best be explained by an example. To clarify the logic and illustrate how certain characters transmitted by the host can cause a predefined action to occur, I will describe the events that cause tabbing.

Text continued on page 338


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| 00207 | EN: |
| :---: | :---: |
| 00208 | Time := Time-1; |
| 00209 | END; |
| 00210 | EN: |
| 00211 |  |
| 00212 | PRUTEDIRE Sendoraak; |
| 00213 |  |
| 00214 | BEGIN |
| 00215 | Pok.e(CR1,97); \{Set Bits 586 \} |
| 00216 | Mait(0.15); |
| 00217 | Poke(CR1,1); |
| 00218 |  |
| 00219 |  |
| 00220 | FTOCEDURE Dialdigit(Digit:CHAR); |
| 00221 |  |

00257
00258 PWCIBURE EndSession;
00259
00260 BEGTN
00261 SetCR2(TrisnitEnable,False);
00262 SetCR2(OffHook, False);
00263 HriteLn('Hung up - Session terminated, ${ }^{\text {' }}$ );
00264 ED:
00265
00266 FIACTION Dial (Phoneltwher:STRDG): BORLEAN;
00267
00268 UAR It L: INTECER
00269 Digit: CHAR;
00270 EEGIN
$00271 \quad L ;=$ Length(Phonetwider);
00272 MriteLs;
00273 Write('MicroKoder-II dialing: '):
$\begin{array}{lll}00274 & \text { SetCR2(Offlook., True); } & \text { (Go off hook \} } \\ 00275 & \text { Hait(2.0); } & \text { (Nait } 2 \text { seconds }\end{array}$
00275
00276
00277
00277
00278
08279
00280
00281
00281
00282
00283
00284
00285
00286 PROCEDIRE Terminal;
00287 ( Tabhing:
00288 +-——+———+---+
00289
00290
00291
00292
00241 END;
00242
029
00243 \{ Sersd a character to the noden?
00244
00294
00295
00296
00245 PROCEDLRE Sencthar (Ch:CHAF);
00246
00297
00247 BECIN
00298
00248 WHILE NOT GetStatus(TransmitterRegisterEmpty) DO
00249 EEGIN
0030
0030
IF GetStatus(ReceiverRegisterFull)
THEN
00382
HriteChr (CHR(Peek (Data))):
END:
00303
00304
00305
BEGTN
Digit := Fhonelhnber[I];
Digit : $=$ Fhon
Write(Digit);
DialDigit(Digit):
ED;
Writela;
Dial $:=$ True;
END: tabled via a CoToXY(Row, Columin).

Data Compression:

```
+----+-----+----+
[2] 1 n ! Chr !
```

Foke (Data, ORD(Ch));
MriteChr (Ch);

Tabhirg is initiated by receivirg an escape character, If ari escape
(decimal 27) is recoived the next byte is interpreted as the row (0-23) and the following byte as the colum (0-79). The rext character is theri

Data heing received in a compressed form is irdicated by receipt of a control-2. Wheri received the rext character is saved as the character connt ard the nent character received is printed that mars times.

Listing 1 a continued on page 330

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```
Graphics
Graphics
```

Receipt of a control-4 causes the Apple-П to switch to graphics mode.. Graphic vectors are then transmitted to the Apple-II as above, where the $X$ and $Y$ coordinates are tramsnitted modulo 128, 'Con' (control byte) has the following format:

00384 UAF Ferillo: EOMLEAN:

00386 Biffer: FACYED AFFiAY [1,.80] OF CHAF;
00387 EEGIN
00388 IF GetStatus(NoCarrierF'resent)
00389 THEN
00390 EEGIN
Set[Fi?(OffHook, False)
SetCR2(Kade, Trıe) iOriginate made ?:
IF NOT Dial('325-2211') \& Atlanita GE/Mark-III low speed access runter ?
THEN
EXIT(Terminal);
If Keyfoardieady
THEN
Ch := Reaokiey:
Writelri('Waitirn for carrier. $\left.{ }^{\prime}\right)$ :
Time := 30;
HHILE NOT Keyboarofieady AND GetStatıs(NoCarrierfresent
AND (Time’) D D
EECIN
$X:=$ Fequ(Data); \{Hake up ACIA \}
Hait(1.0); \{Hait 1 secora\}?
Time := Time-1; \{ Hait for carrier


# WHEN AMERIC AN BUSINESS HITSTHE ROAD, AMERICAN BUSINESS MEETS AT HIITON. 

## HHETON

AMERICAS BUSHNLSS ADDRESS


THEN
BEGIN
CASE KaseControl Of
9:EEGIN 〔 Draw characters (graphic mode) \}
KaseControl:=10;
Mhar(Chr (N));
KharCount: =kharCount-1:
IF KharCount $<=0$
THEN
KaseControl:=8;
OD:
8iEEGIN \{ Pick up character courit (graphic made) \%
Kharcount:=N;
KaseControl: $=10$;
END:
7: IF N16
THEN
IF $N=18$
THEN 〔.Chzracter display command $\}$
KaseControl:=9
ESE
IF $N=25$
THEN \{Terminate graphics made \}
KaseControl := 1
ELSE \{ Back to vector mode ?
KaseControl :=8
ESE
REGIN
Pendp:=False;
IF N>7
THEN
BEGIN
Pendlp := Trise;
$N:=N-8 ;$
ED;
$A O D Y:=\| ;$
AODX: $=0$;
IF N 1
THEN
AdOX:=256;
IF $N>3$
Adox := 128;
IF $\operatorname{Odd}(N)$
THEN
Addy := 128;
END;
6: $X:=N+A d X X \quad\{$ Save $X$ coordinate \}:
5: BEGTN
$Y:=$ N+Adry $\{$ Save $Y$ coordiriate $3:$
KaseControl := 8 \{ Back to vector mode 3

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```
ED;
    1. BECTN
        {Decompress }
        KaseControl := 4;
        N:= 0
            ED;
        127: N := 0;
                            {Rubout }
                            PenColor (Nane
        ED;
        IF NOB
            THEN
                                    WriteChr(HodenClor)
QD;
ED;
EN;
4: Kount := N CSiave character count 3;
        3: BEGTN {Explode character }
            FillChar (Buffer,Kownt, HodenChr);
            UnitHrite(1, Ealffer,Kount);
            KaseControl:= 0
                EMD;
            2: Row := N { Fick IP row to tab to ?
            1: BEGTN
                lolm,:=N 
                GoToXY(Colum,Row) { Tab to specified position };
                EN;
        ED; {CASE 3
        KaseControl := KaseControl-1;
        ED
ELSE
    BEGIN
        CASE N OF
        27: EECIN < Esczpe - build up GoToXY ?
            KaseControl := 2;
            N:= 0
            END;
            6: BEGIN
                C Turr ori printer %;
                PrinterOn := Trua;
                Rehrite(Printer,'PRINTER:');
                Mriteln(Printer,CMR(27),CHR(20));
                MriteLn('Printer erialed')
            ED;
        5: BEGTN
                            N:= 0 { Tirn off printer };
                            PrinterOn := False;
                            Close(Printer):
                MriteLn('Printer disabled')
            ED;
        4: BEGDN { Turn on graphics node }
            KaseControl := 7;
            KoseControl ;
00585 MCK2,ByteHalf := InitFlag+Hode;
00586 SetCR2(InitFlag,True);
    SetCR2(InitFlag,True);
    Foke(CR1,3);
        { Reset ACIA }
00588 Poke(CR1,1)
00589 SetCR2(EitRateSelect,True) { Set 300 bawd 3;
    〔 Set data, parity and stop bits ?:
00590 ControlA := 1 { H8R B0 coluw, board upper/lower case toggle key };
00591 BackSpace ;= B;
0 0 5 9 2 ~ B e l l ~ : = ~ C R R ( 7 ) ; ~ ;
00593 LineFeed := CHR(10);
00594 FormFeed := CHR(12);
00595 CarriageFieturn := CMF(13);
00596 BreakChar := CHR(23) { Control-प्र };
00597 Rubout := CPR(127);
00598 DeleteChar := Ruboust;
00599 PrinterOn := False;
    H:=CHR(72)
    { GE transmission speed recognitior character );
00600
H:=C
00601
00602 ED;
00603 BEGTN ( Main PTOgran j;
00604 Initialize;
00605 Terminal;
00606 UTiteln('maxY Session terminated mma');
00607 END.
```



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Listing 1b: A 6502 assembly-language routine that must be linked before attempting to execute the intelligent terminal program in listing $1 a$.

## PROCEDURE Poke(Address,DataByte:INTEGER)

Poke procedure - standard Trix routine in Pascal wan't do the trick. with the Hicromoden-II registers,

|  | . PROC | POKE, 2 | ; Two 16 bit Pascal argements |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RETURN | . ECA | 0 | ; Temporary variable for return address |
|  | PLA |  | ; Save Pascal return address |
|  | STA | RETRN | ; * |
|  | PLA |  | ; . |
|  | STA | RETREN+1 | ; + |
|  | PLA |  | ; Get data byte and |
|  | TAX |  | ; put it in X register. |
|  | PLA |  | ; Throw out ASE of data byte, |
|  | PLA |  | ; Get L.S6 of address |
|  | STA | ADPPRLS | ; and save it. |
|  | PLA |  | ; Get ASB of address |
|  | STA | ADRFit58 | ; and save it. |
|  | .BYTE | 85 | ; STX op code to transfer $X$ to address. |
| ADPPLS | , BYTE | 0 | ; Low order byte of adoress to poke, |
| ADPRHS6 | , BYTE | 0 | ; High order byte of address to poke, |
|  | LOA | RETUPN+1 | ; Restore return address. |
|  | FHA |  | ; . |
|  | LA | RETURN | ; " |
|  | PHA |  |  |
|  | RTS |  | ; Return to Pascal calling progran. |

+EPD
Text continued from page 318

The tabbing process is initiated by the recsipt of an escape character (decimal 27). The next two bytes that are received determine the row and column specifically. The following character is then tabbed via a GoToXY (row, column) statement. The exact sequence of events is as follows:

1. An escape character (decimal 27) is transmitted from the host and intercepted at line 537). The next character's decimal representation will be the row to tab to, and the following character will represent the column.
2. At line 538, the CASE statement control variable (KaseControl) is set to 2 , and the received character $(\mathrm{N})$ is nullified so that the program won't attempt to print an escape.
3. At line 454, the next character is received and because the CASE statement control variable (KaseControl) was previously set to a positive value, execution moves to line 459.
4. Because KaseControl was previously set to 2, line 526 captures the tab value for the row.
5. At line 532, KaseControl is decremented by one, changing its value from 2 to 1.
6. Execution moves back to line 454, where another character is received, and the process again moves to line 459.
7. Because KaseControl is now 1, execution begins at line 527. The column value is set at line 528 , and line 529 executes a tab to (column, row) via the GoToXY procedure.
8. Once again, statement 532 is executed, decrementing KaseControl to 0 , which causes a bypass of the CASE statement in line 459 . This bypass continues until the KaseControl statement is again reset after receipt of a new escape or control character.

Similar logic is used beginning with line 559 to explode compressed characters. This is a technique for eliminating the repeated transmission of a character when you want that character to be printed more than once. The execution of this option proceeds to line 521, where the buffer is filled with the required number of characters by the Pascal procedure

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FillChar. That buffer is then displayed via the low-level Pascal I/O procedure UnitWrite. This sequence of logic can explode up to approximately 30 characters. If a character is to be printed more than 30 times, I have found it necessary for the host to transmit additional delay characters (ASCII Os) to allow the Apple time to display all of the required characters. To be safe, I add one delay character for every 25 characters to be printed. For example, if I wanted to display a row of 80 dashes on the Apple, I would have
the host computer transmit the sequence shown in figure 2.

By tabbing, you can eliminate the transmission of numerous blanks, carriage returns, and linefeeds. By using character compression, you can eliminate the transmission of repeated characters. Using both of these features can significantly speed the throughput of information being displayed by the Apple.

## The Postprocessor Approach

That is all well and good, but after I had written the third report con-


Figure 2: An example of a character-compression transmission.
sisting primarily of print statements with totally incomprehensible tabbing and data-compression characters, I began to look for a more elegant approach. To solve that problem, I decided to avoid it. I now write all of my standard reports to a scratch file on GEISCO and then route that file through a postprocessor that inserts all of the tabbing and data-compression characters where appropriate (all under program control, of course). In fact, I have written several postprocessors for the various types of printers and display terminals we have at work.

A simple but key feature of these postprocessors is an awareness of the display format of the output device. In the case of the Apple, the postprocessor is smart enough to stop after 23 lines are displayed and print a message for the user to press any key when he is ready to continue. Additionally, when displaying files with embedded formfeed characters (clear screen and go to top of page), the postprocessor ignores all but the first one. The elegant aspect of the postprocessor approach is that a


## Southern Region Custom Applications



Figure 3: Map of the southeastern United States generated with pen-and-ink plotter on GEISCO's timesharing service using ISSCO's DISSPLA graphics package. (DISSPLA is a proprietary software product of Integrated Software Systems Corporation, San Diego, Califormia.)

FORMAT OF VECTOR WHEN TRANSMITTED FROM GEISCO:


Figure 4: The plot vector format for transmission to the Apple.
report generator needs to be written only once for a standard output device and the postprocessor will handle the idiosyncrasies of every other output device.

The ability to do graphics in a timesharing environment with my Apple is the most intriguing aspect of the postprocessor application for me. Many people are intimidated by computer graphics, but once the basic principles are understood, the procedure is really quite simple. Consider the following example. The map of the southeastern United States
shown in figure 3 was produced on a Zeta plotter (Nicolet Zeta Corporation) using GEISCO's system and the DISSPLA graphics package. The program that produced the map can be seen in lines 1000-1350 of listing 2. What may not be evident from looking at the listing is that eventually this program, indeed almost all plotting programs, can be reduced to two simple commands:

1. Raise the pen and move to a given location on the paper.
2. Lower the pen and move to a given
location on the paper (i.e., draw a line).

On the Zeta plotter these commands are accomplished in a subroutine called Plot. Now, if I write my own Plot subroutine and use it to replace the version of Plot that the system would normally use, I can capture all of these commands and write them to a file for further processing (or transmit them in real time for that matter). My revised version of the. Plot subroutine begins at line 1360 of listing 2. The statement at line 1080 of the calling program tells Plot what file to write the captured vectors to.

Now that all of the vectors for the plot have been captured, a postprocessor will read that file and send the vectors to the Apple in some suitable form. The format of the vectors transmitted from GEISCO to the Apple can be seen in figure 4. As you can see, it takes three bytes or characters, to transmit a vector to the Apple. At 30 cps , this means a theoretical throughput of 10 vectors per second.

Because I now have a format to transmit plot vectors, all I have to do is tell the Apple to switch to graphics mode. In the terminal program in listing 1a, I have arbitrarily selected a control-D (ASCII 4) to indicate a switch to graphics mode. When the Apple detects receipt of a control-D from the host in line 555, it sets the program case-control variable (still KaseControl) to 7 and executes the initialization procedure. This procedure, which turns on and clears the high-resolution display, takes considerably longer than $1 / 30$ second to execute. In fact, it takes approximately 1 second. Therefore, I transmit 30 nulls (decimal 0) following the transmission of the control-D from GEISCO to allow time for this activity. Finally, the display of the Apple screen in photo 2 is the result of the transmission of the file of captured vectors. The plot consisted of 5801 vectors and took almost 10 minutes to display on the Apple.

## Generating Characters

Before exploring the logic of the processing of transmitted plot vec-

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Photo 2: The Apple display of the map shown in figure 3.


Figure 5: The vectors required to draw an $M$.
tors, I need to explain the problem of character generation. Each character is literally drawn when DISSPLA, which has a wide assortment of character sets, is used. The lowestresolution character set, for example, takes 5 vectors or plot instructions to draw an $M$ (see figure 5).

At the other extreme, DISSPLA's most ornate character set, Gothic, requires approximately 256 vectors to draw an $M$. When you need small characters, the Apple's relatively low resolution eliminates the use of any of DISSPLA's more ornate character sets. Still, a significant number of the vectors necessary to display a typical
business graph are accounted for by drawing characters. For example, simple mathematics show that if you want to draw a string such as APPLE, and each character takes an average of 7 vectors, you would have to transmit 21 bytes ( 3 bytes per vector $\times 7$ vectors per character $=21$ ).

The obvious solution to this problem is to transmit the characters directly and use the turtle graphics character set shown in photo 3 . The disadvantage to this solution is that, as written, the turtle graphics package provides for drawing characters only in one size and in a horizontal format. Whatever the limitations,
however, this method can result in significant throughput savings. The following example illustrates the use of the turtle graphics approach.

The signal to the Apple to display characters is a control-R (ASCII 18), followed by the number of characters and finally the actual characters to be displayed. To display the string APPLE with the lower left-hand corner of the " A " starting at the last location plotted, you would transmit the information shown in figure 6. While the first example involved transmitting 21 bytes, with this technique you need to send only 7 bytes of data to the Apple. This, of course, requires $1 / 3$ the time needed to draw the characters. The plot shown in photo 4 was labeled using the turtle graphics character set and required only 33 seconds to transmit and display.

Now that you know how both vectors and characters are transmitted, I will return to the examination of the graphics portion of the terminal program. Remember that when you switched to graphics mode by transmitting a control-D, KaseControl was set to 7 . When the next byte is received from the host, the program transfers to the logic beginning at line 472. If you transmitted a vector, the first byte received will be the control byte (see figure 6). Because only the four least significant bits of that byte are used, its value cannot exceed 15. Therefore, the IF test at line 472 will fail, and the execution jumps to the logic beginning at line 484. The logic in lines 484 through 503 checks each of the four least significant bits in the control byte and determines if the pen should be up or down (light on or off). Additionally, any values to be added to the existing $x$ and $y$ values are established. After the end of the CASE statement (line 532), KaseControl is decremented to 6, and the next byte transmitted from GEISCO is picked up. This is the $x$ coordinate, which is saved at line 504, and KaseControl is then decremented to 5. Another byte, the $y$ coordinate, is captured, and execution transfers to line 505. Here the $y$ coordinate is saved. KaseControl is then reset to pick up the next plot instruction, and lines 508 through 518

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Photo 3: Turtle graphics character set (with decimal equivalents).


Figure 6: The character transmission required to display APPLE.


Photo 4: Sample plot using turtle graphics character set.
execute either the Move or Draw Line command. At the end of the CASE statement, KaseControl is decremented to 7 and is ready to accept another plot vector.

If you want to display characters without having to send the vectors to draw them, the next byte received from GEISCO will be the Character Draw command, a control-R (ASCII 18). What occurs when it reaches the IF test at line 472 is that KaseControl is set to 9 at line 476, execution falls through to the end of the CASE statement, and KaseControl is decremented to 8 at line 532. When the next byte is received, the character count (KharCount) is saved at line 469, and KaseControl is set so that there will be a transfer to line 460 when the next byte is received. For the next "KharCount" bytes, the logic in lines 460 through 467 will be executed. That logic. will use the turtle graphics procedure WriteChar to display each character as it is received.

The logic I've just described will continue, drawing lines and displaying characters, until a control-Y (ASCII 25) is detected at line 478. Upon receipt of a control-Y, the graphics mode is exited. There is no call to the turtle graphics procedure TextMode. This is because I used an 80-column board with a simple hardwired switch, which makes that call unnecessary. I simply flip a switch to display either graphics or text. If you don't have an 80 -column board, it should be fairly trivial (everything in programming is trivial . . . once you've figured it out) to install a "software switch" in the program that would change displayed screens at the press of a user-defined key (the Escape key would be a good choice).

## Writing to the Printer

The final option in the current version of the intelligent terminal program is printing. Receipt of a controlF (ASCII 6) is intercepted at line 541 as the signal to turn on the printer. Besides turning on the printer and displaying a message that this has happened, the logic in lines 541 through 547 sets the flag PrinterOn. If life were simple, the WriteChr procedure (lines 100 through 109) would

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simply write to the printer as well as to the video display as long as the PrinterOn flag was true. Life is never simple.

While the logic in the WriteChr procedure appears to do exactly that, all is not as it seems. The Centronics 737 is buffered, so it does no printing until a carriage return is received. When that happens, it prints the contents of its buffer (the last line received from the host). The problem with this method is that it takes time. Since the Centronics 737 prints at 83 cps ( 16.7 characters per inch with mono-spaced condensed characters), you have to transmit nulls from the host until the line is printed. For example, an 80 -character line would require 29 nulls ( 80 characters/83 cps $\times 30 \mathrm{cps}=29$ nulls) to follow its transmission. In practice, a few more nulls are required to allow time for carriage returns and linefeeds. Because of these timing considerations, I couldn't use the various list commands in GEISCO's timesharing system but had to write my own print
program that precedes each line by enough nulls to ensure that the previously transmitted line has time to print.

## Conclusion

Numerous extensions to the concepts presented in this program are possible. It was a difficult decision to quit exploring long enough to sit down and write this article. I have spent a great deal of time discussing the design considerations, but I hope that doesn't detract from the benefits that can result from the use of such a system. The graphics are significant and allow a manager to quickly grasp key trends and points with a display that can be generated in approximately the same time as a one-page report would require.

It's easy for those of us who have been exposed to the capabilities of microprocessors to flamboyantly proclaim the death of the mainframe. It is not going to happen. What will happen is that interfaces to those leviathans will become friendlier,
more cost-effective, and tailored to the needs of the user, not the needs of the machine. Today's timesharing systems, both commercial and inhouse, coupled with commercially available microprocessor-based personal computers and intelligent terminals will lead that revolution.

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## Product Description

# Software Arts' TK Solver 

# Software Arts' new "toolkit" equation solver is the algebraic equivalent of an electronic calculator. 

TK Solver is an interesting program that does for equation-solving what the pocket calculator does for arithmetic-replaces drudgery and the possibility of error with speed and accuracy. Unfortunately, it is not a magical device that will infallibly give you correct answers regardless of how you use it; rather, it is a tool that you must learn to use. The program is noteworthy because it lets you concentrate on a problem itself without being hindered by the tool (i.e., the computer and its program). Professional people who know nothing about microcomputers can easily use TK Solver. In fact, its simpler uses require very little prior knowledge and will work correctly without interpretation by the user.
Stated simply, TK Solver accepts one or more equations from you (such as unitcost $=$ totalcost/quantity) and values for some of the variables. (By the way, "TK" stands for "toolkit.") When you press the action key (the "!" key), it uses whatever equations it thinks it needs to solve for the unknown variables, or it tells you why it can't. TK Solver can actually do more than this, but its equation-solving capabilities are the foundation on which the entire package rests. A simple concept? Of course, but so is Visicalc (a highly successful spreadsheet program also written by Software Arts), and no

Gregg Williams<br>Senior Editor

one had ever thought of it before, either. As for what people will do with TK Solver, nobody, not even its inventors at Software Arts, knows for sure. Users came up with applications for Visicalc that no one had foreseen; everyone expects the same thing to happen with TK Solver.

TK Solver will be available before the end of 1982 for the Apple II and the IBM Personal Computer, and versions for other machines will follow soon afterward. It will sell for $\$ 299$.

> What wIII people do with TK Solver? Nobody, not even Its Inventors at Software Arts, knows for sure.

Software Arts will also be selling application packages for various professions; a package will contain documentation and several predefined models, each of which will include equations that govern certain situations. Software Arts has announced packages for mechanical engineering, financial analysis, high-school science, and architectural design and construction, with other packages to follow. No price had been set for the packages at the time of this writing,
but Software Arts will probably sell them for between $\$ 50$ and $\$ 100$ each.

## Using the Rule and Variable Sheets

Most people don't understand Visicalc until they see it in action. Let's take a look at two examples of what TK Solver can do: a simple, step-bystep one and a more complicated one.
Our first example is a rather abstract one that emphasizes an interesting facet of TK Solver: the program actually deals with equations, not assignment statements. (We computer types have lived with the equal sign as an assignment statement for so long that we see all equations as assignment statements.) The second example will use such equations as cost $=$ price*amount, which can be mistaken for the kind of assignment statement most of us use in programs. However, the first example uses the simple equation $a+b=c * d$ to show you that TK Solver uses equations and that they do not have to be in the form $y=f(x)$.

When TK Solver starts up, the video display is blank except for two headings, Variable Sheet and Rule Sheet. The active area, a wide inverse video bar the length of the screen, is just below the heading for the Rule Sheet. In this example, we will begin by typing in the equation $a+b=c * d$; the video display looks

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Listing 1: An elementary use of TK Solver. The Rule and Variable sheets are blank when TK Solver begins. When you type in the equation $a+b=c * d$ (listing 1a), TK Solver lists all the variables in that equation in the Variable Sheet (listing 1b). When input values are given for $a, b$, and $c$ and the "!" key is pressed, TK Solver solves for the unknown variable d (listing 1c). If TK Solver is given a different set of inputs, it still solves for the unknown variable (listing 1d). We have omitted the Rule Sheet from listings 1c and 1d.
(1a)


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## Statistical Glossary

Reduced to its simplest terms, statistics tries to do two things: (1) summarize (or describe) a series of measurements; (2) give the probability that a series of measurements turned out the way they did simply by chance. In one way or another, most statistical terms can be defined in one of these ways.

The mean is the average of a group of measurements-the most typical. The mean is one of a number of measures of central tendency, all of which try to show what a typical case is like.
The variance and standard deviation indicate whether cases are grouped close to the mean or spread far apart. If the variance and standard deviation are small, the cases are grouped close together; if the two are large, the cases are spread far apart.

Grouped data is in this form: 5 cases were 42; 8 cases were 43; 17 cases were 44; etc. It is an economical way of dealing with raw data involving a large number of cases and a relatively small range of possible scores or measurements.
Ungrouped data is simply a list of all the actual scores or measurements presented case by case.
Paired measurements present two or more scores for each case. For example, an educational researcher might have a reading score and an intelligence score for each student.

A contingency table presents a series of numbers in rows and columns; the numbers are frequency counts of some type. For example, a contingency table might show the number of students who answered a test question true and
the number who answered false; also, the numbers might be broken down by sex. The results of BYTE's BOMB survey could be presented in a contingency table (the rows could be the ratings, the columns could be the articles).
A population is the total group being described in a statistical analysis. A sample is a part of that group; usually, a sample is chosen in some manner that makes it likely that the sample is similar to the total population.

The normal distribution is the mathematical distribution that many measurements are likely to take in nature. Most statistical probabilities are based on the normal distribution.
SPSS and SAS are statistical packages for mainframe computers; they contain dozens of programs and their documentation runs to several hundred pages.

A correlation coefficient shows the extent to which two sets of measures are "in step"; that is, as one measure gets higher, the other more or less consistently gets either higher or lower.

The Pearson Product Moment Correlation is a specific procedure for calculating a correlation coefficient. (The coefficient is not in itself a probability figure; that would require further calculations.)
Chi Square, $t$-test, F-ratio, and Analysis of Variance are all ways of measuring the probability that a set of measurements came out the way it did just by chance. Which of these four ways is best in a given situation depends on the mathematical characteristics of the measurements or numbers.
is you're measuring. The variance and standard deviation are rough measures of whether the scores are clustered close together or spread far apart.

Users without statistical training will have two problems with the 'Mean, Variance, and Standard Deviation" program; they must know whether they want population or sample statistics and grouped or ungrouped data.

Unless you know for sure that you want sample statistics, you should ask for population statistics. The two methods produce slightly different variances and standard deviations, but sample statistics have a precise technical use that needn't concern most users.

You have grouped data if it is in this form: "three people got a score of 39 ; five people got a score of 40 ; eight people got a score of 41; etc." You have ungrouped data if all you have is a list of numbers. If three people got a score of 39 , that number will appear three separate times in your list.

The other five statistical procedures in the Statistics 3.0 package require specialized knowledge. They are Pearson Product Moment Correlation, normal distribution, Chi Square distribution, Chi Square test, and t-test. (All these
procedures are used to determine the probability that a particular group of numbers came to be arranged the way they are simply by chance. The normal distribution procedure is also used to determine percentile scores, which can be used to compare an individual measurement or score to the overall average.)

The correlation-coefficient program calculates the Pearson Product Moment Correlation for two sets of paired measurements. Aside from misspelling the name "Pearson" in the documentation, this is a good program. Its output is the correlation coefficient and the number of cases.

The normal distribution gives either the probability or the percentile value for an input standard deviation and its mean. This distribution could be used to establish percentile values for a set of scores or for an individual score; it could also be used in procedures where a z score and its probability (or percentile value) are needed. (In an earlier version of Edu-Ware's Statistics, this program did not work properly; in this version, the error has been corrected.)

The Chi Square distribution gives the probability for


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[^28]any Chi Square value with its associated degrees of freedom. But the user must first calculate Chi Square (and the degrees of freedom) from a contingency table. The Chi Square test program does this calculation. It calculates Chi Square and the degrees of freedom from an input contingency table. The expected values for the contingency table are part of the output. The user cannot specify expected values.
The $t$-test program gives the $t$ value for the difference between two means or for a single mean compared to a predetermined value. In the comparison of two means, the user can specify either that the two standard deviations are equal or unequal. This is a minor flaw in the program; it would have been better to always use the unequal-standard-deviations formula because the results are unchanged if the standard deviations happen to be equal.

## Features

Data for the various programs can be entered in either of two ways: from the keyboard or from a disk file. Data entered from the keyboard can ee saved in a disk file. In either case, data entry is virtually foolproof; in the keyboard mode, the program will not accept anything but numbers.

But users do have to discover for themselves the need for a carriage return after each data entry. (Perhaps we should assume that everyone knows this. Unfortunately,

however, assumptions like this are often behind the plethora of poor documentation for microcomputers.)

Data in the disk files can also be edited. Reading the documentation is necessary to discover how to do this. The commands are not part of the display menus.

Also, data can be saved only on the Edu-Ware disk itself. This can be a disadvantage for users with numerous files because the disk is copy-protected so well that you can't even get a catalog of the programs.

This lack of the ability to run a "Catalog" command on the disk has another disadvantage. Users are limited to using Apple II's Silentype thermal printer for printouts. I could discover no way to modify the print routine to get printouts on my IDS 440 impact printer (and I wanted to make some printouts to accompany this article).

The package does have an interesting, error-trap routine to catch hardware and disk problems. The routine lists the error (e.g., end of data) and gives the line number and program name. It then explains the cause of the error and what should be done to correct it.

Inadvertently, I fooled the error-trap routine with one procedure. I had covered the write notch on my disk so that I would not accidentally alter the program as I tried to "trick" it with incorrect entries (like using letters instead of numbers for data). Then, forgetting about the write notch being covered, I tried to save a data file. Instead of catching the problem, the program went into an endless loop.

## Conclusions

Overall, this is a fine program for someone who wants something more than a programmable calculator, but something less than an IBM mainframe. Teachers could use it to quickly calculate average test scores. Social studies researchers could use it to calculate various kinds of probability statistics.

The documentation could be improved with a tutorial to teach novices how to run the program. In addition, the documentation should show sample runs for each program and give at least a simplified technical explanation for the "Mean, Variance, and Standard Deviation" program.

The package would also be improved if data files could be kept on separate disks. And the package should provide some way to use printers other than the Silentype.
In addition, the package would be more complete if it had an Analysis of Variance procedure, which has more applications (and fewer mathematical restrictions) than the $t$-test. Also, it would be nice if the program calculated t -test and F-ratio (Analysis of Variance) probabilities along with the normal distribution and Chi Square probabilities it now calculates.

But statisticians could probably find "one more thing" to add no matter how many procedures were in the package. I'm willing to keep this one-even without Analysis of Variance. After all, there was a time not so long ago when I didn't know what variance was, much less that it could be analyzed.

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# Program Your Own Text Editor Part 2: Install the Video-DisplayOriented Text Editor on Your System 

Richard Fobes<br>Creative Computer Services<br>POB 1327<br>Corvallis, OR 97339

Last month, we covered the concept of the VDO text editor, a video-display-oriented text editor that avoids the common convention of embedding text-processing commands in text. The VDO text editor uses a fast, refreshing video display to completely update the displayed text whenever a change is made. The result is an easy-to-use system that continually displays the current state of the text on the screen.

The major component of this concluding part is listing 1, a heavily documented assembly-language program compatible with both 8080 and Z 80 microprocessors. The
comments contain the information necessary for installing the VDO text editor on virtually any Z80- or 8080 -based system with a fast parallel or memorymapped display. (Changes to the program should also be easy to make.)

A s indicated by the label table at the end of listing 1, the system-dependent sections are placed at the beginning (variables and vectoring addresses) and the end (the key assignments in the EDIT routine) of the program. Listing 2 is the series of routines used on the author's Digital Group System, as mentioned in part 1.

Listing 1: Complete listing of the VDO text editor. Although the listing is in Zilog's Z80 assembly language, only those instructions available to Intel's 8080 microprocessor have been used. Once assembled, this program will run on the 8080, 8085, or $\mathbf{Z 8 0}$.
[


## Uritien byt

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This text editor is designed to mate text editimg much nore convenieat by leeping the updoted toxt visible on the sereen and by abliag chases in the text as soon as a hey is prosed.

This progren is uritien for 8080 or 200 nicroprocessor-based canputera. It occupies less than 2.2 K bytes of nemory. The nnemonics used here are the standord 21108 menonics

```
given In the 280 Trchaical Hanual fron Illog, Inc. axcept
thot the ADE, ABC, and 8BC instructions used here do not
include the "A" register in the list of operends. Although
2f0 naenonic: ere used, only the instructions conmon to both
the 0080 and 280 are used hare. hll munbers are empreseed
is decinal notation. All tent striags are in ABCII with
the most sigulificent bit set. J
```



```
[ Indicate that the nechine code is to start at uddreas
1536 decinal (1.5K) 1]
    87 15368
L Jump to the start of the editor: }
    JP EDIT.
```



```
Vectors to external input/output subroutiness
```



```
[
RESET.
******
This subroutine must initialize all peripheral devices. It is called each tine the editor is entered either from the initial stari-up or fron a hardware resel aperation: \(]\)
RESET. JP \(X X X X X\)
```


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## [

REY.ST
****:*
This subroutine gets the status of the keyboard port. The $Z$ flag is set if the keyboard strobe is off, and it is cleared if the keyboard strobe is on. If the strobe is on, the ASCII code is placed in the seven least significant bits of register $A$ and the nolt signipicant bit is set. If the strabe is off, the contents of register $A$ are uninportant. This subroutine is used only for the autonatic repeat feature. Registers $\mathrm{HL}, \mathrm{DE}$, and BC nust not be changed by this subroutine, ]

$$
\text { KEY. } 81 \text { JP } X X X X X
$$

L
KEY. IN

* 0 ***

This subroutine gets the next ASCII code from the keyboard. It vaits for a key to be pressed and released before it returns. If a key is already pressed when this subroutine is called, it waits for the key to be released before waiting for the next key to be pressed and released tio avoid possible confusion with the kay which was preseed earlier, probably for a dipferent purpose). The ASCIl code for the pressed key is prleced in register $A$ with the nost significant bit set. Registers HL; DE, and BC nust not be changed by this subroutine. $]$

KEY.IN JF XXXXX
[
IIP.LFT
**s:s*
This subroutine initializes the video display such that the next charecter to be displayed by the CH.OUT storoutine will appear in the upper left corner of the screen. If the display is of the menory-mapped type, this subroutine would sinply iatialize a variable to point to the first address of the sisplay irea of nenory. For other video display types a special code is usualiy available to cause such an action to occur, Registers HL, DE, and BC must not be changed by this subrautine. ]

$$
\text { UP.LFT JP } X X X X X X
$$

L
1:H.OUT
:409:00

This subroutine outputs one ASCII character to the display device. Ho control codes ore sent to the video display by this subroutins. After ach UIDTH nunber of choracters have been sent to the display by this subroutine, the next charicter position nust be the first character position of the nent line. lf the display nesde Ch's (carriage returns) or Line Feeds to start a new line, this subroutine nust provide then when the appropriate number of characters have been sent. (See WIJIH variable.) If the display is of the nenary mapped type, this subroutine would get the pointer (variable) mentioned in the UP.LFT subroutine (abovel, it vould place the indicsted character In that neaory position, and then increnent the pointer. This subroutine can assune that the character to be displayed is in register $A$ with the nost significant bit set. Registers HL, DE, and BC must not be changed by this subroutine. J

$$
\text { CH,OUT JP } X X X X X
$$

## [

PR.QUT
*-0.0:*
This subroutine sends one ASCII character, capriage return or Line Feed to the printer. The AScil code to be printed is in register $A$ (in the seven leastsignipicant bitul. It the settins of the nost significant bit of the byte is inportant to the printer, it should be taken care of by this subroutine. Registers HL, DE, and BC nust not be changed by this subrautíne. J

## PR.OUT JP XXXXX

## [

M8. 1N
****
This subroutine inputs text fron the mass storage device. On input, HL contains the nenory address of the first (and
louest) location in which to store a byte, and BC contains the naxinun number of bytes which can be inputted by this subroutine. Upon return, HL nust contsin the oddress of the last byte which was resed in (unless an error occurred). If there was not enough roon in menory for the text to be inserted, the 1 tlas must be set. If an input error occurred (or if no text vas found for insertion), the $Z$ flag nust be cleared and the carry flag must be set. (If no arror occurred, both the 2 flag and the carry flag nust be cleared.) If an mudio cassette is used as the nass storage device, this subroutine simply inputs atring of 8 -bit bytes into nenory either until a 2 erobyte is reached or until longer than usual tine delay has expired aince the last byte was inputted, if a digital cassette tape, a ploppy disk, or a hard disk is used as the nass storage nedia, this subroutine must request (fron the user) information as to uhere the text is to cone fron in the form of tilename, a file nuaber, or the first and last block numbers which contain the text). Also, in oll cases, this subroutine nust make sure that the number of bytes inputted does not exceed the maxinun byte count given in register BC. If there are special codes thich should be checked for lto avoid allowing then to be sent to the display devicet, or if a zero byte night get into the lent via this subroutine, they should be checked for by this iubroutine. Any of the registers can be changed by this subroutine. J

$$
\text { HSIIN JP } x x x x x
$$

## [

## M8.0UT

4*****
This subroutine outputs text to the mass storage device. On input, HL contains the address of the first byte of menory to be outputted, and BC contains a count of the mumber of bytes to be outputted. (A1l the bytes are in contingous ascending menory locations.) If an output error is encountered, the carry flag nust be set upon return. The carry flag must be cleared if no error occurs. If an audio cassotie is used as the mass storage device, this subroutine simply outputs $A C$ number of B-bit bytes to the audio cassette interface (and a zero byte is added at the end if it is needed by the MS. IN subroutine to indicate the end of the "pile"). If a digital cassette tape, a ploppy disk, or a hard disk is used as the mass storage nedia, this subroutine must request (from the user) infornation as to uhere the text is to be saved (in the forn of a pilenane, flle nunber, or the first and last block numbers which will be used to save the text). Of course this subroutine (or the operating systen) nust handle the recorded text in such a way that it can later be read by the $\operatorname{HS}$.IN subroutine. Any of the registers can be changed by this subroutine. J

HB. OUT JP $\quad X X X X X$
[ -
Constants


SPACE. EOU 160D | [ ASCIl code for a space (blank) |
| :--- |
| With nost significant bit (HSB) $=1$ ] |


Partition pointerst

- 4 *

The follouing pointers indicate the boundaries of the text area as indicated. The values of BEG.TX and END.TX are constint, but they are inplenented here as variables to allow the lext area to be changed easily even after assembly of the progran. The value(s) of BEF.CU, AFT.CU, or both BEF.CU and AFT.CU change with alnost every editing operation. Note that the un-used portion of the text ares is between the values of BEF.CU and AFT.CU (the "cursor gap"). The numbers used here specify the use of the top 14K of an 18K system, with the text area enpty. Two bytes are used to store each of these numbers. $]$

UEG.TX DU 40970 C Points to the pirst byte of the text (if there is text to the left of the cursor). A carriage return is located at (BED.TX)-1 (The carriage return is used to stop the CR.LFT subroutine when searching this far to the left of the cursor): (Notes $4097=4 K+1$ ) ]


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| 日EF．CU DU | 4096D | \＆Points to the character to the left of （before）the cursor．However，if it points to（BEG．TX）－1，there is no text to the left of the cursor．J |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AFT．CU DU | 184160 | ［ Points to the choracter to the right of （after）the cursor．However，if it points to（END． $\operatorname{TX}$ ）+1 ，there is no tent to the right of the sursor．J |
| EWD．TX DU | 184150 | $f$ Points to the last byte of the text （if there is lext to the right of the cursor）．The next LINES number of bytes art used for storing carriage returns－which simplifies the display of the text．（Motes $18415=$ （10k－1）－16，where $16=$ LINES）$]$ |

## 工．

Constants inplenented as variabless

These constants do not change value，but they are inplenented at variables to sinplify changing then（as when a different display device is used）．All of these constants occupy only one byte asch．J

UIDTH．DB 64D
［ This value indicates the number of characters per line for the display device．（Not to exceed 127 decinal） 1
LIWES．DB 16D［This value indicates the number of lines for the display device． （Not to exceed 127）］
CURSR．DB 154D（ This value is the ASCII（or non－ASCII） code for the syabol to be used as the cursor．Preferably it should be an arrow，but could be the＂く＂or＂〉＂ or＂\＃＂syabols，for example．The nost significant bit nust be set． （The number 154 designates a right arrow on a＂Digital 日roup＂display．）$]$
SEC． 1 DB 200
［ This value produces a one second delay （approxinately）for use by the RRT．KY subroutine．It spacifies the Initial tine delay before the autonatic repeat mode is started．This value is not nachine－dependent since the DY．SCL value is used to handle differences in conputer tining．J
KC．Max DG 20 D
［ This value is used as the initial （naxinun）time delay value for KY．CNT． It should be equal to the number of repetitions which occur in the fast repeat node before reaching the naxinum repetition speed．It is not nachine－dependent since the value of DY．SCL allowi for differences in conputer tining，J
DY．SCL DB 100D［ This vilue is used to seale the time delay values bove，such that they result in the proper delay times for the particular conputer being used． A itarting fast repetition rate of about 10 lines per secand is good，but it should be chosen for individual preference．The smallest permissible value is 1 ． 10 results in the longest delay．）lis value should be determined by trying a value ind then colculating the desired value based upon the repetition rate which the first value produced．The given value works for ny 2－80 Digital Group nicroconputer operating at 2.5 MHZ ．J


## Qlobal variables：


Initial values are given in each case，although the last two do not need to be initialized．（DB indicates that one byte is reserved，ind DU indicates that 2 bytes are reserved．）$]$

HORI2．DB 1 ［ Indicates the horizontal position of the cursor on the screen．
1 ＝left side of screen．
UIDTH $=$ right side of screen．$]$
VERT．DB ： cursor on the screen． $1=$ top line．

LINES＝botton line．J
HERE．DU 65535D ［ This pointer points to the location in the text defined by the＂START HERE＂ operation．It is initialized here to an invalid value to ensure that it is not used before it is defined．J
SAVEADB 0 This location is used to temporarily store the contents of the A register when the PUSH AF instruction cannot be used－since that instruction alters the flags．］
ED．ERR DB 0 This value indicates the type of error which occurred during the last editing operation．The following codes are used： 0 －Mo error
1－Insufficient nemory
2 －Invalid operation
3 －Input／Output error J
［＊
BIT7A．
＊＊＊＊＊＊
This subroutine tests the nost algnificant bit（f）7）of the contents of register $A$ without changing its contents．If the bit is zero，the 2 flag is set．Cotherwise the 2 flag is cleared．）This subroutine is equivalent to the＂HIT 7，A＊ instruction of the 200 nicroprocessor，so if a 280 is used， all of the calls to this subroutine can be replaced with that instruction．J

```
HIT7A. LD (SA:JE.A),A
    AND 120D
    LD A,(SAVE.A)
```

    RET
    
HIT7H．
＊＊＊＊＊
This subroutine is similer to the one just above except that it lests the nost significant bit of the byte pointed to by register pair HL．It is equivalent to the＂BIT $7,(H L) "$ iastruction of the 200，so calls to this subroutine can be replaced with that instruction if a $2 B 0$ microprocessor is used．J

```
BITH. LD (SAVE.A),A
    LD A,(HL)
    AND 128D
    A,(SAVE.A)
        RET
```


## ［．

SIR．CR
4＊＊＊＊＊
This subroutine stores carriage returns at the ands of the text．（Dne before the text，and LINES number of carriage returns after the text）．They are used to simplify the editing subroutines but they are not considered to be part of the text．J
［ Put cerriage return before the first character position：］

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { STR.CR LD HL, (BEG.TX) [ Point to the beginning of the text }]
\end{aligned}
$$

DEC HL［ Point to the location before it ］

LD（HL），CR．［ Store a carriage return thare］
［ Put LIWEs number of carriage returns afier the last character position：〕
LD HL，（END．TX）［Point to the end of the text］

LD A，（LINES．）［Load the number of lines on the
LD B，A
LPIST
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { INC } & \text { HL } \\ \text { LDE } & \text {（HL），CR }, ~\end{array}$ －display ．
［ ．．．into registor ］
［ Point to the neyt address ］
［ Store a carriage return there ］
［ Decrenent the counter in 8 ］
［ Repest the loop if it is not zero $]$
［All done：］
RET


IWIT．H

This subroutine inibislizes（resets）the volue of HERE to a
value which makes all uess of it illegal until it is defined．］

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Listing 1 continued:

| IHIT.H | LD | ML, (EMD.tx) | [ Point to end.tx |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | IWC | HL | [ ... plus one ... ] |
|  | LD | ( HERE.), HL | [... with HERE ] |
|  | REt |  | [ Return ] |


SET. BC
*****
This subroutine is used to set up the count in BC so that the two bytes ( $\& C$ ) can be decrenented separately when counting the rapatitions for a loop. (This is done because the DEC BC instruction does not affect the zere or carry flags - which aakes that instruction inpractical for deternining when the count reachos zero.) This subroutine increments 8 unless the valur of $C$ is zero. Registers HL, DE, and $A$ are not affected by this subroutine. J

SEI.BC INC © [ if C is zero, ... J

IMC B [increnent B]
REI [Return]

SUB.DP

Double precision subtraction. This subroutine subtracts the 16 bit positive integer in register pair $8 C$ from the 16 bit positive integer in register pair HL and then adds ane. The result is placed in BC, and the carry flag is set if the result is less than or equal to zero. Registers A, DE \& HL are not changed by this subroutine. ]

| SUB.DP LD | ( BAVE.A), $A$ | [ Save the contents of register $A$ ] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LD | $A_{1} \mathrm{~L}$ | [ Put low order byte in A] |
| SUB | C | [ Subtract low order byte \& set carry flas if negative result $\ddagger$ |
| LD | $C_{\text {F }}$ A | [ Put low order result in [ ] |
| LD* | A, H | [ Put high order byte in A] |
| SBC | B | [ Subtract high order byte with carry and set carry flag if the result is less than zero $]$ |
| LD | $B ; A$ | [. Put high order result in B] |
| IMC | BC | [ Adjust count to include both bytes being pointed to ] |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { LD } \\ & \text { RET } \end{aligned}$ | A, (SAVE, A) | [ Restore the value of register A ] <br> [ Return, with carry llag still set according to the "SBC" instruction d |

## [ 4 *

## BE.CNT L.CNT


This subroutine counts the bytes between the beginning of the text lor, if the L.CNT entry point is used, the pasition indicated by $H L$ ) and the cursor. On output, $B C$ equals the number of bytes (a conpressed-space-byte counts as one), inclusive, and the carry flas is set if there are no bytes. Registers DE A are not chenged by this subroutine. ]

| 16.CNT | LD | HL. ( $)$ EO.TX) | [ Point to tre firet byte of text ] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| L.CNT | LD | B, H | [ Move value in HLa.. ] |
|  | LD | C, L | [ M..to BC] |
|  | LD | HL, (BEF.CU) | [ Point to byte before cursor ] |
|  | JP | SUB, DP | [ Juap to subroutine to calculate |
|  |  |  | HL-BC+1 $]$ |

## 

## NB.CHT \& R.CWT


This subroutine counts the byter between the end of the text (or, if the R.CNT entry point is used, the position indicated by HL) and the cursor. On output, BC equals the number of bytes la conpreserd-space-byte counts as one), inclusive, and the carry flag is set if there are no bytes. Registers $A$ \& DE are not changed by this subroutine. J

| ND.CNT | LD | HL, (END.TX) | [ Point to last byte of text ] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R.CNT | PUSH | HL | [Push ML onto stack] |
|  | LD | HL, (AFT.CU) | [ Put value of AFT,CU in HL $]$ |
|  | LD | B,H | [ Hove that value to....] |
|  | LD | C, L | [ ..-register pair 8C ] |
|  | POP | HL | [ Restore HL J |
|  | JP | SUB.DP | C Junp to subroutine to calculate $\mathrm{HL}-\mathrm{BC}+1 \mathrm{~J}$ |


GP.CNT

* 4 角触

This subroutine counts the menory locations of the cursor gap (which are available for inserting charactere). On output. BC equals the number of locations available, and the carry flag is set if there are no locations available. Registers A \& DE are not changed by this subroutine. J

| GP.CHT LD | HL, (BEF.CU) | [ Point to byte before cursor ] |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| LD | B,H | [ Hove that value to... ] |
| LD | $C, L$ | [.iregister pair EC ] | Listing 1 continued on page 414



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Listing 1 continued:

| LD | HL, (AFT.CU) |
| :--- | :--- |
| DEC | HL |
| DEC | HL |
| JP | SUB. DP |

[ Point to byte after the cursor ] [ Adjust the numbers..., ]
[ ...to get the proper result ]
[ Junp to subroutine to calculate $\mathrm{HL}-\mathrm{BC}+1 \mathrm{~J}$


## LDIR.

## ****

This subroutine copies DC number of bytes such that they can be shifted towards the lover address end of memory. The firgt byte moved is fron the address indicated by HL to the address indicated by DE, and it is at the lover address end of the block of bytes being shifted. This instruction is equivalent to the LDIR (Load, Increnent, Repeat) instruction of the Z:O microprocessor, so if a 280 is to be used, the calls to this subroutine can be replaced uith the LDIR instruction. Register $A$ is not changed by this subroutine. ]
[Save the contents of register AI ]
LDIR. LD (SAUE,A),A
[ Adjust the contents of $B C$ for use as a two-byte counter: ] CALL SET.gC
L hove the next byte fron (HL) to (DE) and point to the next pair of locations: $]$
LPIIR LD A,(HL)
LD (DE),A
INC HL
INC DE
[C Decrenent the byte counter and repeat the loop if not zero: $]$ BEC C JP N2,LPIIR DEC $\quad$ : JP N2,LPIIR
[Restore the contents of register $A$ and returat ] LD $A,(S A \cup E . A)$ RET

LDDR.
*****
This subroutine is similar to the LDIR subroutine above except that the bytes are copied such that they can be ghifted towards the higher end of nenory. The first byte noved is at the upper address end of the block of bytes being shifted, and it is moved fron the address indicated by HL to the address indicated by DE. (BC number of bytes are noved.) This subroutine is equivalent to the LPDR instruction of the 280, so the calls to this subroutine can be replaced with the LDDR instruction if a 280 is used. Register $A$ is not changed by this subroutine. ]
[ This subroutine differs iron the LDIR subroutine only in that HL and DE are decrenented instead of increnenter: ]

| LDDR. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LD } \\ & \text { CALL } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (SAVE,A),A } \\ & \text { SET.BC } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LP1DR | L0 | A, ( HL ) |
|  | LD | (DE), A |
|  | DEC | HL |
|  | DEC | DE |
|  | DEC | C |
|  | JP | NZ,LPIDR |
|  | DEC | B |
|  | JP | WZ,LPIDR |
|  | LD | A, (SAVE.A) |
|  | RET |  |

## 

MOUE.L
: \& * * *
This subroutine noves a block of characters such that the position of the cursor gap noves to the left. On input, HL must point to the character which is to becone the character to the right of the cursor. Initially that character nust be to the left of the cursor. On output, the values of variables $\operatorname{DEF}, C U$ and $A F T . C U$ are changed appropriately. ]
[ Count the number of bytes which need to be moved; return if there are noner ]
HOVE.L CALL L,CNT C Count the number of bytes ito the left which need to be noved; Result in DC. Set carry if none. 1 RET C
[ Return if there are no bytes to be noved ]
[ Hove bytes to the right, across the cursor gap; ]

| LD | HL, (AFT.CU) |
| :--- | :--- |
| $D E C$ | $H L$ |
| $E X$ | $D E, H L$ |
| $L D$ | $H L,(B E F . C U)$ |

[ Point to the destination... ]
[ ...of the first byte...]
[ …using register DE ]
[ Point to the first byte to be noved, using register HL J
[Block nove, decrement node, of $B C$ nunber of bytes ]
[ Adjust the values of BEF.CU and AFT.CU to indicate the new cursor positions ]
LD (BEF,CU),HL

EX DE,HL
INC HL
LD (AFT.CU),HL
[ HL already points to the byte before the cursor ]
[ Hove DE to HL ]
[ Point back to last byte moved...] ]
[ ...ifor the address of the byte after the cursor $J$
[ All done: ]
RET

MOUE.R
:*****
This subroutine noves a block of characters such that the cursor noves to the right. On input, HL points to the character uhich is to becone the character to the left of the cursor. Initially that character nust be to the right of the cursor. On output, the values of the variables BEF.CU and AFT.CJ are changed appropriately. J
[ Count the number of bytes thich need to be noved; return if there are none: $]$
hOVE.R CALL R.CNT

RET C
(Count the bytes (to the right) which need to be moved; result in BC. Set carry if none. ]
[ Return if there are no bytes to be noved ]
[ Hove bytes to the left, across the cursor gap: ]
LD HL, (BEF.CU) [Point to the destination...] ]

INC HL
EX DE,HL
[...op the first byte...]
[ ...using register DE ]
[. Point to the first byte to be noved J
CALL LDIR. [ Block move, increment mode, of $B C$ nunber of bytes ]
[ Adjust the values of BEF.CU and AFT.CU to indicate the new cursor positioni]
LD (AFT,CU),HL
EX
DE, HL
DEC HL
LD (BEF,CU),HL
[ HL already points to the byte after the cursor ]
[ Hove DE to HL ]
[ Point to the last byte noved... ]
[...for the address of the byte before the cursor]
[ All done: ]
RET

## 

## SRCH.L

*****
This subroutine searches to the left (toward lower iddresses) for the first occurance of the byte which is in register $A$. Un input, HL must point to the first byte to be checked, and EC nust indicate the nuaber of bytes to be checked. On output, the 2 flag is set if, but only if, the byte is found - in which case HL points to the byte after the matching byte, (le. HL+1 is the address of the natching byte.) Also on output, a cleared carry ilag indicates that the last byte (of the BC bytes) was reached (but the 2 plas still indicates whether the last byte matches or not). This subroutine is equivalent to the CPDR (ComPare, Decrenent, Repeat) instruction of the 780 microprocessor except that the carry flag is used instead of the parity flag. Therefore, if a 280 is to be used, the
following code can be used to replace the given codet
SRCH.L CPDR


SKPISL RET
3
[ Adjust the contents of $B C$ so that it can be used as a double-byte counter: ]
SRCH.L CALL SET.BC
[ Conpare the byte in menory with the contents of register $A$, and point to the next byte in nemory: ]
LPISL CP (HL)
DEC HL
Listing 1 continued on page 416


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Listing 1 continued:
[ If the bytes are the same, skip ahead: ]
JP 2, FOUND
[ Decrenent the loop counter and repeat the loop if it is not zerot $]$

DEC C
JP WZ,LPISL
DEC B
JP NZ,LPISL
[ Ho match uas found, so clear both the carry flag and the zero flag and returns ]

| NOTFHD LD | ${ }_{\text {( SAVE.A }}$ | [Save the contents of A] <br> [Clear both the carry ... ] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IHC | A | [ ... and the 2 flags ] |
| LD | A, (SAVE.A) | [ Restore A without changing plags |
| RET |  | [ Return with NC \& NZ status] |
| [ A match mas | 5 found, 80 de | crenent the byte counter one last |
| time and skip | $p$ ahead if the | counter is still not zero: $]$ |
| FOUND DEC | C |  |
| JP | W2,8KP 2SL |  |
| DEC | \# |  |
| JP | W2,5KP2SL |  |
| [ The match | was found on | he last byte. Clear the carry flag |
| and set the | $z$ flag, then | eturn: $]$ |
| LD | (SAVE.A), ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | [ Save the contents of A] |
| XOR | A | [ Clear carry flag, set 2 flag] |
| LD | A, (SAVE.A) | [ Restore A without changing plags ] |
| RET |  | [ Relurn with MC \& 2 status ] |

[ The watch was found before the count reached zero. Re-adjust the byte counter to its original forni $]$

| INC | C | [ If C is zero, ... ] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DEC | c | [ ... then set the 2 flag |
| JP | 2,5KP35L | [ If $C$ is not zera, ... ] |
| DEC | B | [ ... then decrement B ] |

[ Set both the carry flag and the $Z$ flag, then return: ] SKP3SL LD (SAVE.A),A [Save the contents of A]
XOR A
SCF
[ Set the $Z$ llag ]
[ Set the carry plag]
$[$ Restore $A$ without changing flags ]
[ Return with C \& Z status]


## SRCH.R


[ This subroutine is similar to the SRCH.L subroutine above except that the search is perforned in the opposite direction (to the right). It searches for a match to the contents of register A starting at HL and searches BC bytes lowards the higher address end of menory. The ouput conventions are the sane as for the SRCH.L subroutine except that if match is found, the natching byte will be in the address indicited by HL-I . Since the endings are the same as for SRCH.L, this subroutine uses those endings. This subroutine is equivalent to the CPIR (ConPare, Increnent, Repeat) instruction of the 280 except for the use of the carry flag instead of the parity flag. Therefore, the alternative 280 code given for the SRCH.L subroutine can be used here by replacing CPDR with CPIR and by replacing GRCH.L and SKPISL with SRCH.R and SKPISR (respectively).]
[ The connents are exactly the same as for SRCH.L except as noted: J
SRCH.R CALL SET. BC
LPISR CP (HL)

| I MC | HL | C. This is the only instruction which is different $]$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| JP | 2,FDUND |  |
| DEC | C |  |
| JP | MZ,LP1SR |  |
| DEC | B |  |
| JP | NZ,LPISR |  |
| JP | WOTFND |  |



## CR.LFT

*****
This subroutine searches for the beginning of the (E-1)-th line to the left of the cursor, using cirringe returns to indicate the end of each line. On input, register $E$ must equal the number of carriage returns to be found, where the character to the right of the last CR pound is the desired character. (Mote: If E=1, the beginning of the line containing the curgor is the location to be found.) (Note: Ex0 is not allowed.) On output, there are four possible cases, indicated by the
status of the carpy plag and the zero plagi
Case 1: NC 12 HL = Address of the byte to the right of the E-th carriage return (counting fron the cursor towards the lefl).
$E=0$
Case 2: NC 1 HZ HL = BEO.TX (Address of first byte of text) $E=$ Number of carriage returns not found.
The beginaing of the text wes encountered before reaching the destred line.

Case 3: C 1 NZ HL $=$ Irralevant
$E=$ Unchanged
There are no bytes of text to the left of the cursor.

Case 4: C 12 HL : Irrelevant
$E=1$ (Unctanged)
The beginning of the line containing the cursor was to be found, but the cursor was already at the beginning of the line. J
[ Deternine the total number of bytes of text to the left of the cursori ]
CR.LFT CALL BG.CMT [ Result in $B C$, carry flag set if $B C=0$ ] [ If there are no bytes to the left of the cursor, return with the carry flag set and the 2 flag cleared (Case 3): ]

| JP | WC,5KPILF | Carry inplies count is non-zero J |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| KOR | A | [ Set A to zero] |
| SUP | 1 | [Status of flags: C \& NZ ] |
| RET |  | [Return] |

[ Check for special case 14 in which $E=1$ and the byte to the left of the cursor is a carriage return lie. The cursor is at the beginning of the desired line). If this is not the case, skip over the next section: $]$
SKPILF LD HL, (BEF.CU) [Point to the left of the cursor]
LD A,(HL) [Load the byte]
CP CR. [Is it a carriage return?]
JP W2,8KP2LF [ If it is not, skip ahead ]
LD $A, 1 \quad$ LLond $A$ with 1 ]
JP E [ It E=1 ! j
M2,5KP2LF [ If not, skip ahead 3
[ The cursor is already at the beginning of a line and $E=1$, so indicate case 4 by setting both the carry and $Z$ flags and returni J

SCF
RET
[ Status of flags: C \& 2$]$
[ Return]
[ Store the carriage return code in register At
(Woter HL still points to the byte before the cursor) ]
SKP2LF LD A,CR.
[ Sarch for the next carriage return to the left: ]
LP3LF CALL SRCH.L [ Search operation, to the left, starting at HL, repeats until CR found or $\mathrm{BC}=0 \mathrm{j}$
[ If the beginning of the lext has been reached, skip thead: ] JP NC,SKP4LF [ A cleared carry flag inplies $B C=0 \mathrm{~J}$
[ If nore carriage returns need to be found, repeat the loopi (Hote: HL alraady points to the byte before the CR) J
DEC E [ Decrement CR counter]

JP NZ,LP3LF [ Repent loop if not zero]
[ Case "la Enough carriage returns have been found, so point to the byte following the last $C R$ found, change the flags, and returni $]$

[ The beginning of the text has been reached, so set HL to the address of the first byte of lext and clear the carry flag: $]$ SKP4LF INC HL [(Wotei Does not affect zero flag)] 8CF
CCF [ Carry flag cleared ]
[ If the first byte of the text is not a carriage return, adjust the line count and returni ]

JP Z,5KP5Lf $\quad$ Zero flas still unchanged from search operation; it indicates whether the pirst byte is a Ck $]$
DEC E [ Decrenent line counter ]
RET $\quad$ Return with the carry 1 lag cleared and the zero flag deternined by the results of the decrenent E operation. Case " 1 or 21
[ The first byte of the text is a carriage return; if this is enough CR's found, point to the next byte and returns ] SKPSLF IMC HL
[ Point to the second byle of lext ]

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Listing 1 continued:
RET 2
[Decrement line counter ]
C Return if all CR's found shatus of flags: NC, $\& 2$ (Case : 1) J
[ The beginning of one more line can be found since the carriage return at the beginning of the text is the first (and only) byte of a line, so point back to it and decrement the line counter: ]

| DEC HL | [ Point to the first byte of text ] |
| :--- | :--- |
| DEC E | [ Count another line found ] |
| RET | [ Return with carry Plag cleared, |
|  |  |
|  | andzero llag deternined by the |
|  | result of the previous |

## 

## CR.RIT

## ****

This subroutine searches for the beginning of the E-th line to the right of the cursor, using carriage returns to indicate the end of each line. On input, register E must equal the number of carriage returns to be found, where the character to the right of the E-th carriage return tio the right of the cursor) is the desired character. (Notez E=0 is not allowed.) On output, there are four possible cases, indicated by the status of the carry flag and the zero plagt

CASE 1: NC 12 HL 2 Address of the byte after the E-th carriage return to the right of the cursor.
E 0
CASE 2: MC $1 \mathrm{NZ} \quad \mathrm{HL}=$ Address of the byte efter the last carriage return in the text. (But if the last byte of text is a carriage return, it will point to the byte efter the next-to-the-last carriage return.l
$E$ = Number of carriage returns not found
CASE 31 C NZ

> HL a Irrelevant
$E$ a Unchanged
There is so text to the right of the cursor.
CASE it C 2 HL Irrelevant
E Unchanged
The cursor is slready on the last line of text (ie. no carriege returns uere found. not including the last byte of text). J
[ Deternine the total number of bytes of text to the right of the cursori $]$
CR.RIT CALL HB.CMT [ Result is in BC; carry flas is set if $B C=0$. J
[ If there is no text to the right of the cureor, return with the carry flag sot and the 2 flag eleared (Case 13): ]

| JP | NC, SMPIRI | [ Hon-carry implies non-zero count ] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| XOR | A | [ Set $A$ to zero ] |
| 8U8 | 1 | [ Status of flags: [ \& NZ ] |
| RET |  | [ Return $]$ |

[ 8tore the initial value of E in register $D$ to allow for later checking the number of carriage returns encounlered before reaching the ond of the textz]
8KPIRI LD D,E
[ 8tore the carriape riturn code in ragister $A$ and point to the byte to the right of the cursori $]$

LD A,CR. [ Put carriage return code in A $]$
LD HL,(AFT.CU) [ Point to byte after cursor ]
[ Search for the next carriage return to the right: ]
LP2RI CALL SRCH.R
[ Search operation, to the right, starting at HL, repeats until a $C R$ is pound, or $B C$ counter $=0$. J
[ if the end of the text has been reached, skip ahead: ] JP NC,SKP3RI [ A cleared carry flag inditaties $B C=0 \mathrm{~J}$
[ If more carriage returns need to be found, repeat the loop: (Mote: HL already points to the byte after the CR.) ] DEC E
JP M2,LP2R1
[ Case il Enough carriage raturns have been found, so clear the carry flag and roturn. (Note: HL already points to the byte after the carriage return and it does not so past the end of the text ifince $a($ is not equal to zero): $)$

5CF
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { CCF } & \text { [ Carry flag cleared }] \\ \text { RET } & \text { Status of Plags: } N C, 2\end{array}$
[ The ond of the text has been reached, so if no carriage returns were found, set both the carry and 2 flags (Case wa) and return: J
SKP3R1 LD A,D Kove the initial value of Eto A J

| LD | A, D |
| :--- | :--- |
| CP | $E$ |
| JP | MZ,SKP4R1 |

CHove the initial value of $E$ to $A$
$\underset{\text { SCF }}{\text { JP }} \quad$ WZ, SKP4R1
[. Conpare it with the present value ]
[ lp different, skip ahead ]
t Status of llags: C | Z J
(Return J
[Case . $2:$ at least one carriage return was found, so find the last one (but without including the last byte of text in the search): J
SKPARI LD HL, (END.TX) [POint to the next to the...] ] DEC HL [...last byte of the text ] $\begin{array}{lll}\text { LD A,CR. } & \text { [ Put a carriage return cods in } A \\ L D & A C, 65535 D & \text { [ Set BC so it mon't react zero ] }\end{array}$
CALL SRCH.L [ Search mode, towards the left ]
INC HL [ Point to the carriage return]
INC HL [ Point to the right of the CR ]
[Clear the zero and carry flags and returns ]
XOR A [ 5et A to zero ]
ADD 1 [ Status of llage $=N C$, M2]
RET [ Return]

Subroutines to change VERT and HORIZs


The following eight subroutines adjust the values of UERT and HORIZ such that the position of the cursor is moved ither increnentally up, down, lept, or right or is noved to the top line, botton line, left side, or right side as desired
(according to which subroutine is called). (Note: These subroutines do not affect the position of the cursor in the text.) Registers BC, DE, 1 HL are not changed by these subroutines. They use connon endings to save the new values in nenory. J

```
Hove the cursor to the top line of the screen (UERT=1): ]
TOP.U LD A,I
```

        JP LOADV
    [ Hove the cursor to the next line up on the screens ]
DEC.U LD A, (UERT.)

| CP | ${ }_{1}$ | [ Is it at the top of the streen! ] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| JP | 2,LOADV | [ If so, skip to the ending without changing VERT J |
| DEC | A | [ Decranent VERT ] |
| JP | LOADV |  |

[ Hove the cursor to the next line down on the screen: ] INC.V LO A,(UERT.)

| PUSH | HL | [ Save the contents of HL ] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LD | HL, LIMES. | $[$ Point to the number of lines on |
|  |  | the screen ] |
| CP | (HL) | [ Set the zero plag if UERT $=$ LIWES $]$ |
| POP | HL | [ Restore HL without affecting flags ] |
| JP | 2,LOADV | [ 5kip ahead without changing UERT if it is already at its maximum value $]$ |
| IMC | A | [ Increnent UERT J |
| JP | LOADV |  |

[ Hove the cursor to the botion line of the screen (UERT=LINE5): ] BOT.U LD A, (LIMES.)
[ This connon ending is used by all four above subroutines.
Put the new value of VERT into nenorys $]$
LOADV LD (UERT.),A
RET
[ Hove the cursor to the left side of the screen (HORIZ=1): ] LFT.H LD A,
[ hove the cursor left one position on the screen: ]
DEC.H LD A, (HORIZ.)

| DEC | ${ }_{\text {A }}{ }^{\text {, }}$ (hor | [ Decrenent H0R12 ] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RET | 2 | [...but not if it is off the screen] |
| JP | LOADH |  |

[ Hove the cursor right one position on the screent ]
IWC.H LD A, (HORIZ.)
PUSH HL
LD HL, UIDTH.
[ Save the contents of HL ]
[ Point to the number of characters per line J

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Listing 1 continued：

| CP | （HL） | ［ Set zera ilag if HORIZ $=$ UlDTH ］ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| POP | HL | ［ Restore HL without affecting flags ］ |
| REt | 2 | ［ Return if HORIZ is already at ils naxinun value $]$ |
| INC | A | ［ Increment HORIZ ］ |
| JP | LOADH |  |

［ Nove the cursor to the right of the screen（HORII＝UIDTH）：］ RIT．H LD A，（WIDTH．）
［ This is the connon ending for the above four subroutines：］
LOADH LD（HORIZ．），A［ Lad the naw value into memory］ REI

## 

CHPRS．
中朝蚛
This subroutine conbines any conpresesedepace－byten which ere adjecent to one another．It is used to conbine any such bytes which may have been split up by some of the cursor movenent operationt．（Apecifically，if the UP，DOUN，PABE FORWARH， PAEE BACKUARD，TOP or DOTTOM operntions are ued when the cureor is between two spaces，those comppessed－spece－bytes will be left split up，westing menory space．This subroutine also re－initislizes the value of HERE since this subroutina changes the text such that it mey no longer point to the same locetion as when defined．The new value of HERE make all unes of it ifualid until it is re－defined．$]$
$[$ laitialize the value of HERE to END．TX＋11 ］
CMPRS．CALL INIT．H
［ Count the number of bytes to the left of the cursor，put the result in BC and skip shead to the second half of the
subroutiae if it is zeroi $]$

CALL Be．CWT
［Count the of bytes，put the result in BC \＆tet the carry flag if zero $]$
JP C，SKP7CH
［ Skip shand if there are no bytes to the left of the cursor $]$
［ Point to the first byte of text with both register pairs
DE \＆HL：〕

| LD | $H L,(B E B . T X)$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| LD | $D, H$ |
| LD | E，L |

［ Adjust the contents of IC for use as a double－byte counteri ］ CALL SET．BC
［ Begin outer loopi］
［ Hove the next byte fron（HL）to（DE），leaving a copy of it in register Al ］
LPICH LD $A_{1}(H L)$
LD（DE），A
［ Begin inner loop：］
［ Point to the nest source location ］
LP2CH INC ML
［ Decrenent the byte counter and if it is zero，skip ahead to the end of this half of the subroutinel $]$
DEC C［ Iecrement louer half of counter ］

JP MZ，SKPJCh［Continue if not zero］
DEC［ Decrenent upper half of counter $\mathfrak{y}$
JJP Z，SKP6CH［EExit fron this loop if done］
［ If the next byte to be noved cannot be combined with the one just noved，skip over the next 2 sectionsi ］
SKP3CH CALL BIT7A．［ If MSB of last byte moved is not －zero，it is an ASCII code J
JP MZ，BKPSCH $[$ skip ahead if not a compressed－
space－byti］

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { an ASCII code, clear zoro flag ] } \\
& \text { [ Skip theid if not compressed- }
\end{aligned}
$$ space－byte J

［Conbine the two conpressed－space－bytes，ensuring that the count for the resultant number of epaces is not too largei ］ ADD（HL）［Conbine counte］
CALL BITFA．［ Count greater then 127 decinalt ］
JP 2，SKP4CM［ If not，ekip over nest

$$
\text { LD } \quad A, 127 D
$$ instruction $]$

［ Load $A$ with maximum sllowable count ］
8KP4CH LD（DE），A I Store the cambined byte in memory ［ Repeat the inner loop since there nay be nore spaces in the next bytel］

JP LP2CH
［ The bytes cannot be conbined，so point to the next destination and repest the main loopi ］
SKPSCH IWC DE
JP LPICH
［ Point to next dertination］ ［ Repast outer loop］

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Listing 1 continued：
［ Update the value of BEF．CUI
SKP6CH EX DE，HL
LD（BEF．CU），HL
［ Count the number of bytes to the right of the cursor，store the result in BC，and raturn if zerai $]$

SKP7CH CALL ND．CNT
RET C
［ Count of bytes，put result in BC $:$ etet carry flag if zero ］
I Return if no text to right of cursor $]$
［ Point to the last byte of text with both DE $\mid \mathrm{HL}:]$
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { LD } & \text { HL，（END．TX）} \\ \text { LD } & \text { D，}\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { LD } & \text { D，H } \\ \text { LD }\end{array}$
［ Adjust the contents of $B C$ for use dable－byte counteri］ CALL BET，BC
［ Begin outer loopi］
［ hove the next byte fron（HL）to（DE），leaving a copy of it
in registar AI J
LPGCH LD A，（HL）
LD（DE），A
［ Begin inner loop：］
［ Point to the next source locations ］
LPOCH DEC HL
［ Decrenent the byte counter and skip ahead to the ending if it is zeroij

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { DEC C } \quad \text { D Decrenent lower half of counter } 3 \\
& \text { JP W2,8KP10C [Continue if not zero ] } \\
& \text { DEC IP BKPIZC Decrement upper half of counter }] \\
& \text { JP 2,BKPIJC } \\
& {[\text { Decrement upper half of counter } 1}
\end{aligned}
$$

［ If the next byte to be moved cannot be conbined with the one just noved，ekip over the next 2 sectionei ］
SKPIOC CALL BIITA．
［ If M8B of last byte moved is not $\quad$ zero，it in an ASCII code $]$

| JP | WZ，SKP 12C | ［ 8kip ahead if not a compressed－ space－byte J |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CALL | BIT7h． | ［ If the next byte to be moved is an ABCII code，clear zero flag ］ |
| JP | W2，SKP12C | ［ Skip ahead if not a compressed－ space－byte J |

［ Conbine the two bytes，ensuring that the count for the number of epaces is not too largei ］

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ADD（HL）
［ Combine counts ］
CALL BIT7A．
Count greater than 127 decimal？ 1
JP 2，9KPIIC
$[$ If nat，skip over next step ］
［ Lond $A$ with maximum allowable
count $]$
t Store the combined byte in mamory 3
SKPIIC LD（DE），A
［ Repeat the inner loop since there nay be nore spaces in the next byter $]$

JP LP9CH
［ The bytes connot be conbined，so point to the naxt destination
and repeat the main loopa $]$
8KP12C DEC DE
JP LPBCH
［ Update the value of AFT．CUI 1
BKPIBC EX DE，HL
LD（AFT．CU），HL
［All dones］
RET


## SPACT．

## 由もわめわ

This subroutine askes sure that there is room to insert at least one character into the text．If there is no roon available，the carry flag is set and the value of ED．ERR is set to 1 to indicate insufficient menory．If the first count of the curtor gap size indicates there is no roon，an atempt is made to combine my adjacent conpreseed－space－bytas und the gop size is rechecked before concluding that ther is no room， If there is roon available，the carry plag will be cleared （＂NC＂）and register BC will contain the number of locations in the cursor gap．Register $A$ is unchanged by this subroutine．$\lambda$
［ Save the contente of register A in euch a way that it can be restored without changing the llegsi ］
8PACT．LD L，A
PU8H HL
［ Determine the number of locations available and ekip ahead if there is one or morei ］

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { CALL BP.CMT } & \text { [ Count size of cursor gap ] } \\
\text { JP NC,SKPISP } & \text { [ Carry Plas sot indicates no } \\
& \text { spaces available ] }
\end{array}
$$

［ Attenpt to conbine any adjacent conpreseed－space－bytesi］ CALL CMPR8．
C Check again for roon in the cursor gap with the contents of the carry flag indicating if there is now some roon：］

CALL OP．CNT［ Count size of cursor gap
［ If there uas no roon，set ED．ERR to 1 ，leaving the carry
flag Eat：J
$\begin{array}{rll}\text { SKP1SP JP } & \text { NC，SKP29P } & \text {［ 8Kip ahead if roon ］} \\ \text { LD } A, 1 & \text {［ Put a } 1 \text { ．．．］}\end{array}$

［ Restore the contents of register $A$ without affecting the
flags：$]$
SKP2SP POP HL
LD $\quad A, L$
［ All done．Return with the carry flag indicating the status：］ RET


IMSRT．
中蚛䡉
This subroutine inserts on byte（contained in register A） to the left of the cursor．It is used by the l．CHAR，l．CR，and I．SPAC subroutines．A check is made to deternine if there is roon to insert one byte，and if not，the carry flag is set and the ineprtion is not made．Also，if appropriate，the value of ED．ERR is set to 1 to indicate insufficient menory．Register $A$ is unchanged by this subroutine．］
［ Hake sure there is roon to insert one byte．it not，return with the carry flag set．（ED，ERR is set to 1 by the GPAC？ subroutine if there is no room．） 1$]$
INSRT．CALL SPAC？．［ Set the carry flag if there is no roon］
RET C［ Return if the carry flag is get ］
［ Insert the byte in register $A$ into the text to the left of the cursor：］

LD HL，（BEF．CU）［Point to byte to left of cursor ］
INC HL［Point to next locotion ］
LD（HL），A Store the contents of register $A$
LD（BEF．CU），HL［ Update the BEF，CU pointer ］
t Return with the carry plag cleared to indicate euccessfal
insertioni］
OR A I Clear the carry flag J

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## Listing 1 continued:

## RET

## 

## TOP.

* ${ }^{+\infty}$ *

This subroutine moves the cursor to the beginning (top) of the text (in front of the pirst charecter) and moves the cursor symbol to the upper left corner of the scren. ]
[Point to the first character of text: ]
TOP: LD HL, (BEO.TX)
[ Move that byte to the right of the cursor (move cursor left)
and adjust the values of BEF, CU AFT,CUI J CALL ROUE.L
[ Noye the cursor syabol to the upper left corner of the screent] CALL TOP.V [Set VERT 1 ] CALL LFT.H [ Set HORIZ $x 1$ ]
C All doset ? RET

## 

## Boton.

****
This eubroutine aoves the cursor to the and of the text and noves the cursor symbol to the lower right corner of the screen. (Noter The DSP.TX subroutine wlll adjutt the veluen of HORIZ and VERT if necessary.) ]
[ Point to the last byte of text: ]
BOTOM. LD HL, (END.TX)
[ Move that byte to the left of the cursor (nove cursor to right) and adjust the values of BEF.CU AFT.CU: ] CALL MDUE, R
[ Move the cursor to the lower pight corser of the sereent ] CALL BOT.V [ Set VERT = LINES] CALL RIT.H [80t HORIZ - WIDTH]
[ All done: ] RET

## 

UP.
This subroutine moves the cursor to the beginning of either the same or the previous line. If the cursor is not at the beginning of line, it is noved to the beginning of that line. If the cursor is at the begining of line, it is moved to the begining of the previous line. J
[ Point to the beginning of the liee containing the cursors ]

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { UP: } \quad \begin{array}{ll}
\text { ED } 1 & {[1=\text { of CR's to be found }]} \\
\text { CALL CR.LFT } & {[\text { Result in HL }]}
\end{array}
\end{array}
$$

[ If the cursor is not at the beginning of a line, skip ahead since HL now point to the byte to be noved to the right of the cursori $]$

JP NC,SKPIUP [ (FIag conditions set by [R.LFT)]
[ If the cursor is at the beginning of the text, returni $]$ RET MZ
[ The cursor is at the beginning of line, so point to the beginning of the previous linet]
LD $E_{p}{ }^{2}$ [2= of CR's to befound J

CALL CR.LFT [Result in HL]
$[$ Move the cursor up one line on the screpni ]
CALL DEC.V [ Decrement VERT J
[Hove the cursor to the left side of the screent ]
SKPIUP CALL LFT.H [ Set HORIZ to 1 ]
[ Move the cursor left by noving the bytes across the cursor gep to the right side) and adjust the values of BEF.CU and AFT,CUI $]$

CALL HOUE.L
L Noter HL points to the byte which is to become the byte to the right of the cursor ]
[All done: $]$ RET

## 

## DOWN.


This subroutine moves the cursor to the beginning of the next line, but if it is already on the last line, the cursor is moved to the end of the text. J
[ Point to the 'beginning of the next line (sfter the line containing the the cursor): ]
DOUN. LD E,I [ I= of CR's to be found ]
CALL CR.RIT [ Result in HL if all goes OK ]
DEC HL [ Point to the carriage return at the end of the present line 1
[ If the beginning of the next line vas found, move the position of the cursor on the screen doun one line and to the left side, then Ekip ahead: ]

JP C,SKPIDM
[ Carry flag set implies it was not found ]
[ Increment UERT ]
CALL INC.V
[ Set HORIZeq ]
CALL LFT,H
[ Skip ahead to move the cursor ]
[ If the cursor is at the end of the text, returnt ]
SKPIDN RET NZ
[ The cursor is already on the last line, so point to the last character of the text and nove the cursor to the right side of the screen: $]$

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { LD HL, (END.TX) } & \text { [ Point to end of text ] } \\
\text { CALL RIT.H } & \text { [ Set HORIZaldid }]
\end{array}
$$

[ If the last byte of text is a carriage return, move the cursor doun one line: ]

| LD | $A_{1}(H L)$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $C P$ | $C R$. |
| JP | $N Z, S K P 2 D N$ |
| $C A L L$ | $I N C . Y$ |

[ Put last byte in A]
JP NZ,SKP2DN
CALL INC. V
EIs it a CR $\quad$ J
[ If not, skip over next command ]
[ Hove cursor down one line on screen]
[ Move the cursor to the right lby noving bytes of text to the left across the cursor gap), and adjust the values of BEF.CU and AFT.CU: $]$
SKPZDN CALL HOUE.R [ Note: HL pointe to the byte which is to becone the byte to the left of the cursor 3
[All done: ]
RET

LEFT.
***
This subroutine noves the cursor left one charecter position. If the cursor is already at the beginning of the taxt, no change takes plice. If the byte to the left of the cureor is compressed-space-byte, only one of the spaces (represented by the byte) is moved to the other side of the cursor gap (thus splitting up conpresed-epace-byte if it represents more than one space). J
[ Hake sure there is at least one byte of memory available in case conpressed-space-byte needs to be expanded. If not, return with the value of ED.ERR set to 1 to indicate
insufficient memory: J
LEFT. CALL 8PAC?. RET C
[ Hake sure that there is at least one character before the cursor. Return if there isn'ti]
CALL BE,CNT [ Set carry flag if not ot least one] RET C [ Return if the cursor is already at the beginning of the text ]
[ Get the character to the left of the curaori]

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { LD } H L,(B E F, C U) & \text { [ Point to character before cursor ] } \\
\text { LD A,(HL) } & \text { [ Get the byte] }
\end{array}
$$

[ If the byte is not compressed-apace-byte, skip aheadi ] CALL BIT7A. [ MSB=0 indicates compressed-space] JP NZ,SKPILT [ Skip ahead if it is an ASCII code]
[ Put the code for one space in $A$ and reduce the namber of spaces in the byte to the lept of the cursor: $J$

$$
\text { LD } A, 1 \text { [ } 1 \text { code for one space }]
$$

DEC (HL) [ Decrenent spece count ]
[ lf there are more spaces remeining in the byte, skip the next section: ]

JP. NZ, SKP2LT
[ Erase the byte to the left of the cursor by changing the value of BEF.CU: $]$
SKPILT DEC HL E Decrenent EEF.CU ]
LD (BEF,CJ),HL I Store the new value in menory $]$
[ Point to the character apter the cursori ]
SKP2LTLD HL, (AFT=CU)
[ 8kip ahes unlesi two compressed-apace-bytes can be combined; ] CP 1 [ Does register $A$ contain 1 space? ] JP NZ,SKPJLT [ Skip headif not ]
CALL BIT7n. [ Is the byte to the right of the cursor compressed-space-byte? ] JP NZ,SKPJLT 4 Skip ahead if it is an ASCII code I
[ Coabine tuo conpressed-space-bytes (where the one in register
$A$ is a single spacis), and skip over the next section. However,

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Listing 1 continued:
if the conbined count would cause an overflow, skip to the ending (effectively erasing the extra space): $]$

| LD | A,(HL) | [ Hove the space count to A ] |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| CP | i27D | [ Is it at its maxinum value ? |
| JP | 2,SKP4LT | [ If so, skip to the ending ] |
| INC | (HL) | [ Increnent the number of spaces |
| JP | SKP4LT | [ Skip over the next byte sections |

Put the byte in ragister gap and adju just the value of the AFI.CU pointers $]$ SKP3LT DEC HL
[ Point to the left of the byte to the right of the cursor $J$
LD (HL), A [Put the byte there (fron register A)] LD (AFT,CU),HL
[ Store the new value of AFT.CU ]
[ If the character noved was a carriage return, move the cursor down one line on the screen and to the right side, and return: $J$

| CP | CR. | [ $\mathrm{A}=$ carriage return ? ] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| JP | W2,5KP4LT | [ Skip ahead if not ] |
| CALL | RIT.H | [ Set HORI2=WIDTH ] |
| CALL | DEC.V | [ Decrement UERT ] |
| RET |  | [ Return ] |

[ Move the cursor one place to the left on the screen, \& returns ] SKP4LT CALL DEC.H [ Decrenent HORIZ] RET
[ Return ]

## [ 4***

RIGHT.
This subroutine noves the cursor right one character position. If the cursor is already at the end of the text, no change occurs. If the byte to the right of the cursor is a compressed-space-byte, only one of the spaces (represented by the byte) is
moved to the other side of the cursor gap (thus splitting up the conpressed-space-bytel. J
[ Hake sure there is at least one byte of nemory available in case a conpressed-space-byte needs to be expanded. If not, return with the value of ED.ERR set to 1 to indicate
insufficient menory: J
RIGHT. CALL SPAC?.
RET C
[ Hoke sure there is at least one character after the cursor, and return if there isn't: ]
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { CALL ND.CHT } & {[\text { Set carry if not at least one ] }} \\ \text { RET } C & {[\text { Return if there is no place to }}\end{array}$ nove to $J$
[ Get the byte which is to the right of the cursor: ]
LD HL,(AFT.CU) [ Point to byte after cursor ] LD $A,(H L) \quad[$ Get the byte ]
[ If it is not a conpressed-space-byte, skip ahead: ] CALL BITJA. [ HSB=i indicates an ASCII byte 〕 JP MZ,SKPIRT [ NZ inplies an ASCII byte ]
[ It is a compressed-space-byte, so put the code for one space in $A$ and reduce the number of spaces in the byte to the right of the cursor: $]$

| LD $A_{1} 1$ | $[1$ e code for one space ] |
| :--- | :--- |
| DEC (HL) | [ Decrenent space count ] |

[ lf there ore nore spaces renaining in the byte, skip the next section: ]
JP NZ,5KP2RT
[ Erase the byte to the right of the cursor by changing the value of AFT.CU: J
SKPIRT IMC HL [Increnent AFT.CU]
LD (AFT.CU), HL [ Store the new vilue in memory ]
[ Point to the byte to the left of the cursor:]
SKP2RT LD HL,(BEF.CU)
[ Skip ahead unless two compressed-space-bytes can be combineds ] $\begin{array}{ll}\text { CP } 1 & \text { [ Does register A contain } 1 \text { spacr? }]\end{array}$ JP WZ, SKP3RT [ Skip ahead if not ]
CALL BIT7h. [ Is the byte to the left of the cursor compressed-space-byte? ] JP MZ,SKP3RT [ Skip ahead if not]
[ Conbine two conpressed-space-bytes (where one is a single space in register A) and skip over the next section. However, if the combined space count would cause an overflow, just return (effectively erasing the extra space): ]

| LD | A, (HL) | [ Hove the space count into A ] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CP | 1270 | [ Is it at its naximin value ?] |
| REt | 2 | [ If so, return] |
| INC | (HL) | [ Add one more space to the byte to the left of the cursor $J$ |
| JP | SKP4RT | [ Skip over the next two sections |

[ Put the byte in rigister $A$ into the left end of the cursor gap and adjust the value of the BEF,CU pointer: $]$
SKP3RT INC HL
[ Point to the location to the right of the byte to the left of the cursor $]$

LD (HL),A
LD (DEF,CU),HL
[Put the byte in register A there]
[ Store the new value of BEF.CU ]
[ If the character noved was carriage return, move the cursor doun one line on the screen and to the lept side, then return: $J$ CP CR.
[ $\mathrm{A}=\mathrm{carriage}$ return ? ]
JP NZ, SKP4RT
[ Skip ahead if not]
CALL IMC.V [Increment VERT]
CALL LFT.H [Set HORI2:1]
RET
[ Return]
[ Hove the cursor one place to the right on the screen $\&$ return: ]
SXP4RT CALL INC.H [ Increnent horiz ] RET
[ Return ]

## 

PAEE. $F$
*****
This subroutine noves the location of the cursor to the beginning of the line which follows the last line presently displayed on the screen, and noves the cursor position to the upper left corner of the screen. If the last byte of text is already on the screen, the cursor is moved to the end of the text and the cursor symbol is moved to the lower right corner of the screen (although it will probably be moved left by the DSP.TX subroutine). J
[ Calculate the of carriage returns to be skipped over to get to the desired line: J
PAGE.F LD A, (LIMES.) [ LaAd A with the number of lines on the screen $]$

| INC | A |
| :--- | :--- |
| LD | HL, VERT. |
| SUB | (HL) |

[ Set $A=$ LINES + 1 ]
[ Point to the variable UERT]
[ $A=$ LIMES - VERT + 1
[ Point to the E-th carriage return to the right of the cursori ]
CALL CR.RIT [ Result in HL, if found ]
DEC HL [ Point to the carriage return
(Does not affect flags)]
[ If the end of the text was encountered before reaching the
desired line, junp to the DOTOM subroutine: $]$
JP C,DOTOR. [CR's found only if status of...
JP NZ, BOTOH: [ ...ilags are NC \& Z]
[ Hove the cursor there (i adjust BEF.CU \& AFT.CU): ]
CALL HOUE, [ Note: HL points to the byte to becone the byte to the left of the cursor $]$
[ Nove the cursor to the upper left corner of the screen: ] CALL TOP.V [ Set VERT $=1$ ] CALL LFT.H [Set HORII $=1$ ]
[ All done: ]
RET

## 

## PABE. B

*****
This subroutine noves the location of the cursor such that the new botton line will be the line which is presently
innediately above the top line. If the first byte of text will appear on the screen, the cursor is noved to the beginning of the text. In either case, the cursor symbol is noved to the upper left corner of the screen. J
[Calculate the number of carriage returns to be found ito the left of the cursor) to get to the desired line: $]$
PAGE.B LD A,(VERT.) [ Load A with the line number the
LD HL,LINES. cursor is on $]$

ADD (HL) $\quad \begin{aligned} & \text { the number of lines } \\ & A=\text { UERT }+ \text { LIMES }]\end{aligned}$
LD $E, A$ [ Hove result to $E$ ]
[ Point to the byte to the right of the E-th carriage return (to the left of the cursor): $]$

CALL CR.LFT [ Result in HL if found]
[ If the beginning of the text was encountered before reaching the desired line, jump to the rop subroutine: $]$
JP C,TOP. [CR's found only if status of ....]

JP NZ,TOP. [...plags are NC $\ddagger 2$ ]
[ Hove the cursor thers is adjust BEF.CU \& AFT.CU): ] CALL HOUE.L
[ Hove the cursor to the upper left corner of the screen: ] CALL TOP.V [ Set VERT $=1$ ] CALL LFT.H [ Set HORIZ $=1$ ]
[ Ald done: ] RET

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Listing 1 continued:

## I.CHAR

* 

This subroutine inserts character into the text to the left of the cursor. The ASCIl character to be inserted is contalned in ragister $A$ with the most significant bit set. (Note that carriage returns are not inserted by this subroutine.) If the character is control code or "DEL" byte (255 decimal),
then set ED.ERR to 2 to indicate an Invalid operation. If there is no roon for the character to be inserted, then ED.ERR if set to 1 to indicate insufiticient menory. If either error occurs, the byte is not inserted. ]
[ Make sure that the character to be inserted is not a control code or a "DEL" byte. lf it is, set ED.ERR to 2 and roturn: $]$ I.CHAR CP SPACE. I I it control code ? ]

JP C,SKPIIC [Skip ahead.ifso] [ Is it "DEL" code ? ]
JP NZ,SKPZIC [SKip ahead if not ]
SKP1IC LD A,2 [Put a 2...] ]
LD (ED,ERR), A $\quad$.... into ED,ERR ]

## RET

[ Return]
C Insert the character into the text, including a check to make sure there is roon to insert it. Hovever, if there is not enough roon, 1 RSRT sets the carry llag and sets the value of ED.ERR to 1 (without having inserted the character): ]
SKP2IC CALL INSRT.
[ If there was not enough roon, return: ]
RET $C$
[ Hove the cursor one place to the right: $]$
[ALL INC.H [ Increment HORII]
[All doner ]
RET

## 

I.SPAC

This subroutine inserts one space to the left of the cursor. 3
[ If the byte (if. any) to the left of the cursor is not a compressed-space-byte, skip over the next sections ]
I. GPAC CALL BB.CNT [ Is there a byte to the left of the cursor? (Clear carry flas if so) J
JP C,SKPIIS
[ Skip ahead if not ]
LD HL, (BEF.CU)
[ Point to the byte to the left of the cursor $]$
CALL BIT7h.
C Is it a compressed-blank-byte? J JP NZ,SKPIIS [ Skip over next section if not ]
[ The byte to the left is a conpressed-space-byte, so add one more space to it and skip ahead. However, if the combined space count would cause an overflou, just return feffectively ignoring the space to be insertedi: ]

| LD | A,(HL) | [ Put the space count into A ] |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| CP | $127 D$ | [ Is it at the naximun value ? ] |
| RET | 2 | [ If so, return ] |
| IWC | (HL) | [ Increnent the spaces there ] |
| JP SKP2IS | [ Skip over the next section |  |

Insert ane space into the text to the left of the cursor
However, if there is not enough roon, INSRT sets the carry
flag and sets the value of ED.ERR to 1 (withaut having inserted the space): ]
SKPIIS LD A, 1 [ 1 a code for one space] CALL IMSRT. [ Insert it into the text]
[ If there was not enough roon, return: ]
RET C
[ Hove the cursor one place to the right, unless it would be off the screen: ]
SKP2IS CALL INC.H
[ Increment HORIZ ]
[ All done: ] RET

1.CR
****
This subroutine inserts carriage return into the text to the left of the cursor. J
[ Insert the CR into the text, making sure there is room for it. If there is not enough roon, INGRT sets the carry flag and sets the vilue of ED.ERR to $\mid$ (without having inserted the carriage return): $]$
I.CR LD A,CR. [P Put a carriage return code in $A]$ CALL INSRT.
[ Insert it if roon ]
[. If there was not enough roon, return: J
RET C
[ Move the cursar synbol down one line and to the left side of
the screen: $]$
CALL INC.V
[ Increnent VERT ]
CALL LFT. H
[ Set HDRIZ = 1 ]
[ All done: ]
RET


## E.CHAR

*****
This subroutine erases the character to the right of the cursor: J
[ If there is not at least one character to the right of the cursor, return: ]
E.CHAR CALL ND.CNT [ Set carry if not even one byte]

RET $C$ [ Returi if no byte there to erase]
[ Point to the byte to be erased and skip over the next section
if it is not a compressed-space-byte: ]
LD HL, (AFT,CU) [Point to byte after cursor ]
CALL BII7H. [ ls it a compressed-space-byte? ]
JP $M Z, S K P I E C \quad[$ Skip over next section if it is not ]
[ It is a compressed-space-byte, so decrement the number of
spaces it represents and return if there are more spaces
renaining in the byte: ]
DEC (HL) [ Reduce space count ]
RET NZ [ lf wore spaces there, return]
[ Erase the byte to the right of the cursor by incrementing the value of AFT.CU: ]
SKPIEC INC HL
[ Increment AFT.[U]
LD (AFT,CU),HL
[: Store the new value in memory 1
[All done:
RET


## E.LINE

**中* ${ }^{\text {* }}$
This subroutine erases the renainder of the line which the cursor is on. This includes erasing the carriage return at the end of the line if the cursor is at the beginning of the infe, but the carriage return is retained if the cursor is anywhere else on the line. J

E Point to the beginning of the next line \{ofter the line containing the cursor): $]$
E.LIME LD E,1 [ $1=$ \& of CR's to be found $]$

CALL CR.RIT [ Result in HL if found]
[ If the beginning of the next line was found, skip ahead: ] JP NC,SKPIEL [ (Note: Case H2 not possible since $E=1$ on input) ]
[ If there are no bytes to the right of the cursor, return: ] RET MZ
[ The cursor is already on the last line of the text, so test whether the last byte of text is a carriage return and foint to END. TX +1 : ]

| LD $H L,(E N D . T X)$ | [ Point ta ens of test ] |
| :--- | :--- |
| LD $A,(H L)$ | [ Put last byte into register A] |
| $C P$ | $C R$, |

[ If the last byte is not a carriage return, there is no need to test whether the cursor is at the beginning of a line, so skip thoads ]

JP NZ,SKP2EL [ If not a CR, skip ahead ]
[ Point to the carriage return ot the end of the line containing the cursor (instead of to the byte after it): $]$
SKPIEL DEC HL
[ If the cursor is ot the begiming of I Ine, indicate that
the carriage return at the end of the line if to be eraced too: $]$

| PUSH | HL |
| :--- | :--- |
| LD | HL, $(B E F . C U)$ |
| LD | $A,(H L)$. |
| POP | $H L$ |
| CP | $C R$. |
| JP | NZ,SKP2EL |
| INC | $H L$ |

[Seve contents of HL ]
[Point to byte to left of cursor 3
[Put the bytp in register $A$ ]
[ Return polnter to HL J
[ Return pointer to ML J
Is the byte carrimge return?
[ Skip shead if it is not $\quad$ [ CR ]
[Point to the byte alter the other CR J
[ HL points to the byte which is to become the byte to the right of the cursor, so store the address in AFT.CU (This effectively erases the approprete bytesti ]
SKP2EL LD (AFT.CU),HL
[All donat]
RET


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Listing 1 continued:

## SHIFT.

This subroutine shifts UPPER CASE LETTERS to lower case letters and vice veris. In doing so, it noves the cursor feon the left side of the character being shifted to the right side. Numbers, spaces, synbols or other non-letter codes are skipped over unchanged. J
[ Load the character into register $\left.A_{1}\right]$
SHIFT. LD HL,(AFT.CU) [ Point to the byte after the cursor ]
LD $A,(H L) \quad[$ Put the byte in A]
[ If it is not in alphabetic character (a letter), skip ahsadi ]
CP 1930 [ Register A inus ASCII capital "A"]

JP C, SKP2SH [Don't shift if code < "A" ]
CP $2510 \quad[$ Register A ainus: ASCII lower case "z" plus one $]$
JP NC, 5KP2SH [ Don't shift if code > small "z"]
CP 225D [ Register A ninus lower case "a"]
JP NC,SKPISH [ Do shift if code '>e snall "al J]
CP 219 C Register A mimus: ASCII capital ${ }^{n} 2^{n}$ plus one $]$
JP NC,SKP25H [ Don't shift if code > capital "Z"]
[ Shift the character to the opposite of what it is cuppor or
lower case): ]
SKPISH XOR 32D [Decinal 32 = binary 00100000 ]
LD (HL), [ Put the altered code back into nenory $]$
[ Junp to the RIGHT subroutine to nove the cursor right by one character: ]
5KP2SH JP RIGHT.


## POINT.

thoter
This subroutine points to the future address of the byte which is presently to the right of the cursor, for use by the COPY and E, PART operations to define the beginning of the text to the copied of eried. The pointer is stored in the HERE variable.]
[ Compress any adjecent compreseed-spece-bytes aince it cah't
be done later uithout posibly iffecting the location of the byte being pointed toi 3
POIMT, CALL CMPRS.
[ Save the future address of the byte to the right of the cursoril

| LD | HL, (PEF.CU) | [ Point to the byte to the left of the cursor $J$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INC | HL | [ Point to the next lacation |
| LD | (HERE.), HL | $[$ 8ave addrese for lator use |

[ All done: ]
RET


## E.PART

* 

This subroutine erases portion of the text. The portion erased is the text between where the cursor was when the POIMT subroutina was last executed (the address is in HERE) and the present position of the cursor. However, if the cursor is now, or has been, to the left of the location indicated by the last use of the POINT operation, an invalid operation will be indicated fsince HERE has been changed to an invalid address) by setting ED.ERR to $2 . \quad]$
[ Point to the first byte to be praseds]
E.PART LD HL, (HERE.)
[ Make sure the number of bytes to be erased is a positive number. If not, set the value of ED.ERR to 2 and return without having made any changes:]

CALL L.CNT
JP MC, SKPIEP
LD $A, 2$

LD (ED,ERR),A RET
[ Set the carry flag if the count is negative or zero $]$ [ Skip ahead if positive count ] [ Put 2 into...] ]
[...ED.ERR]
[ Return ]
[ Set BEF.CU to the byte to the left of the first byte to be erased, effectively erasing part of the texts ]
SKPIEP LD HL,(HERE.) [ Point to first byte to be erased J
DEC HL
[ Point to byte to left of it ]
LD (BEF.CU),HL
[ Stora that address in BEF.CU ] Listing 1 continued on page 432

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Listing 1 continued:
$[$ Set HORI2 = UIDTH so that the DSP.TX subroutine can adjust HORIZ as neededs $]$

CALL RIT.H [ Set HORIZ $=$ WIDTH 〕
$\left[\begin{array}{c}\text { All dones } \\ \text { RET }\end{array}\right]$
RET
[
E.ALL
t. ${ }^{*}$ * 4

This subroutine erases the entire text by changing the values of BEF.CU and AFT.CU . Also, the pointer HERE is initialized since its value would no longer be valid. $]$
[ Set BEF,CU to BEG.TK - 1 : ]
E.ALL LD HL,(BEG.TK)

DEC HL
LD (BEF.CU),HL
[ Set AFT.CU to END.TX + 1: ]
LD HL,(END.TX)
INC HL
LD (AFT.CU), HL
[ Initialize HERE: ]
CALL INIT.H
[All done: ]
RET


## H.POS

***
This variable is used to kesp track of the horizontal position of the harduare cursor. It in used only by the DS.BYT subroutine and is initialized (to UIDTH) by the CL.SCR subroutine. )

```
H.POS DB O
```



DS.BYT


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This subroutine displays one byte of text on the screen. sytes of text can be ASCII characters or ASCII carriage returne (MBD = 1 ), or compressed-space-bytes (MSB $=0$ ). It is used for displaying nessages on the screen, but it is not used for displaying the text being edited. Conpressed-space-byter art displayed as the appropriate nuaber of spaces, and carriage returns cause the renainder of the line to be filled with spaces. If the end of a screen line is encountered, the value of H.POS is reset to allow the renainder of the line of text to be displayed on the next line. The H.POS counter is used to keep track of the horizontal position of the hardware cursor, so the screen should first be cleared using the CL.SCR subroutine (since it initializas H.POS and resets the hardware cursor) and only this subroutine should be used for displaying messages. Note that there are no provisions for detecting the botton of the screen. Also, the nunber of compressed spaces in a single byte should not exceed the number of characters per line since this condition is not checked for. Registers HL and DE are not changed by this subroutine. ]
[ If the byte is a carriage return, skip shendi ]
J8.BYT CP CR. JP 2,SKPIDB
[ If the byte is a compressed-space-byte, ekip aheadi ]

| CALL | BIT7A. | [ Check MSB of A ] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| JP | 2,SKPJDB | [ Skip ahead if MSE $=0$ ] |

[. The byte is displayable ASCII choracter, so display it: ] CALL CH.OUT
[ Decrenent the value of H.POS and return if it is non-zeros ] LD $A,(H, P D S)$ DEC $A$
LD (H.PDS),A
RET NZ
[ Reset the value of H.POS to UIDTH. since a new line has been
started: J LD A, (UIDTH.) LD (H.PDS),A
[ All done (if the character was an ASCll characters ] RET
[ The byte is a carriage return, so display H.POS number of spacest]

| SKPIDB | LD | A, (H.POS) | [ Put the value of H.POS ...) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | LD | B, ${ }^{\text {A }}$ | [ ... into register B ] |
| LP2DB | LD | A,SPACE. | [ Send an ASCII space ... ${ }^{\text {] }}$ |
|  | CALL | CH.OUT | [ ... to the dispalay ] |
|  | DEC | B | $[$ Repeat the loop ... ] |
|  | JP | NZ,LP2DB | [ ... for more spaces ] |

[ Reset the value of H.POS to the value of UIDTH to indicate the start of a new linet $]$ LD A, (HIDTH.)
LD (H.POS),A
[ All done (for the case of a carriage return): ] RET
[ The byte is a conprissed-apace-byte, so output the indicated number of spaces, keeping a copy of the count in register $C: J$
SKP3DB LD B,A [Put the count in :]
LD [,A [Save a copy in $[$ ]

LPADB LD A,SPACE. [Send an ASCII space.... J
CALL CH.OUT [ ... to the display]
DEC B [ Repeat the loop ...]
JP NZ,LPADB [ .... for all of the spaces]
[ Subtract the space count iron H.POS: ]
LD A,(H.POS)
SUB C
[ If the result is nejative or zero, add the result to UIDTH. Note: This next result is assuned to be positive - which is the case if the number of conpressed spaces is not too large: ]

[ Put the result back into H.POS and raturm ]
SKP6DB LD (H.POS),A
RET

Cl.SCR
*****
This subroutine cleari the screen by filling it with spaces, rind the harduare cursor 15 reset 1.0 gtant in the upper lefl. corner of the screen. Also, it inatializes the value or H.fosi to the value of widit. This subroutine is lised before dislaying any messages on the screen (including the "nenu"). J

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Listing 1 continued:
[ Reset the harduare cursor to the upper left corner: ]
Cl.SCR CALL UP.LFT
$L$ Respt the value of the horizontal position counter (H.POS) to WIDTH: J

LD A,(WIDTH.)
LD (H.POS),A
| Output LINES number of carrisge returns: ]

|  | LD | A, (LINES.) | [ Put the number of lines ... ] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | LD | D, A | [ ... into register If] |
| LPICS | LD | A, CR, | [ Put a carriage return in A] |
|  | CALL | DS.EYT | [ Fill one line with epaces |
|  | DEC | D | [ Decrenent the line count ] |
|  | JP | NZ,LPICS | [ Repeat the loop for all lines |

[ Reset the hardware cursor to the upper left corner again: ] CALL UP.LfT
LInitialize the value of H.POS (to WIDTH) to insicate that
the harduare cursor is at the left side of the scrien: ]
A,(NIDTH.)
(H,POS),A
[ All done: $]$
RET

## 

IISPLA.
;*****
This subroutine displays the text pointed to by HL. The text must be in the standard fornat and aust be terninated by a zero byte. On output, HL points to the location following the location of the null byte. (Note that H.POS is user to keep track of when the end of a line is reached.) ]
[ Load the first/next byte of text and point to the next byte: ] DSPLA. LD $A_{,}(M L)$ INC HL
[ lf it is a null byte, return: ]
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { OR } & A & \text { [ Fegister } A \text { not affected ] }\end{array}$ RET 1
[ Display the character (uhich may be a conpressed-space-byte) and repeat the loop: J

CALL DS.日YT
JP DSPLA.
[ $\#$ E**

## IISPL: <br> ******

This subroutine displays the text which follows the call to this subroutine. The text nust be in the standard fornat and it must be terninated with a null (zero) byte (an othervise illeazal character). This subroutine uses the H.POS pointer to indicate the position of the next character on the line. Therefore, other calls to display anything on the screen must update the value of H,POS in order for the carriage returns to output the proper number of spaces. This subroutine returns to the instructions which follou the null byte. ]
[ Point to the first byte of text: ] DSPL: , POP HL
[ Display the text pointed to by HL until the null byte is reachad, leaving HL pointing to the instruction which follows the null bytes ]

CALL DSPLA.
[ Return to the instruction which follows the null byte: ] JP (HL)


## GET . HX

***EE
This subroutine gets the next ASCII character for carriage return) from nemory. Compressed-space-bytes are expanded into individual ASCII spaces. By repeatedly calling this subroutine, characters of text are placed into register $A$, one at a tine, However, registers HL and $C$ nust not be changed between calls since they are used to keep track of which character is next. (Register pair HL is used to point to the next byte of memory and register $C$ is used to keep track of whether more spaces renain in a compressed-space-byte.) Prior to the first use of this subroutine, register $C$ should be set to zero and HL must point to the first character (or conpressed-space-byte) to be accessed. However, setting register $C$ to a non-zero value allows this subroutine to access text starting at the niddle of a conpressed-space-byte. This subroutine also indicates Whether the ASCII code returned in register A is a carriage return, by setting the 2 flag if it is a CR. (Note that this
subroutine does not check for reaching the boundaries of the
text.) Registers $D E$ and are not changed by this subroutine. ]
[ If there ere more spaces remaining in a compressed-space-byte, skip ahead and output the next space:]
GET.HX XOR A [SetA to zero ]
CP C [ Co0 implies that a conpressed-spacebyte is not waiting to be further expanded. J
JP NZ,SKPIGT [ Skip ahead if another space is to be outputted J
[Got the next byte fron nenory: ]

> LD A,(HL) [ Load byte from nemory]

INC HL [ Point to next byte of text ]
[ If it is not conpressed-space-byte, skip ahead: ]
CALL BIT7A. [Conprassed-space-byte?]
JP NZ,5KP2GT [ Skip ahead if not ]
C Move. the byte to register $C$ (it equals the 1 of spaces represented): $]$

$$
\text { LD } \quad C, A
$$

[ Decrenent the count for the number of spaces remaining and load A with an ASCII space: ]
SKPIGT DEC $C$ [ Reduce count of spaces]
LD A,SPACE. [Load an ASCII spact]
[ Set the zeroflag if the character is acarriage return and return: J
SKP2日T CP CR. RET

## [

DS.CHR
*****
This subroutine displays string of characters on the screen after first skipping over a specified number of characters (indicated by register $C$ ). B number of characters are displayed unless a carriage return is encountered, in which case the characters up to, but not including, the carriage return are displayed. Conpressed-space-bytes are expanded if encountered. On input, HL nust point to the first byte of the character string, register $B$ nust equal the naxinum number of characters to be displayed, and register $C$ nust indicate the number of characters to be skipped over before starting to display the characters, (Noter B nust not be zero.) on output, HL will either point to the byte uhich follows the last character displayed, or to the byte uhich pollous a carriage return (if one is encountered). If a carriage return is encountered, then the number of characters renaining to be displayed lout of the inltial count in bl will be in register $B$. This subroutine ig used for displaying the text which is being edited.
Register $E$ is not changed by this subroutine. ]
[ If the number of characters to be skipped over is zero fin register C), skip ahead. (This is also the beginning of the loop to skip over C characters.): J
DS.CHR LD A,C
OR A
JP 2,LP2DC
[ Put the pirst/next byte into register $A$ and point to the next bytei $]$

LD $A,(H L)$
IHC HL
[ If it is a carriage return, exit the subroutines ] CP CR. RET 1
[ If the byte is not a compressed-space-byte, decrement C and repeat the loop: J

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { CALL BIITA. } \\
& \text { JP } \text { I,SKPIDC } \\
& \text { DEC } \\
& \text { J } \\
& \text { JP } \\
& \text { DS.CHR }
\end{aligned}
$$

[ Check MSB of register A ]
[ Decrenent the character count ]
[ Repeat the loop for the next byte $]$
[ The byte is a conpressed-space-byte, so subtract the number of spaces it represents from the character count in $C$, and put a copy of the result in C : ]

| SKPIDC LD | $D, A$ | $[$ Put byte into $D]$ |
| ---: | :--- | :--- |
| LD | $A, C$ | $[P u t$ count into $]$ |
| SUB $D$ | $[A=$ count - byte $]$ |  |
| LD | $C, A$ | $[$ Copy result into [] |

[ If the result is positive or zero, repeat the loop ifor the next bytel: $]$

JP NC,DS.CHR
[ The result was negative, so set $C$ to the negative of the result, since that equals the number of spaces of the conpressed-space-byle which need to be displayed at the beginning of the line: $]$

| CPL A | $[\operatorname{Set} A \ldots \ldots]$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| INC A | $[\ldots$ to minus A] |



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Listing 1 continued:
LD C,A
[ Put the result in $C$ J
[ The appropriate number of characters have been skipped over. HL points to the first byte to be displayed, unless $C$ is nonzero - in uhich case the value of C represents the number of spaces which need to be displayed before displaying the byte pointed to by HL: J
[: Get the first/next character to be displayed. If C is nonzero, it indicates the number of apaces remainung in the present conpressed-spece-byte. But if C is zero, HL points to the next byte to be disployedi $J$
LP2DC CALL GET.HX
[ If the byte is a carriage return, return. (The $\mathbf{Z}$ flag is set by GET. HX if the byte is a carriage return.) (Note:
Register $\begin{gathered}\text { indicates the number of positions in the line uhich }\end{gathered}$ are not yet filled.): ] RET ${ }^{2}$
[ Display the ASCII character which is in register AI] CALL CH.
[ Decrenent the position count and repeat the loop if it is non-zerot]
DEC B

JP H2,LP2DC
[The line is full ( $8=0$ ), so returnz] RET


## N.5KIP

****
This variable is used to store the number of charecters to be skipped at the beginning of each line (when displaying the text). The value of H.SKIP is zero unless this would cause the cursor to go opf the right edge of the screen. $j$

## H.SKIP DB 0

## 

dS.LnS 1 ds.lin

This subroutine displays $E$ full lines of characters starting with the byte pointed to by HL. E=0 is not allowed. Upon return, hL will point to the byte uhich follows the list carriage return (at the end of the last line displayed). If the DS.LIH entry point is used, register $C$ must be set to the nunber of characters to be skipped over at the beginning of the displayed text, and register $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ nust be set to the number (nonzerol of character positions available for the first line (full or partial) of the text to be displayed. $j$
[ Indicate the naxinun number of characters uhich will fit on one line by setting register $\theta$ to WIDTH: J
DS.LMS LD A, (UIDTH.) LD $B, A$
[ Place the number of characters to be skipped calready saved in H.SKIP) into register $\left.C_{:}\right]$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { LD A, (N.SKIP) } \\
& \text { LD C,A }
\end{aligned}
$$

[ Display one line starting it the byte pointed to by WL. Sxip over the pirst C number of characters, and then display no more than B characters. If a carriage return is encountered, stop prenaturely, leaving the number of unfilled positions in register $B$. (HL will be pointing to the byte which pollows a carriage return (if found) or which follous, the lenst byte displayed.) : $]$
dS.lin Call ds.chr
[ If B is non-zero, fill the remainder of the line with spaces: J

[ If Bequals ...] ]
[...zero, ...]
[ ... then skip ahead 1
[ Send an ASCII spacte ... 〕]
... to the display $]$
Decrement the counter ]
[ Repeat the loop if the count is non-zero $]$
[ Search for the beginning of the next line: ]
5KP2DL DEC HL
$[$ Point to the last byte handled by the DS.CHR subroutine ]
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { LD } & \text { 日C, } 65535 \mathrm{D} \\ \text { LD } \\ \text { A, CR. }\end{array}$
[ Put a carriage return in $A$ ]
[ Point (with HL ) to the byte apter the next carriage return $]$
[. If there are nore lines to be filled, repeat the subroutine. otherwise, return. $]$

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { DEC } \\
J P & \text { [ Decrenent the line counter }] \\
\text { [ Repeat the subroutine if it is }
\end{array}
$$

## 

## DSP.TX

This subroutine displays the text on the screen (tiliins the entire screen). The position of the cursor symbol is deternined by the values of UERT 1 HORIZ. (UERT=I for the top line, UERTELIMES for the botton line, HORIZ=I for the left side, and HORIZ=UIDTH for the right side.) Although the bottom lines and the right sides of lines can be padded with blanks if there are no characters there, the top lines and the left sides of lines are not allowed to be padded uith blanks. Therefore, if the values of VERT or HDRIZ conflict with these restrictions, their values are adjusted to evoid such cases. The position of the cursor within the text is indicated by the variables $\operatorname{BEF}$.CU $A F T$.CU. The locations of the ends of the text are indicated by the constants BEG.TX \& END.TX.J
[ The following variable is used to save the address of the first character of the line at the top of the screen: $]$ FRST.C DU 0 [ Two bytes are reserved here $]$
[ This portion of the subrotiting makes sure that there are enough lines before the line with the cursor and enough characters to the left of the cursor (on that line) to allow the present values of UERT and HORIZ. If not, the values of VERT and HORIZ are changed (to make sure that no padding is needed above or to the left of the text). Since this deternination requires finding the first character of the line which appears at the top of the screen, the oddress of this character is saved in FRST.C for later use in actually displaying the text. Also, thit section determines the number of character at the beginning of each line which need to be skipped in order to make the curcor appear in the position indicated by the value of HORIZ (and the value if stored in M.SKIP). J
[ Load register E with the number of lines to be displayed above the cursor, plus one (which equals UERT): $]$

$$
\text { DSP.TX LD A, (UERT.) [ Put the value of UERT in } A \text { ] }
$$

LD E,A [Hoveline count to register E]
[ Point to the beginning of the first line to appear on the screan (the beginning of a line E-I lines Bway) and save it for later use: $]$ CALL CP LFT
[ Result is put in resister pair HL if all goes well (flays indicate status) ]
LD (FRST.C),HL $\quad$ Save this address ]
[ If there are no bytes to the left of the cursor (case 3), or if VERT = 1 and the cursor is at the beginning of a line (case A), then set VERT to 1 (no change for case 4) and skip ahead: J

CALL TOP.V
[ Set VERTEI]
[ If not enough lines were pound before reaching the beginning of the text, adjust the value of VERT such that the first character of text starts on the top line of the screen.
(Mote: If enough lines vere found, $E=0$ so there is no harm in "adjusting" UERT.): ]

[ Point to the first byte of the line containing the cursor: ]
 CALL CR,LFT [ Result in HL if found 3
[ If the cursor is at the beginning of a line, set HDRI2 to 1 , set N.SKIP to zero, and skip ahead to the display portion: ]

| JP | NC, SKP3DP | [ Carry inplies case 3 or case 4 ] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CALL | LFT, H | [ Set HORILal] |
| XOR | A | [ Set A to zero ] |
| LD | (H.SKIP), A | [ Set N.SKIP to zero ] |
| JP | SKP6DP | [ Skip ahead to the display portion ] |

[ Get ready to count the number of characters (not just bytes) between the beginning of the line and the cursor. The GET.NX subroutine will be used, so set $C=0$ for initialization. Note that HL still points to the beginning of the line conteining the cursor. Set $B$ to 0 to initialize the count: $]$
SKPJDP LD C,O
LD $\quad B, 0$
[ Get the next ASCII cheracter (where spaces are un-compressed) and increnent the count in register B: ]

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Listing 1 continued:
LPADP CALL GET.NX
[ Put code in register A]
[ Increment character counter ] [ Reppat the loop ito count the nunber of characters between the beginning of the line and the cursor) until the cursor gap is reached: $]$

| XOR | A | [ Set A to zero] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CP | C | [ C=0 ? ] |
| JP | HZ,LPADP | [ Repeat loop if there are more conpressed-space-bytes in the sane byte ] |
| PUSH | HL | [ Save contents of HL ... ] |
| PUSH | BC |  |
| CALL | L.CNT | [ Subtract contents of HL from (acf.cu +1 ) \& set carry flag if negative or zero $]$ |
| POP | BC | [ Restore contents of BC ...] ] |
| PDP | HL | [ ... $\mathbf{l}^{\text {HL }}$ ] |
| JP | NC,LPADP | [ Repeat loop until cursor gap reached $J$ |

[ If the number of characters to the left of the cursor is less than the number of character positions specified by the value of HOR12, adjust HORI2 to the character count plus one. Also, calculate the number of characters at the beginning of the line (and therefore for all lines) which must be skipped (N.SKIP) in order to place the cursor at the position specified by the nev value of HORI2: $]$

| LD | A, (horiz.) | [ Load the value of HOR12 ... ] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LD | C, A | [ ....into register C ] |
| INC | B | [ Add 1 to the character count |
| LD | A, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | [ Put a copy of it in A] |
| SUB | C | [ Subtract HORIZ from the character count plus one, and set the carry plag if nerative $]$ |
| JP | C,SKP5DP | [ Skip the next 2 instructions if negative J |
| LD | (H,SKIP),A | $[$ Save the result as the nunber of characters to be skipped J |
| JP | SKP 6DP | [ Skip the next 4 instructions since the value of HORIZ does not need to be updated $J$ |
| LD | A, B | [ Put the character count plus one ... J |
| LD | (HORI2.), A | [ ... into HORIZ ] |
| XOR | A | [ Put zero ...] ] |
| LD | (N, SKIP),A | [ ... into H.SKIP] |

[ This portion of the subroutine does the actual displaying of the text: $J$
[ Reset the display to start in the upper left corner of the screen: ]
SKP6DP CALL UP.LFT
[ Point to the first character of the first line to be displayed with register pair HL: ]

LD HL, (FRST.C)
[ Place the value of UERT - 1 into register $A$ and, if it is zero, skip over the next section: $]$

LD A,(VERT.) [Load the value of VERT ...] ]

DEC A
JP Z,SKP7DP
[ ... minus one into register A ] [ Skip ahead if $A=0]$
[ Display the lines above the line containing the cursor.
Register $A$ already contains the number of lines to be
displayed ( EVERT - 1 ) and register pair HL already points to the first character of the first line to be displayed: $]$ LD $E, A$ [ Put the line count into E] CALL DS.LMS
[ Display $E$ lines of text starting with the byte pointed to by HL. Leave HL pointing to the beginning of the line containing the cursor, J
[ Place the value of HORI2 - 1 into register $A$, and if it is zero, skip the next section: $]$
SKP7DP LD A,(HDRIZ.)
DEC A
JP 2, SKPGDP
[ Display the characters at the beginning of the line
containing the cursor, up to, but not including, the cursor. The number of characters to be displayed is in register a ( HORIz-1) and register HL already points to the biginning of the line with the cursor: ]

[ Display the renainder of the line containing the cursor, then skip over the next section. (Register A contains the number of characters to be displayed, which equali: HIDTH - HORIZ ): J
LD B,A [ Put the character count in $B$
[ Indicate that no characters are to be skipped over $]$
[ Indicate that only one (partial) line is to be displayed $]$
[ Point to the byte after the cursor with register pair HL ]
[ Display B characters starting with the byte pointed to by HL, skipping over C characters. If a CR is encountered before B characters are fllled, fill the renainder of the line with spaces. Leave HL pointing to
the byte following the CR at the end of the line. J
JP SKPIOD
[ Skip over the next section ]
[ The cursor is at the right side of the screen, so search for
the beginning of the next line of text (pointing to it with HL). If the cursor is already on the last line of the text, point to the first of the LINES nunber of carriage returns which follow the text - to pill the remainder of the screen with empty lines: J
SKPYDP LD E,I
CALL CR.RIT
[ Indicate that | CR is to be searched for $J$

JP NC,SKP1OD

LD HL,(END.TX)
INC HL $t$... Which follow the text $]$
Point to the byte after the next $C R$ to the right $]$
[ Skip over the next two instructions unless the cursor is on the last line of text $]$ [ Place the value of LINES - UERT into register $A_{\text {, }}$ and if it is zero, exit this subroutine (since the screen is already full): 3 SKPIOD LD A, (VERT.) [ Put the value of VERT...] ]

| LD | $E, A$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| LD | A, (LINES.) |
| SUB | E |
| RET | 2 |

[ ... into register E]
[ Put LINES into reaister ]
$[A=$ LINES - VERT $]$
[ Return if A is zero]
[ Display the botion lines the lines after the line with the cursor). Register $A$ already contains the nubber of lines to be displayed, and HL already contains the address of the first byte to be displayed: J

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { LD E,A } & \text { Put the } 1 \text { ine count into E } \\
\text { CALL DS.LNS } & \text { [ Display E lines starting with } \\
& \text { the byte pointed to by HL }]
\end{array}
$$

[All done: ]
RET


## LOAD.

*****
This subroutine reads text from the nass storage device into menory at the location indicated by the cursor, leaving the cursor at the beginning of the text read in. If there is not enough nenory space for the new text, the ED. ERR variable is set to 1 to indicate insufficient menory, and no text will have been inserted. If an input/output error is encountered, the value of ED.ERR is set to 3 . The HS.IN subroutine curitien for the particular conputer systen) is used to do the actual input operation, whereas this subroutine handles the systemindependent aspects of this operation. J
[ Conbine any adjacent conpressed-space-bytes; ]
LOAD. CALL CMPRS.
[ Find out how nany locations are available for the new text. If there is no roon, skip ahead to set ED.ERR to 1 and return). $]$

CALL GP.CNT [ Put the count in BC and set the
JP C,SKPILD [Skip ahead if there is no room
[ Point to the destination for the firat byte to be loaded: ]
LD HL, (BEF,CU) [ Point to the byte uhich is presently to the left of the cursor ]
INC HL [poant to the next locatison]
I Input the text fron the nass storige device. The first location to be filled 15 pointed to by HL and no move thinl BC. liytes can te read $1 \pi$. Upon return, HL nust point to the last hyte read in (unless an error occurred). However, if there was not enough roon in menory for the new text, the 1 flag must be set. Dr, if the operation was unsuccessiful due to an input error, the 2 plag nust be cleared and the carry plas must te set. The result in the case of either type of error is that no text will have been entered by this operation even though the cursor gap locations may have been filled with some new text: J

CALL MS.IN
I If there was insupficient nenory available, set El.ERR to 1 and relurn: $]$

| JP | NZ, SKP2LD | Skip aheard if successful |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SKPILD LO | A, 1 | [ Fut a 1 ....] |
| 10 | (ED.ERR), A | [ ... into Er.erf ] |
| REt |  | [ Return ] |
| [ If there | was an input error, | set ED.ERR to 3 and return: |
| SKP2LD JP | NC,SKP3LD | [ Skip ahead if successilul |
| L | A, 3 | [ Put a 3 ...] ] |
| LD | (ED.ERR), A | [ ... into E[J.erf |
| RET |  | [ Return ] |

l. Save the original valte of BEF.CU in IIE, without
disturbing the value in HL: J

## SKPJLD EX DE,HL

LD HL,(BEF.CU)
EX DE,HL
LI Adjust the value of BEF.CU to include the new text as part
of the text (HL points to the last byte read in): $J$
LI (BEF.CU),HL [ Store the new value of REF.CU in nemory $]$
[ Hove the cursor to the beginning of the new text: ]
EX DE,HL [ Retreive the previous value of BEF.CU (saved atrove) ]
INC HL [ Point to the first lyyte of text which was loader $]$
CALL MOVE.L
[ Move the cursor such that the first byte inputted becomes the byte to the right of the cursor J
[. All done: $\}$
REI

!iave.
: * * * *
This subroutine noves the cursor to the beanning of the text and sends the contents of the entire text to the mass storage device. The MS.OUT subroutine is used to do the actual outrut operation, but this sutroutine handles the device-independent Hortion of the operation: $]$
[ Hove the cursor to the teginning of the text and contine any adjacent conpressed-space-bytes: j
SAVE. CALL TOP.
CALL CMPRS.
[: Count the nunter of bytes of text and return if it is zero: ]

CALL ND.CNT

## RET [

[ Point to the first byte:]
LD HL, (AFT.CU) [Use HI. as the pointer ]
[ Output text to the nass storage device. Outfut BC bytes starting at the location pointed to by $H L$. If uny output
errors are encountered, the carry llag will be set: ? CALL HS.OUT
[ If no output errors were encountered, return: ] RET NC
[ An output error was encountered, so sel ED.ERR to 3 and return: $]$

| LD $A, 3$ |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| LD | (ED.ERR), A |
| RET | $\left[\begin{array}{ll}\text { Put a } 3 \ldots] \\ \ldots \text { into ED.ERR }]\end{array}\right.$ |

## 

COPY,
:****
This subroutine copies a portion of the text to the mass storage device. The text to be copied is the text between where the cursor was when the POINT operation vas last used (the address is in HERE) and the present location of the cursor. However, it the cursor is now, or has been, to the left of the location last defined by the POINT ("START HERE") operation, an invalid operation will be indicated lsince HERE fas been changed to an invalid address) by setting ED.ERR to 2. If an output error is encountered, the value of E[I.ERR is set to 3. ]
[ Point to the first byte to be copied (sddress in HERE): ] COPY. LD HL,(HERE,)
[ Count the number of bytes to be copied: ] CALL L.CNT $t$ Count bytes from HL to HEF.CU (inclusive), put count in BC, $\delta$ set carry flas if negative or zero. $]$
[ If the count is negative or zero, set ED.ERR to 2 and return: ] JP NC,SKPICP [ Skip ahead if positive number ]

[ Point to the first byte to be copied: ] SKPICP LD HL, (HERE.)
[ Output BC bytes starting at the location pointed to by HL.
If an output error occurs, the carry flag is set : J CALL MS.OUT

Listing 1 continued on page 440

Listing 1 continued:
[ If no output errors were encountered, returns ] RET NC
[ Set ED.ERR to 3 and return:]"


## 

## l'RINT.

******
This subroutine outputs the text to the printer, wath the conpressed-space-bytes expanded to indivituanl ASCII spaces. Une Line Feed byte is added after each carriage return. llpon return, the cursor is at the beginning of the text. The PR.OUT subroutine is used to output the charabters to the printer interface. J
[ Display the "PRINTING" nessage: ]

r. Move the cursor to the beginning of the text and combine
aldjacent conpressed-space-bytes: ]
CALL TOP. [ Hove to beginning of text ]
CALL CMPRS. [Conpress andjacent spaces ]
[ Return if there are no bytes of text: ]
CALL ND.CNT [Set carry if no beytes ]
RET [ [ Return if no bytes ]
L Point to the first byte of text: $]$
LD HL, (AFT.CU)
E Sel $[=0$ to initialize the GET. NX subroutine: ] LD C,0
4 Begin the main loop: J
[. Get the next ASCII byte: ]
LPIPR CALL GET.NX [ Put ASCII byte in A]
r. If the byte is not a carriage return, skip ahead to SKP2PR: ] JP HZ,SKP2PR [ (z ilag was set by GET.NX if the byte was a (F) J
I: It is a carriage return, so output it and then load $A$ with a
"Line Feed" byte: ]
CALL PR.OUT $\quad[$ Output the CR to the printer ] LD A,130D [ Put an ASCII Line Feed in $A$ ]
[ Output the ASCII byte: ]
SKP2PR CALL PR.OUT
© Dutput byte to printer J
C. Repeat the loop if there are nore bytes to the outputted.

First, nake sure that in case the last byte is a compressed-space-byte there are no nore spaces renaining to be outputied, then conpare the pointer address with the endina iddress: $]$

| XOR | A | $[$ Set A to zero ] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CP | C | [ $\mathrm{C}=0$ ? ] |
| JP | NZ,LPIPR | [ Kepeat loop if more compressed-space-bytes are in the same byte ] |
| EX | DE, HL | [ Save the text pointer (in HL) in DE J |
| LD | HL, (END.TX) | [ Point to the end of the text] |
| EX | DE, HL | [ Restore the text pointer to HL and put END.TX into DE 1 |
| 40 | A, E | [ Fut lower half of ENILTX into $A$ |
| Sus | L | [ Subtract lower halves of the two iddresses J |
| LD | A, II | [ Put upper half of ENI.TX into A ] |
| SBC | H | [ Subtract (with carry) the upper fialves of the andresses $]$ |
| JP | HC,LPIPR | [ Repeat loop if more characters renain to be outputted $]$ |
| one: |  |  |

[ All done: ]
RET
[Return]

## 

DLY.KY

This subroutine is used to check the status of the keybaard strobe (which indicates whether key is being pressed) while waiting for a tine delay to expire. The delay value is approximately proportional to B timé $C$, but neither $B$ nor $C$ should be zero. The ASCII code for the key being pressed will bereturned in register $A$, with the most significant bit set. If the keyboard strobe goes off during the delay lie. if the
key is releasedt, the carry flag is set and the subroutine
returns. If the delay expires without the key being released, the carry flag is cleared, Registers HL E are not changed by this subroutine. ]
[ Save a copy of B in register D for use in resetting B ] DLY.KY LD D,B
[ Begin the delay loop: ]
[ Reset the value of Br ]
LPIDK LD B,D
[ Put the ASCII code (af the key being pressed) into register
A but set the 2 plag if the strobe is off: $]$
LP2DK CALL KEY.ST
[ If the strobe is off, return with the carry flarg set: ]

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { SCF } \quad \begin{array}{l}
\text { Set the carry flas without } \\
\text { changing the } 2 \text { flas }]
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

RET 2
[ Decrenent the loop counters and repeat the loops if nonzero: J

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { DEC } & B \\
J P & \text { NZ,LP2DK } \\
\text { DEC } & C \\
J P & H Z, L P 1 D K
\end{array}
$$

[ The time delay is dane and the strabe is still on, so return with the carry flag cleared and with the ASCII code in $A$ (with HSB set): J

```
OR A
[ Clear the carry flag without
``` changing register \(A J\)

\section*{RET}

KY.CHT
:*****
This variable indicates the length of the delay presently used for the automatic repeat feature. When the repeat mode starts, this value is initialized to the value of KC.MAX - its maximun value. This variable is decremented (by 1 ) for each repetition of an operation in the fast repeat node, causing the repetition rate to increase to \(i\) is fastest speed (to where KY.CNT equals 1). J

KY.CNT DB 0

\section*{[.}

\section*{PREV.B}

\section*{***}

This location is used to store the code of the character which was found the previous time the RPT.MY subroutine was entered. It is used to make sure that the key being pressed remains the sane while in the fast repetition mode. J

PREV.B DB 0

\section*{[}

RPT:KY

This subroutine is used to get the next ASCII corde from the keyboard such that a key is repeated if it is held doun for longer than about one second. Once the repeat mode is started, it continues to increase the speed of repetition until it is soing as fast as possible. The starting speed is about 10 times per second, Uhen the subroutine returns (after the appropriate tine delay), the ASCII code is stored in register \(A\) with the most significant bit set to one. All registers are changed by this subroutine. ]
[ If a key is presently being pressed, skip aheard to the second half of the subroutine: ]
RPT.KY CALL KEY.ST
E Set the \(Z\) Plag if the strobe is off (indicating that no key is pressed) ]
JP NZ, SKPZRK if Skip ahead if the key is pressed J
[ Initialize the value of KY.CNT to its marimum value: ] LD \(A,(K C . M A X)\)
LD (KY,CNT),A
[ Wait for a key to toe pressed and put the ASCIl code in register \(A\) with the MSB set:
LPIRK CALL KEY.ST [ Set the \(Z\) fling if the strobe is off, and put code in \(A\) whirther valid or not \(]\)
JP Z,LPiRK CRepeat the loop untsl the strobe goes on \(]\)
[ Save a copy of the ASCII code in PREU.B for future use, and return: \(]\)
sting 1 continued：
RET

This half of the subroutine applies if a key was pressed at te tine this subroutine was entered：］
Put the value of KY．CNT into regrster \(C\) ．if it is not Eit is naxinun value，skip ahead：］
SKP2RK LD \(A_{1}\)（KY，CNT）［Fut the value of KY．CNT ．．．］ LD \(C, A\)［．．．into［ ］
LD \(A,(K C . H A X) \quad\) \＆Fut the initial（maximum）value into \(A\)
CP［［ Set the \([\) flats if they are equall ］
JP NZ，SKF3RK［ Skip ahteard 15 they are unequal ］ KY．CMT is at its narinun value， 50 use SEC． 1 zis the time llay value（in register \(C\) ）to give a one second delay：\(]\) LD \(A,(S E C .1)\)［ Put the one secorid delay ．．．．］ Lb［，A［ ．．．value into register［ ］ decrenent the value of KY．CNT to provide al shorter delay the ext tine this subroutine js used fassuang the key is still ping held down）．However，make sure that it is not reduced it is already at 1 （its minimun value）：\(]\)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { LD } \\
& \text { DEC }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
A_{A}(K Y, C N T)
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
［ Fut．tine counter value in A \\
［ Decrenent it ］
\end{tabular} \\
\hline JP & Z，SKPARK & ［ If it is nom－zera ．．．］］ \\
\hline LD & （KY．CNT），A & ［ ．．．save the next value ］ \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Load the scaling half of the delay collat into regzster \(B\) ． This value compensates for differences in compurer timangl：J SKPARK LD A，（DY．SCL）

LD \(B, A\)
If the delay value in register \(C\) is 1 （its lowest value）， en set regaster \(B\)（which presently contains ILL．SCL）to ［ts lowest value）for the shoriest possible delay tine：］
LD A，C
［Put the delay count into A ］
DEC A［ Set \(Z\) flag if it is 1 ］
JP KZ，SKPSRK［Skipaheand if at is not 1 ］

Call the DLY．KY subroutine which will chieck the steitus of the eyboard strobe while delaying．It will return before the elay tine dindicaled ty the contents in B times the contents （ C）is done if the strobe goes off（the key is released）． e carry flag indicates the results of the subroutine：a set arry flag indicates that the strobe hins gone off，and a leared carry plag indicates that the delay tine has eapired thout the strobe going off（and that the ASCII code is in egister A）：］
SKPYRK CALL［LLY．KY
If the strobe went off during the delay，iump tack to the eginning of the subroutine：］

JP C，RPT．KY
Make sure that the key presently tieimg pressed is the same e that started the autonitic repeat node．If so，the ACII ife in register \(A\) is valid，so return：\(]\)

LD HL，PREV．B
CP（HL）
RET 2
The key presently beina pressed is not the same als the one ich started the altonatic repeat mode，and might be a antined code from more than one key，so wiit for all keys to ？released and then start the subroutine over arfailit：］ ．PbFK CALL KEY．ST

JP NZ，LPGRK
JP RPT．KY
is subroutine 15 used to select änd call ál sutroutine accordins ，the contents of the A register．The call ta this subtroutine st be folloued by a specaally formatted list which associates des with the andresses of sutiroutines．The format of the call ，this subroutine is as follows：

Call case．
＜The nubber of entries in this list，not counting the default address（occupies one byte）＞
＜The address to be called if no matet is pound the depault address）（occupies two bytes）？
〈first byte〉
〈Subroutine address associated with first byte（2 bytes）＞
〈Second byte〉
〈Subroutine address associated with second byte．）

\section*{＜Last byte〉}

〈Subroutine address associated with last byte＞
＜Instructions to be executed when the called subroutine returns）

All registers are changed by this subroutine．\(]\)
［ Get the address of the beginning of the list：］
CASE．POP HL
［ Load the number of entries into register \(B\) and point to the
next location：J
LD B，（HL）
INC HL
［ Load the address of the subroutine to be called if there is no match，and point to the next location：］

LD \(E,(H L)\)
INC HL
LD D，（HL）
INC HL
［ Begin the nain loop：］
［ Check for a atch，and point to the next location．Skip the next section if there is no match：\(]\)
LPICA CP（HL）［ Set the \(Z\) flas if the sane ］
INC HL
JP MZ，SKP2CA
［ The bytes match，so load the associated addresss and skip the next section：］
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
LD & \(E,(H L)\) \\
IHC & \(H L\) \\
LD & \(D_{1}(H L)\) \\
JP & SKP3CA
\end{tabular}
［ The bytes did not match，so point to the end of this entry；］ SKP2CA INC HL
［ Point to the next byte and repeat the loop for all the entries even if a match has already been found fto leave the pointer at the correct address）：J
SKP3CA INC HL
DEC B
JP HZ，LPICA
［ Store the returin address which points to the code which follows the fornatied list）on the stack，and jump to the appropriate subroutine：］
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
EX DE，HL & ［ Move subroutine alddress to HL， \\
and return address to DE ］
\end{tabular}
［．
HENU．
1＊＊＊＊＊
This subroutine inplenents the＂nenu＂node and is called if the ESC key is pressed．It displays a list of options，waits for a key to be pressed，and calls the appropriate subroutine according to which key was pressed．After that subroutine is executed，or if the pressed key was not in the list，this subroutine returns to the nornal editing mode．The options appear on the screen as follows：

Dptions：
1 Top
L Load
H Start Here
－Botton
8 Save
C Copy part
：Erase part
1 Eraseall P Print

J
［ Display the menu on the screen：］
henu．Call cl．SCR
CALL DSPL：
DB CR．
\(\begin{array}{ll}\text { DB } & \text { CR．} \\ \text { DB } & 28 D\end{array}\)
＇Options：＇
CR．
DB CR．
CR．
CR．
\(5 D\)

2 D
＇Top＇
14D
20
＇Load＂
13 D
2D
Start Here＇
CR．

Listing 1 continued：
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline D \({ }^{\text {d }}\) & CR． \\
\hline D8 & 5 D \\
\hline DB & ＇B＇N \\
\hline DB & 2D \\
\hline D日 & ＇Botton＇ \\
\hline D日 & 11 D \\
\hline DB & ＇s． \\
\hline DB & 2D \\
\hline DB & ＇Save＇ \\
\hline DB & 13 D \\
\hline DB & ＇C＇ \\
\hline DE & 2D \\
\hline DB & ＇Copy part＇ \\
\hline DB & CR． \\
\hline DB & CR． \\
\hline DB & 45D \\
\hline DB & ＇k＇ \\
\hline DB & 2D \\
\hline DB & Erase part＂ \\
\hline DB & CR． \\
\hline DB & CR． \\
\hline DB & 5D \\
\hline DB & \(\cdots{ }^{\prime}\) \\
\hline DB & 2D \\
\hline DB & ＇Erase all＇ \\
\hline DB & 日D \\
\hline DB & ＇p． \\
\hline DB & 2D \\
\hline DB & ＇Print＇ \\
\hline D日 & 0 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
［ Wait for a key to be pressed and then released．If al key is already being pressed when this subroutine is reached，the key must first be released before the next keypress is recognized （to avoid confusing this keypress with a previous one）．The ASCII code for the key is placed in register A．J

CALL KEY．IN
［ Choose the appropriate subroutine according to which key was pressed：］
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { CALL } \\
& \mathrm{DB}
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { CASE. } \\
& 90
\end{aligned}
\] & & Indicate the number of choices， not including the default case \\
\hline DU & RETRN． & ［ & Default case；joes nothina if no natch is found \(]\) \\
\hline DB & －\(T^{\prime \prime}\) & & \\
\hline DW & TOP． & ［ & Top 3 \\
\hline DB & ＇B＇ & & \\
\hline DU & botor． & ［ & Bottom \(]\) \\
\hline DB & ＇！＇ & & \\
\hline DW & E．ALL & ［ & Erase all \(]\) \\
\hline DB & ＇L＇ & & \\
\hline DU & LOAD． & ［ & Load J \\
\hline DB & ＇s＇ & & \\
\hline DU & SAVE． & ［ & Save J \\
\hline DB & ＇P＇ & & \\
\hline DU & PRINT． & ［ & Print \(]\) \\
\hline DB & ＇H＇ & & \\
\hline DU & POINT． & ［ & Start Here ］ \\
\hline DB & ＇C＇ & & \\
\hline DW & COPY． & ［ & Copy part \(]\) \\
\hline DB & ＇＊＇ & & \\
\hline DH & E．PART & ［ & Erase part ］ \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
［ All done：（This instruction is also used as al＂subroutine＂ if no watch is found．）］
RETRN．RET

EDIT．
：＊＊＊＊
This is the main section of the text editor．Upon entering the editor，The carriage returns needed in the text area are stored there．The main loop of the progran follows，which does the following：display the text on the screen，get the next tiyte from the keyboard，determine which subroutine is to be called， and call the appropriate subroutine．］
［ Reset all of the peripheral sevices：］
EDIT，CALL RESET．
［ Store the needed carriaze returns at the ends of the teat area：］

CALL STR．CR
［ Begin main loop：］
［ Reset the error indicator to 0 （to indicate no error）：］ LPIED XOR A

LD IED．ERRI，A
C If the cursor is to the left of the point indicated by the HERE pointer，set the value of HERE such that uses of it will be recognized as invalid：］

LD HL，（HERE．）［ Put the value of HERE ．．．］
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline LD & C，L & ［ ．．．］ \\
\hline LD & B，H & ［ ．．．into BC］ \\
\hline LD & HL，（BEF．CU） & ［ Put beF．cu ．．．］］ \\
\hline INC & HL & ［．．．Plus one into HL ］ \\
\hline CALL & SUB．DP & ［ Set carry flag if HL－BC is less than zera J \\
\hline JP & NC，SKP2ED & \([\) Skip next instruction if result \\
\hline CALL & INIT．H & \begin{tabular}{l}
is positive and non－zero ］ \\
［ Set HERE to an invalid value ］
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
［ Display the text on the screen：］
SKP2ED CALL DSP．TX
［Get the next byte fron the keyboard．（Allows for automatic repeat function for fast repetitions）：］

CALL RPT．KY
［ Look for a natch in the following list of bytes and call the associated subroutine．When the subroutine returns，it returns to the instruction which follows the list．The bytes given here（＂DB＂instructions）are the keyboard codes which initiate the editing operations．The nost significant bit of each of these codes must be set to＂ 1 ＂，］

CALL CASE．
DB 12D
［ Indicate that there are 12 entries in this list，not includins the default entry \(]\)
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
DU I．CHAR & ［ Default entry：INSERT CHARACTER ］ \\
DB 255D & ［ RIGHT ARROW key code ］ \\
DH RIGHT． &
\end{tabular}

OU RIGHT．
DB 138D
［ LEFT ARROU key coide ］
LEFT．
［ DOUN ARROU key code ］
DOUN．
136D［ UP ARROL key code ］
DU UP．
\(\begin{array}{ll}\text { DB } & 132 \mathrm{D} \\ \text { DU PAGE．F }\end{array}\)
［ Page foruard key code ）
137D［ PAGE BACKUARD key code ］
DU PAGE．B
160D
［ SPACE key code ］
DU I．SPAC
DB 131 D
DL I．CR
DB 128D［ ERASE CHARACTER key coise ］
DW E．CHAR
ElHA
E．LINE
129D
SHIFT．
254D
HENU．
［CARRIAGE RETURN key code （non－standard） 3
［ ERASE LIME key code ］
［ SHIFT code（CTRL－A）］
［ESC key code（non－standard）］
［ If no error occurred（due to insufficient memory，an invalir operation，or an I／O error），then repeat the main loop：］

［ Display the beginning of the error nessaje and put the error number back into register \(A\) ：］
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
CALL CL．SCR & ［Clear the screen ］ \\
CALL DSPL： & ［Send this text to the display：］ \\
DB CR． & {\([\) Doun 3 lines }
\end{tabular}

CALL DSPL：［ Send this text to the display：］
DB CR．［ Down 3 lines ．．．］］
\begin{tabular}{ll}
\(D B\) & \(C R\) \\
\(D B\) & \(C R\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\(\begin{array}{ll}D B & C R . \\ D B & 10 D\end{array}\)
［ Indent 10 spaces ］
＇Error：＇
2
［ 2 more spaces ］
DB 0 ［ End－of－text indicator
LD A，（ED，ERR）［ Put error nunber in A］
［ If error nunber 1，display＂Insufficient menory＂：］
CP \(1 \quad[\) Is it error number 1 ？
JP NZ，SKP3ED［Skip ahead if not］
CALL DSPL：［ Display text：］
DB＇Insufficient menory＇
DB 0 【End－of－text indicator 〕
JP SKP5ED［ Skip ahead ］
［ If error number 2，display＂Invalid operation＂：］
SKP3ED CP 2 ［ Is it error mumber 2 ？
JP N2，SKP4ED［ Skip ahead if not］
CALL DSPL：［ Display text：］
DB＇Invalid operation＇
DB 0 \(\quad[\) End of text］
JP SKP5ED［ Skip ahead ］
［ Otherwise（error 3），display＂Input／Output error＂：］
SKP4ED CALL DSPL：［ Display text：］
DB＇Input／output error＇
DB 0 ［ End of text］
［ Finish the error nessage：］
SKP5ED CALL DSPL：［ Display text： 1
\(\begin{array}{lll}D B & C R & {[\text { Next line］}} \\ D B & C R . & {[\text { Next line }}\end{array}\)
\(\begin{array}{lll}\text { DB } & \text { CR．} & {\left[\begin{array}{ll}\text { Next line ］} \\ \text { DB } & 10 D\end{array} \quad\left[\begin{array}{lll}\text { Indent } 10 & \text { spaces } 1\end{array}\right.\right.}\end{array}\)
```

    DB 'Press any key to continue'
    DB 0 [ End of text ]
    [ Hait for a key (any key) to be pressed and rileased:]
CALL KEY.IN
［ Reprat the main loop for the next operation：］ JP LPIED

```




```

[ End of text editor progran. ]

```
```

[ End of text editor progran. ]

```

Hexadecinal Dunp of the Video Display Oriented Text Editor：

\(\begin{array}{llllllllllllllll}0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & A & B & C & D & E & F\end{array}\)
0600 C3 D6 OD C3 \(9102 \mathrm{C3}\) OE \(02 \mathrm{C3} 1302 \mathrm{CJ} 0002 \mathrm{C3}\)

062047 EF 4740109 A CB 146401 O1 FF FF 000032 0630 2D 06 E6 80 3A 2D 06 C9 32 2D 06 TE E6 80 3A 2D

 0660 OD C8 04 C9 32 2D 06 7D 91 4F 7C 984703 3A 2ل 0670 06 C9 2A 18 06 44 4D 2A ID 06 C3 6406 2A 2106 0680 E5 2A IF 06 44 AD E1 C3 64 O6 2A 1D 0644 4D 2A
 06A0 13 0D C2 9D 0605 C2 9D 06 3A 2D 06 C9 32 2D 06
 06CO 2D 06 C9 CD 7506 D日 2A 1F 06 2B EB 2A 1006 CD \(06 \mathrm{DO} A D \quad 0622\) ID 06 EB 2322 IF 06 C9 CD 80 O6 D8 2A \(06 E 0\) ID 0623 EB 2A IF 06 CD 970622 IF 06 EB 2822 \(06 F 0\) 1D 06 C9 CD 5F 06 BE 2B CA OC 07 OD C2 F6 0605

0700 C2 F6 0632 2D 06 AF 3C 3A 2D 06 C9 OD C2 1C 07 \(071005 C 21 C 07322 D 06 A F 3 A 2 D 06\) C \(90 C O D C A 22\) \(0720 \quad 070532\) 2D 06 AF 37 3A 2D 06 C9 CD 5 SF 06 BE 23 0730 CA OC 07 OD C2 2E 07 OS C2 2E 07 C3 0307 CD 72 \(0740 \quad 06\) D2 4807 AF D6 01 C9 2 2 A ID 06 TE FE ED C2 59 075007 JE O1 日8 C2 59 07 37 C9 9 IE 8D CD F3 06 D2 69 076007 1D C2 58072323 AF C9 \(23373 F C A 710710\) 0770 C9 23 1D C8 2B 1D C9 CD 7D 06 D2 81 07 AF D6 01 0780 C9 53 3E 8D 2A 1F 06 CD \(2 \mathrm{DB} 07 \mathrm{D2} 9407\) ID C2 87
 07A0 8D 01 FF FF CD F3 062323 AF C6 01 C9 3E \(01 \mathrm{C3}\) 07B0 D1 07 3A 2A 06 FE O1 CA D1 07 3D C3 D1 07 3A 2A O7CO 06 E5 212406 日E EI CA D1 07 JC C3 DI O7 3A 24 07DO 06 32 2A 06 C9 3E 01 C3 F3 07 3A 29 O6 3D C8 C3 OTEO FJ 07 JA 29 O6 E5 2123 O6 日E E1 CA JC CJ F3 07


0800 2A 18 06 54 5D CD 5F 06 TE 12 23 OD C2 13 OB 05 0810 CA 3000 CD 2F 06 C2 2C OB CD 30 Ó C \(22 C 0886\)


 0850 OB CD 3806 C2 6408 86 CD \(2 F\) O6 CA 6008 3E 7F

 \(0880 \quad 32\) 2E 06 E1 7D C9 CD 6D 08 D日 2A 1D 06237722 0890 1D 06 日7 C9 2A 1B 06 CD C3 06 CD AD 07 CD D5 07 OBAO C9 2A 2106 CD DE 06 CD CE 07 CD FO 07 C9 IE O1 08BO CD 3E 07 D2 8 日F 08 CO IE 02 CD \(3 E 07\) CD 1207 CD OBCO D5 07 CD C3 06 C9 IE 01 CD 770728 DA D日 08 CD 08DO BE 07 CD D5 07 C3 EG 08 CO 2A 21 06 CD FO 07 TE OBEO FE 日D C2 E日 08 CD 日E 07 CD DB O6 C9 CD 6D O8 D8 \(08 F 0\) CD 7206 DE 2A 1D 06 7E CD \(2 F 06\) C2 0409 3E 01

090035 C2 0809 2月 22 1D O6 2A \(1 F\) O6 FE 01 C2 2009 0910 CD 3806 C2 2009 TE FE TF CA 310934 C3 3109 0920 2日 7722 1F 06 FE OD C2 3109 CD FO 07 CD B2 07 0930 C9 CD DA 07 C9 CD 6D 08 D8 CD 7D 06 D日 2A \(1 F\) O6 0940 TE CD \(2 F 06\) C2 \(4 D 09\) 3E O1 35 C2 \(5109231221 F\) 0950 06 2A 1D 06 FE 01 C2 6709 CD 3806 C2 6709 JE 0960 FE TF CE 34 C3 7809237722 1D 06 FE GD C2 78 097009 CD 日E 07 CD D5 07 C9 CD E2 07 C9 3A 2406 3C \(0980 \quad 212 A 06965 F C D 77072 B D A A 108\) C2 A1 OB CD 0990 DE 06 CD AD 07 CD D5 07 C9 3A 2A 0621240686 09 AO 5 CD SE 07 DA \(9408 \mathrm{C2} 9408 \mathrm{CD}\) C3 06 CD AD 07 0980 CD D5 07 C9 FE AO DA BE 09 FE FF C2 C4 09 3E 02
 \(09 D 0\) E3 09 2A 1D 06 CD 38 O6 C2 E3 09 TE FE \(7 F\) C8 34 O9EO C3 E9 O9 3E O1 CD 66 OB D日 CD E2 O7 C9 3 CE ID CD \(09 F 08608\) DE CD BE 07 CD DS 07 C9 CD 7D 06 D8 2A 1F

OAOO O6 CD 38 O6 C2 09 OA 35 CO 2322 IF O6 C9 1E 01
 OA20 OA 2B E5 2A 10 O6 7E EI FE BD C2 2E OA \(23221 F\) OA30 06 C9 2A 1F O6 7 FE FE CI DA 4D OA FE FB D2 4D OA

0 A 40
OA50 0A60 OA7O
OABO OA90 OAAO
OABO
OACO
OADO
OAEO OAFO
\(\begin{array}{lllllllllllllll} & 23 & 06 & 21 & 29 & 06 & 96 & C A & 07 & O C & 47 & O E & 00 & 1 E & 0 ; \\ 2 A & \text { IF }\end{array}\)
OCOO O6 CD AD OB C3 13 OC 1E O1 CD 7707 D2 13 OC 2A

OC20 C9 CD F7 07 CD OA 06 DA 34 OC 2A \(1 D 0623\) CD 15

OC40 2E 06 C9 EB 2A ID 06 EB 22 ID 06 EB 23 CD C3 06

\(0 C 60 \quad 06\) DO \(3 E 0332\) 2E 06 C9 2A 2B 06 CD 7506 D2 77
\(0 C 70\) OC \(3 E 0232\) 2E 06 C9 2A 2B 06 CD 18 06 DO \(3 E 03\)
OC80 \(322 E 06\) C9 CD D7 OA CD O1 OB 8D 8D OD IC DO F2
OC90 E9 EE F4 E9 EE E7 00 CD 94 08 CD F7 07 CD 7 D 06 OCAO DA 2A IF O6 OE 00 CD 06 OB C2 BI OC CD 1206 3E OCBO AA CD 1206 AF B9 C2 AG OC EB 2A 21 O6 EB 7895
 OCDO OC OD C2 C7 OC 日7 C9 0000 CD 06 O6 C2 EF OC 3A OCEO 270632 D7 OC CD 0606 CA E5 OC 32 DE OC C9 3A OCFO D7 OC 4F 3A 27 O6 日9 C2 FE OC 3A 26 O6 4F 3A D7

ODOO OC 3D CA O8 OD 32 D7 OC 3A 28064779 3D C2 12
\(0 D 10\) OD 41 CD C6 OC DA D9 OC 21 DA OC BE CA CD O6 O6
OD20 C2 1D OD C3 D9 OC E1 46
OD30 3日 OD 5E 2356 C3 39 OD 232305 C2 2D OD EB D5
OD40 E9 CD D7 OA CD O1 OB 8D 8D IC CF FO F4 E9 EFEE
OD50 F3 BA 8D 8D 8D 05 D4 02 D4 EF FO OE CC 02 CC EF
0060 EI E4 OD CB 02 D3 F4 E1 F2 F4 AO C8 E5 F2 E5 日D
OD70 8D O5 C2 02 C2 EF FAFA EF ED OR D3 02 DK E1 FG
OD80 E5 OD C3 02 C3 EF FO FG AO FO E1 F2 FA ED 9D 2D
OD90 AA 02 C5 F2 EI FJ ES AO FO E1 F2 F4 日D 8D 05 A1 ODAO O2 C5 F2 E1 F3 ES AO EI EC EC OB DO O2 DO F2 E9 ODBO EE F4 00 CD 09 O6 CD 26 OD 09 D7 OD D4 9400 C2 ODCO AI O8 AI 75 OA CC 21 OC DJ 51 OC DO E4 OC CE 50 ODDO OA C3 68 OC AA 58 OA C9 CD 0306 CD 4206 AF 32 ODEO 2E 06 2A 2B 06 4D 44 2A 1D 06 23 CD 6406 D2 F4 OD CD 57 O6 CD \(6 E\) OB CD D9 OC CD 26 OD OC 8409

OE00 FF 3509 日A EC 08 日2 C6 08 88 AE OB 84 7C 0989
OE10 9909 AO CC 09 日3 ED 09 日0 FA 09 日5 OE OA 8132
OE20 OA FE 41 OD 3A 2E 06 B7 CA DE OD CD D7 OA CD O1 OE30 OB 8D 8D 8D OA C5 F2 F2 EF F2 BA 0200 3A 2E O6 OE40 FE O1 C2 5F OE CD O1 OB C9 EEFJFS E6 E6 E9 E3 OE50 E9 E5 EE F4 AO ED E5 ED EF F2 F9 OO C3 92 OE FE OE60 02 C2 7 C OE CD O1 OB C9 EE FG EI EC E9 E4 AO EF OETO FO ES F2 E1 F4 ES EF EE OO C3 92 OE CD O1 OB C9
OEBO EE FO F5 F4 AF CF F5 F4 FO FS F4 AO ES F2 F2 EF OE90 F2 00 CD O1 OB 8D 8D OA DO F2 ES F3 F3 AO E1 EE OEAO FG AO EB E5 F9 AO FA EF AO E3 EF EE FA Eq EE FS OEBO E5 00 CD \(0906 \mathrm{C3}\) DE OD

\section*{Label Table \\ }

These are the addresses of the subrautines，vectors，and varisbles in the order in which they ere given in the source listing．Also included are the values of the tuo constants． The asterisks（＊）indicate the parts uhich are systen－
dependent and which therefore need to be changed for use on your microcomputer．IIn addition，the MENU subroutine will need to be modified if an operation to return to an＂operating syeten＂is needed．）The numbers ere in hexadecinal notation．


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Listing 1 continued：
This table was transcribed by hand and is therefore subject to human errer．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline ＊ & RESET． & 0603 & L．CNT & 0675 & 1．SPAC & 09CC \\
\hline ＊ & KEY．ST & 0606 & ND．CNT & 0670 & 1．CR & O9ED \\
\hline ＊ & KEY．IM & 0609 & R．CHT & 0680 & E．CHAR & 09FA \\
\hline ＊ & UP．LFT & 060 C & GP．CNT & 068A & E．LINE & OAOE \\
\hline ＊ & CH．OUT & 0605 & LDIR． & 0697 & SHIFT． & OA32 \\
\hline ＊ & PR．OUT & 0612 & LDDR． & O6AD & POINT． & OA50 \\
\hline － & HS．IM & 0615 & MOUE．L & \(06 C 3\) & E．PART & OA5B \\
\hline ＊ & HS．OUT & 0618 & HOVE．R & 0608 & E．ALL & 0475 \\
\hline & SPACE． & （ \(=A 0\) ） & SRCH．L & 0653 & H．POS & 0 0487 \\
\hline & CR， & （ \(=0 \mathrm{D}\) ） & SRCH．R & 072B & DS．BYT & OABB \\
\hline ＊ & BEB．TX & 061 B & CR．LFT & 073E & CL．SCR & OAD7 \\
\hline ＊ & BEF．CU & 0610 & CR．RIT & 0777 & DSPLA． & OAF 7 \\
\hline ＊ & AFT．CU & 0615 & TOP，V & 07AD & DSPLI． & 0801 \\
\hline ＊ & END．TX & 0621 & DEC．V & 07B2 & GET．NX & 0806 \\
\hline ＊ & UIDTH． & 0623 & INC．V & O7BE & DS．CHR & OB1A \\
\hline ＊ & LINES． & 0624 & 80T．V & O7CE & N．SKIP & OB44 \\
\hline ＊ & CURSR． & 0625 & LFT．H & 0705 & DS．LMS & 0B45 \\
\hline ＊ & SEC． 1 & 0626 & DEC．H & 07DA & DS．LIN & 0B4D \\
\hline ＊ & KC．MAX & 0627 & IHC．H & 07E2 & FRST．C & OB6C \\
\hline ＊ & DY．SCL & 0628 & RIT．H & 0750 & DSP．TX & OB6E \\
\hline & HOR I2． & 0629 & CMPRS． & 0757 & LOAD． & 0 C 21 \\
\hline & UERT， & 062A & SPAC？． & 0860 & SAUE， & 0 C 51 \\
\hline & HERE． & 0628 & INSRT． & 0886 & COPY． & OC6B \\
\hline & SAVE．A & 062 D & TOP， & 0894 & PRINT． & \(0 \mathrm{CB4}\) \\
\hline & ED．ERR & 062E & BOTOH． & OBA1 & DLY．KY & 0CC6 \\
\hline & D117A． & 062 F & UP． & OBAE & KY．CNT & 0CL7 \\
\hline & B117H． & 0638 & DOWN． & O8C6 & PREU．\({ }^{\text {R }}\) & 0CD8 \\
\hline & STR．CR & 0642 & LEFT． & OBEC & RPT．KY & OCD9 \\
\hline & INIT．H & 0657 & RIGHT． & 0935 & CASE． & 0026 \\
\hline & SET，BC & 065 F & PAGE．F & 0975 & MENH． & 0041 \\
\hline & SUB．DP & 0664 & PAGE．\({ }^{\text {P }}\) & 0999 & －EIIT， & ODD8 \\
\hline & DG．CNT & 0672 & 1．CHAR & 0984 & （END） & OEB7 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Listing 2：These input／output subroutines are used in the author＇s version of the text－editor program．They are presented as examples of the eight external subroutines that must be writ－ ten to interface the text－editor program with your input／output devices．If your system uses an operating system，the MS．IN， MS．OUT，and PR．OUT subroutines would make use of the op－ erating system for transferring data to or from the mass－storage device and the printer．
```

L

| 中皿 |  |  | 淮＊＊ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| －10\％ | 1／0 | SUPROUTINES |  |
| 3中 ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

```

The subroutine names used here natch the names of the vectors used in the main listing．Since the requirements of these subroutines are detailed in the nain listing，those
specifications are not repeated here．
These subroutines are written for a Digital Group
microconputer（previously available from Digital Group，Inc．）． It uses a 280 nicroprocessor operating at \(2,5 \mathrm{NHZ}\) ．The Digital Group video display device handles 16 lines of 64 characters each．The nasi storage device is an audio cabsette tape recorder connected to a Digital Group audio cassette interface．The keyboard was constructed using the keyboard suitches and the circuit board previously available fron Radio Shack stores．

The instructions used here are not linited to the＂8080 subset＂of instructions．The IN and OUT mnemonics are non－standard in that there are no parentheses around the port nunber．\(]\)

UP．LFT
－L

Listing 2 continued：
This subroutine supplies the spacisl code used to restart the video display in the upper left corner of the screen．The CH，OUT subroutine（which follaus directly）sends the code to the video display board．J
UP.LFT LD A,1270

\section*{}

CH．OUT
＊＊＊＊＊
This subroutine sends the character in register \(A\) to the video display board connected to output port 0 ．］
\begin{tabular}{lll} 
CH．OUT OUT \(O, A\) & {\(\left[\begin{array}{l}\text { Output the byte to port } 0\end{array}\right]\)} \\
XOR \(A\) & {\([\) Set \(A\) to zero \(]\)} \\
OUT \(O, A\) & {\([\) Output a zero to port 0\(]\)} \\
RET & {\([\) Return \(]\)}
\end{tabular}

\section*{［ 4＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊：}

\section*{KEY．ST}
＊＊＊＊＊＊
This subroutine gets the status of the keyboard from input port 0 ．The nost significant bit is connected to the keypressed－status（strobe）bit，and the other 7 bits are connected to the ASCII code outputs．J
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline KEY．ST IN & A， 0 & ［ Input all 8 bits into A ］ \\
\hline \({ }^{\text {d }}\) T & 7，A & ［ Test the most significant tit ］ \\
\hline RET & & ［ Return ］ \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
［＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊
KEY．IH
＊＊＊＊＊＊
This subroutine uses the KEY．ST subroutine to wait for a key to be pressed and released（as described for the KEY．IN vector in the main listing）．J
［ Wait until no key is presently being pressed：］
KEY．IN CALL KEY．ST
JR HZ，KEY．IN
［ Wait until a key is pressed：］
LPIKI CALL KEY．ST
JR 2，LPIKI
［ Save the ASCII code（with \(A S B=1\) ）of the key beins jressed：J
PUSH AF
［ Wait until the key is released；］
LP2KI CALL KEY．ST
［ Put the ASCII code into register A and return：］ POP AF RET


\section*{PR．DLY}
；＊＊＊＊＊
This subroutine provides a delay of \(1 / 300-\mathrm{th}\) of a second for use by the PR．OUT subroutine，J
［ Save the contents of \(D E\) ，and put the delay count in DE：］ PR．DLY PUSH DE

LD DE，001353
［ Waste tine until the count reaches zero：］
LPIDY PUSH HL
POP HL
DEC E
JP NZ，LPIDY
DEC D
JR NZ，LPIDY
［ Restore the value of DE and returni ］ POP DE RET

PR．OUT
＊＊＊＊＊＊
This subroutine sends one character，carriage return，or line feed to the＂printer＂．I don＇t have a printer so this subroutine sends the ASCII code in serial forn（at 300 Kaud） to a noden（connected to the LSB＋1 bit of port i）to be
recorded on an audio tape recorder．The recording is later played back into an acoustic－coupled nodem connected to a printer．］
［ Save the contents of register HL：］
PR．OUT PUSH HL
［ Indicate that 9 bits will be sent：］ LD H，90
\([\) Calculate the parity bit（for＂even＂parity），put it in the MSB，and clear the carry flag for use as the start bit：］ AND 127D［Clear HSB，clean carry，aind calculate parity flag \(j\)
JP PE，SKPIPO［ Skip next instruction if the OR 128D parity bit is ok
［－Shift the start bit into the LSE＋1 bit position：］
SKPIPO RLA
RLA
［ Repeat this loop to output each bit in succession：］
LP2PO PUSH AF［ Save A and carry flag］ AND 2 ［ Mask off all unneederd tits ］ OR 253D［ Set other bits as needed］ OUT 1，A［ Output the byte to port 1 ］ CALL PR．DLY［ Wait for \(1 / 300\)－th seconid ］
POP AF［Restore \(A\) and carry flag］
RRA［ Rotate next bit into LSB＋1］ DEC H［ Decrenent the loop counter ］ JR NZ，LP2PO［ Repeat loop until Jone 〕
［ Output 2 stop bits：］ LD A，255D［ Stop bit＝1］ OUT 1，A［Oulput stop bit］ CALL PR．DLY \(\quad[\) Hait \(1 / 300\)－th second \(]\) CALL PR．DLY［ Hait another \(1 / 300-\mathrm{th}\) spc ］
［ Restore the contents of HL and return：］ POP HL RET

BT．IN
＊蟿事
This subroutine inputs one byte fron the audio cassette interface．A subroutine in ROH is used for this operation． It inputs the bits serially iron the LSB of input port 1. （The subroutine averages the status of the input bit for each bit of data，to reduce errors．）］
［ Save the contents of the＇HL，DE，\＆BC registers：］
BT．LN PUSH HL
PUSH DE
PUSH BC
［ Read one byte using the subroutine in ROK：］ CALL 000234
［ Restore the registers and return with the byte in \(A:\) ］ POP BC POP DE POP HL RET


I．IL Y
＊\＃＊\＃
This sutroutine delays for 1 ＂bit tine＂for use by the Eit．out subroutine．It is the one supplied with Digital Grouf t：omputers for this purpose．J
［．This constant specifies the delay tine needed：］ ULY．TH UB 037

T．ILy PUSH af［ Saive the A register ］
10 A，（DLY．TM］［ Load the delay time value ］
ADD A LAdjust it for use witin ．．．
ALD A［ \(\ldots\) this sutroutine \(]\)
LI \(8, A\) Put delay count into \(E]\)
PUSH HL［ Save HL ］
LPITV KOP［ Do nothins］
JJNZ LPITJ［ Repeatit loop until \(\mathrm{f}:=0\) ］
POF HL［ Kestore HL ］
FOF AF［ Kestore register A ］
RET［ Keturil］

HT．Dut
：＊＊＊＊＊＊
This subroutine outputs one tiyte to the allidio cerssette interface to be recorded．This is a nodified version of the

\section*{Listing 2 continued:}
subroutine supplied with Digital Group confuters for this jurpose. ]



\section*{KESET.}
1.*****

This subroutane resets the mathine stack pointer, and outpuls
"stop bits" to the cassette interface and printer interface on port 1. J
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline RESET. POP & HL & Save the return address \\
\hline LD & 5P,512D & [ Reset the stack pointer ] \\
\hline PUSH & HL & [ Put back the return address ] \\
\hline LD & A,255D & [ Specify all bits on ] \\
\hline OUT & 1, A & [ Set all bits of port 1 ] \\
\hline REt & & [ Return] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


\section*{MS.IN \\ :*****}

This subroutine reads a text file from audio cassette. The file includes a "Z" character at the beginning of the file and it ends with a zero byte. (The DSPLA: and CL.SCR subroutines used here are a part of the nein text editor progran.) J
[ Save the contents of the \(\mathrm{HL}, \mathrm{DE}\), and BC registers: ]
MS. IN PUSH HL
PUSH DE
PUSH BC
[ Display the indicated message: J
CALL CL.SCR
CALL DSPLI.
DB Press key to start loading'
DB
[ Wait for any key to be pressed: ]
CALL KEY.IM
[ Display the indicated messege: ]
CALL CL.SCR
CALL DSPL:
DB Loading ,
DB 0
[ Restorp the \(H L, D E\), and \(B C\) registers: ]
\(\begin{array}{ll}\text { POP } & \text { BC } \\ \text { POP } & \text { DE }\end{array}\)
POP HL
[ Set up the value in \(B C\) for use as a double-byte counter.
(It indicates the maximum number of bytes which can be read.): ]

INC \({ }^{-}\)
DEC C [ ... equal to zero?]
JP Z,LPIMI [ Skip ahead if so]
INC B [ Adjust the upper byte ]
[ Wait until the "q" byte is found (to avoid false starts): ]
LPIMI CALL BT.IM
CP
JR NZ,LPIKI
[ Display an exclanation point to indicate that a " \(\mathrm{K}^{\prime \prime}\) has been found: J
\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { LD } & A_{1}^{\prime} \prime^{\prime} \\
\text { CALL } & \text { CH,OUT }
\end{array}
\]
[ Get the next byte, but exit the loop if an illegall code is encountered which is used to indicate the end of the
file): J
LP2HI CALL BT.IN

JR 2,SKPINI
JR 2,SKP3HI
[ Store the byte in the next position (indicated by HL) and repeat the loop unless there is no nore roon: ]
\begin{tabular}{lll} 
LD & (HL), A & [Store the byte ] \\
INC & \(H L\) & [ Point to the next location ]
\end{tabular}

DEC \(C\) Decrenent the lover half of the byte counter ]

DEC B [ Decrenent the upper half of the byte counter ]
[ Repeat loop if nore roon ]
[ Indicate that an error has occurred (there is no more
roon), and return: J
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
XOR A \\
RET & [ Set the zeroflats ] \\
[ Return \(]\)
\end{tabular}
[ Point to the last byte which was read in, and return with
the zero and carry flags cleared (to indicate no error): ]
SKP3HI DEC HL [Point to the last byte]


RET [Return]

\section*{}

\section*{NS.OUT}
******
This subroutine outputs pile of text to the audio cassette tape recorder (used as the nass storage device). The first byte recorded is a "q" and the last byte is a zero byte (as required by the KS.IN subroutine). J
[ Send a stop bit to the cassette interface: ]
MS.OUT LD A,255D
OUT 1,A
[ Save the contents of the \(\mathrm{HL}, \mathrm{DE}\), and BC registers: ] PUSH HL PuSh de PUSH BC
[ Display the indicated nessage: ]
CALL CL.SCR
CALL DSPL:
DB *Press key to start savin'y"
DB
[ Wait for any key to be pressed: ]
CALL KEY.IN
[ Display the indicated message: ] CALL CL. SCR
CALL DSPL:
DB "Saving"
DB 0
[Restore the contents of the HL, DE, and BC registers: ] PDP BC
POP DE
POP HL
[ Set up the value in \(B C\) for use as a double-byte counter
(indicating the number of bytes to be recorded): ]
INC \(C\) Is the lower half ... ]

DEC [ \([\ldots\) equal to zero? ] JR Z,SKPIMO [ If so, skip the next instruction] INC \(B\) Adjust the upper half]
[ Output a "\%" as the first byte: ]
SKP1MO LD \(A_{1}{ }^{\prime} X^{\prime}\)
CALL BT.OUT
[ Output the next byte, point to the following byte, and
repeat the loop until the byte count (in BC) reaches zero: 子
LP2MO LD A, (HL) [ Output the ...] ]
CALL BT.OUT [ ...next byte]
INC HL [ Point to the next byte]
DEC C [ Decrement the lower half of the byte counter]
JR N2,LP2MU [ Repeat the loop if there are DEC I [ Decrenent the upper half of the byte counter \(]\)
[ Dutput a zero value as the last byte: ]
XOR A [Set A to zero]
CALL BTIOUT [ Output a zero byte]
[Ciear the carry llag (to indicate no error), and return: ] XOR A [Clear the carry flas ] RET [ Return ]

\section*{Software Review}

\title{
Systems Plus: FMS-80
}

\author{
Jack L. Abbott \\ 8525 North 104th Ave. Peoria, AZ 85345
}

FMS-80 is defined by its distributor, Systems Plus of Palo Alto, California, as a file-management system. Programs that perform the functions of FMS-80 are usually called relational DBMS (database-management systems). FMS-80 accepts data in the format you establish, and then manipulates and presents it in the required report format, whether it be tables, checks, or invoices. FMS-80 menus and documentation emphasize the filehandling aspects of the program, as opposed to the datamanipulation characteristics, but the applications are the same as for a DBMS (see the November 1981 BYTE, which is devoted to database-management systems). Since DBMS is a commonly used term, I will use it interchangeably with FMS.
FMS-80 requires at least 48 K bytes of memory, is distributed in machine language, must run on a

\section*{At a Glance}

\section*{Name}

FMS-80 (file-management system) version 2.21

\section*{Type}

Database-management system

\section*{Distributor}

Systems plus
3975 East 8ayshore
Palo Alto. CA 94303
(415) 969-7047

\section*{Price \\ 5995}

Format
8 -inch soft sector ( 18 M ); most \(51 / 4\)-inch disks except Apple with 280 or TRS-80

\section*{Language}
8080. 280 machine language

\section*{Computer}

8080 or 280 with CP/M or MP/M operating system; 80-column by 24 -line display; two disk drives with 300K total byte capacity; line printer

\section*{Documentation}

Approximately 200 pages. iooseleaf

\section*{Audlence}

Everyone who nees a good database-management system
microcomputer that has an 8080,8085 , or Z80-type processor, and requires a printer. The display terminal needs 80 columns of 24 lines, an erase-screen function, and an addressable cursor. The program runs under the CP/M 1.4 or 2.X operating system, or MP/M. Two disk drives with a total capacity of at least 300 K bytes of memory are needed.

The program documentation is written in two sections. The first includes a description of the CP/M commands used to run FMS-80 and tutorials that take you step by step through various operating-program examples. The second section is a description of the individual FMS-80 commands. In general, the manual is well written, and there is an extensive index, although a number of program operations should have been described in more detail. The user can overcome this deficiency of detail by going through the examples included on the disks.

I used two methods to check out FMS-80. First, I developed a mobile-home inventory example that was five records long. Each record contained information about one mobile home and had eight descriptive items of information, called fields. The five records taken together made up a file. FMS-80 can handle a maximum of 65,000 records per file and 255 fields per record. Field length is limited to 255 characters. Record length is limited by the amount of memory available and typically would be more than 25 K characters.

My mobile-home inventory example is a general application that someone with little computer experience could handle. In a moment I'll provide a brief description of how I developed this FMS-80 program and what capability this or a similar program will provide.
For my second test, I developed a database with a file of 2000 records of five fields each, for a total of 10,000 data items. DBMS programs sometimes slow down considerably as the size of the database increases. (Later I will give you figures regarding data entry and retrieval time for my database of 10,000 items.)

Listing 1: Printout of the definition of the input-data format for the MOBINV inventory program created under FMS-80. The data type can be decimal ( \(D\) ), alphanumeric ( \(A\) ), or variable ( \(V\) ). The LEN column shows the length of each field in characters. The PICTURE column defines an input format by using \(X\) to represent \(a\) decimal digit and \(a\)-to cause all subsequent characters, including leading zeros, to print.


Listing 2: The terminal-display input record format defined in listing 1 for the MOBINV inventory program. The user can retrieve data by using a single designated key field, then, with the UPDATE command, enter new data in the record.
1. RECDRD
2. STICK
3. SUPPL IER
4. MODEL.
5. DATE ORD.
6. DATE RECVD.
7. COST
B. SALE PRICE

ADD, CHANGE, INQUIRE, DELETE, OR \(\times\) TO STOP . (ONE LETTER)

\title{
In Less Than 3 Minutes
}

\author{
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}


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92708 (714) 968-0890

The first step in developing the representative mobilehome inventory program, MOBINV, is to define the input-data format. Listing 1 shows the input-data format printout for one record, named a file "glossary" by FMS-80. The field names are labeled PROMPT/HEAD. The field TYPE column can be decimal, alphanumeric (letters, numbers, or spaces), or variable. A variable field is made up of alphanumeric characters and can accept as few as two or as many as 253 characters. You lose the QUERY/UPDATE command capability if you use a variable field. LEN is field length. The PICTURE feature is an outstanding capability. It lets you enter Xs where a decimal number will go during data entry. In line 4 , the MODEL field, the picture entry is \(\mathrm{X} . \mathrm{XBXBRXXL}\), which represents each mobile home's number of baths, number of bedrooms, and length. When you enter the correct digits, the program puts in the letters and decimal point. For example, if a mobile home has 1.5 baths, 2 bedrooms, and is 40 feet long, you enter 15240 and the printout is 1.5B2BR40L. The " \(\wedge\) " character in the PICTURE for the fields for cost and sales price prints all characters after that symbol, including leading zeros. You establish the input-record format easily by menu selection. FMS-80 provides full editing capability to add to or change the field definitions.

After designing the input-data format, and before entering data, you must define a CONTROL DEFINITION by menu selection and select a field for sorting. In our example we use field 1 , record \#, and specify ascending order (first 1, then 2, etc.). FMS-80 will index the file on the selected field. Indexing permits you to search just one field of each record in a file to locate a specific record, which means you can locate any record in a file in seconds. Then you can enter data in the database by using the UPDATE command. The display will appear as shown in listing 2.

Record data may also be input by means of a SCREENDEFINITION command. If the number of fields in a record exceeds 21 , you must use a screen definition. This command enters and/or lists data at specific locations on the display, a valuable capability for data entry for form generation. Menu selection permits you to specify the location on the display for any data fields of a record. Data item locations are designated by entering one of 80 columns and one of 22 lines (rows) as grid coordinates. Displayed data items can be literals (strings of descriptive characters [labels] you enter to identify what type of data to enter), collect (fields where data is to be entered from the display keyboard), or display (data previously entered will appear on the display, but not to be modified).

After a file is indexed, you can use the QUERY/UPDATE command to locate and display any record in a file in a few seconds. In the MOBINV example, field \#1, "record \#" was indexed. Assuming that the mobile inventory has 1000 records, you can ask QUERY/UPDATE to find record \#800, and FMS-80 will find and display it in two or three seconds. You can then edit the record if you
wish. If you hit C/R (carriage return), record \#801 will be displayed, another \(C / R\), record \#802, etc. You can go in reverse order through the file by pressing Control P and displaying record \#799, etc. At any time you can go out of sequence and display in seconds another record anywhere in the file. At present, additional records cannot be entered using the QUERY/UPDATE command.

FMS-80 has extensive report capabilities. The simplest of these is the PRINT FILE command, which prints all the records in a file and produces a printout like that shown in listing 3.

FMS-80 does the formatting for PRINT FILE; the only operator action required is typing in the command. You can develop a SELECT definition to excerpt selected fields of records from a master file and place them in a separate subfile. You accomplish this by menu selection of logical AND, OR, EQUALS, and NOT EQUAL combined with MIN and MAX values. In the mobile-home inventory example, you can select all field \#3 SUPPLIER mobile homes of LAYTON OR SKYLINE received between the period 01/01/81 and 08/01/81, or specify that fields 1,3 , 7 , and 8 , or any other fields of each selected record, be included in the subfile. PRINT FILE can then be used to print the subfile. This is a handy way to produce a report.

With little effort, the newcomer to computing can develop programs that perform all the MOBINV-type functions covered up to this point. PRINT FILE does not do arithmetic manipulation of field data or printing of data in a specified format, as is required for invoice or check writing. To perform these functions, you need to know how to use the REPORT command (45 pages of detailed tutorials and several sample programs are provided), but if you have a moderate amount of machine experience, you will soon learn these functions. In the MOBINV example, I can use the REPORT command to develop a full invoicing system. I can add seven more fields to the MOBINV data record input definition: (9) buyer's name, (10) phone \#, (11) street address, (12) city, (13) state, (14) zip, (15) sold indicator. I would leave these fields blank when I filled in the inventory data; then when a mobile home sold, I would use the QUERY/UPDATE command to fill in the buyer's name, phone \#, and address, and put an " S " in the sold indicator field. At the end of the month, I would use the SELECT function to pull out all MOBINV records that had an " S " in the sold indicator field. I would use a subset of the REPORT command to print an invoice with the buyer's name, address, and billing information at the correct positions, and another subset of the REPORT command to select the buyer's name and address and to print mailing labels or envelopes. To align data items on the right side of a form (right justify), at present you must use a printing character like a dot or an asterisk between the data item and the right edge of the paper. A nonprinting character, such as a space, should be used instead, and Systems Plus states that the correction will be made in its next release of FMS-80.
You invoke all of the preceding functions by entering

Listing 3: Output produced by FMS-80's PRINT FILE command. The command lists all records in the file requested by the user.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 08/29/91 & \begin{tabular}{l}
COPPER \\
MOBINV.FD
\end{tabular} & RSTATE MOBILE HOME SELECT: (NONE) & sales FILE: & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { PAGE } \\
& \text { UV.DAT }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline RECORD * & STICK * & SUPPLIER & MDDEL & DATE DRD \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
DATE \\
RECE IVED
\end{tabular} & cost & SALE PRICE & & \\
\hline 00001 & \(1234567 \times Y 2\) & PALTM HARBER & \(3.0828 R 60 L\) & 1/05/81 \\
\hline 2/20/81 & \$14,375.75 & \$18,000.00 & & \\
\hline 00002 & 123456XYZ & NASHUA & L. SEIBR4OL & 3/01/81 \\
\hline 4/06/81 & \$12,789.00 & \$16,000.00 & & \\
\hline 00003 & 23454MNB & LAYTON & \(1.082 B R 4 O L\) & 1/03/81 \\
\hline 2/04/81 & \$14,000.04 & \$18,585.00 & & \\
\hline 00004 & 234567ADCDE & AIRSTREAM & \(1.0818 R 32 L\) & 1/06/81 \\
\hline 3/06/81 & \$21,000.00 & \$24,000.00 & & \\
\hline 00065 & TRW14578 & SKYLINE & 1.0B2日R79L & 4/03/81 \\
\hline 5/08/81 & \$21,987.65 & \$31,650.00 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Listing 4: Definition of the input-data format for the 2000-record file used to test FMS-80's performance. Testing with 2000 records showed no degradation from the high level of performance achieved with a much shorter file.

09/15/81
BENCHMAft: DATA FILE
PAGE 1
FILE GLOSSARY FOR DATA.FD
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & --PRDMPT/HEAD-- & IYPE & LEN &  \\
\hline 1. & RE-DRDER FLAG & D & 001 & \\
\hline 2. & STOCK: NUMEER & D & 005 & \\
\hline 3. & TYPE & D & 002 & \\
\hline 4. & DUANTITY & D & 004 & \\
\hline 5 & EASE METAL & A & 003 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{New update from Tarbell . . .}

\title{
CP/M DATABASE for only \({ }^{\$ 100!}\)
}

\section*{IMPROVED FEATURES}

ᄃ 3 times faster than previous version \(\square\) CB80 language source and COM files included \(\square\) improved query language \(\square\) up to 19 files open at once \(\square\) command file processor \(\square\) nolimit on record lengt h or number of records

\section*{OTHER ADVANTAGES}
\(\square\) variable-length fields \(\square\) field names of any length \(\square\) field names may include spaces \(\square\) sequential or random files \(\square\) optional index files \(\square\) also runs under CBASIC

\section*{INTERACTIVE PROGRAMS}

Tarbell Database also includes these interactive programs: DBSORT, sorts random files; DBSETUP, creates a file; DBENTRY for entering data; DBUPDATE for changing files; DBQUERY for accessing data; DBLABEL for printing labels; DBLETTER for printing letters; DBCOPY to change structure of a file.

\section*{TARBELL VALUE}

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(213) \(538-4251\)
individual commands. FMS-80 includes a programming language and compiler as a part of the EFM (extended file maintenance) function. Learning this programming language enables you to develop an EFM file. This file can be used to select individual commands from a menu and then later conveniently invoke the whole sequence of selected commands. You must, however, supply an editor or word processor to build the EFM program file.

Here are some examples of functions that can be done with EFM. After printing the MOBINV invoices and mailing labels as described earlier, you could do a global edit (change field data in all the records in a file) by testing each record to see if the " S " indicator was set, then zeroing the indicator if it was set to start with a clean slate for the coming month. An EFM file can do any repetitive operation of this type. When using a large database, you might need to consolidate the buyers' names and addresses in a separate file, named MAILIST, and read from that file and the MOBINV data file to make up the invoices. EFM can read from 19 different files and use the data to make up a single report. EFM also lets you call \(\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}\) operating system commands without exiting FMS-80.
The examples I have given to this point have in most cases used a five-record database. Earlier I mentioned that I used a larger test database of 2000 records of five fields each to find out if FMS-80's performance falls off as the size of the data file increases. Tests with this database

were limited in scope and run on only one machine, a 64 K Dynabyte \(8 / 2-8 / 4\) using 8 -inch drives. The results should not be considered definitive.

I will briefly describe how I developed the larger test file, titled DATA. Listing 4 lists the input format (glossary).

I developed another program to generate simulated data for the test database file. The file is indexed on the stock number and quantity fields. The stock numbers are 2000 different randomly selected whole numbers (integers) falling between 10,000 and 22,000 . The quantity field contains 2000 sequential whole numbers with values from 5000 to 6999 . A real inventory list would not have sequential quantity values, but this configuration simplified testing because I used the simulated quantity value as both a record number and a quantity.

Testing with this database revealed no degradation in FMS-80's performance when compared with the MOBINV example. Any time the QUERY/UPDATE command is used, there is a delay of approximately 30 seconds at the start of record retrieval to reestablish the index file. After this period, you can retrieve records in two or three seconds. Using the UPDATE command, I entered 50 new records and the program integrated and sorted all of them in less than four minutes. I checked all major program functions, including screen-definition data inputs, sorting files, and selection of individual records or groups of records from a file. All the functions worked properly, with no apparent system problems. The REPORT command readily manipulated and summarized field data mathematically. Printer speed determines the report output rate, so there was no change.

\section*{Conclusions}
- FMS-80 is one of the new generation of relational DBMS programs. All things considered, the system is fast and versatile. Even if you are new to microcomputers, FMS-80 will let you produce an acceptable applications program with a tabular report in a short time. You won't have to learn a new programming language to produce a summarized formatted report, although a moderate amount of familiarization with the REPORT command will be necessary. If you learn the EFM programming language, then any DBMS application, no matter how complex, will be within your grasp.
- The documentation and accompanying program examples are sufficient to teach most of the program functions. A lack of clarity and organization in some portions of the manual makes it difficult to use all of the capabilities of this truly outstanding program.
- FMS-80 reports are printer oriented. A printer, preferably one that is reasonably fast and has a 132 -column print capability, is a necessity.
- FMS-80 can read files generated by other programs.
- For some applications, FMS-80's lack of provision for data security may be a drawback.

In short, FMS-80 is a major contender among data-base-management systems for microcomputers.

\section*{Office Automation Soclety Formed}

SOAP (Society of Office Automation Professionals) is a recently formed nonprofit organization for individuals involved in office automation. The society seeks to promote office automation as a profession, to encourage standards of professional excellence, to facilitate communications throughout the international office-automation community, and to promote relevant research, standards, and public policy.

Some of the group's projected activities include a periodic newsletter, national and international conferences, and teleconferences. SOAP will also help to organize and maintain communications between discussion groups. Individual dues are \(\$ 50\) per year. Corporate fees are \(\$ 250\) for five employees; additional corporate members cost \(\$ 40\). Student rate is \(\$ 25\) when sponsored by a professor belonging to SOAP. For more information, contact the Society of Office Automation Professionals, N. Dean Meyer, 233 Mountain Rd., Ridgefield, CT 06877, (203) 431-0029.

\section*{ABE's Atarl fans}

ABE's ACEs (Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton's Atari Computer Enthusiasts) promotes the exchange of knowledge for the benefit of Atari users. The group meets on the first Saturday of the month at 2 p.m. at Saints Simon and Jude's School in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. A software library is being formed. Annual dues are \$10, with student and family discounts available. Contact ABE's ACEs, POB 228, Whitehall, PA 18052.

\section*{PET Fans Gather In Houston}

CHUG (Commodore Houston Users Group) is for owners, users, and anyone interested in Commodore PET, CBM, and VIC computers. The group meets monthly at various locations in central Houston. It produces a newsletter called Hardcopy. Call John Walker, (713) 999-3650, for informa-

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tion on CHUG's PET and CBM sections. VIC owners can obtain details from Peter Farrow, (713) 466-4092. All interested parties can write to CHUG, 8738 Wildforest, Houston, TX 77088.

\section*{Apple Danish Club}

The CCC (Copenhagen Computer Club) is composed of Apple II and III owners and users. Members are interested in sharing information on system and applications software. Contact CCC through George H. Buch, CCC, Buchan, Ravnsborggade 19, 2200 Copenhagen N , Denmark; Tel: (01) 391531.
interest in the Apple III and its software. The newsletter features news, information, and reviews of supplementary equipment and applications software. It will also include a program exchange through reader contribution, a question-and-answer forum, bug reports and fixes, etc. Subscriptions are \(\$ 15\) a year which includes the access fee to a planned computer bulletin board. A sam-

\footnotetext{
\section*{Apple III User's Newsletter}

The Apple Three newsletter is published quarterly for those who share a common
}
ple issue is available for \(\$ 2.50\) from Mediaworks, POB 2757, San Francisco, CA 94126.

\section*{Soclety for Computer SImulation}

SCS (Society for Computer Simulation) is a technical society devoted to the advancement of simulation and allied computer arts in all fields, including science, mathematics, engineering, education, medicine, government, and social work. SCS's goal is to facilitate communication among professionals. It organizes meetings of regional councils and sponsors and assists with national and international conferences. SCS produces a monthly journal, Simulation, and other supplementary publications. SCS is a member of the American Fed-
eration of Information Processing Societies.

Membership in SCS is open to all who are or have been engaged in computer simulation and who meet certain requirements. The cost is \(\$ 35\) a year, which includes a subscription to Simulation. Student memberships are available for \$15. Institutional and library subscriptions to Simulation and Simulation Proceedings cost \(\$ 42\). For complete details, contact SCS, POB 2228, La Jolla, CA 92038.

\section*{TACS Convenes In Edmonton}

TACS (The Aurora Computer Society) is a nonprofit computer club that's not geared toward any specific system or processor. Members come together to discuss and gain an understanding of the uses of computers in society. TACS meets at the Holyrood School, 7920-94th Ave., Edmonton, Alberta, on the second Wednesday of the month at 7:30 p.m. A monthly newsletter, Intercom ' 80 , is produced. Membership is open to anyone. Annual dues are \(\$ 25\) for an individual, \(\$ 10\) for anyone under 18 years, and \(\$ 35\) for families. Write to The Aurora Computer Society, POB 9558, South Edmonton, Alberta, T6E 5X2, Canada.

\section*{The Source for Apples}

The Source Apple Users Group is an organization of Apple II and III owners on The Source. All communications are by means of Source mail. For more information, contact Source account number TCA265.

\section*{Letter-Quallty Selectrics}

\section*{Dear Steve,}

I recently bought an Apple II Plus computer. Among other things, I want to use it for word processing, but I will need a letter-quality printer. It occurred to me that an IBM Selectric typewriter can be interfaced to my computer, but I don't know how. I'd appreciate any help you can offer.
Matthew A. Brenner
Oxford, CT
An IBM Selectric Typewriter can be interfaced to an Apple II or any other computer, but there are some things that you must know: when a key is pressed on a Selectric, a series of rods (bails) are depressed. These rods establish the tilt, rotation, and actuation of the type ball for any character. Computer control of a Selectric is achieved through a bank of solenoids that, when activated, pull the rods from the bottom of the typewriter in the same manner that the key pushed them from the top. A unique combination is established for each character. This code is known as Correspondence Code on newer typewriters and \(B C D\) Code on the earlier Selectrics.

Additionally, the standard office Selectric has several problems:
-It does not contain the necessary solenoids to allow computer operation. These solenoids are available as part of a kit from IBM to convert Selectrics for computer operation. The kit takes care of the tricky adjustments that are necessary.
-If the solenoids are properly installed, it is necessary to take the computer's TTL
(transistor-transistor logic) output and convert it into a 30 - or 48 -volt ( \(V\) ) signal to drive the solenoids. Some type of driver circuitry is required.
- It's recommended that the Selectric be driven at a speed that will allow the next character to be typed before the cycle clutch disengages. By minimizing the amount of clutch engaging and disengaging, its life is greatly enhanced.
-An 8-bit parallel port and the necessary software driver are required.

Some of the earlier Selectrics, known as \(1 / O\) Selectrics, were designed for computer interfacing. They were more rugged in design because they were built for continuous operation. They came in many flavors: correspondence, \(B C D\), and \(A S C I I\) (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) codes; serial and parallel interfaces; 30 - and \(48-\mathrm{V}\) solenoids, etc. These are currently available on the surplus market at relatively attractive prices. If you have the technical expertise, one of these units can be converted to a fine letter-quality printer. If you don't have this knowledge, it can be a nightmare. Escon Products (Suite 240, 171 Mayhew Ave., Pleasant Hill, CA 94523 (415) 820-1256) makes an office Selectric adapter kit that you may like to check out. . . . Steve

\section*{Exceeding Address LImits}

\section*{Dear Steve,}

I'm puzzled by the fact that some 6502 systems can address more than 64 K bytes of memory. How is it possible
to exceed the 64 K -byte limit with a 16-bit address bus system?
Bert E. Williams
Gaithersburg, MD
The 6502 (or any othel processor with 16 addres: lines) can address only 64 K bytes, but it doesn't cart which 64 K bytes are ad. dressed! That's the key tc your question. Multiple blocks of memory can be ad. dressed by a technique known as bank selecting. Selection is made by an I/C line or other decoding methods. It's possible to have many 64 K -byte blocks of memory in the computer ana address them one at a time by first sending a memory-seleci signal to the desired block. The processor then com. municates with the selectea block as if it were the only memory in the system.

Multiple programs ana utilities can thus be stored in the computer and instantly accessed by first sending the appropriate bank-select sig. nal. . . . Steve

\section*{VIdeo SIgnals Hertz}

\section*{Dear Steve,}

I would like to purchase a personal computer, but I live in Europe and move frequently, so I must cope with a variety of AC-power systems. I would like to get an Apple II with some peripherals and a color video monitor. What equipment is sensitive to the \(50-\mathrm{Hz}\) power frequency here? Will I need some kind of converter? I need a flexible system that can be used even if I return to the U.S.
R. Schreiner

Essen, West Germany

I have had several letters concerning the use of computers in countries where the line frequency is other than 60 Hz . The differences for those not familiar with the problem are that the European PAL or SECAM TV standard is 625 lines per frame with a vertical frame rate of 50 Hz , while the NTSC standard in the U.S. is 525 lines per frame with a \(60-\mathrm{Hz}\) vertical frame rate. The computer generates a video-sweep frequency to properly cover the screen. The power transformer for the \(50-\mathrm{Hz}\) system has more iron in the core to accommodate the lower alternating frequency.

The Apple II computer has a power supply that can operate from either 50 Hz or 60 Hz because it is a switch-ing-type power supply and does not use a conventional power transformer. Hence, if you buy the European Apple \(I I\) and reduce the line voltage from 220 volts to 110 volts, it will work in the U.S. If you buy a monitor designed for the European frequencies that operates on DC (direct current), then all that is needed is a \(50-\mathrm{Hz}\) power supply for proper operation. Some \(50-\mathrm{Hz}\) monitors may work on 60 Hz if the vertical sync is not based on the line frequency. . . . Steve

\section*{Dlsplaced Disk Drives}

\section*{Dear Steve,}

I've noticed that more and more mircocomputers are sold with \(51 / 4\)-inch floppydisk drives on them and that a great quantity of software is sold on disks that size. In the university where I teach, we
have an S-100-based system with two 8 -inch floppy-disk drives, so I'd like to know if \(51 / 4\)-inch disks are going to displace the 8 -inch ones. Will we need to consider this for our next equipment expansion? At the same time, please let me know what the software's version number means (e.g., CP/M 2.2 or Wordstar 3.0).
Sergio Tejeda Schiavoni Mexico City

Both 51/4- and 8-inch floppy-disk drives have their advantages. The \(51 / 4\)-inch disks cost less, but their datastorage capacity is not as great and their access time is longer. They are popular with many of the personalcomputer systems now on the market and may give the impression that they are displacing the 8 -inch drives.

For applications where large amounts of data must be accessed, the 8-inch drive is preferred. Typical examples include small-business systems where mailng lists, accounting data, and inventory records must be kept online for rapid access. Also, many development systems use the 8 -inch drives because of their greater storage capacity.

Look for hard-disk drives to replace both \(51 / 4\) - and 8-inch floppy-disk drives. Hard disks feature considerably more storage (i.e., 5 to 10 megabytes), extremely rapid access time, and are dropping in cost.

The version number on a piece of software is analogous to the revision number. For example, when revisions were made to \(C P / M\) the version number changed from 1.4 to 2.2 . . . Steve

\section*{ADM-3 Lowercase Conversion}

Dear Steve,
I own a Lear Siegler ADM3A dumb terminal that displays only uppercase letters. I would like to convert it to
show lowercase as well. Lear Siegler offers a conversion kit for \(\$ 75\), but I can't imagine that the three integrated circuits it contains cost that much. Do you have any idea what the integrated circuits are and where I can get them at a better price?
Richard D. Bucholz
Hamden, CT
Adding lowercase to your Lear Siegler ADM-3A terminal is relatively easy. An article in the March 1979 BYTE, "Adding Lowercase Display to the ADM-3A," by A.W. Walker (see page 190), completely describes the necessary modification. The character generator used is a lowercase RO-3-2513. It's available for \(\$ 9.95\) from Active Electronic Sales Corp., POB 8000, Westboro, MA 01581, (617) 366-0500. . . Steve

\section*{VIC Cassette Adapter}

\section*{Dear Steve,}

I'm planning to buy a Commodore VIC-20 microcomputer. I would like to avoid buying the VIC cassette-tape recorder, because I already have a Radio Shack one. Is there some adapter I can build to connect my Radio Shack recorder to a VIC-20? Timothy Mcllwee
Ormond Beach, FL
The VIC-20 cassette recorder is unique only because the computer supplies the power for it. Any cassette recorder can be connected to the VIC as follows: looking at the connector, the terminals are numbered 1 through 6 on the top and \(A\) through \(F\) on the bottom. The pinouts are in pairs:

A-1 ground (connect to computer ground)
\(B-2+5\) volts (not used)
C-3 cassette motor (use
remote)
D-4 cassette read (ear-
phone)

E-5 cassette write (microphone)
F-6 cassette switch (not used)

Getting an edge-card connector may be difficult because of the VIC's odd size. You can write Commodore or find a larger connector of the same spacing and cut it to size. That's all there is to it. . . . Steve

Too Many Slgnals

\section*{Dear Steve,}

I'm trying to use an S-100 interface card to control a camera. My problem is that I
need to connect the S-iOU card to my Radio Shack TRS-80 Model I computer. The two systems seem to have some cummon signals, but what do I do with the S-100 signals called SIN, SOUT, PWR, PDB, and PRDY? I know that there is a book on the subject, but 1 can't find it.
Merton Carter
Jamaica, NY

Interfacing the TRS-80 Model I to the S-100 bus is comparatively easy to do. Most S-100 signals have a corresponding TRS-80 signal, except that some are active low" instead of "active high." Also, the TRS-80 data bus must be split into Data Out (DOO through DO7) and Data In (Dio through D17) lines.


\section*{If You Have A Printer}

You need our PRINTER OPTIMIZER. We have two gripes with computer printers: one, no matter how fast they print they're much slower than a computer. So here you are with all this processing speed, sitting there waiting for your printer to finish. Two, almost all printers offer a bunch of features like various type sizes, forms control, graphics, enlarged character sets, etc. - but how are you supposed to access these features? Oh sure, the printer manual says: "print an ESC character followed by a CONTROL "K" followed by a three digit value equal to the desired page length...", but how do you do this in the middle of your spreadsheet program? And how do you access all those extra symbols and graphics with a puny half-ASCII keyboard?

Before Mediamix grew into Applied
 Creative Technology Inc., the idea people there decided to develop the Cuisinart of the computer industry - a "magic box" that features 64,000 to 256,000 characters of spooling printer buffer, total character retranslation capability including macros, a keyboard that lets you directly select complete printer control sequences with the ease of a pushbutton car radio, adapts serial printers to parallel computers and visa versa, plus many more imaginative features. So many useful features that regardless of the printer you own - our PRINTER OPTIMIZER will bring your printer "up to speed" with the rest of your system and let you take full advantage of it.

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Consider our affordable alternative. For those of you who did not see the review of our product in the July issue of BYTE, we produce a little white box that converts an IBM Electronic Typewriter into a high quality Serial or Parallel computer printer. And now our ET1 \({ }^{2}\) (Electronic Typewriter Intelligent Interface) attaches to other brands of electronic typewriters. There are a number of arguments in favor of choosing this route over a mere computer printer and we have a brochure on the subject that you should read.

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\section*{APPLIED \\ CREATIVE \\ TECHNOLOGY, INC.}

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This is all explained in a book entitled The S-100 and Other Micro Buses by Elmer C. Poe and James C. Goodwin. It is published by Howard W. Sams \& Company (4000 West 62nd St., \(P O B\) 7092, Indianapolis, IN 46206, (800) 428-3696; in Indiana (317) 298-5400) and is available at many electronics dealers, computer stores, and mail-order houses. It costs only \(\$ 7.95\) and, if you are planning to interface other S-100 boards to the TRS-80 bus, it is an excellent investment. . . .Steve

\section*{Making Musle on the \(\mathbf{2 X 8 1}\)}

\section*{Dear Steve,}

I want to find information that will let me interface the Sinclair ZX81 computer with the S-100 Sound Computer Board made by Digital Research Computers of Garland, Texas. My goal is to produce a low-cost, 6-voice, computer-driven music synthesizer. Can you help me locate the necessary information, or determine whether this task is possible?
Donald Allan Graves
Mount Laurel, NJ
The Sinclair ZX81 has all its address, data, and control buses brought out to a rear connector, so interfacing to an S-100-type system is relatively easy. The S-100 and Other Micro Buses by Elmer C. Poe and James C. Goodwin, published by Howard W. Sams \& Company (see address above). gives a complete definition of the S-100's signals and explains how various microcomputers may be interfaced. Many of the Sinclair signals will be identical to Radio Shack's TRS-80, and methods of obtaining the others are explained. It is mainly a matter of buffering the address and data lines of the \(\mathbf{Z X 8 1}\) (to prevent overloading), and gating
some of the control signals. The biggest problem is finding an edge-card connector that is compatible with the ZX81. The leads can be soldered directly to the pins if a connector cannot be found.

\section*{. . Steve■}

In "Ask BYTE," Steve Ciarcia answers questions on any area of microcomputing. The most representative questions receved each month will be answered and published. Do you have a nagging problem? Send your inquiry to

Ask BYTE
clo Steve Ciarcia
POB 582
Glastonbury CT 06033
If you are a subscriber to The
Source, chat with Steve
(TEC317) directly. Due to the
high volume of inquires, per-
sonal replies cannot be given.
Be sure to include "Ask BYTE"
in the address.

\section*{BYte's Bits}

\section*{Mallgrams Via The Source}

Subscribers to The Source can now compose and send Mailgram messages to any state directly from their personal computers. The service lets subscribers send a Mailgram to a single address, or it permits the user to send the same or different messages to multiple addresses. Discount rates apply to quantity mailings of the same message, and no limit has been imposed on the number of messages that can be sent. Other features of this service include the ability to receive a confirmation or duplicate copy of the Mailgram and the ability to save the message in a personal file on The Source. Users of this service are billed monthly along with other Source charges. For complete details, contact Source Telecomputing Corp., 1616 Anderson Rd., McLean, VA 22102, (703) 734-7500.

\title{
News and Speculation about Personal Computing
}

\author{
Conducted by Sol Libes
}

\(\mathbf{R}\)andom Rumors: Osborne Computer Corporation is said to be working on an 80 -column-wide video display for its portable computer. Although Osborne has pioneered the portablecomputer marketplace, the company now has a large number of competitors. . . . Hewlett-Packard (HP) is expected to introduce a CP/Mbased system with 64 K bytes of memory and a 9-inch or 12 -inch video display; the price may be under \(\$ 1800\). . You can expect at least one company to unveil a read/write videodisc system for mass data storage before year-end. .. Rumors suggest a possible joint venture between IBM Japan and Matsushita Electric to make a low-cost personal computer.... B. Dalton Bookseller and Waldenbooks, the two largest national chains of bookstores, are reportedly planning to carry software. They are expected to sell mostly games initially and to bring in more serious packages later.... Word has it that Sord of Japan is readying an 8088 - or 8086 -based portable computer with a flatpanel display. . . It's reported that the manager of Commodore in the United Kingdom, upon learning the low price (equivalent to about \$194) of the new Sinclair ZX Spectrum computer (see the September 1982 BYTELINES) threatened to bring the price of the VIC-20 down to \(\$ 180\). . . . Microsoft is rumored to be working on a version of Xenix (a Unix look-alike) for the Radio Shack Model 16 computer. . . . Texas Instruments ( Tl ) is expected to in-
troduce shortly an 8-bit portable computer with a 1 -line by 40 -character display; the anticipated list price is \(\$ 250\) and a compatible 4 -color printer will also be available. . . . Ford Motor Company is said to be working on a "cockpit" computer, with video display, to conrol functions in Ford vehicles. It will have a navigation system tied to a communications satellite and will display a map with the vehicle's location pinpointed on it. . . . Motorola is reportedly ready to start shipping versions of its 68000 microprocessor that will operate with a 15-megahertz clock.

\section*{\(\mathbf{R}\) \\ andon News Bits:} Morrow Designs, Richmond, California, will soon introduce its Micro Decision system, a \(\$ 1195\) CP/M-based system that will include \(\$ 2000\) worth of software (such as Micropro's Wordstar, Calcstar, Mailmerge, and Spellstar; Digital Research's CP/M; and Microsoft's MBasic). .. Lobo Drives, Coleta, California, has a new, low-priced CP/Mbased system; it lists for \(\$ 800\) and includes 64 K bytes of memory, a calendar/clock, a keyboard, and three I/O (input/output) ports with an interface connector. A \$150 video display and various disk drives are optional. ...Acorn Computers. United Kingdom, has announced that it will offer a 16032 option to its 6502 based BBC Micro (the 16032 is National Semiconductor's new 32-bit microprocessor). The firm also stated that next
year it expects to introduce a 16032-based system, with a hard disk, priced at \(\$ 3500\).

Whitesmiths Ltd., a software house in Iselin, New Jersey, plans to release 16032 versions of its Idris operating system, its C compiler, and its Pascal language.... While the micro-mouse contests for maze-solving mobile robots seem to be passe here in the U. S., they flourish in Europe. Trials were held at several European shows and the finals were held in Israel.

Fujitsu expects to begin shipping 256 K by 1 -bit dynamic memory devices in large quantities before yearend and 512 K by 1 -bit units next year. ... Both TI and Atari reportedly expect to ship 1.5 million units this year.... Syquest Technology, Fremont, California, has introduced the first hard disk smaller than \(51 / 4\) inches. The disk itself is 3.9 inches in diameter and can be removed from the drive. One disk stores 6.38 megabytes, and two complete drives can be mounted in the space of a standard \(51 / 4\)-inch floppy-disk drive. . . Independent computer professionals (consultants, freelance programmers, etc.) might be interested in checking out Computer Consultant magazine, Battery Lane Publications, Box 30214, Bethesda, MD 20814, Compuserve ID 70001,655). . . . Computerland is expected to start franchising stores in Japan starting next year. The company now has 274 stores in 15 countries and is opening stores at a rate of 12 per month.... Digital Equipment Corporation (DEC) has
introduced the PDP-11/23 system, which can support up to 8 users. Prices begin at \(\$ 9200\) for a 256 K -byte system with a 10.8-megabyte Winchester hard-disk drive that runs standard DEC software. Multiuser system prices are certainly dropping.

\section*{D} ual-Processor Systems: The Compupro division of Codbout Electronics was the first to introduce a dual-processor microcomputer system (with both 8and 16-bit microprocessors) almost two years ago. Now dual processors are all the rage. Just look at the firms involved: Radio Shack, DEC, Vector Graphic, Zenith, and Cromemco; doubtless there will be more to come. The primary reason for using dual processors is that the 8 -bit unit is expected to sustain the customer until applications software appears for the 16-bit units.

\section*{B}
ell's New Baby: The government has cleared away all the red tape for the Bell System's reorganization. The result is that a new company has been formed to allow AT\& \(T\) (American Telephone and Telegraph Company) to enter the computer business. The company will be called American Bell. This company will capitalize on much of the computer research and development that has been done at Bell Laboratories over the years; it should be interesting to see what will become of the latter now.

The 19 Bell Laboratories
sites, spread over 9 states, have a total yearly operating budget of \(\$ 2\) billion and employ approximately 22,600 workers. Of these employees, 8000 hold advanced degrees. A staff of 72 patent attorneys handles the more than 500 patents Bell Laboratories produces each year. American Bell will start with an initial capitalization of \(\$ 687\) million, 1000 employees, and 50 sales offices. Its first offering with be the AIS/Net1 packet data-communication service (previously described in the May 1982 BYTELINES under the designation "Advanced Communication Service'). This service will compete against existing services provided by Telenet and Tymnet, neither of which has been doing well financially.

BM Happenings: No one's perfect - not even IBM, apparently. Softalk magazine, in a recent issue, listed over 30 software and hardware bugs in the original design of the IBM Personal Computer system. IBM has fixed most of these bugs in later versions of the software and hardware. One of the biggest problems has been the Easywriter word-processor program (which many users have dubbed "Not so Easywriter"). IBM has indicated that it will furnish Easywriter owners with copies of a new, improved version of the program. That's a tall order; estimates are that well over 100,000 copies of the program have been sold to date.

I'm still looking for someone who uses the cassette interface for the IBM Personal Computer. I'm not sure why that feature was included in the system. Did IBM seriously think its system would compete with the VIC-20 and ZX81? Those users interested in running Unix on their IBM Personal Computer systems
should check out Coherent from Mark Williams Co., Chicago, Illinois, and Qunix from Quantum Software Systems, San Jose, California. IBM has introduced a computer using a 68000 microprocessor. It's from the firm's Danbury, Connecticut, subsidiary and is intended as a multitasking system for use in a laboratory; its price is \(\$ 5700\). But if you want to add a 68000 processor to your IBM Personal Computer, Tecmar Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, is rumored to be working on a 68000 processor card.

IBM has disclosed that it has started a pilot production facility for manufacturing Josephson-junction devices. It is expected that these devices will be used in IBM's next generation of ultrafast computers due out in about five years. Bell Laboratories has disclosed that it is developing systems using these devices.

A
pple News: Apple Computer Inc. has dropped the price on its Apple II system from \(\$ 2604\) to under \(\$ 2000\) (this configuration includes 48 K bytes of memory, one disk drive and controller, a video display, a peripheral stand, and word-processing software). The price reduction may be meant to help dealers clear out stock prior to introduction of an LSI (largescale integration) enhanced version of the Apple II early next year. Apple has been showing the new computer (rumored to be called the Apple II-E) to selected original equipment manufacturers and is taking large-quantity orders. The firm is also placing the unit with software developers. The II-E is expected to have more than 64 K bytes of memory, a full keyboard with upper- and lowercase keys, 80 -column display, and to use substantially
fewer integrated circuits, perhaps as few as 11.

Apple and Xerox have severed their ties - Xerox's 47 stores will no longer carry Apple products. The break between Apple and Xerox repeated the same pattern of events that occurred between Apple and Computerland (see the August 1982 BYTELINES, page 446). Apple insisted on site-selection privileges for all future Xerox stores that carry the Apple. Now Xerox will be selling only its own 820 system and the Osborne computer.

I had reported earlier that Apple was suing Franklin Computer Corp. for copyright infringement, citing the Apple-like Franklin computer (September 1982 BYTELINES, page 490). Franklin Computer Corp. is now countersuing, claiming antitrust violations and asking for over \(\$ 150\) million in damages. If the firm wins, it may profit more through legal action than it will from selling computers.

Apple has been successful in stopping the importation of Apple II look-alikes made in the Far East, but imitations have appeared in Europe, Canada, and the U.S. It is likely that Apple may have to go to trial in an attempt to stop these systems from appearing in the U.S. One such imitation, the Basis 108, made in Europe and compatible with Apple II software and peripherals, will soon be available in the U.S. from Basic Inc., Scotts Valley, California.

\section*{\(\mathbf{R}\) \\ adlo Shack News:} Tandy, pressured by competition (particularly that of the new 16 -bit desktop computers), is also dropping its prices. The price for the TRS-80 Model III with one floppy-disk drive was dropped from \(\$ 1995\) to \(\$ 1849\); the cost for the same
unit with two drives went from \(\$ 2495\) to \(\$ 2295\). This matches similar cuts made by Apple, Zenith, and IBM.

It is reported that softwaredevelopment problems have delayed the introduction of Radio Shack's ARCNET local networking system. Although it was announced early this year, ARCNET may not be available until year-end, at the earliest. Radio Shack also appears to have run into software problems with its new dual-processor (Z80 and 68000) system. As yet the only software available is single-user Z80-based software. Rumor has it that Microsoft is preparing a three-user version of its Xenix operating system.

B
us Standard Nears Adoptlon: The IEEE-696 ( \(\mathrm{S}-100\) ) bus standard was approved by the working committee in May and by the IEEE Microprocessor Standards Committee in June. It will now be submitted to the IEEE Computer Standards Board for its approval. It must then be approved by the IEEE Standards Board to become an official standard. If all goes well, the proposed standard should become official by early next year.

The S-100 bus is currently the most widely used microcomputer bus system. There are about 100 manufacturers of S-100 systems and plug-in boards. The S-100 bus accommodates the newer 16-bit processors by directly addressing up to 16 megabytes of memory, 64 K I/O ports, 10 vectored interrupts, 16 bus masters, and 23 plug. in slots. It has a data transfer rate of up to 10 megahertz and is processor independent. Most new developments in the microcomputer field (e.g., 16-bit microprocessors, dual processors, DMS (direct memory access), CP/M, MS-DOS, cache mem-
ory, hard disks, multi-processors, etc.) first appeared on 5-100 systems.

Ergonomics: Some time ago NIOSH (the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health) released a study reporting that videodisplay users are subject to more job-related stress than any other employee group in the country. Also, European trade unions in Cermany and Sweden have established ergonomic standards for video display terminals to make them less tiring to use. Manufacturers are responding to this pressure by introducing products that approach or meet these ergonomic standards.

For example, the German standard requires that the home row of keys on a keyboard be no more than 1 inch above the work surface and that the keyboard be fully detachable, have a nonglare finish, and have colors that do not contrast. The display itself must have a nonglare screen. Very few current American-built terminals meet these standards; however, you can expect the U. S. manufacturers to respond quickly to these changes.
\(\mathbf{M}_{\text {lero-floppy stan }}\) dards: Three different "micro-floppy" disks are already in use, all from Japan. Canon has a 3.8 -inch disk, Sony has a \(31 / 2\)-inch disk, and Matsushita, Hitachi, and Maxell have jointly introduced a 3-inch disk. There may soon be more-American disk makers want to get into the micro-floppy market, too. The question is, which standard should they use? In the past, de facto standards were the norm-one company's product would set the market trend (e.g., the IBM 8 -inch and the Shugart

51/4-inch). Sony seems to have an early lead, but it may not be enough. Canon does not appear to be in the running to set a standard. The result is that Shugart, Dysan, Tabor, and Verbatim (all of which have products for this market ready) have joined together in the hope of setting an ANSI standard for micro-floppies. I BM, which is also developing a microfloppy, may even join in the effort.

FIat-Panel DIsplays: The flat-panel dis play is finally here. Grid Computer showed its new portable computer at the National Computer Conference in June, and Teleram Communications, White Plains, New York, showed its portable computer at Comdex later in the month. Both units are lightweight, about the size of a large notebook, and fit easily inside a briefcase with room to spare. The Teleram has a 4 -line by 80 -character liquid-crystal display, while the Grid unit has an electroluminescent display made by Sharp, with 320 - by 240 -pixel resolution. Both contain bubble-memory storage systems and built-in modems. The Grid unit uses an Intel 8086/8087 combination for processing while the Teleram uses the Zilog Z80. The Teleram uses CP/M, while the Grid has a proprietary operating system. The Teleram's base price is under \(\$ 2800\) while the Grid is \(\$ 8200\).

Siemens, Munich, West Germany, claims to have developed a \(21 / 4\)-inch-thick, 28 -line by 80 -character plasma display. TI and IBM have also shown large flatpanel displays but are not expected to introduce computers using these displays in the near future. Epson, Sanyo, and Sord have all shown liquid-crystal displays,
and Toshiba has shown a \(\mathbf{Z 8 0}\) computer with a 6-line by 40-character display. Also, Sony has demonstrated a gasplasma display with 1024-by 524-pixel resolution; the firm is expected to use it in a product to be introduced next year. Apple Computer Inc. is also known to be working on a flat-panel display. There is little doubt that next year will see the introduction of a large number of truly portable personal computers with large flatpanel displays.

Computer Discussion Groups: Several times a week, many users of the Compuserve timesharing system have a computer conference. Participants can read what the other users have to say and can enter their own remarks. If they wish, they can save any part of the conversation on their own systems, then later edit it, print it out, or send copies via telephone and modem to someone else. This is all part of the electronic mail system that exists on Compuserve. The Source also plans to introduce this feature.

Actually, such systems have existed on a much smaller scale on many bulletin-board systems. On some systems participants can adopt pen names and say things they might be afraid to express otherwise. Newcomers joining a discussion can bring themselves up to date quickly by reading the record of previous entries. Members can vote and even branch into subconferences to which only certain participants are allowed access. Business users are also latching on to the idea of computer conferences. Many companies, such as IBM, have their own inhouse systems for this use, and there are companies selling software specifically for this purpose.

Speech Input Improves: In Japan Nippon Electric Company (NEC) has introduced a voice-input processor, with a 120 -word vocabulary, for its personal computer. It sells for the equivalent of \(\$ 500\) and is expected to be introduced here later this year.

Manufacturers anticipate that speech-recognition capability will be the primary feature of the next generation of workstations. Currently the major shortcoming of these systems is their high price. Developers are working to reduce the number of components in a speech-recognition preprocessor circuit down to one VLSIC (very-large-scale integrated circuit) that contains both the analog and digital circuitry. At the present time circuits are being manufactured that use only two or three ICs in the preprocessor. These circuits are used in conjunction with 16 - and 32 -bit processors to make speech-recognition systems that offer fairly respectable performance.

The industry is still searching for an accurate contin-uous-speech-recognition algorithm. At present, contin-uous-speech recognition requires very large 32 - and 64-bit high-speed machines. Current commercial systems can recognize a limited number of isolated words and are being used in commercial applications where commands are given or inventory is taken. The office environment, however, will require the recognition of continuous speech, large vocabularies, high accuracy, and speaker independence (the device's ability to recognize speech regardless of who has spoken).

Over the next two years it is expected that some con-tinuous-speech systems will be introduced with vocabularies of up to 500 words.

Within five years these systems' vocabularies should increase to 1500 words: Speaker independence is expected to be more than five years off.

E rasable Optlcal Discs:
Two different techniques are being researched for erasable optical-videodisc memory: magneto-optics and phase reversal. The magneto-optic system uses a laserbeam and a magnetic field. The beam heats a spot on the disc while a local magnetic field is applied, causing a flux reversal. Xerox and several Japanese companies are currently researching this technique. The phase-reversal system uses a bit-cell material having two stable states (amorphous and crystalline) separated by a potential-energy barrier. Thermal energy is used to reverse the cell's state, causing a reflectivity change. The laser beam is used to provide the thermal energy. Energy Conversion Devices of Troy, Michigan, and RCA are researching this technique.

Both of these erasable techniques are still far from being marketable; however, write-once (nonerasable) optical videodiscs are expected on the market late next year. This is similar to the early days of ROMs (read-only memories). Toshiba America

Corp., Tustin, California, predicts that it will have its writeonce system out next year. IBM, Shugart Associates, Storage Technology, Philips, and Thomson-CSF are also known to be working on such systems. Storage densities of 10,000 megabytes are expected on these writeonce videodiscs.
 AO Targets Computer Abuse: The U.S. government's General Accounting Office (CAO) has issued a report stating that government employees are misusing the government's computer network, often for illegal purposes. The GAO said that the multimilliondollar network is inadequately protected and that some people who have access to the computers and to confidential information are using the systems for fraud and theft.

The report cited at least 30 Agriculture Department employees who obtained secret data from the system and either sold the inside information or used it while serving as investment consultants. The report also cited cases of a government clerk who stole more than \(\$ 800,000\) from the Department of Transportation, IRS officials who caused undeserved tax refunds to be
mailed to them, and other government employees who redirected Social Security disability payments.
Wome Computer MarPrices of home computers (those with base prices of under \(\$ 500\) ) are dropping fast as competition mounts. Many units are selling for well under \(\$ 300\) and typical prices under \(\$ 200\) are likely early next year. Sinclair, the trend setter, is selling its \(\mathbf{Z X 8 1}\) by mail-order for just under \(\$ 100\). The color systems are still well over \$200. However, the Commodore VIC-20, which lists at \(\$ 299\), often sells for under \(\$ 250\).

Radio Shack has reduced the cost of its basic Color Computer from \(\$ 399\) to \$299, and TI has established new dealer prices that permit. its unit to be sold for under \(\$ 300\). TI, Commodore, and Atari are competing for large orders from retailers such as J. C. Penney. Sears Roebuck and Company, Montgomery Ward, K-Mart, Toys-R-Us, and other such mass-merchandising organizations.

As yet, the Japanese have not moved into this market; however, Panasonic has introduced a \(\$ 300\) machine (the JR-200) that it will begin shipping early next year. NEC has been marketing its PC-6000 in Japan for six
months and is expected to introduce the system, which resembles the Panasonic unit, early next year; it is expected to be priced at less than \(\$ 450\). Sinclair is expected to introduce its Spectrum color computer here around yearend with a price under \(\$ 200\). When these systems make their appearances next year, Commodore, Tl , and Atari will most likely step up competition by dropping their prices further and offering models with more memory at the current prices. They are also expected to introduce units between the basic models and their more powerful systems in capability. For example, Atari will introduce the Atari 600-basically an Atari 400 with standard keyboard.

0uote of the Month:
The "personal computer industry will soon outsell the auto industry."
George Gilder
Wall Street Journal
22 April 1982

MAlL: I receive a large numbe- of letters each month as a result of this column. If you write to me and wish a response, please include a selfaddressed, stamped envelope.

\section*{Sol Libes}

POB 1192
Mountalnside, NJ 07092 ■


\section*{October 1982}

\section*{October}

Systematic Software Engineering Workshops, various sites throughout the U.S. This series of workshops is designed for executives seeking to purchase or understand small-business computers. The courses offered are "BASIC for Executives," "Developing a Business Database," and "Selection and Procurement of Small-Business Computers." Fees range from \(\$ 200\) to \(\$ 450\). For full details, contact Eduteach Inc., Suite 907, 162 North State St., Chicago, II 60601, (312) 641-1370.

\section*{October-December}

Courses from Don White Consultants, various sites throughout the U.S. and Canada. Among the courses being offered are "Interference Control: An Introduction to Electromagnetic Interference/Radio Frequency Interference/Electromagnetic Compatibility," "TempestDesign, Control, and Testing," and "MIL-STD 462/462B and System-Level EMI Testing and Procedures." Course fees range from \(\$ 675\) to \(\$ 945\). For complete details, contact Don White Consultants Inc., State Route 625, Gainesville, VA 22065, (703) 347-0030.

\section*{October-December}

Courses from Fairchild Camera and Instrument Corporation Microprocessor Division, Santa Clara, CA. Among the courses being offered are "F9445 Family Introduction," "FS-1," "Pascal for Microprocessors," and "F680X Microprocessor Family." For more information, contact Fairchild Camera and Instrument Corp., Education Center, 3420 Central Expressway, Santa Clara, CA 95051, (408) 773-2161.

October-December
IEEE Computer Society Conferences and Meetings, various sites throughout the U.S., Europe, and Asia. Among the events scheduled are "The Symposium on Medical Image and Pattern Analysis," "The Annual Workshop on Computing to Aid the Handicapped," and "The 1982 Real-Time Systems Symposium." For a complete listing of conferences and meetings, contact the Executive Secretary, IEEE Computer Society, POB 639, Silver Spring, MD 20901, (301) 589-3386.

October-December
Information Management and Technology Seminars, various sites throughout the U.S. Among the wide variety of seminars offered by Datamation Institute are "Distributed Systems: Concepts and Management Overview," "Management of Software Engineering: Lowering Costs, Foosting Productivity," and "Data-Processing Concepts for Management and Users." Registration fees range from \(\$ 595\) to \(\$ 795\), depending upon duration and the topic covered. For details, contact Ms. Joan Merrick, Datamation Institute Seminar Coordination Office, Suite 415, 850 Boylston St., Chestnut Hill, MA 02167, (617) 7385020. For information on inhouse presentations, contact Art Gutmann, Datamation Institute for Information Management and Technology, Seminar Coordination Office, Suite 803, 331 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10017, (212) 697-2361.

\section*{October-December}

Intensive Seminars for Professional Development, Worcester Polytechnic Institute campus and various sites in the New York City and Boston metropolitan areas. Some
of the topics to be presented are "Project Management," "Leadership Skills and Management Tools for HighTechnology Professionals," and "Microprocessors: Hardware, Software, and Applications." Fees range from \(\$ 495\) to \(\$ 990\). Complete details are available from Ms. Ginny Bazarian, Office of Continuing Education, Higgins House, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, MA 01609, (617) 793-5517. For information on in-house seminars, call Robert J. Hall at (617) 793-5574.

October-Dacember
Seminars of Interest to Women Professionals, various sites around Boston, MA. This series of one- and twoday seminars is presented by Boston University Metropolitan College. Among the topics on the agenda are "Managing Word Processing to Increase Productivity and Profitability," "A Manager's Introduction to Computers and BASIC," and "Data Processing Fundamentals for Accounting and Financial Managers." The seminar fees are \(\$ 325\) and \(\$ 495\), depending on duration. For registration information, contact Ms. Joan Merrick, University Seminar Center, Suite 415, 850 Boylston St., Chestnut Hill, MA 02167, (617) 738-5020.

\section*{October 10-14}

Association of Records Managers and Administrators (ARMA) Annual Conference and Exposition, Atlanta, GA. This is ARMA's twenty-seventh annual meeting. Word processing, data communication, and other aspects of information storage and retrieval will be examined. Additional information can be obtained from National Trade Productions Inc., 9418 Annapolis Rd.,

Lanham, MD 20706, (301) 459-8383.

October 10-14
Issue ' 82 Conference, Monteleone Hotel, New Orleans, LA. This is the sixth annual conference of Issue, an independent nonprofit organization of SPSS Inc. software users and coordinators. Papers will address such topics as data analysis, research training, computer graphics, and training materials and documentation. Contact the Executive Coordinator of Issue Inc., POB 11385, Chicago, IL 60611, (312) 329-2400.

\section*{October 10-15}

Data Processing Training Managers' Workshop, Oak Brook Marriott Hotel, Oak Brook, IL. This workshop is designed for people with less than 18 months' experience in coordinating data-processing training programs. Participants learn how to establish in-house education programs that will meet managements' objectives and ensure a high return on their organizations' investment in training. The fee is \(\$ 850\). Full details are available from Linda Hubacek, Deltak Inc., 1220 Kensington Rd., Oak Brook, IL 60521, (312) 920-0700.

\section*{October 11-12}

Personal Computer Peripherals Market Analysis, the Anatole, Dallas, TX. The fee for this seminar is \(\$ 495\). Further details are available from Future Computing Inc., 900 Canyon Creek Square, Richardson, TX 75080, (214) 783-9375.

October 11-14
Info 82, Coliseum, New York, NY. More than 70 software companies and 45 hardware manufacturers are expected to display information-manage-ment-related equipment and
software. Highlighting this event will be a Software Center featuring demonstrations and a consultation desk for visitors. Complete show details are available from Clapp \& Poliak Inc., 708 Third Ave., New York, NY 10017, (800) 223-1956; in New York, (212) 661-8410.

October 12-13
The Future: Home, New York, NY. For details, contact The Yankee Group, POB 43, Harvard Square, Cambridge, MA 02138, (617) 542-0100.

October 12-15
Distributed Processing, Miniand Microcomputer Implementations, New York, NY. This course will cover distributed processing concepts and techniques suitable for microprocessor applications. Other topics include design requirements of distributed systems,
how to partition system tasks and hardware, and how to implement data links and protocols. The fee is \(\$ 845\). Contact Ruth Dordick, Integrated Computer Systems, 3304 Pico Blvd., POB 5339, Santa Monica, CA 90405, (800) 421-8166; in California, call (213) 450-2060.

\section*{October 13-15}

Advanced Electronic Data Processing Auditing Concepts, Los Angeles, CA. This course is designed for experienced computer auditors. Topics to be studied include advanced computer systems control concepts and methods of evaluating controls and techniques for testing integrity and application controls for on-line systems, database-management systems, and distributedprocessing networks. This course is presented by

Coopers \& Lybrand. Information is available from Marge Umlor, EDP Auditors Foundation, 373 South Schmale R.d., Carol Stream, IL 60187, (312) 682-1200.

\section*{October 14-15}

Man Machine Interface, Columbia Inn, Columbia, MD. For information, contact the Continuing Education Institute, Oliver's Carriage House, 5410 Leaf Treader Way, Columbia, MD 21044, (301) 596-0111.

\section*{October 15-17}

The Second Annual Symposium on Small Computers in the Arts, Philadelphia, PA. Papers, tutorials, workshops, a gallery display of com-puter-generated prints and plots, films and video tapes, and computer-generated music performances are parts of this event. Topics of in-
terest include computer graphics and animation, computer-automated sculpture, choreography, and designs. The Annual Philadelphia Computer Music Concert is the featured attraction of this symposium. Address inquiries to the Symposium on Small Computers in the Arts, POB 1954, Philadelphia, PA 19105.

October 15-19
Vidcom '82: International Telematics and Data Banks Market, Palais des Festivals, Cannes, France. The eighth annual Vidcom is expected to attract more than 7000 videocommunications and telematics professionals. Exhibitors from more than 60 countries will show products designed for the publication, transmission, reception, and creation of telematics services, including terminals,

composition equipment, and communications software. Conference sessions will explore techniques, production, and distribution costs for videotext data banks; public and professional applications; and videotext as a new advertising medium. Further details are available from Vidcom Information, 179 Avenue Victor Hugo, 75116 Paris, France; Tel: 505.14.03; Telex: 630.547 MIDORG.

October 17-21
The Thirty-first Annual Data Processing Management Association (DPMA) International Conference and Exposition, Chicago Marriott Hotel, Chicago, IL. This will be the largest show in DPMA's history. More than 85 companies will exhibit office automation technologies and data- and word-processing equipment. A full conference program is planned. Contact National Trade Productions Inc., 9418 Annapolis Rd., Lanham, MD 20706, (301) 459-8383.

October 18-20
Program/Project Management: Manufacturing Industries, Sheraton Poste Inn, Cherry Hill, NJ. This seminar will be led by Russell D. Archibald, author of Managing High-Technology Programs and Projects. Contact the Continuing Education Institute, Oliver's Carriage House, 5410 Leaf Treader Way, Columbia, MD 21044, (301) 596-0111; in California, call (213) 824-9545.

October 18-22
Auditing in the Contemporary Computer Environment, Tulsa, OK. This course is designed for internal auditors and financial and data-processing professionals. A comprehensive auditing approach for computer-based systems will be presented. Topics on the
agenda include how to evaluate controls, how to prepare an audit report, and how to design a program of tests using questionnaires, checklists; software tools, and flowcharts. Contact Marge Umlor, EDP Auditors Foundation, 373 South Schmale Rd., Carol Stream, IL 60187.

October 18-22
Maintainability and Availability Engineering of Equipment and Systems, University of California, Los Angeles. This short course is for upper-level and product managers, designers, salespeople, field-service personnel, and for those involved in the management, conception, design, operation, and maintenance of equipment. Topics to be covered include distribution of times-to-repair components and times-to-restore equipment, the equipment mean-time-to-restore, and optimum preventive maintenance schedules for minimum total corrective and preventive maintenance cost. The fee is \(\$ 825\), which includes notes. A complete course outline is available from Continuing Education in Engineering and Mathematics, UCLA Extension, POB 24901, Los Angeles, CA 90024, (213) 825-4100.

October 19-20
The Future: Home, Palo Alto, CA. For information, contact The Yankee Group, POB 43, Harvard Square, Cambridge, MA 02138, (617) 542-0100.

\section*{October 19-21}

Local Area Networks, Pinehurst, NC. This workshop is sponsored by the IEEE Communications Society, Communications Terminals and Communications Disciplines Committees. Topics to be covered include user needs, local-area networking architecture, protocols, system or
network control, security, installation problems, and fault detection and monitoring. If you are interested in participating, you must submit a statement that expresses your interest, describes your background and areas of expertise, and indicates which workshops you are interested in. Attendance will be limited to 100 persons, and each attendee is expected to be an active member of the group. Complete details can be obtained from Claude A. R. Kagan, Western Electric Co. Inc., POB 900, Princeton, NJ 08540.

October 21-24
EdCOM '82-The National Computer Conference and Expo for Educators, Los Angeles Convention Center, Los Angeles, CA. More than 200 seminars, workshops, demonstrations, and exhibits
are planned. In-depth tutorials and hands-on sessions will be held. Topics of interest include computer-aided instruction, administrative uses of microcomputers, classroom management, programming, research applications, computer literacy, and authoring languages. Information is available from Jayne LaFountain, EdCOM '82, 2629 North Scottsdale Rd., Scottsdale, AZ 85257.

October 24-26
Texas Association for Educational Data Systems (TAEDS) Eighteenth Annual Convention, Villa Capri Hotel, Austin, TX. The conference theme is "Computer Literacy for Education, Industry, and the Community." Contact Dr. Terry Bishop, Austin ISD, 6100 Guadalupe St., Austin, TX 78752.

\section*{OCTOBER SPECIALS}
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cabling A \& T & 349.00 \\
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personal computer A \& T & 329.00 \\
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Calif. Comp. Systems Z-80 A \& T & 259.00 \\
North Star ADVANTAGE A \& T & 2629.00 \\
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October 24-29
Data Processing Training Managers' Workshop, Hyatt Regency Hotel, Tampa, FL. For. details, see October 10-15.

\section*{October 25-26}

The First Annual Pacific Northwest Computer Graphics Conference, Eugene Conference Center, Hilton Hotel Complex, Eugene, OR. This conference, sponsored by the University of Oregon, will provide a multidisciplinary view of computer graphics. Presentations addressing research and development applications, exhibits of prepared works, and vendor displays are planned. Among the disciplines and professions to be represented are landscape architecture, medicine, business, graphics design, and education. Details are available from the First Annual Pacific Northwest Computer Graphics Conference, Office of University Relations, 111 Susan Campbell Hall, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403, (503) 686-5555.

October 25-27
Advanced Electronic Data Processing Auditing Concepts, Tulsa, OK. See October 13-15 for details.

October 25-27
The 1982 ACM (Association for Computing Machinery) Annual Conference, ACM '82, Dallas Hilton Hotel, Dallas, TX. Among the topics to be addressed are programming languages, artificial intelligence, office automation, networks, graphics, computers and the handicapped, and operating, database, and distributed systems. General conference information is available from William Burns, ACM ' 82 Chairman, E-Systems Inc., POB 226118, Dallas, TX 75266, (214) 272-0515, ext. 3916.

October 26-28
The First IEEE Computer Society International Symposium on Medical Imaging and Image Interpretation, ISMII '82, International Congress Center, Berlin, West Germany. This symposium is sponsored by the IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers) Computer Society's Technical Committee on Computational Medicine. It will provide a transdisciplinary forum for biomedical and computer scientists, engineers, medical physicists, and physicians from universities, medical centers, industry, and government. Papers and panel discussions will examine a variety of topics, including microscope imaging, medical computer graphics, medical device regulation, computeraided diagnosis, and imageanalysis systems. Equipment will be displayed. A thorough description of ISMII ' 82 is available from the IEEE Computer Society, POB 639, Silver Spring, MD 20901, (301) 589-3386.

\section*{October 26-29}

Computer Graphics, Boston, MA. This course is designed to provide a comprehensive overview of state-of-the-art computer-graphics software and hardware and to present an integrated approach to implementation of graphics applications. Topics to be addressed include technology fundamentals, software and hardware availability and selection criteria, and raster scan, vector and color techniques. Participants receive a take-home graphics software package. The course fee is \$845. Information can be obtained from Ruth Dordick, Integrated Computer Systems, 3304 Pico Blvd., POB 5339, Santa Monica; CA 90405, (800) 421-8166; in California, call (213) 450-2060.

October 26-29
Distributed Processing, Miniand Microcomputer Implementations, San Diego, CA. See details under October 12-15.

October 26-31
The Fourth International Office Trade Fair, Orgatechnik '82, Cologne, West Germany. More than 1300 companies from 25 countries will exhibit the complete spectrum of office and information system products. Among the concurrent events planned are the KTV-Congress for Text Processing, Dafta '82-Data Protection Conference, and Telecom ' 82 Germany - Congress for Telecommunications in Business and Industry. For further information, contact Messe-und Ausstellungs-Ges.m.b.H Köln, POB 2107 60, D-5000 Cologne 21, West Germany; Telex: 8873426 a mua d.

\section*{October 27-29}

Program/Project Management: Manufacturing Industries, Hyatt Regency, Austin, TX. For details, see October 18-20.

October 28-31
Mid-Atlantic Computer Show and Office Equipment Exposition, Armory/Starplex, Washington, DC. This show is produced by Computer Expositions Inc., POB 3315, Annapolis, MD 21403 (800) 368-2066; in Maryland, (301) 263-8044.

October 28-31
Applefest, Civic Center, Houston, TX. Applefest is a conference convention and exposition featuring Apple computers and Apple-related products such as software, peripherals, accessories, and publications. The admission fee is \(\$ 5\). Contact Northeast Expositions, 822 Boylston St., Chestnut Hill, MA 02167, (617) 739-2000.

October 30-November 2
The Sixth Annual Symposium on Computer Applications in Medical Care (SCAMC), Sheraton Washington Hotel, Washington, DC. Topics to be addressed include medical informatics, health-care administration, information systems in health care, and artificial intelligence in medicine. Panel discussions, workshops, applications and methods demonstrations, and commercial exhibits are on the agenda. Highlighting this show will be the final round of the student paper competition. Information is available from Bruce I. Blum, SCAMC-Office of Continuing Medical Education, George Washington University Medical Center, 2300 K St. NW, Washington, DC 20037, (202) 676-4285.

\section*{November 1982}

November-January 1983
Courses from Q.E.D. Information Sciences Inc., various sites throughout the U.S. Among the courses offered are "Database Concepts and Systems," "Human Factors in Office Automation," and "Screen Design." Complete course outlines are available from Priscilla Goudreault, Education Coordinator, Q.E.D. Information Sciences Inc., Q.E.D. Plaza, 180 Linden St., POB 181, Wellesley, MA 02181, (800) 343-4848; in Massachusetts (617) 2375656.

November 1-3
Online '82, Atlanta Hilton Hotel, Atlanta, GA. Microcomputers and informationrelated software will dominate this fourth annual conference and exhibition for users of online databases. More than 75 exhibition booths will display and
demonstrate databases, online systems, terminals, microcomputers, and software. Eighty speakers are scheduled to address the conference on such topics as optical disk-storage media, electronic communications, and office automation's impact on the on-line professional. For further information, contact Jean-Paul Emard, Online Inc., 11 Tannery Lane, Weston, CT 06883, (203) 227-8466.

November \(1-3\)
Hands-on Pascal Workshop, New York, NY. This course will provide the opportunity to learn Pascal through hands-on experience on Apple II Pascal systems. Topics to be addressed include coding the language, using structured programming techniques, developing portable and maintainable software, and implementing real-time software suitable for microcomputer and minicomputer applications. The course fee is \(\$ 695\). For information, contact Ruth Dordick, Integrated Computer Systems, 3304 Pico Blvd., POB 5339, Santa Monica, CA 90405, (800) 421-8166; in California, (213) 450-2060.

\section*{November 1-5}

Digital Modal Analysis, Columbia Inn, Columbia, MD. Particulars are available from the Continuing Education Institute, Oliver's Carriage House, 5410 Leaf Treader Way, Columbia, MD 21044, (301) 596-0111.

\section*{November 5-7}

Electronica, Arlington Park, Chicago, IL. This show will feature a wide variety of personal electronics equipment including computers, electronic games, ham radios, and projection TV. For more information, contact Northeast Expositions Inc., 824 Boylston St., Chestnut Hill, MA 02167, (617) 739-2000.

November 7-9
The Seventeenth Annual Conference of the New York State Association of Educational Data Systems (NYSAEDS), Americana Hotel, Albany, NY. The theme for this conference is "Moving Ahead with Instructional Computing." This conference will address the administrative uses of microcomputers and curricular issues such as computer modifications for the disabled. Hardware analyses and presentations on Logo and Pascal are planned. The conference fee is around \(\$ 200\), which includes registration, two nights' lodging, banquets, and a luncheon. For more information, contact Gary Bruce, Program Chairperson, 55 School St., Delevan, NY 14042.

November 7-12
Advanced Data Processing Training Management Workshop, Marriott Inn North, Dallas, TX. This seminar is intended for managers with a minimum of one year's experience, after completing the Data Processing Training Managers' Workshop (see October \(10-15\) ), or the equivalent in on-the-job experience. The fee is \(\$ 850\). Registration information is available from Linda Hubacek, Deltak Inc., 1220 Kensington Rd., Oak Brook, IL 60521, (312) 920-0700.

November 8-10
COMDEX/Europe, RAI Exhibition Center, Amsterdam, Holland. This show is expected to attract more than 500 exhibitors of systems, peripherals, software, media, supplies, and services. Details are available from The Interface Group, 160 Speen St., POB 927, Framingham, MA 01701, (800) 225-4620; in Massachusetts, (617) 879-4502.

\section*{November 8-10}

Hands-on Pascal Workshop,

Boston, MA. For details, see November 1-3.

November 8-12
Personal Microcomputer Interfacing and Scientific Instrumentation Automation, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, VA. This is a hands-on workshop where the participant designs and tests concepts with the actual hardware. The fee is \(\$ 595\). Contact Dr. Linda Leffel, C.E.C, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg', VA. 24061, (703) 961-4848.

\section*{November 9-11 ;}

The Government-Industry Data Exchange ProgramGIDEP, McCormick Inn, Chicago, IL. This annual workshop is open to anyone interested in the exchange of technical information relating to engineering, failure experience, reliability and maintainability, and metrology. For more information, contact the Officer-inCharge, GIDEP Operations Center, Corona, CA 91720.

\section*{November 9-12}

Computer Graphics, New York, NY. For details, see October 26-29.

November 9-12
Distributed Processing, Miniand Microcomputer Implementations, Boston, MA. See October 12-15.

November 10-12
Accounting and Information Systems Expo '82, MGM Grand Hotel, Reno, NV. This exposition is designed to expand on recent legal, technological, and methodological advances in accounting and computer-related fields. Among the 27 seminars planned are "Computerized Budgeting," "Auditing Computerized Systems," and "Stress Management." Seminar fees range from \(\$ 125\)
for one day to \(\$ 350\) for three days. For complete details, contact Shirley Beck, Division of Continuing Education, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557, (702) 784-4801.

\section*{November 11-14}

The Fourth Annual Northeast Computer Show and Office Equipment Exposition, Hynes Auditorium, Boston, MA. This show will feature microcomputers, business systems, peripherals, accessories, and supplies. Admission is \(\$ 5\). Contact Northeast Expositions, 822 Boylston St., Chestnut Hill, MA 02167, (617) 739-2000.

\section*{November 14-19}

Data Processing Training Managers' Workshop, Westin Bay Shore Inn, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. For details, see October 10-15.

\section*{November 1.5}

Knowledge Engineering in the 1980s, San Francisco, CA. This executive briefing provides an overview of the power and potential of artificial intelligence. It is designed to introduce executives and senior technical personnel to the concepts of knowledge engineering and knowledge systems. Topics to be covered will assist participants in assessing the utility of knowledge engineering, pinpointing areas of impact, and outlining costs and strategies for initiating know-ledge-engineering projects. The fee is \(\$ 750\), which includes materials, luncheon, and a reception. For further information, contact Dina Barr, Director of Educational Services, Teknowledge, 151 University Ave., Palo Alto, CA 94301, (415) 327-6600.

\section*{November 15-17}

Microcomputer Interfacing, Design and Programming Using the Z80/8085/8080, Virginia Polytechnic Institute

\section*{Event Queue}
and State University, Blacksburg, VA. This is a hands-on workshop with the participant designing and testing concepts with the actual hardware. The fee is \(\$ 395\). Contact Dr. Linda Leffel, C.E.C, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, VA 24061, (703) 961-4848.

November 15-19
The IX Latin American Congress on Banking Automation, ATLAPA Convention Center, Panama City, Repub-
lic of Panama. This conference is sponsored by the Latin American Federation of Banks, the Latin American Center for Banking Automation, and the Panama Banking Association. Seminars, conferences, arid lectures will be complemented by exhibits of automatic data-processing and telecommunications equipment related to banking operations. For details, contact Asociación Bancaria de Panamá, Apartado 4554Panamá 5, Republic de

Panamá; Tel: 25-1863.
November 16-19
Computer Graphics, San Francisco, CA. For details, see October 26-29.

November 18-21
Applefest, Brooks Hall, San Francisco, CA. See October 28-31 for details.

November 18-19
The Sixth Western Educational Computing Conference, Kona Kai Club, San Diego, CA. This conference
is presented by the California Educational Computing Consortium. It's intended for instructors and administrative personnel at the college or university level. The theme is "Bringing the Information Age to the Campus." Papers will address such topics as student involvement in database design, administrative computing in continuing education, the educational software dilemma, and learning economics with a microcomputer. Contact Professor Frances Grant, Center for In-

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formation and Communications Studies, California State University, Chico, CA 95929.

November 19-21
Electronica, Civic Center, Houston, TX. See November 5-7 for details.

\section*{November 30-December 2}

Midcon/82, High-Technology Electronics Exhibition and Convention, Dallas Convention Center, Dallas, TX. Contact Electronic Conventions Inc., 999 North Sepulveda Blvd., El Segundo, CA 90245, (800) 421-6816; in California, (213) 772-2965.

November 30-December 2
The 1982 Autofact 4 Conference and Exposition, Civic Center, Philadelphia, PA. This show is sponsored by the Computer and Automated Systems Association of the Society of Manufacturing Engineers (CASA/SME). The focus will be on com-puter-aided design and manufacturing (CAD/CAM) and the expanding technologies of computer-integrated manufacturing (CIM) and the automated, integrated factory. Tutorials and sessions will address analysis and simulation, robotics, assembly, quality assurance, scheduling, material handling, and other related topics. Additional information is available from CASA/SME Public Relations, One SME Dr., POB 930, Dearborn, MI 48128, (313) 271-0777.

November 30-December 3
Computer Graphics, Washington, DC. See October 26-29 for details.

\section*{November 30-December 3}

Digital Modal Analysis, Marina International Hotel, Marina del Rey, CA. Contact the Continuing Education Institute, Oliver's Carriage House, 5410 Leaf Treader

Way, Columbia, MD 21044, (301) 596-0111.

\section*{December 1982}

December 1-2
MECC '82, Educational Computing Conference, Minneapolis, MN. The theme for this conference is "Sharing a Decade of Experience." Preand post-conference training sessions on implementing computing and developing courseware are planned. Practical sessions and discussions will highlight this conference. For complete details, contact MECC '82, 2520 Broadway Dr., St. Paul, MN 55113, (612) 376-1131.

December 1-3
Software Information International, Wembley ConFerence Centre, London, England. Particulars are available from Software/expo, Suite 400, 222 West Adams St., Chicago, IL 60606, (312) 263-3131.

December 3-5
Electronica, Moscone Hall, San Francisco, CA. See November 5-7 for further details.

\section*{December 5-10}

Data Processing Training Managers' Workshop, Sheraton Universal Hotel, Los Angeles, CA. For details, see October 10-15.

\section*{December 6-8}

Hands-on Pascal Workshop, Los Angeles, CA. See November 1-3 for particulars.

\section*{December 6-9}

Computers in Science, Conrad Hilton, Chicago, IL. This conference seeks to provide information on how changing computational technologies will influence future scientific research. Sessions, lectures, and presentations will cover such topics as "Products of the Technical Revolution:

Building Blocks of Future Computer Systems," "Computational Systems: Man/ Machine Synergism and the Conduct of Scientific Research," and "Scientific Communication and Collaboration: Conducting Research in the New Computational Environment." In addition, preconference tutorials on hardware, software, and communication technology are planned. This conference is sponsored by Science magazine and Scherago Associates. Contact Scherago Associates Inc., 1515 Broadway, New York, NY 10036, (212) 730-1050.

December 7-8
Plenary Technology, New York, NY. Details are available from The Yankee Group, POB 43, Harvard Square, Cambridge, MA 02138, (617) 542-0100.

\section*{December 7-10}

Distributed Processing, Miniand Microcomputer Implementations, Washington, DC. See October 12-15 for details.

\section*{December 9-12}

Southeast Computer Show and Office Equipment Exposition, Civic Center, Atlanta, GA. For details, contact Computer Expositions Inc., POB 3315, Annapolis, MD

21403, (800) 368-2066; in Maryland, (301) 263-8044.

\section*{December 13-15}

Office Automation for Management Productivity, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, DC. Conference sections will focus on better methods to evaluate productivity, to select equipment or procedures, to integrate equipment or procedures into an organization, and to get people to work effectively in a changing environment. For further details, contact the Information Exchange, Suite 334, 4500 South Four Mile Run Dr., Arlington, VA 22204, (703) 820-5720.

\section*{December 13-17}

Digital Continuous-System Simulation, University of Maryland University College, Adelphi, MD. The fee for this short course is \(\$ 975\). For details, contact Marc Rosenberg, UCLA Extension, Continuing Education in Engineering and Mathematics, 6266 Boelter Hall, Los Angeles, CA 90024, (213) 825-1047.
,
December 14-15
Plenary Technology, Palo Alto, CA. Details are available from The Yankee Group, POB 43, Harvard Square, Cambridge, MA 02138, (617) 542-0100.

> In order to gain optimal coverage of your organization's computer conferences, seminars, workshops, courses, etc, notice should reach our office at least three months in advance of the date of the event. Entries should be sent to: Event Queue, BYTE Publications, POB 372 . Hancock NH 03449 . Each month we publish the current contents of the queue for the month of the cover date and the two following calendar monts. Thus agiven event may appear as many as three times in this section if it is sent to us far enough in advance.

\section*{Books Received}

Advanced Cobol, A. S. Philippakis and Leonard J. Kazmier. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1982; 611 pages, 16.7 by 24.3 cm , hardcover, ISBN 0-07-049806-7, \(\$ 24.95\).

Atari BASIC Leaming by Using, Thomas E. Rowley. Pomona, CA: Ing. W. Hofacker (53 Redrock Lane), 1981; 73 pages, 14 by 14 cm , softcover, ISBN 3-92-1682-86-X, \$7.95.

BASIC Microcomputer Models in Biology, James D. Spain. Reading, MA: Ad-dison-Wesley, 1982; 354 pages, 22 by 28.5 cm , hardcover, ISBN 0-201-10678-7, \(\$ 23.50\).

Calculator Tips \& Routines Especially for the HP-41C/ \(41 C V\), John Dearing, ed. Corvallis, OR: Corvallis Software Inc. (POB 1412), 1981; 130 pages, 21.6 by 27.9 cm , spiral
binder, ISBN 0-942358-00-7, \(\$ 15\).

Computers and Data Processing, H. L. Capron and B. K. Williams. Menlo Park, CA: Benjamin/Cummings Publishing, 1982; 515 pages, 20.5 by 26 cm , hardcover, ISBN 0-8053-2201-9, \$21.95.

Computing in the Humanities, Peter C. Patton and Renee A. Holoien. Lexington, MA: Lexington Books, 1981; 404 pages, 16.5 by 23.5 cm , hardcover, ISBN 0-669-03397-9, \$29.95.

Data Processing: Systems and Concepts, Robert J. Verzello and John Reutter III. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1982; 539 pages, 21.5 by 24 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-07-067325-X, \$19.95.

Experiments in Digital Principles, 2nd edition, Donald P. Leach. New York: Gregg/ McGraw-Hill, 1981; 188

pages, 21.5 by 28 cm , softcover, ISBN 0-07-036916-X, \(\$ 14.95\).

Formal Methods of Program Verification and Specification, H. K. Berg, W. E. Boebert, W. R. Franta, and T. G. Moher. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1982; 207 pages, 15.5 by 23.5 cm , hardcover, ISBN 0-13-328807-2, \$21.95.

HP-41/HP-IL System Dictionary, Cary E. Reinstein. Corvallis, OR: Corvallis Software Inc. (POB 1412), 1982; 91 pages, 21.5 by 28 cm , softcover, ISBN 0-942358-01-5, \(\$ 12\).

Industrial Design with Microcomputers, Steven K. Roberts. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1982; 382 pages, 18 by 24.3 cm , hardcover, ISBN 0-13-459461-4, \(\$ 28.95\).

The Intelligent Microcomputer, Roy W. Goody. Chicago, IL: Science Research Associates, 1982; 344 pages, 21.5 by 28.3 cm , hardcover, ISBN 0-574-21560-3, \$19.16.

International Directory of Software 1982-83. Pottstown, PA: Computing Publications (First Federal Building), 1982; 1360 pages, 20.1 by 28.5 cm , hardcover, ISBN 0-902908-14-6, \$145.

Introduction to Microcomputing. Sydney B. Newell. New York: Harper and Row, 1982; 615 pages, 19 by 24.5 cm , hardcover, ISBN 0-06-044802-4, \$18.50.

Master Memory Map for Atari 400/800 Computers. Soquel, CA: Santa Cruz Educa-
tional Software ( 5425 Jigger Dr.), 1981; 24 pages, 21.5 by 28 cm , softcover, ISBN-none, \(\$ 6.95\).

Microsoft BASIC Decoded \& Other Mysteries, James Farvour. Upland, CA: IJG Computer Services ( 1260 West Foothill Blvd.), 1981; 310 pages, 21 by 27.5 cm , softcover, ISBN 0-936200-01-4, \$29.95.

Simple BASIC Programs for Business Applications, J. R. F. Alonso. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1981; 297 pages, 22 by 29 cm , hardcover, ISBN 0-13-809897-2, \(\$ 15.95\).

Theory and Practice of Microprocessors, K. G. Nichols and E.J. Zaluska. New York: Crane, Russak and Company, 1982; 297 pages, hardcover, ISBN 0-8448-1384-2, \$36.50.

TRS-80 Disk and Other Mysteries, H. C. Pennington. Upland, CA: IJG Computer Services ( 1260 West Foothill Blvd.), 1981; 128 pages, 21 by 27.5 cm , softcover, ISBN 0-936200-00-6, \$22.50.

Visual Masters for Teaching BASIC Programming, 2nd edition, Donald D. Spencer. Ormond Beach, FL: Camelot Publishing, 1982; 64 pages, 21.5 by 28 cm , softcover, ISBN 0-89218-049-8, \$9.95.

Word Processing and Office Automation: A Supervisory Perspective, Gilbert J. Konkel and Phyllis J. Peck. Stamford, CT: Office Publications (POB 12131), 1982; 168 pages, 17.5 by 25.5 cm , softcover, ISBN 0-911054-05-7, \$12.50.■

\section*{Software Received}

\section*{Apple}

Amort, a financial-analysis package. Calculates amortization schedules, compound and present value of an annuity, present and compound value of a loan, and performs a loan analysis. For the Apple II Plus; floppy disk, \(\$ 22.95\). Garbo Software, 211 West Fiesta \#25, Carlsbad, NM 88220.

Apple Fallout Prediction and Shelter Sizing, a software design tool. This program helps you to predict fallout for a user-selected bomb size, compute wall and roof thickness for shelter design, and radiation dosage per exposure time. For the Apple II Plus; floppy disk, \$13. Southwest Technical Software, POB 2251, Mission Viejo, CA 92690.

Apple Tree Genealogy System, a genealogy recordkeeping system. This program is designed to maintain a cross-indexed record of family relationships. Up to 1000 names can be entered. For the Apple II Plus; floppy disk, \$69.95. J. Fiske Software Systems Inc., One University Place, New York, NY 10003.
basic', a structured extension to the BASIC language. Program logic is easy to understand because of formatted listings. Control statements include IF, ELSE and FOR, and REPEAT UNTIL. For the Apple II Plus; floppy disk, \$129. Delta Micro Systems Inc., 1022 \(1 / 2\) Harmony St., New Orleans, LA 70175.

Business Plus, a small-business accounting system that uses a set of interactive programs to record the accounts of up to 80 customers and as many as 2200 transactions. For the Apple II; floppy disk, \(\$ 399\). Advanced Operating Systems, Suite 792, 450 St. John Rd., Michigan City, IN 46360.

Congo, an arcade-type game. Miles from civilization, you must navigate the Congo River, pick up survivors of a stranded expedition, and avoid the perils that the river has to offer the unwary. For the Apple II or II Plus; floppy disk, \$34.95. Sentient Software, POB 4929, Aspen, CO 81612.

Easyform, a business-form processor. You can program your computer to fill out standardized forms and perform numerical calculations on the data to be entered. Several printers are supported. For the Apple II Plus; floppy disk, \$39. Garbo Software (see address above).

1 Discover, a personalized children's book system. Using materials purchased from the manufacturer, you can start your own personalized children's book publishing company. For the Apple II or III; floppy disk, \$395. Creative Concepts Corp., POB 170, Andover, MA 01810.

Metatext, a text-processing system. Provides all standard text-processing features with an 80 -character by 24 -line full-screen display without hardware modifications. User can define uppercase and lowercase character fonts. For the Apple II; floppy disk, \$79. Metaresearch Inc., 1100 Southeast Woodward St., Portland, OR 97202.

The Turbocharger, a set of DOS (disk operating system) utility programs. Included are a disk copy, file dating, and DOS command change utilities. Other utility programs increase the operating speed of most DOS commands. For the Apple II; floppy disk, \$29.95. Silicon Valley Systems, 1625 El Camino Real \#4, Belmont, CA 94002 .

\section*{CP/M}

CPNIX, a CP/M-based ter-
minal program for communications with Unix-based computers. This program facilitates the transfer of data and programs files between the two systems. For CP/M; floppy disk, \$49.90. ANSCO, POB 24069, Minneapolis, MN 55424.

Computer Chef, a cook-book- and recipe-file program. Recipes can be saved and retrieved according to title, main ingredient, or keyword. An automatic scaling feature to adjust serving sizes is provided. For CP/M; floppy disk, \(\$ 29.95\). The Software Toolworks, 14478 Glorietta Dr., Sherman Oaks, CA 91423.

MCdisplay, a screenformatting utility program. Screen displays, defined in advance, include all text, prompts, and data-entry field formats. Display information is stored as a file. For \(\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}\); floppy disk, \$175. Mastercomputing Inc., POB 17442, Greenville, SC 29606.

Priorities, a system for keeping track of appointments and tasks. Tasks can be timedated or priority-oriented. An updated daily list of tasks and appointments can be created. For \(\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}\); floppy disk, \$99.50. Big Island Computer Systems Inc., POB 777, Pahala, HI 96777.

Quickcode, a databasemanagement program generator. This program works with the Ashton- Tate dBASE II database-management program to produce a customized database. It can be used with the Wordstar and Mailmerge programs. For CP/M; floppy disk, \(\$ 295\). Fox \& Geller, POB 1053, Teaneck, NJ 07666.

Superfile, a text-oriented database-management program. Text entries, created with a word-processing program, can be retrieved with keywords, sorted, merged, renamed, and edited. For CP/M or MP/M; 51/4- and

8-inch floppy-disk formats, \$195. FYI Inc., POB 10998 \#615, Austin, TX 78766.

Zip, a screen-formatting utility program. You design the input and output forms, and this program will write the coding for MBASIC, CBASIC, or dBASE II. The screen can be up to 88 lines long. For CP/M; 51/4- and 8-inch floppy-disk formats, \(\$ 160\). Nexus, Suite 802, 5455 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90036.

\section*{IBM Personal Computer \\ Championship Blackjack,} a computerized blackjack game. This program is designed for all levels of play, from beginner to experienced gambler. You can choose the version and strategy you prefer for the game. For the IBM Personal Computer; floppy disk, \(\$ 34.95\). PC Software, 4155 Cleveland Ave., San Diego, C A 92103.
Midway Campaign, a simulation of the World War Il naval battle. You control the American forces and the computer controls the Japanese Imperial fleet. Game features full-screen display and detailed instructions. For the IBM Personal Computer; floppy disk, \$21. Avalon-Hill Game Co., 4517 Harford Rd., Baltimore, MD 21214.

Polycube, a simulation of the Rubik's Cube puzzle. This program provides a full-color display of the Cube's seven levels. You can create, scramble, and unscramble a Cube as large as 7 by 7 by 7 . For the IBM Personal Computer; floppy disk, \$26.95. Linear Aesthetic Systems, POB 23, West Cornwall, CT 06796.

\section*{TRS-80}

Alcor Pascal, an implementation of the Pascal language. This package features extended string routines, a
linking loader, full-screen editor, and a nonoverlay compiler. For the TRS-80 Models I and III; floppy disk, \$199. Alcor Systems, Suite 100, 800 West Garland Ave., Garland, TX 75040.

API. Plus \(/ 80\), an implementation of the APT. programming language. This package includes a complete program-development system with an introductory manual and APL character generator in read-only memory. For the TRS-80 Model III; floppy disk, \$295. STSC Inc., 2115 East Jefferson St., Rockville, MD 20852.

Copy Art, a word and graphics processor. This program functions as a word processor that can incorporate graphics into the text. Graphics can be designed on the screen and saved with the text. For the TRS-80 Models I and III: floppy disk, \(\$ 149.95\). Simutek Computer Products Inc., 4897 East Speedway Blvd., Tucson, AZ 85712.

Kriegspiel and Phantom Chess, variants of the game of chess. This program acts as a referee for two players because neither'can see the other's moves unless attacked. It provides prompts and tracks all moves. For the TRS-80 Models I and III; cassette, \$19.95. Creative Computing Software, 39 East Hanover Ave., Morristown, NJ 07950.

Log, The Electronic Notebook, a simple database-
management program. It divides a disk file into pages, and each page is one screenful of text plus an identifying header. Screens can be accessed randomly or sequentially. For the TRS-80 Models I and III; floppy disk, \$49.95. KSoft, 318 Lakeside Dr., Brandon, MS 39042.

Runcalc, a utility program for long-distance runners. This program will calculate a running pace, compute a planned elapsed time per distance, and help determine the amount of calories used per run. For the TRS-80 Color Computer; cassette, \(\$ 12.95\). Home Run Computer Products, POB 511, Dale, IN 47523.

\section*{Other Computers}

The Assembler, an editor and assembler package. Made up of an editor, assembler, and loader, this system allows you to write 6502 as-sembly-language programs. Printer output is supported. For the Commodore VIC-20; cassette, \(\$ 24.95\). French Silk, POB 207, Cannon Falls, MN 55009.

Concordium, a strategy and tactics game. You control the Concordium, a political unit of five planets. To win the game, you must fight the Terran Empire by building ships and capturing planets. For the TI 99/4; floppy disk, \$18. Data Systems, 2214 West Iowa, Chicago, IL 60622.

\footnotetext{
This is a list of software packages that have been received by BYTE Publications during the past month. The list is correct to the best of our knowledge, but it is not meant to be a full description of the product or the forms in which the product is available. In particular, some packages may be sold for several machines or in both cassette and floppy-disk format; the product listed here is the version received by BYTE Publications.

This is an all-inclusive list that makes no comment on the quality or usefulness of the software listed. We regret that we cannot review every software package we receive. Instead, this list is meant to be a monthly acknowledgment of these packages and the companies that sent them. All software received is considered to be on loan to BYTE and is returned to the manufacturer after a set period of time. Companies sending software packages should be sure to include the list price of the packages and /where appropriate) the alternate forms in which they are available.
}

Starbattle, a Star Trektype game. You command a starship patrolling a 20 by 20 grid. The object of the game is to destroy the three enemy ships in the area while avoiding the destruction of your vessel. For the 16 K -byte ZX81; cassette, \(\$ 7.95\). Barry Hoggard, POB 161, Paragould, AR 72450.

Star Trek Colossus, said to
be the most detailed Star Trek game ever produced, this program comes on three disks and includes detailed maps and game aids for the Federation and Klingon commanders. For the North Star Horizon II; floppy disk, \$69.99. Star Trek Colossus, 8080 South Main \#18, Houston, TX 77025.■

\section*{BYTE's Bits}

\section*{8-Bit Bottleneck In 8088}

When I was writing the product review of the IBM Personal Computer (see " A Closer Look at the IBM Personal Computer," January 1982 BYTE, page 36), I found that it was only a moderate competitor to its 8 -bit counterparts (at least when running BASIC), although heavily promoted as a 16 -bit computer. In the article, I stated that "it is obvious that the IBM microcomputer does not gain a speed advantage from its memory access-the 8088 microprocessor has to get memory one byte at a time, like the 8 -bit 6502 and Z80."

Some time later, Richard Shuford, Curt Feigel (two other editors at BYTE), and I realized that it would not be too difficult to see how the 8 -bit data bus of the Intel 8088 microprocessor (the one used in the IBM Personal Computer and, now, several newer machines) compares with its equivalent-architecture 16-bit counterpart, the Intel 8086. All we had to do was run the same 8086 assembly-language benchmark program on 8086- and 8088-based machines. (We made certain, of course, that the 8086 system had 16 -bit-
wide memory and that neither system's memory slowed the microprocessor.)

As this is written, we are about to run extensive tests on equivalent 8086- and 8088-based systems; the results will be published in a future issue of BYTE. But Richard Lomas, whose company (Lomas Data Products Inc., Marlboro, Massachusetts) is lending us the needed hardware, has sent us the results of a single benchmark program that he has run. The program is an 8086 implementation of the Sieve of Eratosthenes prime-number generating program, first published in Interface Age.

Preliminary timings of this program indicate that an 8088 -based system runs the same program between 35 and \(45 \%\) slower than an equivalent 8086 -based system. Further testing will give us more accurate and comprehensive results, but one thing is certain: we should put into perspective manufacturers' claims about the superiority of an 8088 -based computer because of its "16-bit architecture." . . . Gregg Williams, Senior Editor

\section*{Your Computer can Communicate through "MOVE-I.".}

The MOVE-IT program enables all small computers, including IBM/PC, to transfer programs with any other computer running CPM, MP/MII, CP/M86 or MS/DOS, even if the two computers use different disk formats. The user can get and send files, display local and remote directories, send messages to remote consoles. You can even transfer files to an unattended computer. MOVE-IT can act like a dumb terminal for connection to timesharing and builetin board systems, such as The Source and Compu-Serve. Even the most inexperienced user can set-up MOVE-IT by answering simple questions from the console. Employing sophisticated error checking and recovery techniques, MOVE-IT insures the integrity of data even over phone lines. "One of the few packages that actually works as advertised," says Interface Age.
MOVE-IT program and manual for CPM \(\$ 100\), for CP/M86 or MS/DOS \(\$ 150\). Add \(\$ 2.00\) for postage and handling. Specify disk format and operating system when ordering. Dealer inquiries invited.

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An interactive high level query language, similar to SQL. This query language uses simple English phrases for the operations selection, projection, and join. Thus, even the novice user can easily ask sophisticated questions.

\section*{Relational Editor}

A screen oriented editor to create, delete, and update your data files.

\section*{Program Interface}

Allows you to access the data base through high level language programs.

\section*{File Transfer Programs}

Utility programs to assist the user in transferring tolfrom existing programs and other machines.

These five packages allow you to create and maintain a sophisticated data base system for many diverse applications.

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To assist the user several application packages will soon be available for use with the RL-1 system.

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Automatically formats data from multiple files for report generation.

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Allows user to input data via custom designed "forms" for easy operator entry.

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Includes General Journal, Posting to Accounts. Trial Balance, Balance Sheet, and Income Statement.

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Generates invoices and statements. Handles aging of accounts receivable.

Accounts Payable
Handles checks, check register, vouchers, and vendor files.

\section*{Payroll}

Processes 940. 941, and W-2 forms. Maintains employee files and payroll register.

\section*{Inventory and Production Control}

Maintains inventory status and current price lists. Generates reorder report, bill of materials, etc.

\section*{Executive Planner}

Assists in the generation of business plans and projections. Allows for optimization of key parameters.

\section*{Graphics Processor}

Allows data to be displayed graphically. Compatible drivers for the IBM Personal Computer, Cromemco SDI. Tektronix* 4010. Houston instruments DMP* plotters, and many others.

RL- 1 is available for IBM DOS, Cromix. CDOS, and CP/M systern for only \(\$ 495 . \dagger\) Application Packs at additional costs.

For further information contact: ABW Corporation

\title{
Computers \\ in Business
}

\section*{Priorities Tracks Tasks for 10}

Big Island Computer Systems' Priorities software schedules tasks and provides individual daily reports for as many as 10 professionals. Each daily report is organized for a workload mix of appointments and prioritized tasks and divided into sections for appointments for the day, tasks for the day, and high-priority, upcoming tasks. According to the manufacturer, tasks are never dropped from the daily report until they are marked as completed or rescheduled. The system features input screens that help users enter date, appointment time, task priority, and estimated hours. Other screen aids such as 60 characters for describing a task or appointment. 20 characters of detail, and the day, week, month. or year are provided. At the user's discretion, new appointments may overlap existing engagements and tasks can be assigned numerical priorities.

Designed to operate on 64K-byte CP/M systems. Priorities is available on a single-density 8 -inch floppy disk for 599.50 . A manual and a "diskbank" container complement the program package. Contact Big Island Computer Systems inc., POB 777. Pahala, HI 96777, |808| 935-2985.
Circle 500 on inquiry card.

\section*{Alpha Offers IBM Software Line}

Alpha Software Corporation has introduced a line of programs for the IBM Personal Computer. For business applications, Alpha offers the Data Base Manager and Mailing List programs. Data Base Manager can hold 1400 clients per disk under PC DOS 1.0 or up to 2800 with DOS 1.1. It comes with Soundex phonetic search, automatic report layout, and multilevel and keyword search features. Mailing List can sort entries by zip code and supports up to 900 names per disk under DOS 1.0 and as many as 1500 under I.I.

Type Faces, a word-processing program, is IBM DOS text-file- and Word-star-compatible. It's provided with 15 type styles. a text editor, and more than 100 special symbols. Alpha's communication package, the Apple-IBM Connection, transfers any file under computer control and checks for transmission errors. Rounding off the product line is Question, a game in which the PC tries to guess the name of a famous person, animal, or city that you have in mind.

Each Alpha program comes with a cassette of spoken instructions explaining its capabilities. The line ranges in price from \(\$ 45\) to \(\$ 185\). Complete information is available from Alpha Software Corp., 6 New England Executive Park. Burlington, MA 01803. 16171 229-2924. Circle 50 I on inquiry card.

\section*{Project-Scheduling Software}

The Prosched projectscheduling software was developed by Micro Associates as a tool to assist engineers and contractors in job scheduling and manpower allocation. This system can handle up to 100 projects, and each project can contain as many as 200 activities. Activities are defined and entered with start and completion dates, estimated manhours, and responsible job discipline. With this information. Prosched can generate reports that include a bar-chart schedule, a weekly manpower-allocation schedule, and a combined summary of both charts.

Prosched requires the CP/M operating system and Microsoft BASIC. It costs \(\$ 250\) and is available from Micro Associates Inc., 2300 Highway 365, Box 131. Nederland, TX 77627. (713) 724-6583.

Circle 502 on inquiry card.

\section*{Agricultural Software}

Modular Turnkey Systems' Agri-Com software series is designed for farmers and ranchers. The series is composed of applications programs for seven major agricultural enterprises: farms and ranches, dairy operations, poultry operations. swine operations, row crop operations, truck farms, and orchards and vineyards.
A subscription to the

Agri-Comments newsletter is provided with the purchase of Agri-Com software. The newsletter features software tips, articles of interest to farmers and ranchers, and agricul-tural-computing updates. Supplementing a dealer's edition are sales tips and other information. For full details, contact Modular Turnkey Systems Inc., Fountain Lake Center, Route 18, Box 149, Hot Springs, AR 71901.

\section*{Loan-Analysis Program}

Loan-Master is a comprehensive loan-analysis program from Generic Software. It uses a "forms" mode for data entry. and all user input is syntax- and range-checked to minimize errors during amortization processing. LoanMaster can analyze most loans and solve for unknown loan parameters. It has the ability to output loan-payment schedules to your printer, terminal, or disk files. Payment schedules can be based on months, years, or days and either periodic or annual amortization schedules can be produced. The annual schedule provides information on the amount of interest paid yearly. Loan-Master is written in a compiled language for fast execution speeds.

Loan-Master will run on 48K-byte 8080 - or 280 based computers outfitted with CP/M version 2.2

\section*{What's New?}
and one 8 -inch disk drive. It uses Heath/Zenith H -19/ Z19 terminal escape codes. The program is supplied on an 8-inch standard CP/M-format disk. A user's manual with four examples is provided. Loan-Master costs \(\$ 31.95\) and can be purchased fac-tory-direct from Generic Software, POB 1154 , Troy. MI 48099. (313) 879-6903. Enclose 52 for shipping and handling. Circle 503 on inquiry card.

\section*{Atarl Markets Telecommunications Kits}

Atari's Telelink II cartridge stores and automatically dials your two most frequently called information service numbers and corresponding access codes. Telelink II lets you dial numbers from the computer's keyboard or from the telephone. Available in kit form, Telelink II has a suggested retail price of S 79.95 .

Also in kit form, the Communicator il uses the Telelink II and Atari's 835 direct-connect modem to connect your 400 or 800 microcomputer with information services and other computers. Communicator Il has a suggested retail price of \(\$ 279.95\), including a manual and one free hour on the Compuserve information Service, the Dow Jones News/Retrieval Service, and The Source. The 835 modem connects directly to your telephone lines and is available only with the Communicator II.

For further details on these products, contact Atari inc.. 1265 Borregas Ave.. POB 427. Sunnyvale, CA 94086, (800) 538-8547; in California, (408) 745-2230. Circle 504 on inquiry card.

\section*{Professional TaxPreparation Package}

Microcomputer Taxsystems' Micro-Tax software family is designed for professional tax-preparers. It runs on \(C P / M, M P / M\), and IBM Personal Computer DOSes (disk operating systems) and handles federal. state, partnership, and corporate returns. MicroTax computes and prints more than 30 schedues and forms for multiple clients and it can compute depreciation by individual items or groups. Standard features include income averaging, the ability to handle accelerated costrecovery systems, and automatic computation of underpayment penalties, self-employment taxes, minimum and alternative minimum and maximum taxes. Yearly updates can be produced.

A demonstration package of the 1981 Micro-Tax Federal Professional Level 2 system is available for \$50, plus shipping and handling. For full details on Micro-Tax, contact Microcomputer Taxsystems inc., Suite E, 22458 Ventura Blvd., Woodland Hills. CA 91364, (213) 704-7800.
Circle 505 on inquiry card.

\section*{RATS in Your Field Service}

RATS |remote access troubleshooting) lets your field personnel service logic-level electronics without the need for a highly trained technician to be present at the scene. Developed primarily for the seismic industry, RATS equipment requires little or no technical expertise because personnel are guided through the troubleshooting sequence by means of a telephone linkup with your technicians. After the probes are positioned, the technician at your home office receives the oscilloscope display as if he were at the instrument in question. For full details, contact Mountain Systems Service. 6477 East 58th Ave., MDS\#423. Commerce City, CO 80022. (303) 289-5614. Circle 506 on inquiry card.

\section*{Stock-Market Analyst}

Kate's Komputers designed its Analyst stockmarket graphics package for most 5 - 100 bus computers equipped with a graphics card, the Appie II. and the North Star Advantage. Analyst lets you plot stock, bond, commodity. and opening prices using a variety of formats, including bar charts, point and figure, and logarithms. Up to 20 years of past market history can be stored and analyzed with a range of technical methods, such as moving
averages on price and volume, trend lines, and moving and weighted moving averages. This program will work with either hard-disk or floppydisk systems.

Optionally, the Analyst can be purchased with relative strength and overbought and oversold indicators. Custom modules can be created. Analyst costs 5595 ; volume discounts are available. Contact Kate's Komputers, POB 1675, Sausalito, CA 94965. (415) 332-9434 Circle 507 on inquiry card.

\section*{PERIPHERALS}


\section*{Multifunction Utility Board for the \(\mathrm{H}-89\)}

FBE Research Company has unveiled the H89UTI multifunction utility board for Heath H-89. Zenith 289/290, and Magnolia Microsystems 289 systems. The board, which replaces the standard serial I/O board, comes with
complementary HDOS and CPM operating-system support software on disk. The H89uti has a real-time clock, a parallel interface, two standard H-89 RS-232C serial ports. battery backup. and highspeed mathematics capabilities. Its quartz-controlled clock/calendar provides time even in milliseconds) and date and is programmable to interrupt at seven rates or at preset times and dates.
The H89UTI's 8 -bit parallel l/O interface uses IEEE-488 3 -wire handshaking and can be used for onboard expansion or as a Centronics-compatible printer port. A printer cable and driver software are available as options.
The board's battery backup provides protection against data loss when the po:ver to the computer is off. FBE Research offers a choice of three batteries: alkaline pencells for approximately one year of service. rechargeable nicad batteries for indefinite life, or a 5 -year lithium primary cell.
High-speed mathematics capabilities are provided by intel's i8231A or Advanced Micro Devices' Am9511A arithmetic processors. Both chips provide high-speed performance for fixed- or floating-point operations, as well as a variety of floating-point trigonometric and mathematics functions.
For ordering information, write to FBE Research Co. Inc., POB 68234, Seattle. WA 98168.
Circle 508 on inquiry card.


\section*{Mean Green Monitor}

Mean Green, a 12 -inch green monitor from Leading Edge Products, was designed with the very small business and home user in mind. It features a composite-video input and a display format of 1920 characters 80 characters by 24 lines). Mean Green stands approximately \(111 / 2\) inches \((28.5\) \(\mathrm{cm} /\) tall and is \(151 / 2 \quad\) (40 cm ) wide and \(121 / 2\) inches
( 32 cm ) deep. Should the unit fail, Leading Edge Products claims that Mean Green has a one-year, no questions asked, return or replacement plan. The price is \(\$ 99\). Contact Leading Edge Products, 225 Turnpike St., Canton, MA 02021. (800) 3436833; in Massachusetts, 1617) 828-8150.

Circle 509 on inquiry card.

\section*{Softpedal Your Way to Fitness}

Softpedal from Practical Applications of California is a series of programs and a transducer pickup system that converts your bicycle or an exercise bicycle into a computer-aided training and exercise machine. Softpedal displays a simulated race course on your color television or video monitor and allows you to pace yourself or race a clock or another competitor. The en-hanced-graphics programs display your average and current speed in miles per
hour, elapsed time, and distance traveled.

Available options include a stand with an integral wind-load mechanism that simulates actual road conditions at any speed. The Softpedal runs on the Commodore VIC-20 and the Radio Shack TRS-80 Color Computer. Complete with a stand, Softpedal costs s145 from Practical Applications of California, POB 255768, Sacramento, CA 95825, (800) 835-2246.

Circle 510 on inquiry card.

\section*{Amber Video Monitor}

The Computer Products Division of USI international is offering a highresolution amber-screen video-display monitor that works with most popular computers. The Pi-3 has the same amber display legislated standard in a number of European countries, a \(20-\mathrm{MHz}\) bandwidth. and an 80 -character by 24 -line format. The horizontal resolution is 1000 lines at the center of the screen. Pi-3 comes with front controls that include an LED (light-emitting diode) power indicator, display brightness and contrast, power on and off, and vertical and horizontal hold.

Styled to complement the physical appearance of the Apple, IBM, and other computers, Pi-3 has a suggested list price of \(\$ 289\). It's available from USI International. Computer Products Division, 71 Park Lane, Brisbane, CA 94005, (415) 468-4900.
Circle 511 on inquiry card.

\section*{Hayes}

\section*{Smartmodem 1200}

The Stack Smartmodem 1200 from Hayes Microcomputer Products is a Bell 212A-compatible modem that lets RS-232C-compatible computers or terminals communicate over telephone lines at data rates of 1200 bps (bits per second). Approved by the Federal Communications Commission for direct connection

\section*{What's New?}
to any U.S. telephone system for both pulse and Touch-Tone dialing. Smartmodem connects directly to the telephone line and an RS-232C port. An intelligent system that executes your commands and responds with either decimal or English-word result codes. Smartmodem can also operate in the 0 to 300 bps data range. Standard features include circuitry for auto-dial and auto-answer and indicator lights for visual checks on operational status.

Optionally, Smart-
modem can be equipped with full- or half-duplex operation, enable autoanswer, and result-code type. Smartmodem comes with a power pack. a modular cable for hooking up with the telephone, a user's manual, and a limited two-year warranty. The suggested retail price is 5699 . Additional operating details can be obtained from Hayes Microcomputer Products Inc., 5835 Peachtree Corners E, Norcross, GA 30092, (404) 449-8791.
Circle 512 on inquiry card.


> Micro-Floppy Drive and Cartridge System

Amdek's Micro-Floppydisk dual-disk drive and 3 -inch cartridge system offers as much as 1 megabyte of storage capacity. The drive unit is plugcompatible with standard 51/4-inch floppy-disk drives and capable of accommodating two 3 -inch cartridges. It features a built-in power supply and a hinged head cover that automatically flips open when a cartridge is inserted and protects your disk cartridges from dust, scratches, and fingerprints. Each drive is double-sided,
double-density with a storage capacity of 500K bytes, for a total of 1 megabyte. Also, a "'writeprotect" mechanism is available to assure "readonly" status for data recorded on the MicroFloppy disk.

The Micro-Floppy-disk drive unit costs 5899 . For complete specifications, contact Amdek Corp., Marketing Dept., Suite E, 2420 East Oakton St., Arlington Heights, IL 60005 , |312| 364-1 180.
Circle 513 on inquiry card.


\section*{Dot-Matrix and Daisy-Wheel Printer}

Metaframe Computer Corporation's Dotsy is both a dot-matrix and a daisy-wheel printer. It produces draft-quality printouts at 150 cps /characters per second) and letter-quality outputs at 20 cps . Dotsy has interchangeable dotmatrix and daisy-wheel print heads and, when in the daisy-wheel mode, uses Qume/Diablo print wheels. Its 9 by 7 matrix output has true descenders.

Dotsy can be purchased in either a standard desktop model or in the CabTek Printer Center enclosure, which features a cover and paper compartment. The suggested retail price is less than \(\$ 1500\). Complete specifications are available from Meta-
frame Computer Corp., Riverside St., Nashua, NH 03062, (603) 880-3005. Circle 514 on inquiry card.

\section*{CP/M for the IBM}

Byad's DS series of plugin circuit boards and software packages gives your IBM Personal Computer CP/M 2.2 operating system power. The series contains 64 K bytes of parity RAM |random-access read/write memoryl and a Z80B microprocessor. The Model DS2 has an IBMcompatible serial port with the added capability of driving both RS-422 and RS-423 lines. The software, supplied on two floppy disks and designed to work on a single-disk
drive \(I B M\), includes \(C P / M\), Byad's utilities, and utilities such as SUBMIT, PIP, and STAT.

Under normal IBM PC operation, the Model DS2 gives you an additional 64 K bytes of RAM and an optional serial port. When the software is booted, CPIM takes over as your operating system. The two processors, the \(Z 80 B\) and the IBM's 8088, then run as a distributed processing system, with the ZBOB functioning as the central processor and the 8088 as an intelligent \(/ / O\) controller.

The Model DS2 expansion circuit with a serial port and the software package costs 5760. A model without the serial port, the DSI, is available for \(\$ 660\). For futher details, contact Byad Inc., 5345 North Kedzie Ave., Chicago. IL 60625. (312) 539-4922.
Circle 515 on inquiry card.


\section*{Communications Controller Boards for the IBM}

Single- and dual-channel asynchronous communications controller boards for the IBM Personal Computer are available from Personal Systems Technology. The boards have a rotating jumper plug that switches the transmit and receive signals in the con-
nector, programmable data rates from 50 to 19.200 bps (bits per second), full modem support, false startbit and line-break detection, and line generation. An interrupt system controls transmit, receive, error, and modem statuschange interrupts, while the IBM's diagnostic capabilities take advantage of loopback functions for transmit or receive and //O signals. Full-duplex operation is supported, and double buffering is provided, which eliminates the need for precise synchronization. Other features include support of 5-. 6-, 7-, or 8-bit characters with 1 . \(11 / 2\), or 2 stop bits and even, odd, or no parity bit generation and detection.

The single-channel asynchronous communications board costs s130. The dual-channel model lists for s195. Quantity discounts are available. For more information, contact Personal Systems Technology inc., 22957 La Cadena. Laguna Hills. CA 92653. 17141859-8871.
Circle 516 on inquiry card.

\section*{PUBLICATIONS}

\section*{Free Newsletter on Interact}

RAM Pages is a free 12-page monthly newsletter for fans of the Interact personal computer. It has articles on converting programs for operation on the Interact, hints on hardware, letters to the editor,
and programming tips
RAM Pages is available upon request from Micro Video, 305 North First St., POB 7357. Ann Arbor, MI 48107. (313) 996-0626. Circle 517 on inquiry card.

\section*{Survey of Computer Retailers Depicts 1981 Market}

Future Computing has released the results of its survey of computer retailers and dealers. The survey included Apple dealers, Computerlands, Zenith dealers, consumer electronics and computer stores, systems houses, and office products dealers. The published results contain data on the 1981 computer marketplace as furnished by 341 respondees. Information provided shows computer sales by brand, computers no longer carried and why, computers to be added, printers and disks by brands, software sales by brand, sales mix among types of products, customer types, initial purchase value versus firstyear and second-year addon value, future product interest, and more. Additionally, local networks and multiuser systems are covered.

The complete survey results can be purchased for s1195. For further details, contact Future Computing Inc., 900 Canyon Creek Square, Richardson. TX 75080. (214) 783-9375. Circle 518 on inquiry card.

\section*{Atari Antics}

Antic-The Atari Resource is a bimonthly magazine for Atari owners and users. It has articles on hardware and software for the Atari, programming tricks, comparisons of peripheral equipment, and listings of public-domain software. User groups are entitled to one free subscription to Antic in exchange for a subscription to their club's newsletter. Individual subscriptions to Antic are 515 for 6 issues and 527 for 12 issues. Foreign rates differ. Contact Antic Publishing, 297 Missouri St., San Francisco, CA 94107. 14151 864. 0886.

Circle 519 on inquiry card.

\section*{Seminar Guide for Data-Processing Professionals}

The SIS WorkbookEDP Edition organizes and condenses the information found in brochures from seminar groups. The tri-sectioned guide, produced by Seminar Information Service, describes various data-processing courses offered both publicly and on an in-house basis. Its first section lists and briefly describes more than 400 data-processing seminars. In the second part of the guide, you'll find the names and addresses for more than 60 seminar groups and organizations, plus a catalog detailing each group's offerings. The final section

\section*{What's New?}
lists upcoming seminars by city and date.

The current SIS Work-book-EDP Edition, released last month, covers October 1982 to March 1983 dates. The price for the guide is 549.50 . Bian-
nual updates will be available for s10. Contact Seminar Information Service, Suite 3141, 175 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10010. (212) 229-5561. Circle 520 on inquiry card.


\section*{Commodity Data Record}

TGI Distributors has devised a 50-page commodity data record for personal data collection for commodity traders. Each page in the record has space for a full month's worth of daily contractprice activity and columns
for volume, open interest, and buy or sell signals. For further information about the commodity data record and a sample ledger sheet, write to TGI Distributors, 301 West Galena Blva., Aurora, ll 60506. Circle 521 on inquiry card.

\section*{Window On Educational Software}

Window is an educational computer magazine for children and adults alike. Produced on an Apple IIcompatible \(51 / 4\)-inch floppy disk, each Window has a feature article, a feature program, and software reviews and previews. Unlike a magazine. you interact with Win-
dow because it asks questions and has you insert data and write programs.

The premiere issue of Window costs \(\$ 19.95\). The charter subscription price is 595 (five issues). Complete details are available from Window, 469 Pleasant St., Watertown, MA 02172, 16171 9239147.

Circle 522 on inquiry card.

\section*{SYSTEMS}

\section*{68 Magnum Mounted on Single Board}

Intellimac's MC68000based 16 - and 32 -bit singleboard computer, called the 68 Magnum, features a \(6-\mathrm{MHz}\) operating speed and 128 K bytes of \(200-\) nanosecond RAM |ran-dom-access read/write memoryl. Magnum comes with 16 K bytes of operating system EPROM |erasable programmable read-only memoryl. 16K bytes of user EPROM, two RS-232C serial ports with selectable data rates, a Centronics-compatible parallel port ( 16 lines plus handshakel, and an audiocassette serial I/O port. Its resident firmware, the inMon operating system, provides you with a vari-
ety of functions such as monitor and debug, trace. assembly and disassembly. program entry and execution, and communications control. Other standard features include three 16-bit timers and reset and abort switches. The board's dimensions are 91/5 by \(63 / 10\) by 1 inch.

An \(8-\mathrm{MHz} 68000\) processor, an EPROM-resident extended BASIC. 256 K -bit RAM chips, and the Pascal language are available as options. The 68 Magnum is shipped with an RS-232C interface cable and a manual for 5745. Order from Intellimac Inc., Sixth Floor, 6001 Montrose Rd.. Rockville. MD 20852, 13011 9848000.

Circle 523 on inquiry card.

\section*{System Supports} Five 280s
The SB-80/4 is a multiuser, multitasking. single-board computer from Colonial Data Services Corporation. The system comes with five separate 280 s and 320 K bytes of memory. One 280 and 64 K bytes of RAM |random-access read/write memory) run the AMX I/O supervisory system for disk access. Standard features include 1.2 megabytes of disk storage, four parallel and six serial ports, an interface for 5 to 104 megabytes of Winchester disk storage, and a 4K-byte EPROM lerasable pro-
grammable read-only memoryl for bootstrap loading. monitoring, and diagnostics. In a CP/Mcompatible configuration, the system supports up to four users with each having a dedicated Z80A processor and 64 K bytes of RAM to work with.

Dealer and OEM (original equipment manufacturer) pricing for a singleuser SB-80/4, upgradable to multituser capabilities. starts at 53800 . Full particulars are available from Colonial Data Services Corp., 105 Sanford St., Hamden, CT 06514, (203) 288-2524.
Circle 524 on inquiry card.

\section*{What's New?}


Portable HP Computer

Hewlett-Packard's HP75C portable computer measures 10 inches by 5 inches, weighs 26 ounces, runs on batteries, and retains programs and data when switched off. Standard features include a 48K-byte ROM-based operating system, the HP Interface Loop for communicating with peripherals and other computers, and 169 instructions, including 147 BASIC commands, statements, and functions. Its central processing unit is a low-battery-drain, CMOS /complementary metal-oxide semiconductor) version of the 8 -bit processor found in the HP Series 80 personal computers. The HP-75C has a 32 -character LCD (liquidcrystal display) that serves as a movable window on a 96-character line, a type-writer-style keyboard, and 16 K bytes of RAM fran-dom-access read/write memoryl. expandable to 24 K bytes. The unit's three software-module plug-in ports accept either 8 K - or 16K-byte ROM modules, and a hand-pulled mag-netic-card reader that can
read or write up to 1.3 K bytes per card is integrated into the system.

A battery-operated thermal printer/plotter, a digi-tal-cassette drive, and a variety of software packages are available as options. The HP-75C has a suggested retail price of 5995. The 8K-byte ROM module costs 5195 . Contact your local HewlettPackard dealer for full details.
Circle 525 on inquiry card.

\section*{Portable Business Computer}

Hyperion, a portable business computer from Dynalogic Info-Tech, is built around Intel's 16-bit 8088 processor. It has 256 K bytes of user RAM (random-access read/write memory) with parity, 20K bytes of display RAM, and an 8K-byte ROM (read-only memory) that supports automatic power-up diagnostics, machine initializa-
tion, and general \(1 / O\) routines. Hyperion's doublesided floppy-disk drive gives you 320 K bytes of storage capacity and can read and write IBM Personal Computer (PC) \(51 / 4\)-inch single-sided disks. Compatible with the PC's layout, the detached keyboard has 84 keys, including 10 function keys and numeric keypad, and it stows away in the main unit when not in use. The 7 -inch amber display features a 25 -line by 80 -character alphanumeric-screen format, characters formed by a 6-by 7 -dot matrix in an 8 by 10 box with 2-dot descenders, and soft-key labels on the twenty-fifth line for the 10 function keys. Other standard features include a time and date clock with battery backup, a \(4.77-\mathrm{MHz}\) clock rate, a programmable sound system, a Cen-tronics-compatible parallel port, a composite-video output jack, asynchronous and synchronous RS-232C and RS-423 serial ports that meet all standards, and a built-in 300-bit-persecond direct-connect modem with auto-answer and auto-dial capabilities. Supplied software is made up of a telephone-management system, a text editor and electronic-mail system, Microsoft's MSDOS release 2 , the Multiplan spreadsheet, and Advanced BASIC.

Software options for Hyperion include a BASIC compiler, COBOL, and Pascal. An 8087 floatingpoint processor for mathematics, acoustic cups, and
an expansion chassis with a 10 -megabyte Winches-ter-cartridge drive and four IBM-compatible i/O slots are available. Prices begin at 54995 . Address inquiries to Dynalogic InfoTech Corp., 141 Bentley Ave., Ottawa, Ontario, K2E 6T7. Canada, 1613) 226-1383.
Circle 526 on inquiry card.

\section*{2100}

\section*{Desktop Computers}

Zenith Data Systems' Z100 series desktop computers are equipped with both 8 - and 16 -bit processors. Standard features include a five-slot 5 -100 expansion chassis, a built-in 320K-byte 51/4-inch floppydisk drive, 128 K bytes of RAM (random-access read/ write memory), color graphics, and a keyboard. An optional system software package composed of 8 -bit CP/M and 16-bit Z-DOS Ideveloped by Microsoft under the name MS-DOS) operating systems, the Multiplan electronic spreadsheet, BASIC, and Z-BASIC is available for \(\$ 500\).

The basic \(Z 100\) computer has a suggested retail price of 53249 . An integral Z100 computer that includes a display and dual disk drives costs \(\$ 4099\). For full details, contact Zenith Data Systems, 1000 Milwaukee Ave., Glenview, IL 60025. (3121 391-8860.
Circle 527 on inquiry card.

\section*{What's New?}


\section*{DEC Unveils Modular Computer Series}

Digital Equipment Corporation is marketing a series of modular personal computers, each of which is equipped with a lowprofile 103-key keyboard, a 12 -inch monochrome display, and a system box that contains the processor, power supply, and dual \(51 / 4\)-inch floppy-disk drives capable of storing 800 K bytes of unformatted storage. Three models are currently available: the Professional 350 and 325 , the DECmate II, and the Rainbow 100.

The Professional series features the PDP-11/23 central processor, 256K bytes of memory, and multitasking operation. The Professional 350 has provisions for a 5-megabyte Winchester-type hard-disk drive. The DECmate II is supplied with the DECmate word processor and has an optional CP/M capability. Outfitted with two microprocessors and 64 K bytes of RAM |ran-dom-access read/write memory) the Rainbow 100 can run both 8 -bit CP/M and 16-bit CP/M-86
programs. Additionally, its internal memory is expandable to 256 K bytes.

The Rainbow 100 costs s 3495. The DECmate II is available for 53795 , including 96 K bytes of memory. With a memory complement of 256 K bytes. the Professional 325's base price is \(\$ 3995\), and the 350 sells for \(\$ 4995\). Contact Digital Equipment Corp., Maynard. MA 01754.

Circle 528 on inquiry card.

\section*{System Automates Analytic Instruments}

The IBM instruments 9000 computer system is designed for automating analytical instruments and general laboratory use. The 9000 can be used for instrument control, data acquisition and analysis, graphics, multicolor plotting, and general programming. This 68000based system comes with 16-megabyte addressing. an \(8-\mathrm{MHz}\) clock rate, up to

I28K bytes of operatingsystem and diagnostic ROM (read-only memory). 128K bytes of RAM (ran-dom-access read/write memoryl for programs and data, a high-resolution display with programmable soft keys, and a function keypad with 57 user-definable keys and six LEDs (light-emitting diodes). Also supplied are three 16 -bit timers, a realtime clock with a battery backup, three RS-232C serial ports, IEEE-488 and 8 -bit parallel I/O ports, and real-time multitasking operation.

Optional equipment for the 9000 includes a mem-ory-expansion card with 256 K bytes of RAM, \(51 / 4-\) and 8 -inch floppy-disk drives, a hard-disk controller, and 5- and 10-megabyte hard disks. The BASIC language and operating system extensions, such as macro assembly language and a text editor, are available as software options. Prices begin at \(\$ 5695\). Contact IBM Instruments Inc.. Orchard Park. POB 332. Danbury, CT 06810.
Circle 529 on inquiry card.

\section*{SOFTWARE}

\section*{PET/VIC-20 File System}

File is a general-purpose. cassette-based file system for Commodore PET, CBM, and VIC-20 computers. Produced by Kinetic Designs in Jacksonville, Florida, File lets you con-
struct, sort, maintaın, and print a variety of data, such as mailing lists, accounts, and book lists. It permits you to define record formats, limited only by available memory. File automatically expands into available memory. Among the commands provided are LOAD DUMP, PRINT, CHANGE, and REMOVE

File runs on 8 K-byte PET and CBM systems or on VIC-20s equipped with the 3 K -byte expansion cartridge. It comes with complete documentation and costs \(\$ 9.95\). For purchasing information, contact Kinetic Designs, 401 Monument Rd. \#171, Jacksonville, FL 32211.
Circle 530 on inquiry card.

\section*{Accounting Package for Olivetti M-20}

The Big Four accounting package for the Olivetti M-20 Personal Computer is a TCS Software product. Big Four comprises general ledger, accounts receivable, accounts payable, and payroll programs. Standard features include complete audit trail on all transactions, automatic prompts for creating disk backups, master file-recovery programs for correcting hardware or operator errors. and comprehensive selfteaching manuals.

The Big Four package is available at most computer stores. Its price is determined by dealer in-

\section*{What's New?}
stallation, training, and support fees. However, sample data for training and demonstration purposes is provided with each program. For full Big

Four details, contact TCS Software Inc.. 3209 Fondren Rd., Houston, TX 77063. (713) 977-7505. Circle 531 on inquiry card.

\section*{A LOCKED DOOR. A DEAD MAN. And 12 Hours to solve the murder.}


\section*{Murder Mystery}

Deadline is a murdermystery game created by Infocom, developer of the game Zork. Deadline casts you in the role of a detective challenged to solve a murder within a 12 -hour deadline. To help you nab the culprit, Deadline comes with a dossier filled with evidence critical to your assignment: lab reports, physical evidence discovered near the victim, fingerprints, interviews with suspects, an 8-by-10 photo of the scene of the crime, and a detective's manual. Deadline uses an English-based vocabulary of more than 600 words for a conversational interaction between you and the computer. Actual playing time may run 20 or more hours, according to the company.

Deadline costs 549.95 and will run on a variety of computers, including the Apple, the IBM Personal Computer, and the NEC PC-8000. A version for CP/M-based systems and the PDP-11 costs 559.95 . Deadline is manufactured by Infocom Inc.. 55 Wheeler St., Cambridge. MA 02138, (6171 4921031.

Circle 532 on inquiry card.

\section*{Sinclair Markets Line of ZX81 Software}

Sinclair Research is marketing a line of cas-sette-based software for its ZX81 computer. For business applications. VU-Calc constructs, generates, and calculates large tables for
analysis, budget sheets, and projections. Another business program, VUFile, handles generalpurpose filing and infor-mation-retrieval tasks. Game programs available include backgammon, Spaces Raiders and Bombers, a six-level chess program, and an-arcadetype game called Fantasy Games.

Sinclair's line of cassettebased programs for the ZX81 requires the add-on 16K-byte RAM (randomaccess read/write memory) Pak. The price range is from 58.95 to \(\$ 17.95\). For details, contact Sinclair Research Ltd., 3 Sinclair Plaza, Nashua, NH 03061. Circle 533 on inquiry card.

\section*{Enhanced PILOT Language}

Nevada PILOT (Programmed Inquiry, Learning, or Teachingl is a dialogue language designed for interactive applications such as data entry, programmed instruction, and drill and testing. Distributed by Ellis Computing. Nevada PLLOT is purported to have a simple format and vocabulary that makes developing dialogue programs easy for nonprogrammers. This version has been enhanced to include an integrated full-screen editor and an interface for video-tape recorders and voice-response units. All PLLOT-73 standards are met.

Nevada PILOT comes on a floppy disk contain-
ing the interpreter and 11 sample programs. A programmer's reference manual is provided. It will run on most CP/M-based systems with a minimum of 32K bytes of RAM fran-dom-access read/write memory) and a disk drive. Full details are available from Ellis Computing, 600 41st Ave., San Francisco. CA 94121.
Circle 534 on inquiry card.

\section*{Oriental Ideographics System}

The Asiagraphics system is a phonetic-input method for the communication and processing of Chinese and Japanese ideographic characters. The system, a hardware and software combination, gives you a means of making a specific choice during initial character entry. It is useful for word- and data-processing applications, Telex transmissions, typesetting, and typewriting. According to the manufacturer. by using an Asiagraphic descriptor as the input character, you can achieve more than \(90 \%\) accuracy in your selection of Chinese charac ters and approximately 85\% in Japanese. Asiagraphics has more than 6600 characters in memory and associated graphics data to draw and display another 4800. Both the phonetic and graphic inventory can be expanded to include more than 15,000 characters.

The complete Asia-

\section*{What's New?}
graphics hardware and software system is based on the Hewlett-Packard HP-85 computer with associated disk drives and optional printers. The software is available separately. For further information. write to Asiagraphics, 141 Mt. Sinai Ave., Mt. Sinai, NY 11766.

\section*{Jobstream CP/M Deslgned for TRS-80}

Aton International's Jobstream CP/M 2.2 operating system is designed for data-communications and business data-processing applications. According to the manufacturer, Jobstream can increase the average speed of disk operations by as much as five times because it buffers several disk tracks in RAM (random-access read/write memory). Currently produced for Radio Shack TRS-80 Models 11 and 16, Jobstream automatically performs readback checks on disk-write operations for improved data reliability. Jobstream can handle user programs as large as 62 K bytes and has usable file-storage capacities of more than 580 K bytes on a single-sided floppy disk or more than 1.2 megabytes on a double-sided double-density floppy disk.

Two versions of Jobstream CP/M 2.2 are presently marketed: Level I for systems with 64 K bytes of

RAM and Level II for 96K-byte systems. The respective prices are \(\$ 179\) and \(\$ 235\). Order from Aton International Inc., 260 Brooklyn Ave., San Jose, CA 95128, (408) 286-4078.
Circle 535 on inquiry card.

\section*{Apple Buslness Programs}

Micro Business Solutions offers a range of business programs for small businesses, associations, and taxpayers. For the Apple III, the company has its Micro GL (General Ledger) III system. It can be used with floppy- or hard-disk systems to provide up to 1000 accounts and 9000 transactions. A doubleentry system, Micro GL III catches out-of-balance transactions for correction.

The CPA Partner, designed for the Apple II, is a client write-up and billing system that can manage 500 clients, 300 generalledger accounts, and 99 departments, with integrated billing. It also supports 30 professionals with utilization analysis, invoice and statement preparation, and complete billing reporting.

Also engineered for the Apple II is a professional time and billing system called Pro Partner. Capable of managing 30 professionals and 500 clients. Pro Partner provides utilization analysis, invoice preparation, and discount
and value billing. In addition, it can hold in-process charges for billing at a later date.

For full details, contact your local dealer or Micro Business Solutions Inc., 622 Plymouth Lane, Foster City, CA 94404, (415) 573-5556.
Circle 536 on inquiry card.

\section*{CP/M- and MP/MCompatible Worksheet}

The Wedge is a CP/Mand MP/M-compatible electronic worksheet from Systems Plus that can be , interfaced with most word processors. It supports 52 columns and 400 rows, split-screen formatting, insertion of rows and columns, format changes, and worksheet scrolling. Wedge's built-in calculator lets you enter formulas using simple arithmetic symbols. Each formula can be up to 60 characters long, and formulas can combine numbers with multiple references. Extensive Help routines are standard, and Wedge can use the advanced features of many word processors.

Wedge comes with quick reference and lesson cards, installation manual, and an 80-page applications manual. The suggested retail price is \(\$ 295\). Contact Systems Plus Inc.. 1120 San Antonio Rd., Palo Alto. CA 94303. (415) 969-7047.

Circle 537 on inquiry card.

\section*{MISCELLANEOUS}


\section*{Intelligent Language Controller}

Controlex Corporation has introduced an intelligent high-level language controller known as the CS105. Intended for industrial and processcontrol applications, the CS105 has ROM-resident FORTH that consumes \(70 \%\) less time to write and debug than the average assembly-language program. In the "host" mode, the CSIO5 serves as its own development system.

All CSIO5 hardware is contained in small pluggable modules enclosed in a metal chassis. Its control module contains a printer interface, real-time clock, and a host/target switch. Other CS105 modules available include a central processing unit, 16K-byte memory units, a universal 1/O. analog-to-digital and digital-to-analog converters, and a display and annunciator. System memory is configured as a "solid state disk" that's set up under the FORTH convention as 40 screens.

The standard CS105 configuration is supplied with a \(51 / 2\)-inch-high EIA |Electronic Industries Association) rack-mount card cage, backplane and

\title{
Washington Computer Services
}

97 Spring Street
New York，New York 10012
TO ORDER：CALL OUR TOLL－FREE NUMBER：（800）221－5416
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}

\section*{FULEY CONFIGURED BUSINESS SYSTENS}

The following are some examples of the fully assembled and tested business and scientific computer systems which we offer：


The Premier Multi－Uset Computer System
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control, central processor. and two memory modules, expandable to four. The single unit price is s2995, including FORTH and documentation. OEM |original equipment manu-
facturer) configurations and prices available upon request. Contact Controlex Corp., 16005 Sherman Way, Van Nuys, CA 91406. (213) 780-8877 Circle 538 on inquiry card.


\section*{16-Bit Processor from Intel}

Intel Corporation has released its 16 -bit iAPX 186 (80186) single-chip processor. The device contains a 16 -bit central processing unit and functions normally found in singlechip processor subsystems. Housed in a 68-pin chip carrier, the device can take the place of 15 to 20 integrated circuits at a lower cost, according to Intel. It's compatible with existing 8086 and 8088 software and is said to have twice the performance of the standard
\(5-\mathrm{MHz} 8086\) processor. Other iAPX 186 features include 10 new instructions and onboard hardware that increases the speed of multiplication and division operations five times.

The iAPX 186 has an introductory price of \(\$ 50\) each, in quantities of 100. Full applications information and technical specifications are available from Intel Corp., 2625 Walsh Ave., Santa Clara, CA 95051. (408) 987-5084.

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\section*{Dot-Matrix Plasma Displays}

The PCI700 series of dot-matrix graphics plasmadisplay modules is based on a thin, DC gas discharge panel with associated \(X\) and \(Y\) drive sections and a control circuit. Produced by Photo Chemical Products of California, the modules are useful for applications that require full graphics capabilities, multiple languages, and symbols in a variable-size format. Standard features include a neon-orange screen color, an 8-bit multifunction \(/ / \bigcirc\) port, individual random-dot addressing, two-step brightness and blanking software control, a flat-panel design, and your choice of 1-bit serial or 4-bit parallel writing-in modes. Power requirements are +5 volts \(D C\) and +185 volts \(D C\).

Three models are currently offered: 64 by 256 dots, 96 by 240 dots, and 128 by 256 dots. Prices range from 5564 to 5792. Full purchasing and technical information is avail-
able from Photo Chemical Products of California, 18031 Susana Rd., Rancho Dominguez, CA 90221, |213| 603-0400. Circle 543 on inquiry card.

\section*{MX-80 RIbbon Cartridges}

Continuous-loop ribbon cartridges for Epson MX-80 and IBM Personal Computer printers are available from Data Systems. Each cartridge contains 20 yards of nylon ribbon formed into a loop that permits use of both sides. A single cartridge costs 58.95, a dozen are priced at \(\$ 7.95\) each, and. in lots of 1000, the cost is 55.13. Prices include shipping. Contact Data Systems, POB 99, Fern Park, FL 32730, (305) 7882145.

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}


JBEs 16 channel A-D Converter plugs into your Apple II computer. It uses an ADC0817 which incorporates a 16 channel multiplexer and an 8 bit A-D Converter. The 16 inputs are high impedance and the voltage range is 0 to 5.12 volts. Conversion time is \(<100 \mu \mathrm{sec}\). The resolution is 8 bits or 256 steps, linearity is \(\pm 1 / 2\) step. Two 16 pin DIP sockets are used for input, GND \& reference voltage connections. There are 3 single bit TTL inputs. Doc. includes sampleprogram.
81-132A Assm.
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JBE EPROM Expander for the Apple II holds six 5 V 2716s for a total of 12 K bytes of EPROM. This board takes the place of the on board ROM in the Apple. It is software switchable by the same technique used by the Apple II firmware card. Solder jumpers are for reset to the Apple ROM or EPROM Expansion Card. Use JBE EPROM Programmer and Parallel VO to program your EPROMs. EPROMs sold separately.
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The JBE 6522 Parallel Interface for the Apple II Computer, plugs directly into any slot 1 through 7 in the Apple. This card has 26522 VIA's that provide:
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Understanding of machine language required to use this board. Inputs and outputs are TTLcompatible.
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S-100-8 System Complete With: Shugart 801 R Subsystem' (\#S-1000-13).. \(\$ 2695.00\) Shugart 851 R Subsystem" (\#S-1000-02).. 2995.00 Qume DT-8 Subsystem" (\#S-1000-03) ..... 2950.00 ShugartSA 400 Minis (\#S-1000-04).... ... 2350.00 Complete System, No Drives (\#S-1000-01). 1795.00 *Available in Horizontal or Vertical Cabinet

\section*{CCS SYSTEM 2410 . . \$2100.00}
\(\star\) Includes \(\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}^{\bullet} 2.2 \star 2\)-Serial/1-Parallel Port
* DMA Disk Controller * Hardware Vectored Interupts \(\star\) 2-Real Time Clocks \(\star\) Supports \(\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}^{\ominus}, \mathrm{MP} / \mathrm{M}^{\oplus}, \mathrm{OASIS}\)

CCS 2200 System, A \& T.. 1625.00

\(\star\) SPECIAL OF THE MONTH *
Now available - The S-100-1 2 HardDisk System featuring the S-100-12 System below PLUS:
* Shugart SA1002 5.33 Megabyte Hard Disk * Shugart DTC1403 Hard Disk Controller \(\star\) XOR S-100 Hard Disk Interface Board \(\star\) Qume DT-8 DS/DD Floppy Disk
\(\star\) CP/M \({ }^{\oplus}\) W/Hard Disk Drivers, \(1 / 0\) and Format \(\star\) Fully Assembled and Tested - with Manuals

\title{
This is A One Time Offer \(\mathbf{\$ 3 7 5 0 . 0 0}\) complete!
}

Part\# S-1000-41
Cannot be shipped UPS - Must ship via Air or Truck Shipping weight 80 lbs .

\(\star\) With the XOR S•100 MOD \(\quad\) XOR S-100 Brd Set(above) \(\star 12\) Slot Motherboard and \(\quad \pm\) Includes CP/M \({ }^{*} 2.2\) Software Card Cage and Manual
\(\star+8 \mathrm{~V}\) @ 30A \(\pm 16 \mathrm{~V} @ 6 \mathrm{~A}\) * All Cables Provided
* DC Powerto Run up to 4 Drives \(*\) Complete Manual Set

S-100-12 System Complete With: 2-Shugart 801R (\#S-1000-30) .......... \$ 2250.00 2-Shugart 851R (\#S-1000-31 ............. 2500.00 2-Qume DT-8 (\#S-1000-32). ............... 2450.00 S-100-12 No Drives or CP/M \({ }^{\text {® }}\) (\#S-1000-29) 1350.00 Cabinet only - Includes Switches, Fan \& AC/DC Wiring (\#S-1000-28)
250.00

Dimensions \(11^{\prime \prime} \times 21^{\prime \prime} \times 22^{\prime \prime}\)
\(C P / M^{*}\) is a trademark of Digital Research

\footnotetext{
Apple 8" Disk Controller Card
\(\$ 395.04\) ZVX4 Dual Density, Single \& Double Sided - Auto Boot Disk \(2+2\) Single Density Single or Dual Sided
\(\sum S V A\)
300.00

Complete line of add on drives for Apple CALL FOR PRICES
}

\title{
QT Products Division - Golden West Computers, Inc.
}

\section*{60 North 300 West Provo, Utah 84601}

MF +MD
MF + DD
MF+

\section*{51/4" MAINFRAME}
- Provisions for any 51/4" Drive
- 7 ea DB25 Cutout
- Available with 6, 8 , or 12 slot Motherboard
- Fused Power EMI Filter
- Power Supply
\((+8 \mathrm{~V} 16 \mathrm{~A} / \pm 16 \mathrm{~V} 3 \mathrm{~A} /+12 \mathrm{~V} 3 \mathrm{~A})\)
QTC-MF+MD (no Motherbd) . . . . \(\$ 450.00\)
QTC-MF+MD6 6 slot MB . . . . . . . . \(\mathbf{\$ 5 0 0 . 0 0}\)
QTC-MF+MD8 8 slot MB . . . . . . . . \(\$ 550.00\)
QTC-MF+MD12 12 slot MB . . . . . . \(\$ 600.00\)

\section*{S-100 CARD CAGES}

QTC-CC+4 Card Cage only \$20.00 QTC-CC+4-1 with 4 slot Motherbd and Card Guides . . . . . \(\$ 75.00\) QTC-CC+6 Card Cage only \(\$ 25.00\) QTC-CC+6-1 with 6 slot Motherbd and Card Guides \(\qquad\)


QTC-CC+6-2 with 6 slot Motherbd and
Card Guides \& \(4^{\prime \prime}\) Fan .......... \$115.00
\(\$ 90.00\)

QTC-CC+8 Card Cage only . . . . . . . . . \(\$ 35.00\)
QTC-CC+8-1 with 8 slot Motherbd and
Card Guides ...................... \(\$ 100.00\)
QTC-CC+8-2 with 8 slot Motherboard,
Card Guides and 4" Fan . . . . . . . \(\$ 135.00\)
QTC-CC+12Card Cage only . . . . . . . \(\$ 60.00\)
QTC-CC+12-1 with 12 slot Motherbd and
Card Guides . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(\$ 135.00\)
QTC-CC+12-2 with 12 slot Motherbd,
Card Guides and 4" Fan ........ . \(\$ 200.00\)
QTC-CC+12-3 with 12 slot Motherbd,
Card Guides \& \(2-4^{\prime \prime}\) Fans . . . . . . . \(\$ 225.00\)

\section*{I/O+}
- 2 serial sync/async ports
- 4-8 bit parallel ports
- 3-16 bit prog. timers
- On board clock
- Wire wrap area

QTC-I/O+BB Bare Board
. \(\$ 85.00\)
QTC-I/O+K Kit . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(\$ \mathbf{\$ 2 5 0 . 0 0}\)
QTC-I/O+A AET . \(\$ 425.00\)

\section*{APPLE CLOCK/CALENDAR}

Same features as S-100 Clock
QTC-CCA-BB Bare Board . . . . . . . . . \(\$ 40.00\)
QTC-CCA-K Kit . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(\$ 100.00\)
QTC-CCA-A AET . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(\$ 150.00\)

- Power supply will accommodate Hard Disk +1 ea floppy or 2 ea \(8^{\prime \prime}\) floppy. \((+8 \mathrm{~V} 16 \mathrm{~A} / \pm 16 \mathrm{~V} 3 \mathrm{~A} /+5 \mathrm{~V} 5 \mathrm{~A} /+24 \mathrm{~V} 5 \mathrm{~A})\)
- Available with 6, 8, 12 slot Mother Boards
- EMI Filter for noise suppression
- 2 ea AC outlets on back panel

NENI
- 15 ea DB25 Cut-Outs - 2 ea 50 Pin Cut-Outs

QTC-MF+DD Bare Cabinet ........ \(\mathbf{\$ 2 5 0 . 0 0}\) QTC-MF+DD6 \(w / 6\) slot Motherbd . . \(\$ 725.00\) QTC-MF+DD8 \(w / 8\) slot MB . . . . . . \(\$ 795.00\) QTC-MF+DD12 \(w / 12\) slot MB . . . . . \(\$ 895.00\)

\section*{MOTHERBOARDS}
- Quietest on market
- Built-in ground shield network
- LED power indicator
- IEEE 696
- Available in \(4,6,8,12\), or 18 slots
- Connector for easy power access on all but \(4 \& 18\)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline 4 Slot Motherboards & 6 Slot Motherboard \\
\hline QTC-MB4 BB . . \(\mathbf{\$ 2 0 . 0 0}\) & QTC-MB6BB . . \(\$ 30.00\) \\
\hline QTC-MB4 K . . . \(\$ 35.00\) & QTC-MB6K . . \(\$ 50.00\) \\
\hline QTC-MB4 A . . . \(\$ 45.00\) & QTC-M B6A . . \$65.00 \\
\hline 8 Slot Motherboard & 12 Slot Motherboards \\
\hline QTC-MB8BB . . 535.00 & QTC-MB12BB . \(\$ 40.00\) \\
\hline QTC-MB8K ... \(\$ 65.00\) & QTC-MB12K .. \(\mathbf{\$ 9 5 . 0 0}\) \\
\hline QTC-MB8A . . . 595.00 & QTC-MB12A . \(\mathbf{\$ 1 3 5 . 0 0}\) \\
\hline 18 Slot Motherboards OTC-MB18BB . \(\$ 65.00\) & Kit allow \\
\hline OTC-MB18K . \(\$\) & \\
\hline QTC-MB18A . \(\$ 185.00\) & QTC-CON-K . \(\$ 3.20\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{DISK DRIVE CABINETS}
"All in One"
ertical Disk Drive Cabinet
2. 2 ea STANDARD 4 ea THINLINE 8
2. 2 ea STANDARD 8" DRIVES
3. 1 ea HARD DISK \& 1 ea FLOPPY " \(^{\prime \prime}\)
- Power supply - 5 V @1A/+5V@6A/+24V@6A
- EMI filter
- Interface cable for AC allows use of any \(8^{\prime \prime}\) disk drive
- 2 ea 50 pin \& 2 ea DB 25 Connector Cutout

QTC-DDC+88V18 1 ea Std 8" DD ....... 5360.00
QTC-DDC+88V28 (for 2 ea Std) \(8^{\prime \prime} D D\)
or \(1 \mathrm{HD}+1 \mathrm{Sid}^{\prime \prime}{ }^{\prime \prime}\)
8"'...............
(For 2 ea Tandon
OTC-DDC+88V2T (For 2 ea Tandon
Thinline Drives) .................
C-DDC+88V1T (For 1 ea Tandon
Thinline Drives) \(\qquad\) 560.00

Horizontal Disk Drive Cabinet
For: 2 ea \(8^{\prime \prime}\) Floppy Disk Drive
- Power Supply +5V6A/+24V6A
- Interface cable for Ac allows use of any disk drive QTC-DDC+88H

\author{
Dealers \& OEMS Call: \\ 1-800-238-3100 \\ (Continental U.S. only) \\ (Except Utah) \\ Technical \& Customer Service 1-801-373-1467 \\ 
}

\section*{STANDARD MAINFRAME}
(Plain Front Panel)
- Available with \(6,8,12\), or 18 slot Motherboard
- 7 ea DB25 Cutout
- Fused Power - EMI Filter
- Power Supply - ( \(+8 \mathrm{~V} 16 \mathrm{~A} / \pm 16 \mathrm{~V} 3 \mathrm{~A}\) )

QTC-MF+6 6 slot MB ............. \(\$ 425.00\)
QTC-MF +88 slot \(M B \ldots . . . . . .\). . \(\$ 450.00\)
QTC-MF+12 12 slot MB . . . . . . . . \(\$ \mathbf{\$ 5 0 0 . 0 0}\)
QTC-MF+18 18 slot MB . . . . . . . . . \(\$ 550.00\)

\section*{S-100 CLOCK/CALENDAR}
- Time in hours, minutes, seconds.
- Program selectable 24 hour military format or 12 hour AM/PM format.
- Date in month, day, year, day of week, and leap year recognition.
- Fast time and date setting.
- +-30 second adjust.
- 4 hard interrupts, 1024 Hz (approx. 1
millisecond) \(1 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1\) minute, 1 hour.
- Crystal controlled time base.
- Latched input and output ports.
- On board batter backup power.
- Automatic power off sensing.
- Simple programming interface.
- Works with 8080 or 280 CPU.

QTC-CCSBB Bare Board
. 560.00
QTC-CCSK Kit . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(\$ 115.00\)
QTC-CCSA AET \(\$ 165.00\)

\section*{Featured in March 1982}

Micro Computer Magazine

\section*{DISK DRIVES}

\section*{51/4" Disk Drives}

B-51 MPI sgl side/dblden . . . . . . . . . \(\$ 265.00\)
B-52 MPI \(d b l\) side/dbl den . . . . . . . . . \(\$ 350.00\)
DT-5 Qume \(d b l\) side/dbl den . . . . . . . . \(\$ 350.00\)
SA 400L Shugart sgl side/dbl den .... \$265.00
TM-100-1A Tandon sgl side/dbl den . \(\$ 250.00\)

\section*{\(8^{\prime \prime}\) Disk Drives}

801R Shugart sgl side/dbl den . . . . . . . \(\$ 390.00\)
851R Shugart \(d b l\) side/dbl den ....... \(\$ 495.00\)
DT-8Qumedbl side/dbl den . . . . . . . . \(\$ 495.00\)
M-2894 Misubishi dbl side/dbl den . . \(\$ 495.00\)
Discount \(5 \%\) off these prices with purchase of cabinet or mainframe

\section*{CLOSE-OUT CPU}

QT-Z+80 Bare Board w/manual . . . . . \(\$ 28.00\) Teletek FDC-I 4MHZ-dbl den cont 2 serial-2 par
\(\$ 525.00\)

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GOLDEN WEST COMPUTERS, INC.

Stocking Retail Outlets Include:
Priority One
1-800-423-5922
Call for your local dealer
NEW QT CATALOG NOW AVAILABLE

\author{
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\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline HARDWARE PRODUCTS & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} & Tandon . . . . . . \(\$ 216.00\)
Teac \\
\hline Systems 6502 CPU & & & Cabinet W/Power Supphes \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{} & \[
\begin{array}{r}
\text { Trak } \\
\text { Cables } \\
\text { Trak }
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Commodore \(64 . \ldots . . . . . . . . .5534 .00\) & 4117 & 197707 & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Printers \\
Text Quality \\
Anacom \\
Anadex \\
Centronics
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline (Apple Compatible) . . + . \({ }^{\text {a }} 10 \mathrm{B2} 2.00\) & 12-10.0) & 0110 & \\
\hline Adwar Video Advanced Logic Systems & OROER HOTLINE: 1-800-821-9287 & TECHNICAL INFO. (505) 883.0984 & \\
\hline Apparat & & & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
BIT3 \\
California Compurers \\
Compex
\end{tabular} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Systems 8080-8088 CPU \\
SSM Products (IEEE-696) \\
John Bell Engineering \\
Seattle Computers (IEEE-696) \\
Tecmar (IEEE-696) \\
IBM Accessories
\end{tabular}} & NEC . . . . . . . . . .
Sanyo & C. Itoh Pro . . . . . . . . . . \(\$ 460.00\) Data South DEC \\
\hline Coprocessors Inc. & & & Hazeltine \\
\hline (turns Franklin into . . . . . . . . \(\mathbf{\$ 8 9 9 9 . 0 0}\) & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Modems \\
Anchor Automation. . . . . . . . \(\$ 82.00\)
\end{tabular}} & Mannesman Taily \\
\hline & & & \[
\begin{gathered}
M P I \\
N E C
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
John Bell Engineering \\
Kensington Microware
\end{tabular} & Systems Z-80 & Anderson Jacobson
Hayes & Okidata 82A . . . .... \(\$ 462.00\) \\
\hline Micromint & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Astrovision (by Bally). ...... \(\mathbf{~} 270.00\)
Altos} & Lexico & Printek Texas Instrument \\
\hline Micro Peripheral & & Lynx & Letter Quality \\
\hline Microsoft
Microtek & & Micromint & C. Itoh Starwriter . . . . . . \(\$ 1375.00\) \\
\hline MPC & Interec Data & Micro Peripheral Corp. (Micro Connection) Navation & \({ }_{\text {D }}\) Diablo \\
\hline Mountain Computers Inc. & John Bell Engineering & Racal Vadic & Qume \\
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Sanyo} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Telnet Communications Software} & Smith Corona. . . ... ... \(\$ 600.00\) \\
\hline Prometheus
16K RAM . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(\$ 99.00\) & & & Olivetti \\
\hline Racware & Tarbell Televideo & Ventel Prentice & Power Strips \& Supressors \\
\hline RH Electronics
Saturn Systerns Inc. & TRS-80 Model 1 \& III.
Mod III 48K 2dr. & Disk Drives & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Electronic Protective Devices. \(\quad \mathbf{\$ 6 . 0 0}\) \\
Goutd (Uninterruprible Power Supplies) \\
SGL Waber \\
Topez
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline Softworks
SSM Microcomputer Products & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
\(5 \%\) " Apple. . . ...from \(\$ 330.00\) \\
TRS-80 Model III . . . . . . . . . .from \(\$ \mathbf{2 4 6 . 0 0}\)
\end{tabular}} & \\
\hline SSM Microcomputer Products & Systems 68000CPU & & \\
\hline Symtec
Tech Designs, inc. & Dual Systems EMS & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
MPI (from Trak) \\
Tandon (from A.M. Electranics) \\
Teac lfrom A.M. Electronics) \\
Traxy
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{SUPPLY PRODUCTS} \\
\hline Tecmar & & & \\
\hline Thunderware Inc. & Terminals & \(8{ }^{\text {' }}\) Complete & Covers \\
\hline Tymac & Adds Viewpoint C. Itoh & Trak & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Compucover} \\
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U.S Module inc. \\
Chrono Mod \\
Audit Trail Time Piece \\
w/2K RAM in 4 pages. . . . . . . \(\$ 120.00\)
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Data Media Corp. DEC \\
Televideo
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Hard Disk Systems} & \\
\hline & & & Disk Supplies \\
\hline & & Omnine & Eichner Systems, Inc. \\
\hline Versa Computing & Monitors & Targa & Elephant Memory Systems \\
\hline Videx & Amdek & Bare Drives & Verbatim \\
\hline Vista & BMC. . . . . ......... . . 590.00 & MPI & \\
\hline Votrax
John Bell Engneermg & Comrex Electrohome & Shuggart Sieman & \begin{tabular}{l}
Paper \\
California Stock Tab
\end{tabular} \\
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\end{tabular}


\section*{256 K Card forlism seag.5*}

\section*{Printers on Sale}

NEW EPSONS with GRAFTRAX-plus
MX-80FT whth GRAFTRAX-plus same as MX-80 with friction feed and pin feed. PRM-28082 MX-80FT w/GRAFTRAX-plus ........ \(\$ 539.95\)

MX-100 with GRAFTRAX-plus \(132 / 232\) column, correspondence quality. up to \(15^{\prime \prime}\) paper, friction lead \& adiustable pin feed, \(18 \times 18\) dot matrix. 80 CPS PRM-28100 MX-100 w/GRAFTRAX-plus
\(\$ 729.95\)
PRA-27084 Serialinterface ......................... 554.95 PRA-27088 Serial intf \& \(2 K\) bulfer .................. \(\$ 99.95\) PRA-27081 Apple card PRA-27082 apple cable PRA-27086 IEEE 488 card PRA-27087 TRS-80 cable .....
PRA-27097 GRAFTRAX-plus 80 PRA-27197 GRAFTRAX-plus 100 PRA-27090 MX-80, FT print head PRA-27190 MX-100 print head PRA-27003 MX-80 ribbon cart. PRA-27101 MX-100 ribbon only \(\$ 39.95\) \(\$ 19.95\) \(\$ 59.95\) \(\$ 24.95\) \(\$ 59.95\) 559.95 \(\$ 64.95\) \(\$ 44.95\) \$49.95 \(\$ 13.95\) 59.95

\section*{BETTER THAN EPSON!-Okidata}

M/crollne 82A 80/132 column, \(120 \mathrm{CPS}, 9 \times 9\) dol matrix, Iriction leed, pin feed. adiustable tractor feed (oplional). handles 4 part forms up to \(9.5^{\prime \prime}\) wide, rear \& bollom feed. paper tear bar, \(100 \%\) duty cycle/200,000,000 character print head, bi-drectionat/logic seaking, both serlal \& parallal interiaces included, front panel switch \& program control of 10 different form lengths, uses inexpensive spool type ribbons, double width \& condensed characters, true lower case descenders \& graphics
PRM-43082 Friction \& pin feed
\(\$ 479.95\)
Microllne 83A 132/232 column, 120 CPS. forms up to 15' wide. removable tractor, plus all the features of the 82 A PRM-43083 with FREE tractor
\(\mathbf{5 6 9 9 . 9 5}\)
Microline \(84132 / 232\) column, Hi-spead 200 CPS . tull dot graphics built in, plus all the features of the 83A. PRM-43084 Centronics parallel
\(\$ 1099.95\) PRM-43085 Serial with \(2 K\) buffer
\(\$ 1149.95\)
PRA-27081 Apple card . .............................. \(\$ 39.95\)
PRA-27082 Apple cable .........nu............... . . \(\mathbf{\$ 1 9 . 9 5}\)
PRA-27087 TRS-80 cabie
PRA-43081 2 Kh hi spe日d serial card
PRA-43082 Hi-res graphics ROMs 82A ............
\(\$ 24.95\)

PRA-43083 Hi-graphics ROMs 83A \(\$ 49.95\) PRA-43088 Tractor option for 82A \(\$ 49.95\) PRA-43080 Extra ribbons pkg. of 2 ........................ \(\$ \mathbf{\$ 9 . 9 5}\)

\section*{8023 DOT MATRIX - NEC}

100 CPS, proportional spacing. hi-resolution graphics, correspondence quality printing, bi-directional tractor \& friction feed.
NEC-8023A 8023 paralle \(\qquad\) \(\$ 499.95\) NEC-8023-01 8023 ribbon \(\$ 11.95\)

\section*{TP-1 LETTER QUALITY - SCM}

12 CPS dalsy wheol printer from Smith Corona. PRD-45101 Centronics parallel \(\qquad\) \(\$ 648.95\) PRD-45102 RS-232C serial \(\$ 648.95\)

\section*{LETTER QUALITY PRINTER - Jade}

Uses standard daisy wheols and ribbon cartridges, 16 CPS bi-directional printing, semi-automatic paper loader (single sheet or fan fold). 10/12/15 pitch, up to \(16{ }^{\prime \prime}\) paper, builf-1n noise suppression cover.
PRD-11001 Centronics parallel
\(\$ 899.95\) PRD-11002 RS-232C serial modél PRA-11000 Tractor Oplion
\(\$ 969.95\)
\(\$ 169.95\)

\section*{KSR DAISY WHEEL - Anderson-Jacobson} Letter quality communications terminal/printer with ful typewriter keyboard, 30 CPS Diablo print mechanism. RS232 inferface. includes Iree printer stand with deluxe casters. print wheel, ribbon, friction feed standard (iractor feed optional). facfory relurbished wilh 30 day warranly. shipped treight collect
PRD-99100 AJ KSR printer
\(\$ 995.00\) PRA-99200 Tractor option
\(\$ 150.00\)

\section*{PRINTER PALS - F.M.J. Inc}

Desk top printer stand and continuous form paper holder. PRA-99080 for MX-80. MX-BOFT, Oki 82A. NEC .. \(\$ 29.95\) PRA-99100 for MX-100. Oki 83A \& 84 \(\$ 34.95\) PRA-99700 for letter quality printers
549.95

\section*{51/4" Disk Drives}

\section*{IBM PC Accessories}

Tandon TM100-1 single-sided double-density 48 TPI MSM-551001 ................ \$219.95 ea 2 for \(\$ 199.95\) ea

Shugart SA40 MSM-104000

Shugart SA45! MSM-104550 ided double-densily 40 irack double-sided 48 TPI Shugart SA465 hall-size doule-sided 96 TPI MSM-104650.
\(\$ 399.95\) ea 2 for \(\$ 379.95\) ea
Tandon TM100-2 double-sided double-density 48 TPI MSM-55 1002
\(\$ 294.95\) ea 2 for \(\$ 269.95\) ea
Shugart SA450 doublessided double-densily 35 track MSM-104500
\(\$ 349.95\) ea 2 for \(\$ 329.95\) ea
Tandon TM100-3 single-sided double-densily 96 TPI MSM-551003 ................ S294.95 өa 2 for \(\$ 269.95\) ea

Tandon TM100-4 double-sided double-density 96 TPI MSM-551004 ................ \(\$ 394.95\) ea 2 for \(\$ 374.95\) ea

MPI B-51 single-sided double-density 40 track
MSM-155100 ................ \(\$ 234.95\) ea 2 for \(\$ 224.95\) ea
MPI B-52 double-sided double-density 40 track
MSM-155200 ................. \(\$ 344.95\) ea 2 for \(\$ 334.95\) ea
MPI B-91 single-sided double-density 77 track
MSM-155300 .............. 5369.95 ea 2 for \(\mathbf{5 3 5 9 . 9 5 \text { ea }}\)
MPI B-92 double-sided double-density 77 track
MSM-155400 ................ \(\$ 469.95\) ea 2 for \(\$ 459.95\) ea

\section*{51/4" Cabinets with Power Supply}

END-000216 Single cab wipower supply .......... \(\$ 69.95\)
END-000226 Dual cab wipower supply ............ \(\$ 94.95\)

\section*{\(8^{\prime \prime}\) Disk Drives}

Shugart SA810 hall-size singlo-sided double-density MSF-108100 \(\$ 424.95\) ea 2 for \(\$ 394.95\) ea

Shugart SA860 half-size double-sided double-density MSF-108600 ................. \$574.95 ea 2 for \(\$ 549.95\) ea

Shugart SA801R single-sided double-densify MSF-10801R ................. 5394.95 ea 2 for \(\$ 389.95\) ea
Shugart SA851R double-sided double-density MSF-10851R ............... \(\$ 554.95\) ea 2 for \(\$ 529.95\) ea
Tandon TM848-1 single-sided double-den thin-line MSF-558481 .... ... ...... \(\$ 379.95\) ea 2 for \(\$ 369.95\) ea
Tandon TM848-2 double-sided double-den thin-line MSF-558482 .............. S494.95 ea 2 for \(\$ 484.95\) ea

Qume DT-8 double-sided double-density
MSF-750080 ................ 5524.95 ea 2 for \(\$ 498.95\) ea
Milsublshl M2894-63 double-sided double-density MSF-289463 ................ S494.95 ea 2 for \(\$ 474.95\) es

Slemens FDD 100-8 single-sided double-density MSF-201120 ................ \(\$ 384.95\) ea 2 for \(\$ 349.95\)

\section*{Dual Disk Sub-Systems}

Disk Sub-Systems - Jade
Handsome metal cabinet with proportionally balanced air flow system, rugged dual drive power supply, power cable kit, power switch, line cord. fuse holder, cooling fan, hevetmar rubber feet. all necessary hardware to mount 2 - \(8^{\prime \prime}\) disk drives, power supply. and fan. does not include signal cable. Dual 8" Sub-Assembly Cabfnet
END-000420 Bare cabinet
END-000421 Cabinet kil
\(\$ 59.95\)
END-000421 Cabin
\$225.00

8" Sub-Systems - Single Sided, Double Denslly
END-000423 Kit wit FD100-8Ds .................. 5975.00
END-000424 A \& \(T\) w/2 FD100-8Ds .............. . \(\$ 1175.00\)
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\(4116-250\)
\(4116-250\)
\(4118-200\)
\(4116-200\)
\(4116-150\)
\(4116-120\) 2118 MK4B18
4164-200
4164-150
481
8
16
16
16
16
16
16
2
65
65
\(\begin{array}{ll}4096 \times 1 & (250 n s) \\ 8192 \times 1 & (200 \mathrm{~ns})\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{ll}192 \times 1 & (200 \mathrm{~ns}) \\ 192 \times 1 & (250 \mathrm{n} 5)\end{array}\) \(3384 \times 1\) (300ns) \(338 \times 1\) (250ns) \(5384 \times 1\) (200ns) \(6384 \times 1 \quad(120 \mathrm{~ns})\) \(\begin{array}{ll}16384 \times 1 & (120 n s) \\ 16384 \times 1 & (150 n s)(5 v)\end{array}\) \(2048 \times 8\) (300ns) (5v) \(\begin{array}{ll}5536 \times 1 & \text { (200ns) (5v) } \\ 55361 & (150 n s)(5 v)\end{array}\)
sV single 5 volt supply
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\hline MC68764 & \(8192 \times 8\) & (450ns) (5v)(24 pin) & catl \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{\(5 v\) Single 5 Voll Supply} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
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\underset{\substack{\text { Capaeily } \\ \text { Chip }}}{ }
\] & inlenaily & \\
\hline PE-14 & & 6 & 5,200 & 83.00 \\
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\hline 8504 & & 6.95 \\
\hline 6505 & & 8.95 \\
\hline 6507 & & 9.95 \\
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\hline 6551 & & 11.85 \\
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\hline 6.532A & & 12.40 \\
\hline 6545A & & 28.50 \\
\hline 6551A & & 12.95 \\
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\hline \multicolumn{8}{|c|}{74.500} \\
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\hline 74LS01 & 25 & 74LS90 & . 55 & 74LS170 & 1.49 & 74LS324 & 1.75 \\
\hline 74LS02 & . 25 & 74LS91 & . 89 & 74LS 173 & . 69 & 74LS352 & 1.29 \\
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\hline 74LS04 & . 24 & 74LS93 & . 55 & \(74 \mathrm{LS175}\) & . 55 & 74LS363 & 1.35 \\
\hline 74LS05 & 25 & 74LS95 & . 75 & 74LS189 & 2.15 & 74LS364 & 1.95 \\
\hline 74LS08 & 28 & 74LS96 & . 89 & 74LS189 & 8.95 & \(74 \mathrm{LS365}\) & 49 \\
\hline 74LS09 & . 29 & \(74 \mathrm{LS107}\) & . 39 & 74LS190 & . 89 & 74LS366 & 49 \\
\hline 74LS 10 & . 25 & 74LS109 & . 39 & 74LS191 & . 89 & \(74 L\) S367 & . 45 \\
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\hline & & & & & & 25LS2569 & 4.25 \\
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\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{12}{|c|}{LINEAR} \\
\hline LM301 & . 34 & LM340(see & 7800) & NE558 & 1.50 & LM1489 & . 69 & CA 3023 & 2.75 & CA 3082 & 1.65 \\
\hline LM301H & . 79 & LM348 & . 99 & NE561 1 & 19.95 & LM1496 & . 85 & CA 3039 & 1.29 & CA 3083 & 1.55 \\
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\hline LM308 & . 69 & LM350T & 4.60 & LM565 & . 99 & LM1800 & 2.37 & CA 3059 & 2.90
2.90 & CA 3089 & 2.989
3.49 \\
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1.75 & CA 3096 & 3.49
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\hline LM319H & 1.25 & LM384 & 1.95 & LM733 & . 98 & LM3900 & . 59 & 75107 & 1.49 & 75452 & . 39 \\
\hline LM319 & 1.25 & LM386 & . 89 & LM741N-8 & . 35 & LM3905 & 1.25 & 75110 & 1.95 & 75453 & . 39 \\
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75189 & 1.25
1.25 & 75492
75493 & . 79 \\
\hline LM324 & . 59 & LM392 & . 69 & LM748 & . 59 & LM3915 & 3.95 & 75189 & 1.25 & \[
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& 75493 \\
& 75494
\end{aligned}
\] & . 89 \\
\hline LM329 & . 65 & LM394H & 4.60 & LM1014 & 1.19 & LM3916 & 3.95 & & & & . 89 \\
\hline LM331 & 3.95 & LM399H & 5.00 & LM1303 & 1.95 & MC4024 & 3.95 & & & & \\
\hline LM334 & 1.19 & NE531 & 2.95 & LM1310 & 1.49 & MC4044 & 4.50 & & & & \\
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\hline & & & & & & & & TL083 & 1.19 & LF356 & 1.10 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{\(\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{TO}-5 \mathrm{CAN}\)} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{\(T=T \mathrm{O}-220\)} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{\(K=\) TO-3} & & & LF357 & 1.40 \\
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\hline 29.85 \\
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\hline
\end{tabular} & 45.00 \\
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\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{ Double Side Double Density } \\
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\hline VERBATIM & \(550-01\) & \(550-10\) & NA & 42.50 \\
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\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{* The 8 " Olivetti drives are aprox. \(1 / 2\) " wider than the Shugaris.} \\
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\(15 \mathrm{VOC@}\) 175mA．IC requlators
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\hline 5082.7656 & Hi Eff Red & Dverflow \(\pm\) 1RHD & ． 99 & 4／\＄2．49 \\
\hline 5082－7660 & Yellow & CA－LHD & ． 99 & 4／\＄2．49 \\
\hline 5082－7661 & Yellow & CA－RHD & ． 99 & 4／\＄2．49 \\
\hline 5082.7663 & Yellow & CC－RHD & ． 99 & 4／\＄2．49 \\
\hline 5082.7670 & Green & CA－LHD & ． 99 & 4／\＄2．49 \\
\hline 5082－7671 & Green & CA－RHD & 99 & 4／\＄2．49 \\
\hline 5082－7673 & Green & CC－RHD & 99 & 4／\＄2．49 \\
\hline 5082－7676 & Green & Overflow \(\pm 1\) AHO & 99 & 4／\＄2．49 \\
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\hline 5082－7751 & Aed & CA－RHD & ． 99 & 4／\＄2．49 \\
\hline 5082.7756 & Red & Dverllow m1RHD & ． 99 & 4／\＄2．49 \\
\hline 5082．7760 & Red & CC－RHD & ． 99 & 4／\＄2．49 \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{CA．Comm．Anode CC．Comm．Cathode LHD／RHD－Lalltright hand dec．} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
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- Addresses 1 to 16 heads
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- No bullening required
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The DMAHOC has been designed for expansion. One to four drives can be attached drectly and controlied. One to sixteen drive heads may be addressed Any number of tracks may be specified during the seek routine by specify ing one to two hundred and lilty-six Ir acks one or more times. Each of the expansion abilittes prepair the user to upgrade his system as technology advances to additional platters and tracks.
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WANTED: Appie II programs to swap: games, home, and business programs. Send tape, drsk, or listing with your name and address. Also. looking for people interested in forming an Apple Club of West Virginia. Mark Adams. POB 26. McCon neil, WN 25633.

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FOR SALE: DECwriter \(\mathbb{V}\) (LA-34) terminal in perfect condt tion. fited fabrik cover, and manual, I will accept the best offer Al Vazqué, 2 solders Fleld Park 507, Boston. MA 02163.

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WANTED: KCACR cassette•Interface board for Altar 680. Also. \(4 K\) or \(B K\) memory for the same. Please specify price and terms of shipment. Greenbank Science Club, 168 Greenbank Rd., Nepean, Ontano. K2H 5V2 Canada.

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 takes ali. George Colman. [617] 3.?4031. 872-9087

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W ANTED: Any information andfor manuais on the Dura Busmess Machine's MACH-10 computer typewrter. Ken Andersen, 2074 U.S. Hwy. I 2. Ethel, WA 98542

WILL SWAP: Software for the TRS-80 Model Ill. Model I. of Color Compurer. Donald Russell. POB 253. Mansheld, MA 02048.

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Our ever popular industry critic Jerry Pournelle has walked away with the first place prize in the BOMB results for July. His User's Column entitled "Ada, MINCE, CPIM Utilities, Overpriced Documentation, and Analiza II" has netted Jerry the \(\$ 100\) bounty. Phil Lemmons and Roger Taylor share the second place award of \(\$ 50\) for the second part of their two-part article, "Upward Migration. Part 2: A Comparison of CP/M-86 and MSDOS." Third place this month goes to Steve Leibson for the sixth and final part of his series, "The Input/Output Primer, Part 6: Interrupts, Buffers, Grounds, and Signal Degradation."

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[^3]:    About the Author
    lack Bishop is a strategic planner and economist who has degrees in both chemical engineering (BS) and business (PhD). His first association with computers dates back to the days of vacuum tubes (IBM 709).

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    Editor's note: Until very recently, Microfinesse was distributed by Osbome/McGraw-Hill of Berkeley, California, and it was there that all of the author's dealings took place. At press time, the developers of the software, P-E Consulting Group of Egham, England, were handling the distribution, but they are actively seeking another firm to take over distribution in the U.S. . . R.M.

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    William Barden Jr. has written many books on microcomputer programming and design, including Z-Eighty Microcomputer Design Projects (Howard W. Sams, 1980).

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    The author would like to thank Robert A. Lisak of New Haven, Connecticut, for taking most of the photographs used in this article. Both Ellen Mohr of Unimation and Joseph Bianco of ASEA made this article possible by providing detailed information about their systems and allowing tours of their facilities to get a firsthand look at their products. Additional thanks goes to Ellen for making available photographs 1 and 16.

[^16]:    Manwal Onls
    
    
    Toky 105 Jupan
    T81 (03) 237.537
    ranxana 2103
    

[^17]:    10 ' TH LS IS THE MARKE'TPLACE TASK MANAGER PROGRAM
    20
    30

[^18]:    1120 PRINTUSINGP3S; FI(1),FI(3), B4, FI(9),F1(5)
    1130 PRINT"INVENTORY";
    1140 PRINTTAB(10);"RET EARH":
    1150 PRINTTAB(20);"PROD RGD";
    1160 PRINTTAB(31); "MFG R\&D";
    1170 PRINTTAB(42);"ADVERT";
    1180 PRINTTAB(50);"FIXED COST"
    1190 PRINTUSINGP2\$; I $1, R 1 / 1000, D 1 / 1000, D 2 / 1000, D 3 / 1000, F X / 1000$
    1200 PRINTUSINGP4S;F1 (6)/1000
    1210 PRINT
    1220 POKE 16916,7
    1230 RETURN
    1240
    1250 'ROUTINE UPDATES PARAMETERS FOR NEXT QUARTER RUN
    1260 '
    1270 IF LEN(MIS) $)$ O THEN PRINT: PRINT"MSG: ";MIS
    1280 MISaM
    1290 IF R1>FX THEN 1340
    1300 CLS: PRINT: PRINT"YOU LOST $!11!|1!| 1 / 1!!!^{\prime \prime}$
    1310 [APUT"NEED TERMINAL EMULATOR":AS
    1320 IF AS="Y" OR AS=" $y$ " THEN POKE 16890 , $0: X=U S R O(0)$ : X=USRS(0)
    1330 STOP
    1340 RI-R1-FX
    1350 IF FI (6) PFX THEN 1400
    1360 CLS: PRINT: PRINT"OPPONENT IS BROKE, YOU WIN !!!!!"
    1370 INPUT"NEED TERMINAL EMULATOR";AS
    1380 IF $A S=" Y "$ OR $A S=" y "$ THEN POKE $16890,0: X=U S R 0(0): X=U S R 5(0)$
    1390 STOP
    1400 PRINT: PRINT"INPUT VALUES FOR QUARTER ";
    1410 IF Q1+1>4 THENPRINTI: ELSE PRINTQ1+1
    1420 [F T3>T1 THEN GOSUB 1640 'UPGRADE PROD TECH
    1430 IF T4)T2 THEN GOSUB 1820 'UPGRADE MFG TECH
    1440 PRINT
    1450 PRINT"MAXIMUM LOT SIZE ":
    1460 PRINTUSING"(int\#\#\#\#";RI/CI-1.
    1470 INPUT"LOT SIZE ";LI
    1480 IF RI-LI\#CI<O THEN PRINT'YOU CAN'T AFFORD IT': LI=0: GOTO 1470
    1490 R1=R1-L1*Cl
    
    1510 INPUT"PRODUCT RSD BUDGET (IN $\$ 000$ )";D1:D1-D1*1000
    1520 IF RI-DI<O THEN PRINT"YOU CAN'T AFFORD IT":DI=0:GOTO 1510
    1530 R1-R1-D1
    1540 INPUT"MANUFACTURING R\&D BUDGET (IN S000)";D2:D2=D2*1000
    1550 IF R1-D2<0 THEN PRINT"YOU CAN'T AFFORD IT":D200: COTO 1540
    1560 R1-R1-D2
    1570 [NPUT"ADVERTISING BUDGET (IN \$000)";D3:D3=D3*1000
    1580 [F RI-D3<0 THEN PRINT'YOU CAN'T AFFORD IT":D3=0:GOTO 1570
    1590 R1=R1-D3
    1600 INPUT"SELLING PRICE";C2
    $1610 \mathrm{mS}{ }^{17 \prime}$
    1620 INPUT"MSG TO OPPONENT";MOS
    1630 RETURN
    1640 '
    650 'routine upgrades product technology
    $1660{ }^{\prime}$
    1670 PRINT
    1680 PRINT'PRODUCT TECHNOLOGY POINTS AVAILABLE ";T3-T1
    1690 INPUT"POINTS TO UPGRADE"; PT
    1700 IF PT>(T3-TI) THEN 1680
    1710 IF PT=0 THEN RETURN
    1720 IF PT>O.5 THEN 1780
    1730 IF PT>0.2 THEN 1760
    1740 IF RI-3ES 00 THEN PRINT"YOU CAN'T AFFORD IT": GOTO 1670
    1750 RI=R1-3E5:Cl=C1*(0.5*PT+1.):T1=T1+PT:COTO 1800
    1760 IF R1-8ESく0 THEN PRINT"YOU CAN'T AFFORD IT": GOTO 1670
    1770 R1=R1-8E5:Cl=C1*(PT*0.5+1.):Tl=Tl+PT:COTO 1800
    1780 IF R1-1.5E6<0 THENPRINT'YOU CAN'T AFFORD IT': GOTO 1670
    1790 RI=R1-1, 5E6: Cl=C!
    1800 RI=R1+II*C2あ, 1: II=0: PRINT"INVENTORY SOLD FOR 10\% OF MARKET VALUE"
    1810 RETURN
    1820 i
    1830 'ROUTINE UPGRADES MFG PROCESS
    1840 I
    1850 PRINT
    1860 PRINT'MANUFACTURING POINTS AVAILABLE ";T4-T2
    1870 INPUT"POINTS TO UPGRADE";PT
    1880 IF PT> (T4-T2) THEN 1860
    1890 IF PT=0 THEN RETURN
    1900 IF PT>O. 5 THEN 1960
    1910 IF PT>0.2 THEN 1940
    1920 IF R1-2.5E5<O THENPRINT"YOU CAN'T AFFORD 1T": GOTO 1850
    1930 R1=R1-2.SE5:Cl=Cl-Cl*PT:T2=T2+PT: GOTO 1980
    1940 IF RI-6ESSO THENPRINT"YOU CAN'T AFFORD IT": GOTO 1850
    1950 R1=R1-6E5:Cl-Cl-Cl $\pm$ PT: T2=T2+PT: GOTO 1980
    1960 IF RI-1E6<0 THENPRINT"YOU CAN'T AFFORD IT": GOTO 1850
    1970 R1=R1-1E6:Cl=Cl-C1*PT:T2=T2+PT
    1980 PRINTUSING"NEW MFG COST: \#\#\#\#";Cl
    1990 RETURN
    2000 "
    2010 ROUTINE CRUCHES THE NUMBERS and UPDATES THE QUARTER
    2020
    2030 |l=Q1+1:IF Q1>4 THEN Q1-1:Y|=Y1+1
    2040 '
    2050 DID ANY TECHNOLOGY increase
    2060
    2070 IF ENT(D1/1E5)<1 THEN 2160
    2080 FOR I=0 TO DI STEP $1 E 5$
    2090 [F RND( 0 ) $>.75$ THEN T3-T3+. 1
    2100 NEXT
    2110 IF [NT(D2/1E5)<1 THEN 2150
    2120 FOR $I=1$ TO D2 STEP $1 E S$
    2130 IF RND (0) >. 75 THEN T4FT4+. 1
    2140 NEXT
    2150 IF INT(D3/IE5)<1 THEN 2200
    2160 FOR I=1 TO D3 STEP $1 E S$

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[^20]:    About the Author
    Richard $H$. Stern is a lawyer specializing in intellectual property and antitrust law. As Chief of the Justice Department's Intellectual Property Section, he tried and supervised the government's patent and antitrust litigation, including the computer software patent cases in the Supreme Court. He is now in private practice in Washington, DC, dealing with the problems of high technology and computer software. Mr. Stern also has a degree in electrical engineering.

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[^26]:    About the Author
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[^27]:    ==================== RULE SHEET $===================$
    
    (1b)
    
    $====================$ RULE SHEET $=====================1$
    S Rule

    - $a+b=c$ 高d
    (1c)
    (3i) Input: -2

    | St | Input | Name | Output | Unit | Comment |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    |  | 3 | a |  |  |  |
    |  | 5 | $b$ |  |  |  |
    |  | -2 | c |  |  |  |
    | d -4 Listing 1 continued on page 364 |  |  |  |  |  |

    like listing 1a. (All the listings are actually screen dumps to a printer from an IBM Personal Computer, which was used for this article.) When we hit the Return key, TK Solver analyzes the equation and lists all the variable names it found on the Variable Sheet (see listing 1b).
    Now we will maneuver the cursor into the Variable Sheet by hitting the ";" key (which means "change to other active window") aryd then filling in values of 3,5 , and -2 for the variables $a, b$, and $c$, respectively. When we hit the "!" key, the following things happen:

    - TK Solver sees that $a, b$, and $c$ have values and that $d$ does not.
    - It knows that the "I" keypress means that it should solve for all unknown variables.
    - It looks at all the equations it has been given (here, only one) and solves all relevant equations for the variable $d$ (here, it transforms the only equation it has into $d=(a+b) / c)$.
    - It then checks to see if the values of all the variables on the right side of the equal sign are known.
    - Because the values of $a, b$, ard $c$ are known, TK Solver computes the value of $d$ and displays the result, -4 , in the output column of the Variable Sheet.

    The resulting video display is shown in listing 1c.

    The interesting thing about TK Solver is that it chooses and manipulates the equations it needs to get its answer. Therefore, your Rule Sheet can contain equations in which variables interrelate in several different ways-TK Solver chooses the correct algorithm and manipulates it automatically, just as a calculator chooses the correct arithmetic algorithm (based on which button you push) and manipulates the digits of an operation to give you the final answer. In our simple example, if we give TK Solver the values of $a, c$, and $d$, it automatically calculates the value of $b$ (see listing 1d).
    When an equation is used for the first time, its success is noted by the absence of an asterisk in the status column, the first column of the Rule

    # 9599 <br> COMPUTER 

    
    (4i) Input: -4
    

    Sheet. If the unknown variables cannot be legally derived, the offending equations are marked with a "greater than" sign (denoting an error) and the top line of the video display gives an explanatory error message.

    ## The Mileage Problem: the "Guess" Option

    Listing 2a shows TK Solver loaded with a more complicated set of equa-tions-four equations in which seven variables interrelate. Here, we have also filled in the unit and comment columns of the Variable Sheet to help
    document the model that is being established.
    At this point, I should describe something that is apparent only when you are using TK Solver: each sheet or field as shown on the video display is only a "window" onto a larger sheet or field. For example, the variable distance is shown in the Variable Sheet as "distanc". If, however, you activate that field and move the cursor across it, the field scrolls horizontally to show you that the entire field is in fact stored there and that only the first seven characters are normal-
    ly shown. Similarly, you can scroll down in the Rule Sheet to see new equations (the Rule Sheet header and its subheadings remain in place) or you can devote the entire screen to the Rule Sheet. This feature lets you work with large models regardless of the size of your video display.

    In some cases, TK Solver cannot solve for the unknown variables directly. This is the case in listing 2a, in which we are given the value of mileage and want to compute the value of the variable speed using the last equation in the Rule Sheet. In this situation you have to use your own judgment to interpret the answer TK Solver gives you. TK Solver has an internal "guess" algorithm that uses numerical analysis methods to find an approximate solution to your problem. If you place a " G " in the status column of the Variable Sheet entry for that variable, TK Solver will use a proprietary algorithm to calculate an initial guess (or it will use the userspecified input value, as is done in listing 2a) and then an improved

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    Listing 2: TK Solver and the "guess" option. When TK Solver can't solve for a variable directly, it is told to guess using a given start value (listing 2a). If it finds an accurate enough solution, the " $G$ " is removed from the variable and the solution is listed in the output column (listing 2b). The equations in this model are used for illustration only.
    (2a)
    (4s) Status: Guess
    

    ```
    ===================== RULE SHEET
    5 Rule
    - ----
    * mileage=distance/amount
    * speed=distance/time
    * cast=price \({ }^{*}\) amount
    * mi leage=-1.27990+1.27259*speed-. 0120933*5peed^2
    ```

    (2b)
    (45) Status:
    
    answer. This process repeats until either the calculated error is lower than a preset threshold value or until the number of iterations done exceeds a preset number. In the former case, the " $G$ " disappears, indicating that the guessing process ended successfully (see listing $2 b$ for an example of this). In the latter case, the " $\mathrm{G}^{\prime}$ re-
    mains, indicating that the answer on the screen is not correct. If this happens, you can type " $!$ " again to do another set of iterations; you might also change the error threshold to a larger value and try again.

    Many results given by TK Solver can be accepted without any interpretation by the user, but results given
    by the guess option must be interpreted with some knowledge of numerical analysis. For example, if you are solving a polynomial equation of order 2 or higher (for example, $3 x^{3}+1.5 x^{2}-19 x+7.27=0$ ), you should know that the equation has more than one answer. You would then use the guess option with dif-

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    Listing 3: Using list variables. To solve a system for several different input values of the same variable, you first mark the input and output variables of interest with a status of " $L$ " (listing 3a). To save time when creating the input list variable speed, you can specify beginning and ending values for the list (listing 3b) and let TK Solver fill in the intermediate values automatically (listing 3c).
    (3a)
    (65) Status:

    | St | Input | Name | Output | Unit | Comment |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    | L | 225 | mil eage |  | mi/gal | gas mil eage |
    |  |  | distanc |  | miles | distance travelled |
    |  |  | amount |  | gallons | amount of gas consumed |
    | L | 10 | speed |  | mi/hr | speed |
    |  |  | time |  | hours | time taken |
    |  | 1.239 | price |  | \$/gal | gas price |
    | L |  | cost |  | \$ | cost of trip |

    (3b)
    (10v) Value: 100

    Fill List: Y N

    | Comment: |
    | :--- |
    | Display Unit: |
    | Storage Unit: |
    | Element Value |
    | 10 |

    (3c)
    (10v) Value: 100

    | ============ |  |
    | :--- | :--- |
    | Comment: |  |
    | Display Unit: |  |
    | Storage Unit: |  |
    | Element Value |  |
    | 1 | 10 |
    | 2 | 20 |
    | 3 | 30 |
    | 4 | 40 |
    | 5 | 50 |
    | 6 | 60 |
    | 7 | 70 |
    | 8 | 80 |
    | 9 | 90 |
    | 10 | 100 |

    ferent initial values to try to find the three different answers that are possible.

    ## The List, Table, and Plot Sheets

    Continuing with the above example, suppose we want to see how driving speed affects a car's mileage and the total cost of the trip (given a constant distance to be covered). You could certainly type in various values for the variable speed and write the answers down, but that would be both tedious and a waste of time. Of course, TK Solver has an answer for that: list variables.

    Let's say we want to study the mileage model for all the speeds from 10 through 100 in 10 -mile increments. You declare mileage, speed, and cost as lists by putting an "L" in their status fields in the Variable Sheet (see listing 3a), which automatically makes these variables into lists. You then enter the List Sheet, locate the speed variable, and instruct TK Solver to show you the detailed information on this list. The sheet for speed is blank, so we fill in the first and last table indexes and their values (listing 3b). Fortunately, we don't have to key in all the intermediate values by hand; a Fill List command will do it for us automatically (listing 3c).

    Now that our input list has its values, we invoke the TK Solver listsolver by typing "/L!". This solves
    the system for unknown variables much as "!" does, but it does so once for each value in the input list (or lists) and deposits the answer(s) into each variable declared as an output list. In this case, the list-solver solves the system 10 times, once for each of the 10 values of speed, placing the output values for mileage and cost in their respective lists.

    We can now look at the collected data in three ways. Looking at each of the individual lists, the first way, is not too useful, because you can see only one list at a time. A second way of viewing the data is to use the Table Sheet, which lets you create a horizontal or vertical table of the corresponding values of several lists; the table can be printed or sent to the video display. If we do so for the three lists of our example, we get listing 4a. A third way to view the data is via the Plot Sheet, which is used in the same way as the Table Sheet. Instead of creating a table of values, however, it treats one list as values for the $x$-axis and uses the other lists as $y$-axis values. Listing 4 b shows mileage (plotted with "\#" symbols) and cost (plotted with " ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ symbols) plotted against speed; the same data is represented in listing $4 a$.

    ## The Unit, User Function, and Global Sheets

    The two examples above cover most but not all of the major com-

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    Listing 4: Displaying list variables. The Table Sheet can be used to display several list variables in tabular form (listing 4a) or the Plot Sheet can be used to make a graph of one or more list variables plotted against another variable (listing 4b); here, speed values (along the horizontal axis) are plotted against values for mileage ("\#") and cost (" ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ) along the vertical axis.
    (4a)

    | speed | mileage | cost |
    | :--- | :--- | :--- |
    |  |  |  |
    | 10 | 10.23667 | 27.2329771 |
    | 20 | 19.33458 | 14.4184668 |
    | 30 | 26.01383 | 10.7164151 |
    | 40 | 30.27442 | 9.20826890 |
    | 50 | 32.11635 | 8.68015824 |
    | 60 | 31.53962 | 8.83888265 |
    | 70 | 28.54423 | 9.76642215 |
    | 80 | 23.13018 | 12.0524354 |
    | 90 | 15.29747 | 18.2236017 |
    | 100 | 5.0461 | 55.2456352 |

    Listing 4 continued on page 372
    ponents of TK Solver. The remaining components deserve mention.

    The Unit Sheet, which you fill in, lets you use different sets of units in variables without having to make unit conversions yourself (see listing 5 for an example). If, in the Variable Sheet, you fill in the units column of each variable (as has been done in listing 2a), TK Solver will automatically make the conversions needed for correct answers. For example, because listing 5 defines a conversion between miles per gallon ( $\mathrm{mi} / \mathrm{gal}$ ) and kilometers per liter ( $\mathrm{km} / \mathrm{l}$ ), if you change the unit column of the variable mileage to $\mathrm{km} / \mathrm{l}$, both input and

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    Listing 5: The Unit Sheet. This sheet establishes the numeric relationship between different pairs of units.

    ## (4a) Add Offset:

    | From | To | Multiply By | Add Offset |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    | miles | km | 1.609 |  |
    | mi/hr | km/hr | 1.609 |  |
    | mi/gal | km/1 | . 4251 |  |
    | gallons | liters | 3.785 |  |
    | hours | min | 60 |  |
    | \$ | cents | 100 |  |
    | \$/gal | \$/1 | . 4251 |  |

    Listing 6: An example of a user function. The function car__mileage shows how functions can deal with text as well as numeric arguments.

    ## (c) Comment:

    | Comment: |  |  |
    | :---: | :---: | :---: |
    | Domain List: |  | make |
    | Range List: |  | mileage |
    | Element Domain | Range |  |
    | 1 Falpha | 32 |  |
    | 2 'beta | 17 |  |
    | 3 *gamma | 28. 1 |  |
    | 4 *delta | 23 |  |

    output values on the Variable Sheet will automatically change as needed. For example, in listing $2 a$ the input value of 30 for $\mathrm{mi} / \mathrm{gal}$ would change to $30 \times 0.4251=12.7530$ kilometers per liter. The Unit Sheet is a very helpful feature because it lets you use equations in the form that is most familiar to you.

    The User Function Sheet lets you use empirical data to define functions that TK Solver will use. This is a very important feature that many people will need if they have input data that cannot be expressed in equation form. User functions are defined by two lists of data taken as ( $x, y$ ) pairs and interpreted in one of three ways: table lookup, linear interpolation, or step function. Figure 1 shows how a set of data can be interpreted. Listing 6 shows an example of a user function called car_mileage and illustrates one way to use text information, which can be manipulated by TK Solver as well. This user function can be used in equations such as mileage $=$ car_mileage(make). Then a user can specify the make of a car by name on the input sheet and still give TK Solver numeric information on the car's mileage. This kind of text/ data manipulation can make TK Solver models more readable and easier to use.
    

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    Figure 1: Possible interpretations of data points by the User Function Sheet. The points that represent the function (shown in all three figures) can be interpreted by table lookup (figure 1a), linear interpolation (figure 1b), or stepping (figure 1c). Note that the table lookup leaves intermediate points in the domain undefined, while linear interpolation and stepping give them values.

    ## Where Credit Is Due

    TK Solver was shaped by a larger number of peopls than we normally associate with software design. The following people designed, documented, or otherwise influenced the product:

    Seth Steinberg, Bob Frankston, Dan Bricklin, Diane Curtis, Mike Kahl, Dena Feldstein, Tracy Licklider, Debbie Ruppert, Eliot Tarlin, David Levin, Frank Rubinsky, Bill Leigh, George Maydwell, Ray Ozzie, Rob Frankland, Patrick Slarrey, JIm Odell, Sundaresan Jayaraman, P.J. Gardner, Tom Pears, Dave McElfresh, Milos Konopasek, Evelynne Hammond, and Bob Hildebrand.

    The Global Sheet is not of much interest to us here, although it contains miscellaneous system parameters that tell TK Solver what kind of printer is attached, how many iterations will occur automatically with the "guess" option, and other such information. If you change certain information on this sheet, you will change the behavior of TK Solver; make sure you understand what the variables in the Global Sheet do before you alter them.

    ## Background on TK Solver and Software Arts

    In case you didn't know, Software Arts is the company that created Visicalc, the extremely popular spreadsheet "what if7" program that spawned countless imitations and made the business world take microcomputers seriously. (The program
    itself is distributed through Visicorp, formerly Personal Software.) Visicalc was Software Arts' first program; in fact, its coauthors, Dan Bricklin and Bob Frankston, started the company in 1979 just to develop Visicalc.

    Things have changed since then. Software Arts has expanded to over 50 people; a design and programming team of 24 people wrote TK Solver (see text box). The company now uses two Prime 850 midiframe computers in-house. One of the reasons for the long interval between the introductions of Visicalc and TK Solver is that the company, being a rather visionary one, has developed its own internal computer language for use with all future Software Arts products. The language runs on one of the Prime 850 computers, where it is enhanced with debugging, performance evaluating, and other utility programs. Smaller versions of the language can be created for any machine on which a finished Software Arts program is to run.

    The ability to use programs on a wide variety of microcomputers has an interesting implication with respect to TK Solver and its prospective market. One of the main reasons for the appearance of Visicalc imitations and enhancements is that Visicalc itself was not available for many machines. Software Arts plans to maintain a very large share of the market for TK-Solver-like software by making "the real thing" available long before imitations can be brought to market.

    There is another reason why there will be fewer successful imitations or enhancements of TK Solver. Both the
    concept of Visicalc and its implementation are relatively straightforward; a good programmer who has used Visicalc could easily write his or her version of it. TK Solver, too, is a simple concept, but its implementation is far from easy. Software Arts has spent several years developing artificial-intelligence and numericalanalysis algorithms using the talents of professionals in those two fields. According to Dan Bricklin, TK Solver does a lot of things internally that are not obvious from its external behavior; the end result, says Bricklin, is that TK Solver imitations will probably arrive at incorrect answers in a number of situations.

    ## TK Solver Versus Visicalc

    Software Arts is very insistent in its assertion that TK Solver and Visicalc have absolutely nothing in common. That may be, but it's revealing that, at Software Arts' introductory TK Solver press conference, most of the examples of TK Solver at work used the List, Table, and Plot Sheets to calculate the effect of one variable on several others in Visicalc-like "what if. . ." situations.

    Certainly, TK Solver can be used for "what if. . ." problems, and in those instances it compares favorably with Visicalc in two respects. First, TK Solver is more accessible to unsophisticated users than Visicalc. With Visicalc, you have to manually solve a formula for the variable of interest, then define a cell to be the right-hand side of that equation; with TK Solver, the computer does the solving for you. Second, Visicalc lets

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    you see only one of several alternative values at a time (unless you duplicate the model elsewhere on the page and give copies different information); TK Solver lets you look at tables or charts. Still, Visicalc will hardly become obsolete because of TK Solver. Visicalc's spreadsheet grid provides the visual structure needed for many problems, and it is somehow a more exciting product to watch at work.

    Visicalc can be used for problemsolving, though it is best at structured calculating. Conversely, TK Solver can be used for structured calculating, but it is best at problem-solving. I see it as a kind of algebraic equivalent of an electronic calculator: you feed it the information you know (equations and values, not just numbers), tell it what you want (algebraic solutions, not arithmetic operations), and it performs the necessary manipulations for you automatically. In the problem-solving area, TK Solver can do things that Visicalc can't (except by trial and error). For example, TK Solver can backtrack from a final answer to its component inputs more easily than Visicalc can.

    One final comparison between Visicalc and TK Solver is in order. To my mind, TK Solver is a far more intuitive piece of software than Visicalc. This is not to criticize Visicalc; all spreadsheet programs take time to learn how to use, though some (like Microsoft Consumer Products' Multiplan) have more human engineering in them than others. Still, once most people are shown the mechanics of Visicalc, it takes them a fair amount of time to understand how it will be useful to them. I think that people will understand and find practical uses for TK Solver in a much shorter period of time.

    ## Caveats

    I based my description of TK Solver on about six hours of handson experience with a near-final version of TK Solver for the IBM Personal Computer (Seth Steinberg, senior software engineer for Software Arts, said that the version I saw was about 90 percent complete). Still, I
    want to point out that I did not have time to do a more thorough test of the software (as would be done in a full review). I also didn't get to look at another major piece of the final TK Solver package, the documentation. However, I was shown rough drafts of parts of the documentation and told about the tremendous effort being put into designing its layout and contents. (The documentation will include introductory and tutorial manuals, a reference book, and a reference card.) My impression is that Software Arts has a major commitment to making documentation that is as well constructed and easy to use

    > TK Solver Is a quantum step toward software that makes microcomputers useful to people without Introducing the Inconvenlence normally assoclated with using them.

    as the software itself. Although I cannot comment on the quality of the documentation from direct experience, I am sure it will be of the highest caliber.

    ## Limitations

    The software has only two shortcomings I can think of. The first concerns its speed. TK Solver does not work as instantaneously as Visicalc does; the pause for even simple problems is from a half-second to two seconds (not bad), and more complicated tasks like iterative and list solutions may take between five and twenty seconds. These are certainly not objectionable delays, and the final product may be optimized for greater speed. (The times reported are approximate, and solution times will probably be influenced greatly by the microcomputer used. In particular, the delays will probably be longer than reported for 8 -bit microcomputers like the Apple II; we cannot
    say for sure, however, until someone tests a production copy of the software.)
    TK Solver's second shortcoming is the absence of some useful higher mathematical operators like integration and differentiation. One reason for this is quite obvious: these operations are much harder to manipulate than the simpler algebraic operations. Of course, TK Solver will be quite useful to many people as it is, but without the higher mathematical operations its use will be limited for some. More inventive people will use standard numerical integration techniques to get the computing power they need.

    You might complain about the $\$ 299$ TK Solver price tag (the current version of Visicalc is $\$ 250$ ), but it is not an unreasonable one for a world in which databases cost between $\$ 400$ and $\$ 800$. Though I cannot vouch for the quality of many products that cost $\$ 200$ and up, I can vouch for TK Solver's quality and support, which makes the $\$ 299$ price tag seem more justifiable. Still, low-cost business software is beginning to appear in the microcomputer software market, and I think this is a trend that should be encouraged.

    ## Conclusion

    TK Solver is a quantum step in the direction of software that makes microcomputers useful to people without introducing the inconvenience normally associated with using them. The most likely candidates for TK Solver are people in the sciences and in finance who work regularly with equation-oriented problems. Even people who are more comfortable with equation manipulat-ing-engineers and mathematicians, for example-may want to use TK Solver to save them work and ensure accuracy.

    The virtue of TK Solver is that it connects the user directly to the prob-lem-solving algorithm. Because users do not have to know how to program to get the solution to a problem, it is unlikely that they will discard the microcomputer because the software is too difficult to use

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    # Naming Your Software Considerations Under the Trademark Laws 

    Stephen A. Becker<br>Lowe, King, Price \& Becker<br>Crystal Plaza 1, Suite 209<br>2001 Jefferson Davis Hwy.<br>Arlington, VA 22202

    After months of work, you finally have completed your program. It's debugged. It runs. You are ready to hit the market with it. All it needs is a name.

    But what should you call it? The name should be distinctive and eyecatching so that your software will stand out among the thousands of other programs advertised in magazines and catalogs or displayed on shelves and racks in computer stores.

    Naturally, you don't want the name to be too close to the names of other programs currently on the market, and you want the name to be protected against infringement by others. The choice of the name for your program is more significant than you might first think. A name, or trademark as it is technically called, besides distinguishing your program from countless others, becomes your commercial signature, a symbol of your programming skill, and the focus of the goodwill that you establish. This goodwill can develop into a


    very valuable asset-one that can expand your market. The commercial value of a well-known trademark is clear when you consider current marketing emphasis on "brand name" products; people tend to be willing to pay substantially more for a brand name pair of jeans than for a plain pair.

    Trademarks serve two different functions. First, they provide protection to the trademark owner against infringement by others. In other words, if you apply a trademark to your software, the trademark will prevent a competitor from profiting from the goodwill that you have developed in your business and in your product. Second, the trademark provides protection to consumers by guaranteeing that the particular software being purchased is the same as that selected based upon advertisements or reputation. The trademark will protect consumers against imitations of your software.

    ## Common Law and Federal Law

    Recognizing the commercial importance of trademarks, a common law of trademarks based upon principles of unfair competition has been developed. By common law, I mean law that has been developed by courts through litigation, rather than defined by statute. In addition, the federal government has voted in a federal trademark statute known as the Lanham Act of 1946.

    Several aspects are shared by com-
    mon law and the provisions of the Lanham Act. (In many regards the Lanham Act was modeled after the common law.) A basic principle of trademark law is that no two products may have names that are so close as to cause a likelihood of confusion in the minds of consumers regarding the products themselves or their source or origin. This language recurs throughout the common law of trademarks and is the language used in the Lanham Act.

    But what constitutes likelihood of confusion? Factors generally considered are similarities of the names in sound and appearance, of the nature of the products, of the groups of consumers to which the products are directed, and of the approach to marketing. These factors tend to be cumulative. For example, the fictitious mark DYNASOFT, designating your word-processing software, might be considered confusingly similar to the mark DINSOFT on other word-processing software: the two products are the same in function, are directed toward the same consumers, and tend to be marketed similarly (i.e., they may appear on the same shelf or rack or in the same catalog). The marks DYNASOFT for software and DINSOFT for slippers, however, may not be considered confusingly similar because the products, the consumers, and the method of marketing are obviously quite different. Thus purchasers would not likely perceive the two products as

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    being related or as originating from the same source. As another example, do you think that the mark VERISOFT for word-processing software is confusingly similar to our hypothetical DYNASOFT? Probably not. Even though both marks have the term "SOFT" as a suffix, the suffix would be considered weak since it is suggestive of software in general and therefore not distinctive to word-processing software.
    What happens if two products are being sold under marks that are identical to each other or at least too close to avoid "likelihood of confusion"? The general rule is that the first to use the mark has the superior trademark right; the later user infringes. However, if the two trademark users are geographically remote from each other and have no knowledge of one another, it is possible for the two trademarks to exist simultaneously. The rationale is that there would be no likelihood of confusion by the geographically remote consumers; besides, the concurrent use occurred in good faith. It would be unfair, therefore, to force the later user, who is innocent, to drop the mark. Under common law (when there is no federal registration), good faith and lack of knowledge are defenses for trademark infringement.

    ## Advantages of Registration

    When the trademark is registered with the Patent and Trademark Office, however, the situation changes. Federal registration is considered to place the entire country on notice that the registrant is the owner of the trademark from the moment the registration issues. For example, assume that a person in California innocently adopts a trademark identical to one federally registered by a user in Florida. The California user infringes even though he adopted the mark without knowledge and in good faith because good faith and lack of knowledge are not defenses for infringement of a federally registered trademark. The example illustrates the primary advantage of obtaining a federal registration on your trademark: without federal registration by the Florida user, the Cal-
    ifornia trademark user is free to continue use so long as he avoids entering the same geographic area as the Florida user. With federal registration, however, the registrant has national trademark rights and can stop the Californian by simply doing business or planning to do business in California.

    > Under common law, good falth and lack of knowledge are defenses for trademark Infringement.

    Other advantages of obtaining federal registration of your mark are:

    - Federal registration lets you use the federal court system. An out-of-state party to litigation is often better off trying his or her case in a federal court rather than a state court. Also, there are some remedies available in federal courts that are not available in state courts.
    - Federal registration of a trademark serves as proof of ownership of the mark; it is not necessary to make an independent proof of ownership.
    - After five years, the registration becomes "incontestable" and is very difficult to defeat except possibly by a prior user.
    -The registration may be used to stop importation into the United States of software bearing an infringing trademark.

    Certain types of marks are not registrable even if there is no likelihood of confusion with other marks. The mark will not be registrable if it is immoral, deceptive, or scandalous, if it falsely suggests a connection with any persons or institutions, or if it includes the name of another individual without his consent. Your mark may not include the American flag or the flag of any other country or municipality. You may not use your surname (family name) as the mark, nor may you use the name of a
    geographical area, although you may be able to register a surname or the name of a geographical area if the mark has become well known to your customers or those who buy similar products. You should also avoid marks that are merely descriptive of the product (e.g., MATH PROGRAM) or are deceptively misdescriptive (NONSOFT), although, again, it is possible to register marks that have become well known through advertising, etc. Finally, you definitely should not attempt to register any marks that are generic (the common name of the product rather than the brand name) because registration will certainly be refused. In fact, it is important to make sure that no one uses your mark in a generic sense even after registration occurs because once the trademark becomes generic, you will lose the mark. Examples of marks that have become generic and therefore have lost their trademark status are cellophane, thermos, and aspirin. If you should refer to the TRS-80 computer in an advertisement or article without acknowledging it as being a registered trademark of the Tandy Corporation, you will probably receive a letter from the Tandy Corporation's attorneys.

    ## Registering

    Software must be used in interstate commerce to be eligible for federal registration. The interstate commerce requirement is satisfied if there is a sale or shipment of your software across a state line or to a foreign country. Thus, all you need do to qualify for trademark registration is to make an interstate or international sale or shipment of your software carrying the trademark sought to be registered. The sale or shipment may even be a token one made only for the purpose of satisfying the interstate commerce requirement, as long as you intend to continue using the mark in interstate commerce.

    Before you apply for the registration, I recommend that you obtain clearance of the mark by having an attorney conduct a trademark search at the Patent and Trademark Office to determine whether the trademark

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    is believed registrable or by employing a trademark search service. If you have an attorney do the work, you should make sure that he or she is experienced in trademark matters. Most patent attorneys are qualified to do trademark work. You can probably find one of the trademark search services in the Yellow Pages under "Trademark Services."

    After you receive clearance, you must prepare and forward a trademark application to the Patent and Trademark Office along with a $\$ 35$ registration fee and five identical specimens showing how the trademark is applied to the software. It is possible to prepare the trademark application yourself. You should contact the Patent and Trademark Office for information by writing to the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington, DC 20231. I recommend, however, that you retain an attorney to do the work for you, because you may have difficulty with technicalities in preparing the application as well as in following the application through to issue.

    After the Patent and Trademark Office receives the application, it is assigned to a trademark examiner who makes an independent search of the trademark files. If he finds a prior trademark application or registration that he considers to be confusingly
    similar to your trademark, he will issue a rejection. You then must argue that the mark shown in the registration or application is not confusingly similar to your mark. Assuming either that the trademark examiner does not reject your application or that you are able to argue around the rejection, the mark is published in a weekly booklet entitled the Official Gazette. The purpose of the publication is to enable persons who believe that they have superior rights in the mark, or who consider the mark to be nonregistrable because it is descriptive or generic, to oppose your registration. If there is no opposition or you are able to overcome any opposition, the application issues as a registration, in effect for a term of twenty years. The twenty-year term is renewable any number of times as long as the mark is still in use. You must file a formal declaration between the fifth and sixth years following registration alleging continued use of the mark; otherwise, the registration will be automatically canceled. Once the declaration is filed, however, the registration is considered "incontestable" and is immune to attack except under special circumstances, such as fraud in obtaining the registration, abandonment of the mark, or the mark's becoming generic.

    Before your registration issues, you should apply the symbol ${ }^{\mathrm{TM}}$ to the upper right-hand corner of your mark, e.g., DYNASOFT ${ }^{\text {TM }}$. Although the symbol ${ }^{T M}$ does not provide any substantive trademark rights, it does place the public on notice that you believe you have trademark rights under common law. Following registration, however, you should use the symbol © to identify the trademark as being federally registered.

    ## Conclusion and Caveat

    In summary, there are substantial advantages to selecting a distinctive trademark for your software, promoting the software under the trademark, and obtaining a federal registration. The registration can be a very valuable asset to your business, and the cost of obtaining it is fairly low.

    Although I have provided you with some of the basics of trademark law to make you at least aware of the existence of the trademark laws and the importance of registration, I have omitted for simplicity many details, such as those concerned with litigation. If you are actually going to market your software with a trademark and especially if you are considering an international market, I strongly recommend that you confer with an attorney who specializes in trademark law before you proceed.

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    Personal<br>Documentatlon<br>for Professlonals:<br>Means and Methods<br>V. Stibic<br>North-Holland<br>Amsterdam, 1980<br>214 pages, hardcover $\$ 29.95$

    Reviewed by
    Dr. Michael Carter
    Research School of Social
    Sciences
    The Australian National University
    POB 4
    Canberra, ACT 2600
    Australia

    Virtually everyone engaged in research, teaching, management and administration, or in professions such as medicine and law is subject to a flood of documents pouring into the office and onto the desk. These include externally generated documents such as books, journal articles, research reports, and newspaper cuttings. But they also include internally generated
    material such as personal working papers, drafts, calculations, photocopies, memos, minutes, and so on. Because we tend to use only the information that we can most readily locate (and most of us are saddled with less than perfect memories), a system for organizing, cataloging, and storing documents to facilitate future retrieval can greatly enhance your productivity and efficiency. This is the function of a personal-documentation system.

    This book is directed primarily to professionals, whose foremost need is to document written materials of various kinds. But the principles of personal documentation can apply equally to the organization, storage, and retrieval of any collection of objects-musical recordings, stamps, genealogical records, inventories, financial records, and so on. Therefore, this book can profitably be read by anyone with a collection to be documented or with a personal computer looking for a practical use.

    Chapter 2, Document Description, begins on familiar territory by discussing the conventions for uniquely identifying a document and the process of abstracting. The bulk of the chapter deals with one of the most important choices that the designer of a personal-documentation system has to make-the method of subject description. The author presents the four most common methods:
    classification: as in the catalog of a library
    free indexing: the assignment to the record of one or more descriptive keywords controlled thesaurus: confining the allowable keywords to a carefully designed thesaurus appropriate to the subject area
    automatic indexing: allowing the computer to select keywords from the title, abstract, and/or text

    He describes these methods, illustrates them with examples, and discusses their relative merits and limitations.

    Chapter 3 is devoted to Technical Means. After some rather superfluous discussion of means of storage, including photographs of filing cabinets and microfiche readers, the author discusses simple, nonmechanized systems of personal documentation such as the familiar card index and optical coincidence cards. Next, he describes a hybrid system, computerized indexes. With this system, a computer is used to produce a printed index to the personal-documentation system, which is then consulted to aid retrieval. Examples of this technique are KWIC (Key-Word-in-Context) indexes and the PERMUTERM index of the Science Citation Index.

    Finally, the author discusses on-line storage and retrieval systems. Unfortunately, the discussion in this section is too superficial, with the exception of the flowchart of an algorithm of sequential search. The reader has to be content with brief descriptions of Lockheed's Dialog and Phillips DIRECT systems. In a book devoted

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    to personal documentation, I expected greater emphasis on the implementation of systems more appropriate to individual needs and resources.

    A valuable feature of this book is the four case studies presented in succeeding chapters, which are based on actual personal-documentation systems. Case 1 involves an orthodox card-index system. Case 2 describes a computerized system used by members of a work team active in computer science. Retrieval is by means of a KWIC index on titles.

    A microcomputer is the star of Case 3. Indexing is manual, using two types of keywords-descriptors (taken from a small thesaurus) and free terms. These are compressed on input with a hashing procedure and stored separately in an index file, which has pointers
    to the document file. Inquiries consist of any number of keywords connected by Boolean operators (AND, OR, NOT). A simple sequential search of the index file is employed. This gives reasonable performance, because the number of keywords per record is small and only the index file needs to be searched. Searching speed is also enhanced by the keyword hashing procedure.

    By contrast, Case 4 relies on automatic indexing as the main retrieval tool. In addition, author and title indexes are prepared periodically to facilitate simple searches. This personal-documentation system is maintained on a timesharing system, with access by means of a terminal located in the user's office and connected by telephone to the computer. The user in Case 4 is actually the Case 1 user some years later, illus-

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    Written by the founder of a successful systems house, this fact-filled 220-page manual covers virtually all aspects of starting and operating a small systems company. It is abundant with usetul, real-life samples: contracts, proposals, agreements and a complete business plan are included in full, and may be used immediately by the reader. Proven. field-tested solutions to the many problems facing small turnkey vendors are presented.

    HOW TO BECOME A SUCCESSFUL COMPUTER CONSULTANT S28. by Leslie Nelson, 4th revised edition. December 1981
    Independent consultants are becoming a vitally important factor in the microcomputer field. filling the gap between the computer vendors and commercial/ industrial users. The rewards of the consultant can be high: freedom, more satisfying work and doubled or tripled income. This manual provides comprehensive background information and step-by-step directions for those interested to explore this lucrative field.

    ## HOW TO SELL YOUR MICRO SOFTWARE

    $\$ 19.95$
    by B.J. Korites, Ph.D. May 1982
    The best practical guide for those with software to sell. Detailed discussion of the eight best marketing strategies. How to sell through distributors, brokers, computer manufacturers. Advertising techniques. Pricing strategies. Soltware security.

    HOW TO START YOUR OWN WORD PROCESSING SERVICE
    by Leslie Nelson, 2nd edition. October 1982
    Turn a small investment into a steady, money making business that adds $\$ 10.000$. $\$ 50.000$ or $\$ 100.000$ to your income. Detailed start-up, marketing and operations plans are included

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    trating how personal-documentation systems can evolve to take advantage of changing technology.

    The case studies are very successful in demonstrating the practical application of the tools and techniques discussed previously and in highlighting the advantages and disadvantages of different approaches.

    The final chapter, Future Prospects, suffers the common fate of all such prog-noses-it dates very rapidly and tends to superficiality. The book concludes with a selective but still comprehensive bibliography organized into groups that correspond roughly with the chapters of the book. It also has a useful index.

    Stibic writes clearly. He successfully avoids the trap of being excessively enthusiastic or sophisticated. He recognizes that simple tools are often adequate and that a personal-documentation system is a means to an end-not an end in itself. His book is well structured and its utility is enhanced by the
    liberal use of diagrams, illustrations, and examples.
    Any reader who is interested in using a microcomputer for personal documentation will find a wealth of information in this book. Few will wish to design their own personal-documentation systems and develop the necessary software. But even when using one of the increasingly available database management systems, a number of options have to be considered to obtain the maximum advantage of the system. These options include the scope of the system (what to include), how to describe the documents, and techniques to facilitate future retrieval. In addition, anyone who has mastered the material in this book will be in a much better position to evaluate commercial systems and to make an intelligent and satisfying purchase. This is a book I thoroughly recommend to anyone interested in using a microcomputer for personal documentation, and that includes us all, doesn't it?

    ## BYTE's Bits

    ## CBBS Alds Evaluation Data Interchange

    The National Bureau of Standards in cooperation with the Computer Performance Evaluation Users Group has set up a computerized bulletin-board system (CBBS) that's designed to promote the interchange of information among practitioners of computer-performance evaluations. The CBBS serves as a medium for exchanging messages concerning problem areas, tools, techniques, and new developments in computer-performance evaluation.

    The system is accessible by
    most terminals equipped with a 300 -bit-per-second modem. To log on, dial (301) 948-5717. When the system comes online, press your return key several times. It's selfinstructional and requires neither an external user guide nor a pre-established account. For additional information, call Ken Moore at the National Bureau of Standards Institute for Computer Sciences and Technology, (301) 921-3485.

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    ## Book Reviews

    ## VisICalc: Home and Office Companlon

    David M. Castlewitz, Lawrence J. Chisausky, Patricia Kronberg, and L. D. Chukman

    Osborne/McGraw-Hill
    Berkeley, CA, 1982
    183 pages, softcover $\$ 15.99$

    Reviewed by
    Vern W. Cimmery
    POB 1074
    Eagar. AZ 85925

    According to the book cover, "Experienced VisiCalc users should find this book a handy reference and inspiration." The 50 VisiCalc models contained in it are organized in seven sections: Loans and Investments, General Business, Inventory Control, Advertising and Sales, Personnel and Departments, Personal Finance, and Household Aids. Although the models were created with the Apple version of the VisiCalc program, the introduction states that they should be easily entered using other versions of the program on machines such as the IBM Personal Computer, the Radio Shack TRS-80, and the Commodore PET and CBM.

    The majority of the models in the book are related to investment and business management. Each model is presented in a similar format. A brief narrative describes the model itself. This includes information related to calculations performed in the model, possible applications, and suggestions for modifications. Following the narrative is the actual listing of the model showing how it was keyed in to generate the sam-
    ple printout. This listing is ordered by VisiCalc coordinates, i.e., grid location. A sample report from the model is included to illustrate how the model is organized. The report also shows the user what data and input are required and which computations are performed. The parameters used to generate the report, identifying the portion of the VisiCalc spreadsheet, are provided.
    Model listings were produced on an Epson MX-80 dot-matrix printer using regular type ( 10 characters per inch). Sample printouts were generated using the condensed type ( 16.5 characters per inch). Both listings and printouts are easily interpreted.

    Each section of the book contains models pertinent to a particular theme. In the Loans and Investments section are models for analyzing bond and stock portfolios, organizing promissory notes, determining a maximum loan amount, calculating a rebate, and organizing rental property records.

    The General Business section includes 11 models. One of them generates financial schedules for cost of goods sold, selling expenses, and general and administrative expenses. Two other models build income statements and balance sheets.
    The Personal Finance section includes the following models: Home Inventory and Personal Possessions Evaluation, Net Worth Statement, Personal Finance and Budget Plan, Collector's Values, Personal Check Register, and Personal Insurance Requirements. Several of these models could easily be adapted to business applications.

    The narrative and models are presented in a clear and
    easy-to-follow format. Anyone who has even a beginner's knowledge of VisiCalc should be able to understand and use the models. Because most of the models are small, they do not take a significant amount of time to enter and memory requirements are usually not enough to cause concern. However, the Personal Finance and Budget Plan model will probably require a 16 K -byte expansion card if VisiCalc 3.3 for the Apple is used. Entering the sample provided for this model will deplete the 18 K bytes of available memory on a 48 K -byte Apple II Plus DOS 3.3, with VisiCalc loaded.

    One deficiency in the model listings is that they do not indicate when the VisiCalc replicate command can be used. Initially, this may extend the amount of time required to enter a model. After entering several models, however, the user will undoubtedly be familiar enough with the model listing format to implement the
    replicate command when appropriate.

    Another problem area is label size. Many of the model listings have label entries that are wider than the default nine-column field, i.e., they extend into a tenth or eleventh column. The adjacent field or column where the label continues usually begins with the correct entry even though the initial label field showed the label occupying more than the default nine columns. This minor problem is easily corrected while entering the model.

    This is a good first book for people who are just starting to use VisiCalc or who want to learn more about the use of various VisiCalc commands for addressing their particular modeling problems. Small and large businesses could frequently use many of these models as part of their businessmanagement package of analytical tools. VisiCalc owners, both new and experienced, can learn from this book and its models.

    ## BYTE's Bugs

    A reader of my article "Life After Death" pointed out an omission. (See the July 1981 BYTE, page 320.) The headers in line 0 of each of the APL programs contain the arguments $S$ and $P$. These variables are not defined in the text and their meanings are not easily inferred.
    $P$ represents an initial pattern of 0 and 1 s in a character string (e.g., '01011'). S represents the number of generations to be displayed and the width of the life line as a twoelement integer vector (e.g., 15 16). Thus, 1516 MIL '01011' will run for 15 generations with a life line that is 16 cells wide. It will display as a

    15 by 16 matrix. I regret any difficulty this may have caused.
    P. Macaluso

    9 Church Court
    White Plains, NY 10603

    ## Gremiln Stowed Away In Listing

    Gremlins were at work again, this time on the sourcecode listing of Joseph L. Dubner's "6809 MachineCode Disassmbler" (February BYTE, page 340). The instruction at location 03C3 hexadecimal is superfluous and should be eliminated. Our thanks to Ken Bartlett for pointing this out to us.

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    available, type 'HELP' and the command function title-OASIS displays the syntax and options available.

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    Whether you're in business and do microcomputing, or in computing and sell to business, you'll like OASIS.* Nota hobby or scientific system warmedover for business use, OASIS is the only operating system designed from the ground up for business.

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     computerese. (OASIS exact business fit \#5: user-friendliness.)

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    OASIS is custom-fitted to manufacturers' hardware so application software developed to run on one OASIS equipped machine can also run on others-and is upwardly compatible from 8-bit OASIS Single-User to MultiUser, on up to OASIS-16. This kind of application software portability is exclusive with OASIS.

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    SYSTEM REDUCE BUSINESS RISKS.
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    ## Hardware Review

    # Wyse Technology's WY-100 Terminal 

    Mark Haas<br>Managing Editor

    The Wyse Technology WY-100 is a microprocessorbased terminal with features not found on other terminals that cost several hundred dollars more. The unit has a 12 -inch (diagonal), nonglare, green-phosphor screen that swivels and tilts; a detached, 105-key keyboard with coiled cord; communications and printer ports; and several operating modes, all housed in a sturdy, castaluminum case. In operation, the WY-100 emulates a Lear Siegler ADM-31.

    Upon powering up, the WY-100 performs several selftests. The terminal halts all further operation if a fault is detected, and an error message pinpointing the fault is displayed. The sequence of tests covers the microprocessor and all memory chips. In addition, a test is provided for the communications and printer ports, and a test for proper keyboard and display operation is also performed.
    

    Photo 1: The WY-100 terminal from Wyse Technology.

    The Display Unit
    The normal display is formatted as 24 lines of 80 characters, plus 2 lines for local and host messages and function-key labeling. Characters are formed by an 8 by 10 dot matrix in a 10 by 11 cell. The terminal can display 128 characters plus a variety of graphics characters especially suited for forms work. The quality of the character formation is very good (except for lowercase letters $m$ and $w$ ), and the display itself is free of annoying distortions and flicker, providing a clear, stable image. Contrast could be improved with the use of a screen filter, such as the one provided on the IBM 3101, because ambient light tends to wash out the display. This necessitates turning up the brightness which, in turn, degrades the character quality slightly. Also, on the unit reviewed it was necessary to tinker with the internal control potentiometers on the video board to obtain the optimum display quality.

    The topmost line displays local and host messages; the next 24 lines comprise the data-display area, and the bottom line can be used to display function-key labels. Normal, reverse, underscore, dim, blink, and blank attributes may be assigned to any portion of the screen in any combination on a line-by-line basis by entering an escape sequence that includes an attribute code. For example, ESC A 1 t creates a reversed, half-intensity function-key labeling line. Actual labels can be entered with another escape sequence: ESC z 3 Del Char will enter Del Char into the label field for the fourth function key (keys are numbered 0 to 7). Attributes and text can be entered into the local and host message fields in a similar manner.

    The main text area can be split eitherhorizontally or vertically into two screens. Escape sequences initiate these features, too, and are also used to designate which of the two screens is active. For example, ESC $\times 1+$ will split the screen horizontally, with the lower screen starting at line 12 ( $+=12$ ).

    The WY-100 is capable of implementing block-mode transmission. When in the block mode, the terminal is capable of performing local error checking of data entered

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    ? ANNUI
    3 DATE
    4 DAYYEAR
    5 LEASEINT 6 BREAKEVN
    7 DEPRSL
    8 DEPRSY
    9 DEPRDB
    10 DEPRDDB
    11 TAXDEP
    12 CHECK2
    13 CHECKBK
    14 MORTGAGE/A
    15 MULTMON
    16 SALVAGE
    17 RRVARIN
    18 RRCONST
    19 EFFECT
    20 FVAL
    21 PVAL
    22 LOANPAY
    23 REGWITH
    24 SIMPDISK
    25 DATEVAL
    26 ANNUDEF
    27 MARKUP
    28 SINKFUND
    29 BONDVAL
    30 DEPLETE
    31 BLACKSH
    32 STOCVALI
    33 WARVAL
    34 BONDVAL2
    35 EPSEST
    36 BETAALPH
    37 SHARPEI 38 OPTWRIIE 39 RTVAL 40 EXPVAL
    41 BAYES
    42 VALPRINF
    43 VALADINF 44 UTILITY 45 SIMPLEX 46 TRANS
    47 EOQ
    48 QUEUEI 49 CVP 50 COMDPROF 51 OPTLOSS
    52 FQUOQ 53 FQEOWSH 54 FQEOQPB 55 QUEUECB 56 NCFANAL 57 PROFIND 58 CAPI

    ## DESCRIPTION

    Interest Apportionment by Rule of the 78's Annuity computation program
    Time between dates
    Day of year a particular date falls on
    Interest rate on lease
    Breakeven analysis
    Straightline depreciation
    Sum of the digits depreciation
    Declining balance depreciation
    Double declining balance depreciation
    Cash flow vs. depreciation tables
    Prints NEBS checks along with daily register
    Checkbook maintenance program
    Morgage amortization table
    Computes time needed for money to double. triple. etc.
    Determines salvage value of an investment
    Rate of return on investment with variable inflows
    Rate of retum on investment with constant inflows
    Effective interest rate of a loan
    Future value of an investment (compound interest)
    Present value of a future amount
    Arrount of payment on a loan
    Equal withdrawals from investment to leave 0 over
    Simple discount analysis
    Equivalent $\varepsilon$ nonequivalent dated values for oblig.
    Present value of deferred annuities
    万 Markup analysis for items
    Sinking fund amortization program
    Value of a bond
    Depletion analysis
    Black Scholes options analysis
    Expected retum on stock via discounts dividends
    Value of a warrant
    Value of a bond
    Estimate of future earnings per share for company
    Computes alpha and beta variables for stock
    Portifio selection model-i.e. what stocks to hold
    Option writing computations
    Value of a right
    Expected value anaiysis
    Bayesian decisions
    Value of perfect information
    Value of additional information
    Dierives utility function
    Linear programming solution by simplex method Transportation method for linear programming Economic order quantity inventory model Single server queueing (waiting line) model Cost volume profit analysis
    Conditional profit tables
    Opportunity loss tables
    Fixed quantity economic order quantity model As above but with shottages permitted As above but with quantity price breaks Cost-benefit waiting line analysis
    Net cash-flow analysis for simple investment
    Profitability index of a project
    Cap. Asset Pr. Model analysis of project

    Weighted average cost of capital
    Irue rate on loan with compensating bal, required
    True rate on discounted loan
    Merger analysis computations
    Financial ratios for a firm
    Net present value of project Laspeyres price index
    Paasche price index
    Constructs seasonal quantity indices for company
    Time series analysis linear trend
    Time series analysis moving average trend
    Future price estimation with inflation
    Mailing list system
    Letter writing systern-links with MAILPAC
    Sorts list of names
    Shipping label maker
    Name label maker
    DOME business bookkeeping system
    Computes weeks total hours from timeclock info. in memory accounts payable system-storage permitted Generate invoice on screen and print on printer In memory inventory control system
    Computerized telephone directory
    Time use analysis
    Use of assignment algorithm for optimal job assign. In memory accounts receivable system-sterage ok Compares 3 methods of repayment of loans
    Computes gross pay required for given net
    Computes selling price for given after tax amount
    Arbitrage computations
    Sinking fund depreciation
    Finds UPS zones from zip code
    Types envelope including retum address
    Automobile expense analysis
    insurance policy file
    in memory payroll system
    Dilution analysis
    Loan amount a borrower can afford
    Purchase price for rental property
    Sale-leaseback analysis
    Investor's rate of return on convertable bond
    Stock market porfolio storage-valuation program
    

    ## Model 953A EPROM PROGRAMMER

    

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    - Intelligent - microprocessor based; programs and verifies any or all bytes.
    - RS-232 serial interface - use with computer or terminal.
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    ## At a Glance

    ## Name

    WY-100
    Manufacturer
    Wyse Technology
    2148 Bering Dr
    San Jose. CA 95131
    (408) 946-3075

    ## Price

    5995 single unit; quantity discounts avallable

    ## Dimenslons.

    Keyboard: $21 / 5$ inches high, $201 / 2$ inches wide, and $71 / 10$ inches deep 16.60 by 52.07 by 18.03 cm )
    Display: $121 / 2$ inches high, 15 inches wide, and $121 / 2$ inches deep [31.75 by 38.1 by 31.75 cm )

    ## Hardware

    Separate keyboard and display units, microprocessor-controlled, one-page (1920-character) display arranged as 24 lines of 80 characters, six display attributes, function key label line, local and host message line, serial communications and printer ports.

    ## Options

    Second page display

    ## Warranty

    90-day full
    on the keyboard. This function requires the second page option and uses one 24 by 80 page as the data "form" and the second page to define the data-validation parameters, as follows: A (alphabetic only), B (numeric only), and D (numeric with special characters, that is, + . * /, etc.). Local editing features include line insert and delete, character insert and delete, and automatic word wrapping.

    The rear panel of the display unit contains the serial communications port (computer to terminal) and a serial printer port. Both ports are programmed with DIP (dual-inline package) switches located under the Wyse label on the keyboard. Access to the switches is easy, and illustrations in the documentation make setting the data rates, number of data and stop bits, and parity clear. Both ports may be programmed from 50 to 9600 bits per second, 7 or 8 data bits, 1 or 2 stop bits, and odd, mark, or space parity. The Print key allows data on the screen to be sent out the printer port.

    ## The Keyboard

    The keyboard is divided into four sections: the main section (which is much like a typewriter keyboard), a cursorcontrol section, a numeric keypad that contains a convenient comma key, and a function-key section that includes eight programmable keys. Metal dividers separate the main keyboard, cursor section, and numeric keypad.

    The "feel" of the keyboard is good, though there is no tactile feedback. Audible feedback is provided, however, and this may be turned on or off from the keyboard by Shift-
    

    ## PRICE:

    CAPACITY: $\quad 14.4$ megabytes unformatted.... 11.3 megabytes formatted
    EXPANSION: Total expansion capability to 57.6 megabytes using the same controller and host interface.

    Expansion capability to 18.8 megabytes by adding a second disk drive and using the same cabinet and power supply.

    NETWORK: For Apple II only, Network capability is available at a cost of $\$ 200$ per station

    ## GALLIUM SOFTWARE

    For Apple II, the ROM resident software interfaces to DOS 3.3, CPM and PASCAL operating systems. All operating systems remain unmodified so there is no need to make any program changes when using the Gallium. Any system can be booted directly from Gallium.

    For IBM-PC, a connect program is provided which brings the Gallium-1O on line and becomes accessible as Drives $C$ and $D$.

    ## APPLE

    | UTILITIES <br> Format. | Formats all Surfaces |
    | :---: | :---: |
    | Volume Initer | . . . . . . . . Initializes With An "EMPTY" File A Given Number of Volumes in Single, Double or Triple Size DOS 3.3 Volumes |
    | File Finder | Finds All Volumes On Which Any Given File Is Resident |
    | File Runner | Finds \& Runs The Given File From the First Volume On Which It Is Resident |
    | Partition | Partitions The Disk For DOS 3.3, CPM \& PASCAL Allocating The Required Number Of Sectors For Each Given Operating System |
    | Connect | . . . . Connects Gallium To DOS <br> If Booted From Floppy Disk |

    ## IBM

    ## UTILITIES

    FDISK . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Formats All Surfaces, Once Formatted Capacity is 11.5 Megabytes

    DSKLNK . . . . . . . . . . .Connects Gallium to PC-DOS
    CHKHRD . . . . . . . . . . . . . Similar to PC-DOS CHKDSK Utility, Reports Disk Usage

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    (800) 421-1947

    Enter (nothing is sent to the computer). The keys are laid out in a logical manner, and all important keys are where you expect them to be. It is best to use this keyboard at normal typing-table height, as there is no palm-rest area at the front. If anything, this promotes good typing style.
    When in the conversation mode (normally used with personal computers), all of the editing keys become available for integration into your favorite word processor or other program. Each key sends an escape code followed by another character code. For example, the Line Delete key sends ESC R. Many of the keys send different codes in the shifted and unshifted positions. Thus, the unshifted Page key could mean scroll one page forward while Shift-Page could mean scroll one page backward. If your word processor won't allow direct use of these keys, it is not difficult under CP/M to capture them in the BIOS (basic input/output system) and convert them there to codes your software will understand.

    The eight function keys are capable of producing 16 code sequences. When the terminal is powered up, these are set to $\mathrm{Ctrl}-\mathrm{A} @$ to $\mathrm{Ctrr}-\mathrm{A} O$. These may be changed, however, under program control, by sending the terminal a series of escape sequences. For example, ESC z A DIR B: CR DEL will program the F2 key to send DIR B: followed by a carriage return. Each function key may be programmed with up to eight characters ( 16 with the second page option). In
    keeping with the ability to display function-key labels on the bottom display line, the WY-100 provides great flexibility when used with word processors such as Wordstar and other software.

    ## Documentation

    Only a preliminary manual was provided with the unit reviewed. It was easy to determine, however, that the documentation is complete, if a little disorganized. As with many technical manuals, it can be difficult to find the information you want. Clear instructions are provided for initial installation, including placement of internal jumpers and keyboard switch settings. All functions are explained and many provide examples of usage. Several appendixes and tables help to provide the escape- and control-coding information in a compact form. Overall, the documentation is sufficient and certainly no worse than that of other terminals reviewed.

    ## Conclusions

    A state-of-the-art terminal, the Wyse Technology WY-100 provides a flexible means of communicating with your microcomputer. Modular construction and self-test and field-diagnostic features provide easy servicing. Good keyboard layout and a clear, easily readable display make this terminal well suited for long sessions at the computer.

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    PROWRITER screen Dump Graphics ........ $\$ 99$
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    PASCAL disk emulator . .......................... . . $\$ 39$
    DOS 3.3 disk emulator ............................ . . $\$ 39$
    Visicalc Expand Program ....................... \$59
    VERSAbox Spooler/buffer 16K
    Centronics Input/Output . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$199
    VERSAbox Spooler/buffer 16K
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    Double side double density drive $51 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ ..... \$249
    Tandon TM 100-1 51/4" SS SD drive 250 KB capacity ..... $\$ 208$
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    MEMORY:

    $$
    \begin{array}{cc}
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    256 K-\$ 499 & 512 K-\$ 799
    \end{array}
    $$

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    TM 848-2 ..... $\$ 499$
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    SHUGART:
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    ## Software Review

    # Edu-Ware's Statistics 3.0 

    Brownlee Elliott<br>2694 Brady Dr. Bloomfield Hills, MI 48013

    It's almost routine now to hear that a company has upgraded a popular software package. All too often, however, the package has been upgraded more in price than in performance. But there are exceptions, and Edu-Ware's Statistics 3.0 is one. Edu-Ware has changed what was a mediocre package with a serious bug into a sophisticated, reliable, and useful tool.
    To describe the improvements in Statistics 3.0, I will have to use some statistical terms. However, I have in-

    ## At a Glance

    ## Name

    Statistics 3.0
    Type
    Statistical package

    ## Manufacturer

    Edu-Ware Services Inc.
    22222 Sherman Way
    Canoga Park, CA 91303
    (213) 346-6783

    Price
    529.95

    Format
    $51 / 4$-inch disk for both Apple
    DOS 3.2 and 3.3
    Language
    Applesoft BASIC

    ## Computer

    Apple II with 48 K bytes and Applesoft

    ## Documentation

    6 -page leaflet
    Audience
    Primary: social science researchers using small data sets and a limited number of statistical procedures Secondary: teachers and others needing a simple statistical package for computing means, standard deviations, etc
    cluded a glossary for those who may be unfamiliar with these terms (see text box). I will supplement the glossary with occasional definitions and explanations as we go.

    While Statistics 3.0 can't rival SPSS or SAS, those gargantuan statistical packages for mainframe computers, this package for the Apple II is well worth its price of $\$ 29.95$. Statistics 3.0 has six statistical procedures, a data-editing procedure, and a disk-storage procedure. The whole package fits easily within the memory of a 48 K -byte Apple II with Applesoft BASIC. Despite limited documentation, Statistics 3.0 is user-friendly. And best of all, the whole package does what it's supposed to do-calculate statistics accurately.

    People who have not had a college course in statistics will have some trouble understanding such terms as measures of central tendencies, population (which has a special meaning in statistics), and sample (which also has a special meaning).

    But people untrained in statistics will probably want to use only one of the programs: the "Mean, Variance, and Standard Deviation" program. Even for this one program alone, the package is worth its price.

    ## The Programs

    A mean, in case you haven't taken a college statistics course yet, is an average-the typical score or whatever it


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