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BENCHMARKS





APPLE'S MACINTOSH

Inside Apple

A dot matrix printer that will improve your image.

Meet the Apple* Imagewriter, the newest dot matrix printer for your Apple Personal Computer.

And with all that it has going for it, just maybe the best dot matrix printer on the market.

Take legibility, for instance.

The Imagewriter crams 140 x 160 dots into each square inch. So you get text that's highly readable and high resolution graphics, besides.

And is it fast.

The Imagewriter cruises at an unbelievable

120 characters per second. And that's just in the text mode. It's even faster printing graphics. 180 characters per second, to be exact.

What's more, the graphics dump is up to 60% faster than other comparably priced dot matrix printers. And that makes the Imagewriter fast enough to handle the Lisa.™

Yet it's just as at home with an Apple III or Apple IIe. Thanks to Apple software experts who designed the control electronics to give the Imagewriter perfect compatibility. Not to mention some special capabilities



like superscript and subscript, to name just two.

Now, with all this high-speed performance, you'd expect the Imagewriter to make the Devil's Own Noise. It doesn't. In fact, the Imagewriter is specially constructed — with overlaid seams and special sounddeadening materials — to achieve a remarkable 53 dB. How loud is a remarkable 53 dB? You'd make more noise if you read this aloud.

The Imagewriter even has quiet good looks, since we designed it to look like the rest of the Apple Family.

Yet even with all

its improvements, the Imagewriter is a

better deal than any

other dot matrix print-

APPLE PRESENTS TH EIMAGEWRITER APPLE PR ESENTS THE IMAGEWRITER APPLE PRESENT STHE IMAGEWRITER APPLE PRESENTS THE IMAGEWRITER APPLE

er with comparable performance. And you can print that.

Charge!

Go out there and get the Apple Personal Computer System you really want. Now. Without laying out your extra cash. Without tying up your other lines of credit. With the Apple Card. The only consumer credit card reserved exclusively for the purchase of Apple Computers, peripherals and software.

Like all our products, it works simply:

Fill out an application (short, to the point and annotated in English) at an authorized Apple dealer honoring the Card. Your salesperson will call in the application and in most cases get an approval for you right on the spot.

You can ihen take your Apple system home. You don't even have to wait for the Card; we'll mail it out to you. And by the time you get it, you'll probably be well into doing whatever you bought your Apple system to do.

There is no annual fee for the Card, although a couple of restrictions do apply. The first purchase must include an Apple Personal Computer and you have to put 10% down. And subsequent purchases need to be at least \$100 if made with the Card. Oh, yes — you'll also have a credit limit.

When you use the Apple Card to make additional purchases, all you have to do is show the Card and sign the invoice. As long as it's within your credit limit, of course. Our dealers get a little nervous when someone signs for half their inventory. You understand. You'll also receive monthly statements that include the latest purchases, credit available, and the minimum payment due. You'll also be happy to know Apple Card credit terms are affordable and the payments can be spread out. It's all spelled out for you at the time your Card is approved.

So stop by a participating authorized Apple dealer and get an Apple Card. Just think of it as credit where credit is due.

Give your floppy disks the boot.

We call it the "floppy disk shuffle." It happens when you have two or more software programs on floppies and you need to work with both. What do you do? You put one disk in, boot it, do your work, take it out, put the other disk in, boot it, do your work — you get the idea.

Well, you can stop shuffling any time now.

Thanks to a unique new software program called Catalyst[™] from Quark, Inc. Specially designed for your Apple III and ProFile[™] hard disk.

Catalyst allows you to take a wide variety of software programs and store them on your ProFile. Once they're on your ProFile, you just select the program you want from the Catalyst menu that appears on your monitor — then Catalyst does the rest. You'll never have to boot those programs again.

What kinds of programs will work with ProFile and Catalyst?

Almost anything written for the Apple III including copy-protected programs like VisiCalc^{*}, Quick File[™] and Apple Writer III. Or languages like Pascal, BASIC, or COBOL.

And once you've loaded these programs into your ProFile, the only diskette you may ever need is the Catalyst.

So if you have an Apple III and a ProFile and more floppies than you care to flip through, get yourself a Catalyst. And boot those disks for good.



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In The Queue



Volume 9, Number 2



Page 30



Cover Story

30 The Apple Macintosh Computer by Gregg Williams / The firm that brought forth the Lisa now offers mouse-window-desktop technology in an under-\$2500 system.

58 An Interview: The Macintosh Design Team by Phil Lemmons I The "wizards" behind the Macintosh discuss the design goals and philosophy that influenced the development of Apple's new computer.

Columns

88 Build the Circuit Cellar Term-Mite ST Smart Terminal, Part 2: Programming and Use by Steve Ciarcia / The supplied standard control software supports several character attributes and various configuration options.

113 User's Column: Chaos Manor Gets Its Long-Awalted IBM PC by Jerry Pournelle / Of mice and men, Eagles, Shirley, the ol' mailbag, and much more.

147 BYTE West Coast: A Business Computer, a Business Program, and More on Voice Recognition by Ezra Shapiro *I* Recent developments on the computing scene raise some questions about perceived industry trends.

Themes

158 Benchmarks and Performance Evaluation by Bruce Roberts / This month's articles discuss benchmarks, their limitations, and alternative methods of product evaluation.

160 Don't Bench Me In by Jerry Houston / Benchmarks are a popular way to compare both hardware and software. But how meaningful are they?

168 Beyond MIPS: Performance is Not Quality by John M. Carroll and Mary Beth Rosson / Two users observe that there's more to overall system quality than speed of operation.

175 Software Performance Evaluation by Brian Boyle / This article presents some helpful guidelines borrowed from a successful hardware model.

193 The Art of Benchmarking Printers by Sergio Mello-Grand / An exhaustive set of benchmarks helps you determine how fast your printer really is.

218 Benchmarking FORTRAN Compilers by Avram Tetewsky / The author offers insights into determining which compiler creates the fastest code.

227 Benchmark Confessions by Peter Marvit and Mohandas Nair / Understanding the background and intentions of benchmarks is the key to interpreting the results.

235 The Word-Processing Maze by Andrea Lewis / How to find your way through all those "new" features.

243 Evaluating Word-Processing Programs by Arthur Naiman I A 100-point checklist simplifies the decision-making process.

Reviews

251 Reviewer's Notebook by Rich Malloy / A plotter from Hewlett-Packard, a Mannesmann Tally printer, and two software packages for the IBM PC are featured in this month's notes.

252 ProDOS by Rob Moore / Apple Computer presents a powerful new operating system for Apple II computers.

267 Knowledgeman by James W. Walker I A new, fully integrated management system offers full database and spreadsheet capabilities in one package.

278 The IBM CS-9000 Lab Computer by Thomas R. Clune / A closer look at IBM's "other" microcomputer.

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February 1984

292 The Rixon R212A Intelligent Modem by Chuck Weger / This device can emulate the Hayes Smartmodern and do a few other tricks besides.

303 Savvy by Peter V. Callamaras / This easy-to-use system actually learns from you.

308 The Micro-Sci Gameport III for the Apple III by William J. Purpura and Paula K. Purpura / With this card in place, your Apple III can run most Apple II game software.

310 The Videx Ultraterm by Peter V. Callamaras / Easy to install and use, the Ultraterm video-display card enables the Apple II to display up to 160 columns or 48 lines.

318 Apple Disk Emulators: Axion, Legend, Pion, and Synetix by Michael W. Gilbert / Four RAM disk emulators for the Apple II allow faster execution times for applications requiring numerous disk accesses.

Features

84 Apple Announces the Lisa 2 by Gregg Williams / Macintosh compatibility is a key feature of the new Lisa.

331 IBM/Apple Communication by Robert Jones / Sending text files between Apples and IBM PCs is easy with these simple programs.

342 A Low-Cost, Low Write-Voltage EEPROM by Joe D. Blagg / Seeq Technology's s10 EEPROM can be programmed in your computer with simple and inexpensive circuitry.
 346 Foot Control by Dennis M. Pfister / Adding a foot-operated Control key to your

keyboard simplifies control sequences.
 349 Inside a Compiler: Notes on Optimization and Code Generation by Kaare Christian / A look at Pascal/MT+86 and Pascal-86 shows you how to evaluate these and other compilers.

370 Writing Device Drivers for MS-DOS 2.0 Using Tandon TM100-4 Drives by J. Eric Roskos / The increase in flexibility can be worth the added effort.

383 Deciphering Word Games by Mark C. Worley / Two BASIC programs can help you solve cryptograms and anagrams.

388 Five Original Graphics by Robert Sussman and Ted Sussman / Improving on the Spirograph.

395 Bubbles on the S-100 Bus, Part 2: The Software by Louis Wheeler / Making Micropolis MDOS and CP/M work on a bubble-memory board.

416 Calculating Overhead Costs by Computer by G. Truman Hunter I A simple, foolproof arithmetic procedure determines the distribution of indirect costs quickly and accurately.

Nucleus

- 4 Editorial: The Compatibility Craze
- 7 MICROBYTES
- 12 Letters
- 428 Programming Quickie
- 436 Technical Forum
- 438 Ask BYTE
- 446 Software Received
- 457 Event Queue

Cover photo by Paul Avis

- 466 Books Received
- 469 Clubs and Newsletters
- 472 BYTE's User to User
- 478 Book Review
- 481 What's New?
- 541 Unclassified Ads
- 542 BYTE's Ongoing Monitor Box, BOMB Results
 543 Reader Service
- 543 Reader Service

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Page 88









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Editorial

The Compatibility Craze

American history is dotted with inventors—from Thomas Edison to the Wright Brothers—who could not have succeeded without substantial innovation. Indeed, the Wrights had to discard most of the recorded experience of others who had gone before them in nonpowered flight; they truly had to pioneer in propulsion, aerodynamics, and aircraft piloting.

Drs. Shockley, Brattain, and Bardeen revolutionized the world of electronics with their invention of the transistor 36 years ago—an invention that spawned an era of innovative solid-state design in a range of products from radios to computers. But the world of personal computers doesn't appear to be characterized by innovation today. Instead, the personal computer market seems to be shadowed under a cloud of compatibility: the drive to be compatible with the IBM Personal Computer family has assumed near-fetish proportions.

The compatibility craze was evident everywhere at the recent Comdex show in Las Vegas. Billboards outside the convention center and booth personnel inside proclaimed how closely the company's products imitated the IBM PC family. That kind of imitation is inevitable in the light of the phenomenal market acceptance of the IBM PC.

We devoted the theme section of last November's issue to the IBM PC and its clones because a growing fraction of our readers own or use such machines. Unavoidably, we took some heat from some of our more vocal readers who regret IBM's strong emergence in the PC market. Some of those readers sounded a concern with which we heartily agree: that IBM's burgeoning influence in the PC community is stifling innovation because so many other companies are simply mimicking Big Blue.

Innovation usually prospers in companies that respect the role of research and development and which fund R & D appropriately. Most large companies recognize that R & D eventually leads to innovative products that will enhance revenues and profits, but large companies also have a built-in inertia that militates against the risk-taking associated with unproven new products.

Few companies are in a stronger position to foster innovation than is IBM, which has long recognized and generously sponsored R & D. We urge the company, therefore, to encourage the migration downward to its personal computer families of innovative developments that often find their first practical application in larger computers. Such developments could soon include flat-screen displays, half-megabit RAMs, and office-by-example (OBE) software.

We also urge venture-capital organizations to include innovativeness in their checklist of attributes when they are approached by those with ideas who need financial backing. Often the people with such ideas have run into the no-risk inertia of a large corporation, become frustrated with that environment, and have founded successful new companies with the help of backers who are willing to take risks.

We believe innovation has kept U. S. industry competitive in world markets until the recent emergence of keen foreign competition in such basic industries as steel and autos. And we believe it will be innovation that keeps the U. S. knowledge-based industry competitive in the years to come.

-Lawrence J. Curran, Editor in Chief

How Cromemco plugs you into the state of the art.

Cromemco offers you the most complete line of S-100 boards and peripherals in the business. These boards use the new IEEE-696 state-ofthe-art standard. One-stop shopping can satisfy your design needs the easy way.

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IBM that should interest you. Its advantages should, too. The Chameleon also has an 8 bit microprocessor that

lets you run any of the thousands of CP/M-80[®] programs available. It comes complete with two of the best programs around, Perfect Writer[™] and Perfect Calc.[™] It's portable. And you can plug it in and start computing the moment you unwrap it.

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The Chameleon by



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MICROBYTES

Staff-written highlights of late developments in the microcomputer industry.

COMMODORE PLANS UNIX-LIKE OPERATING SYSTEM FOR Z8000-BASED COMPUTER

Commodore announced that it will include the UNIX-like Coherent operating system in a new series of Z8000-based computers. Scheduled to be formally announced in May, Commodore's new computer will be called the Next Generation and will include 256K bytes of RAM and one or two floppy-disk drives at a price the company says will be much lower than any comparable system.

All of Commodore's previous computers have been based on variations of the 6502 microprocessor developed by Commodore's MOS Technology division. Commodore has a license to manufacture Zilog's Z8000 processor.

BOOST IN IBM PRODUCTION COULD SPELL PROBLEMS FOR CLONE MAKERS

In a December speech, IBM senior vice-president Allen Krowe fold security analysts that production of the IBM PC will increase as much in 1984 as it did in 1983. Such a dramatic increase in production of the PC could create problems for smaller computer companies using the same parts.

Intel Corp., maker of the 8088 central processor used in the IBM PC and most PC compatibles, deesn't expect any major problems with that part, although both intel and Advanced Micro Devices are pushing back their delivery schedules for companies ordering the 8088 and 8086. Intel was less positive about production of the 8088-compatible 80186 processor, which runs faster than the 8088 and eliminates the need for several peripheral chips. Many computer makers have chosen to use the 80186 because of its speed and economy, but Intel expects to ship only about a million 80186 chips this year, although it predicts that demand will be between 3 and 4 million.

Advanced Micro Devices, which has a technology exchange agreement with Intel, will also produce the 80186 later this year. The company would not predict how many it will ship, though it plans to double production of the 8088.

DIGITAL RESEARCH, ZILOG, AMI AGREE TO PUT PERSONAL CP/M ROM ON Z80 CHIP

Digital Research's ROM-based Personal CP/M operating system will be included on some versions of Zilog's Z80 microprocessor, according to an agreement between those two companies and American Microsystems Inc., which will be the first to make and sell the chip. Although no pricing has been announced yet, bundling Personal CP/M on a Z80 chip will probably result in less expensive home computers. Digital Research plans to collect a smaller royalty for CP/M on each chip than n would otherwise charge, in consideration of the large number it expects will be sold.

SEAGATE AND VERTEX UNVEIL 100 MEGABYTE HARD DISKS

Seagate Technology introduced its first 8-inch Winchester disk drive, with 102.1 megabytes of storage. Previously, Seagate made only 5%-inch Winchester drives, dominating that product market. In large quantities, the company's 8-inch drives will cost less than \$1500 without a controller. Vertex Peripherals announced a 100-megabyte 5%-inch Winchester disk drive that will sell to manufacturers for about \$1700 in large quantities. Vertex, which also makes 30-, 50-, and 70-megabyte 5%-inch Winchesters, plans to announce higher capacity 5%-inch drives this year.

INTEL INTRODUCES 64K-BYTE CMOS RAMS

Intel is beginning full production of 64K-byte CMOS dynamic RAM chips this month. Because the chips require less power than conventional memory devices, they will probably be used first in batterypowered portable computers. Intel expects to produce the chips in very large quantities at prices only slightly higher than conventional NMOS dynamic RAMs.

KEY TRONIC LICENSES NEW MOUSE TECHNOLOGY

Key Tronic Corp. has licensed the solid-state mouse technology developed by Display Interface Technology. Key Tronic had previously been considering use of the Summagraphics optical mouse but now says the solid-state mouse is superior. The company will sell two versions of the mouse to both manufacturers and end users: an RS-232C version will retail for \$226, and a version to add to some Key Tronic keyboards will sell for \$184, beginning in April.

MICROBYTES

THE MARKETPLACE IS FLOODED WITH NEW PORTABLE COMPUTERS

... AND WITH NEW DESKTOP MACHINES

Televideo Systems also unveiled a Z80-based four-user system that costs \$6600. With a 10-megabyte hard disk and one terminal, the basic TS-804 sells for \$4495... Handwell Corp. introduced a computer that it says is operationally compatible with the IBM PC. With a color display, two serial ports, one parallel port, and one floppy-disk drive, the Handwell PC will sell for \$1995. Logical Business Machines introduced the L-XT, a \$5985 computer that includes a 10-megabyte hard disk, 192K bytes of RAM, and Logical's Natural Language environment. Computer Designed Systems Inc. unveiled the Adviser Micro Plus, which includes a built-in dot-matrix printer, one 514-inch floppy-disk drive, and a 280 processor for \$1995. The computer is also available with 68000 and 8086 processors for \$4995. Kaypro brought out the Roble, a desktop version of its Kaypro 4 portable computer that uses two Drivetec high-density 514-inch disk drives. With 5.2 megabytes of floppy-disk storage, the Roble will sell for \$2295.

NANOBYTES

Apple Computer Inc. lost a copyright suit against an Australian computer dealer that sold the Taiwan made Wombat computer, an Apple-compatible machine reportedly selling for about one-third of the Apple's price. Apple was told by an Australian federal court that computer ROM programs are not literary works and couldn't be protected by Australia's copyright laws ... Digital Equipment Corp. has unvolled its DECtalk voice synthesis module, a \$4000 system that reads standard ASCII text. DECtalk attaches to an RS-232C port, generates high-guality speech, and includes heuristics that enable it to quess, for example, whether "St." stands for "Street" or "Saint".... Canon U.S.A. has announced an eight-page per-minute laser-beam printer. The printer, which will be sold only to other manufacturers, is expected to retail for about \$3000..... Bank of America has announced HomeBanking, a service available to northern California customers using a terminal or home computer, for \$8 per month. American Micro Products has introduced a \$99.95 MVP FORTH compiler for the TRS-80 Model 100 portable computer, Gold Hill Computers Inc. introduced GCLISP, a \$375 LISP interpreter for the IBM Personal Computer..... Micro Software International's PractiCalc II, a \$69 spreadsheet program with some database management features, is available for the Apple II. National Microware has introduced the Personal Planner, a home software package allowing users to write letters and keep track of appointments, names and addresses, and expense records. For MS-DOS or CP/M, the Personal Planner will sell for \$149. ... Atari and Activision announced a joint venture to distribute software electronically to home video-game and computer systems. Following a market test, the service is scheduled to begin later this year Neima Data Corp. introduced Black Magic, a wireless local area network that uses UHF FM "radio modems." Up to 256 computers with RS-232C ports can use the network for about \$250 per node Structured Systems Group Inc. is selling WindowMaster, a \$295 multitasking windowing environment that enables CP/M-86 and MS-DOS applications to run concurrently, WindowPack, which bundles WindowMaster along with SSG's word processor, spreadsheet, and database manager, sells for \$495.... Computer Associates International has introduced integrated windowing software linking IBM Personal Computers to mainframes. CA-Executive includes database-management, word-processing, spreadsheet, graphics, and other software packages. some of which correspond to CAI mainframe packages. CA Executive will sell for \$1295.

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And the high-capacity portable multiplies the productivity of every program it runs. Your inventory and its



The COMPAQ PLUS runs all the popular programs written for the IBM Personal Computer XT.

control programs can go with you to the factory. Your books and your accounting programs can go with you to a board meeting. Your building specs and your project management programs can go with you to the construction site.

You're buying a computer to solve problems. Why not have more problem-solving programs to choose from?



designed shock isolation system protects the fixed disk from jolts.

Plus a traveler's toughness

Life can be tough on the road. A true portable has got to be tougher. The COMPAQ PLUS is.

Its integrated fixed disk drive is unique, designed specifically to travel. Rough roads and hard landings don't bother it because of a specially designed shock isolation system that protects the disk from jolts and vibration.

All the working components are surrounded by a uniquely cross-

membered aluminum frame. This structure, common in race car design technology, strengthens it side-to-side, front-to-back, and topto-bottom.

The outer case is made of LEXAN*, the same high-impact polycarbonate plastic used to make bulletproof windows and faceplates for space suit helmets.

Does a portable personal computer really have to be this tough? Take a good look at your briefcase and then decide.

Plus ease of use

The COMPAQ PLUS is big where it counts.

The display screen is big. Nine inches diagonally. Big enough to show a full 25-line-by-80-character page that's easy to read even if you're leaning back in your chair.

The keyboard is full-sized and typewriter-style for easy control.

With its built-in display, the COMPAQ PLUS makes a smooth, low profile on your desk, not an obstacle that you have to talk around.

Plus an easy way to get started

If you're buying your first personal computer and you're not sure how much capacity you need, your choice is easier now.

Start with the COMPAQ Portable with single or double 320K byte diskette drives. If you need more capacity later, upgrade to the COMPAO PLUS. A conversion kit is available that turns the COMPAQ Portable into a COMPAQ PLUS, complete in every detail and capability.

Plus a lot more

The COMPAQ PLUS also works with optional printers, plotters, and communications devices designed for IBM's personal computer family.

It has two IBM-compatible slots for adding optional expansion boards. With companion programs, they'll let you share information with a network of personal computers in your office, communicate with your headquarters computer files while you're away, or add memory capacity if your needs grow.

The COMPAQ Portable, the industry standard in portable personal computers.

The problem-solving power of a highperformance desktop personal computer can now go where you need it.



It's got high-resolution graphics and text on the same screen. A detached keyboard. Programmable function keys. Expandable memory. Dozens of other features that simply make it do a better job of personal computing.

And when you see all that the COMPAQ PLUS has to offer, you'll be pleasantly surprised by the price. The fact is, it costs hundreds less than comparably equipped desktop personal computers.

See the first high-performance portable personal computer. The COMPAQ PLUS-performance, programs, productivity. Plus problem-solving power.

The new COMPAQ PLUS, the first highperformance portable personal computer.

COMPAQ PLUS Specifications

Storage

- One integrated 10-megabyte fixed disk drive
- One 360K byte diskette drive.

Software

Runs all the popular programs written for the IBM XT.

Memory 128K bytes RAM, expandable to 640K bytes

Display

- 9-inch diagonal monochrome screen
- 25 lines by 80 characters
- Upper- and lowercase high-
- resolution text characters
- High-resolution graphics

Interfaces

- Parallel printer interface
 RGB color monitor interface
- Composite video monitor interface
- RF modulator interface

Expansion board slots

Two IBM-compatible slots

Physical specifications

- □ Totally self-contained and portable
- □ 20"W × 8½"H × 16"D

For the name of the Authorized Dealer nearest you, call 1-800-231-0900.

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Letters

More on the Morrow

After reading Tom Wadlow's review of the Morrow Micro Decision (October, page 306), I feel that a few points need additional comment. I own an early single-drive version MMD that I am not entirely satisfied with.

Mr. Wadlow states that all versions use Tandon drives. This is not true. Although double-sided drives may be supplied by Tandon, the single-sided 3/3-height drives are Shugart SA 2005.

Mr. Wadlow stated that the system uses a single-density format. This is also incorrect. The format uses 20 sectors with 256 bytes per sector, giving the disk a total of 204.8K bytes. The usable space per disk is 186K bytes or 390K bytes for doublesided drives.

The author also mentions the virtual drive and menu-driven CP/M features. These are nice additions to the system; however, they do not function properly. The virtual drive will respond with a prompt to exchange disks, but this prompt will remain on the screen after the exchange is complete. This is annoying, especially when multiple disk exchanges are required. With programs such as Logicalc and Pearl, it makes it hard to analyze the data that is on the screen.

The menu-driven front end for CP/M is equally disappointing. Many of the optional file-manipulation commands such as PIP and ERA are supported by this driver. However, these selections will not work. This doesn't present a problem for knowledgeable users of CP/M, but for beginners it can present a problem. This obviously makes the entire program useless. The program could easily be fixed. However, Morrow neglected to provide any documentation on its Pilot language.

Mr. Wadlow also mentions that the system can be used with almost any popular terminal. Although I have tried only two terminals, I have found that the Logicalc program will not adapt to an ADM-3A. The terminal setup program provided with the system is also disappointing. To achieve all the features of my Televideo required setting up Wordstar and Logicalc with their individual setup routines. I think Morrow has realized this problem because it no longer advertises the system without a terminal.

As for hardware design, the lack of schematics or cooperation from Morrow

prompted me to analyze the circuits and draw my own set (a tedious process). After analyzing the drawings I am totally amazed that the system even works. This isn't the worst design I have seen, but it is close.

In conclusion, I can only say that I wouldn't recommend this machine to anybody. There are too many bugs in the system that should have been fixed long before the machine was marketed. The problems are obvious and I can't understand how Mr. Wadlow or Morrow could have missed them. I must also conclude that the author did a very poor job on this review.

Don Hair 6208 Adel Cove Austin, TX 78749

Tom Wadlow responds:

You are right about the Shugart drives. Indeed, all the Micro Decision drives are manufactured by Shugart and not by Tandon, as I mistakenly claimed in the review. The drives used in the Morrow Decision 1 are manufactured by Tandon. As for the rest of your comments:

I believe that if you read the second page of my review, under the paragraph titled "Disk Storage," you will see that I did not say that all Micro Decisions use single-density drives.

The virtual drive feature of the Micro Decision is implemented in the operating system and cannot know very much about individual applications. It would be nice to have the popup display you describe, but let's look at what would be involved in doing so on the Micro Decision. To be able to restore the screen to its previous condition when the message goes away, you would have to save any text that might be overwritten. Perhaps your terminal might have a way to do this, probably not. So you would probably have to cause the terminal to send back the contents of the affected area over its serial line. This means that the Micro Decision disk driver would require an intimate knowledge of the terminal (since the text must be both saved and restored in the right place), which implies either yet another configuration program or a hard-wired dependence on only one specific terminal. Both of these alternatives are poor choices if you want to make the system reasonably flexible. I see virtual drives as an operating-system feature intended to make a bad situation (not enough disk drives) more tolerable. Most systems don't even go this far in trying to help.

Your complaints about the menu system and lack of documentation in both hardware and software echo what I said in the review. Morrow's major failing, with the Micro Decision as well as its more powerful Decision line, is its lack of adequate documentation. Unfortunately for us, Morrow is far from alone in this. And as I said in the review, you really need to be somewhat familiar with CP/M to use the Micro Decision. As for Pilot documentation, a call to Morrow Customer Service yields the news that a Pilot manual is now available. Write or call Morrow for information on how to get it.

As for the problem of incompatible terminals, I said that the Micro Decision can be used with most popular terminals, and I suspect that statement still holds true. But if you intend to replace the terminal that Morrow has designed the system around, you should not be surprised at installation difficulties. Morrow does claim to have successfully configured a Micro Decision to run with an ADM-3A. Incidentally, Morrow is now offering the Micro Decision with a Liberty terminal, which has a much nicer keyboard and display than the ADM-20 shown in the review.

I have absolutely no complaints about the hardware of the Micro Decision, other than the design omissions (such as separate printer and modem ports). The disks were fast and quiet, the system unit was rugged and never seemed to have power-up problems. Regardless of what the schematics (or at least your version of them) say, a system that performs as this one does is adequately designed. Morrow designed this system for users who are unlikely to be concerned over the elegance of a particular part of the disk controller or the chip count of the RS-232C circuitry. I agree, however, that such things should be obtainable from the manufacturer, and, indeed, they are. The Morrow Micro Decision Service Manual (\$225) provides complete schematics. test information, and diagnostic software. Once again, write or call Morrow at 600 McCormick St., San Leandro, CA 94577, or (800) 521-3493 for more information.

I still stand by my recommendation. The Micro Decision is not a good system for the computer hobbyist/experimenter. Nor is it a good system for the novice user. But it is serviceable for the minimally experienced computer user who wants a small, quiet, fairly fast desktop system to run a few applications.

As for your final comments: I guess you just can't please everybody. If my mail on this review is any guide, however, you are in the minority.

Get A HeadStarf OnThe Other Guys.



HeadStart Features:

Size: 15" wide, 11" deep, 10½" high. Weight: 25 lbs.

Processors: Z80A (8 bit) and 8086 (16 bit). Memory: 128K to 1MB depending on model. All models

are expandable. Disk Storage: 500K to 1MB (unformatted) on a 3%"

Micro-Disk Diedow 1921 discovers D21 above have not a 577

Display: 12° (diagonal) P31 phosphor, non-glare screen, 25 lines x 80 or 132 columns.

Keyboard: Detachable with 105 total keys. Also an optional portable version straps onto the front screen area for easy transportability.

Disk Operating Software: "CP/M 80 for 8 bit. "MS DOS for 16 bit. LAN DOS for multi-user 8 or 16 bit operation.

Networking: Up to 255 HeadStart VPUs may be connected via cnaxial interface into one of 2 optional data storage systems.

Interfaces: One RS449/RS232 compatible serial port. One Centronics compatible parallel printer post. External data bus. Coaxial communications interface. External disk I/O interface.

Optional Data Storage Systems: 2 models available. A 10MB, 54" system is expandable to 20MB. A 50MB, 8" system (25MB fixed, 25MB removable) is expandable to 200MB.

"CP/M is a registered trademark of Digital Research. "'MS DOS is a registered trademark of Microsoft. Intertec's HeadStart is the smallest, smartest, fastest, most powerful business computer money can buy. And the most expandable (it's networkable up to 255 user stations.)

Great Ideas Come In Small Packages.

Instead of three bulky components, HeadStart needs only two-the keyboard and CRT. There's no need for a cumbersome disk and processor cabinet. With HeadStart, it's all in the CRT enclosure.

HeadStart's small but powerful 3½" disk drive offers as much storage as larger 5¼" disks. Its 8 *and* 16 bit processors make software availability no problem.

And HeadStart's small size permits easy transportability with no sacrifice in performance. Each Video Processing Unit (VPU) comes with its own easy-carrying handle. A portable keyboard option is also available.

How Fast Is Fast?

HeadStart's RAM Disk, an electronic emulation of the typical second internal drive, responds up to fifty times faster than conventional microcomputers.

Depress a key and you get a response within a split second. Literally before your finger leaves the key.

And HeadStart is incredibly powerful, too. Up to one megabyte of internal memory can tackle even the most sophisticated applications.

Some Ideas Are Bigger Than Others.

Because HeadStart is designed to be both a single *and* multi-user computer, you buy only as much computer as you need today.

But as your business grows, it grows with you.

Each HeadStart Video Processing Unit comes with its own memory, processors, disk and multi-user interfaces.

Just add a 10 or 50 megabyte Data Storage System and up to 255 users can share a common data base in an incredibly powerful, multiuser network.

HeadStart is available in three different models. All offer full performance, transportability, and are easily expandable.

Unlike conventional, single-useronly computers, HeadStart is here today with the designed-in technology to be here tomorrow.

So get a HeadStart on the other guys. For more information, call (803) 798-9100 or write: Intertec, 2300 Broad River Road, Columbia, SC 29210.



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HAYES Mach II Joystick	
QUENTIN Applemate Drives	. 233
LAZER 1/2 Height Drives	. 229
WIZARD BPO 16K Buffer Int.	. 139
PROMETHIUS Versacard	. 149
EPS Keyboard	. 289
KENSINGTON Systemsaver	. 68
KOALA Pad.	93
PFS Filing System	81
PFS Report	81
DBaşe İl	389
Wordstar	, 249
Home Accountant	. 65
Multiplan	172
DB Master Version 4	, 249
DB Utility 1 or 2	. 95
Magic Window II	, 109
Zaxxon	29
Choplifter	25
Zork VIVIII	
Wizardry	
a second and a second	27
Sublogic Pindali	
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Letters_

Ansi, uh, ANSI Standards

I have just spent a frustrating afternoon trying to install a piece of software into my computer system. As usual, the problem is that my terminal is not one of the ones on the list of choices. What makes it particularly frustrating is that my terminal conforms to the ANSI "mode" for terminal.

I would like to plead with software companies to please include the "standard" as one of the options. I would also like to plead with terminal companies to include the ANSI standard as at least one of the possible emulations that your new terminals can produce.

I realize that it is an imperfect world, but surely one might expect the ANSI specification to have some merit!

J. A. Koehler 2 Sullivan St. Saskatoon, Saskatchewan Canada S7H 3G8

Software Swap

I read with great interest the letter "In Praise of Public-Domain Software" in the November BYTE (page 14). We have a large program-exchange system for Timex/Sinclair computers that is similar to public-domain software. The requirements are simple: choose the program you want from the list of available software, then make a copy of a program that you or friends have written or supervised and send it in. Your program will be added to the list of available software. We will send you the programs you have requested. Everyone wins! For more information on this service please contact me.

Billy Casebeer

President, Timex/Sinclair Users Group **POB 372** Oologah, OK 74053

An OS for the M68000 ECB

I enjoyed reading "The M68000 Educational Computer Board" by Robert Floyd (October, page 324). While I was a graduate student in computer science at the University of South Carolina, I was involved with a project that developed software for the Educational Computer Board (ECB). The professor of the operating systems course assigned several groups to develop operating systems for

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Circle 237 on inquiry card.

Letters_

the ECB. The major goal of each operating system was to implement concurrency.

The group I was involved with undertook a major task: to create an operating system in a short six-week summer school course. We were successful and implemented an operating system that we named OX (for Overnite Executive). OX is approximately 8K bytes long. The operating system consisted of a kernel, task manager, resource manager, and a memory manager. A spooler and several applications programs to prove concurrency were also developed. The code was de-

veloped in 68000 assembly language, Concurrent Euclid, and C, which was cross-compiled on a Unix system. The kernel, task manager, and various initialization was written in assembly language and C, while the larger managers were developed in Concurrent Euclid. The object code was then downloaded to the ECB in Motorola "S" record through the ECB serial I/O port.

As I have stated, the operating system was successful in demonstrating concurrency. This was done by allowing resident tasks to be dispatched in round-robin



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impressive ra dard teature) essive range of devices are programmed (as stan



fashion at specific timer interrupts. A particularly neat feature of the operating system was the memory manager in which the respective managers and application programs allocated memory. Many hooks exist in the implementation to provide for additional resident tasks such as terminalmessage tasks, and perhaps a memoryresident disk.

The project provided a hands-on insight into operating systems, and I must admit I had a great time hacking away. I have a complete set of documentation (57 pages) and the entire source-code listing. I would be happy to pass along this information to any hobbyist or educational institution. Please mail a stamped, self-addressed envelope to me and I will mail the documentation and source code of OX to you.

Mark Cates 8625 Windjammer Dr. Raleigh, NC 27609

V/68 OS for All

1 greatly enjoyed the October BYTE with its Unix theme. Although I am involved with the Unix operating system (porting Unix System V to the Motorola MC68000, under contract to Western Electric), I had not heard of Usenet before.

I submit the following comment as a reader, and not as a representative of Motorola Inc.

Contrary to the statement in David Fiedler's article ("The Unix Tutorial, Part 3: Unix in the Microcomputer Marketplace," page 132) that "[Charles River Data System's] own Universe 68 computer uses UNOS, as does Motorola on that firm's Versabus-based system," Motorola offers the System V/68 operating system. System V/68 is derived from Unix System V, MC68000 version, a jointly developed product of Motorola and Western Electric. System V/68 is available in configurations for the Exormacs and VME/10 computers, as well as in a generic form for any 68000-based system.

Prior to fully committing to the "genuine Bell" Unix (over a year ago), Motorola had been seriously considering several Unix look-alikes, including UNOS. Perhaps Mr. Fiedler's information was obtained in that time frame.

Fred Christiansen **POB 2953** Phoenix, AZ 85062

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Letters.

Supersoft Speaks Up

I am compelled to respond to your reviews of the Supersoft C compilers for CP/M-86 and MS-DOS, which ran in the August BYTE ("Comparing C Compilers for CP/M-86" by Jerry Houston, Jim Brodrick, and Les Kent, and "Nine C Compilers for the IBM Personal Computer" by Ralph Phraner). Both reviews were outdated, misleading, and contained serious inaccuracies and omissions. They did a disservice to your goal of giving BYTE readers timely information about available C compilers.

In 1982, Supersoft released the first C compiler for CP/M-86 and MS-DOS. This release was preliminary and temporary; its purpose was to let customers of Supersoft's CP/M-80 C compiler be the first to transport their applications to CP/M-86 and MS-DOS. At that time, we were using the compilers in house to transport our own applications to 16-bit systems; we knew they would be useful to others for this purpose. We also knew they would undergo major enhancements, both in the documentation and the programs themselves, before being released

as general development compilers under CP/M-86 and MS-DOS.

In March 1983, after the initial purpose had been served, our CP/M-86 and MS-DOS C compilers were withdrawn from the market for further development. In August 1983, just as we were about to release our new and substantially enhanced versions of these compilers, two reviews appeared in BYTE magazine on our preliminary releases. We were surprised to see these reviews in print because we had not been notified in advance by BYTE and the products being reviewed had not been available for five months.

Though the initial versions of our compilers did have some weaknesses that we acknowledge, at the time of their release they served a valuable purpose that easily outweighed their shortcomings: they sped C programmers into the rapidly emerging 16-bit world. This, our main consideration in releasing the products, was completely overlooked in the BYTE reviews. In addition, our new C compiler, greatly enhanced and uniformly available under CP/M-86, CP/M-80, and MS-DOS, has several strong points that make it the



most attractive C available. We are providing this new version to all purchasers of the preliminary CP/M-86 and MS-DOS C compilers at no charge.

Through our internal experience with Supersoft C, we consider it to have many advantages over other C compilers: these advantages include the widest array of library functions (all delivered in source form as well as library form), high reliability due to extensive testing, uniform availability under several operating systems, and close adherence to the Unix standard syntax. These advantages and others were largely overlooked by the BYTE reviewers. In addition, technical inaccuracies and omissions that appeared in the reviews actually gave our initial releases less credit than they were due.

We were disappointed that these untimely and misleading reviews should appear in a typically fine publication like BYTE. We hope that this letter and other follow-up editorial coverage can help repair some of the damage that has been done to these excellent products.

Stephen Hagler Marketing Director Supersoft Inc. POB 1628 Champaign, IL 61820

Jerry Houston replies:

I am sorry that Supersoft considers my review of the CP/M-86 C compiler a disservice to BYTE readers, because considerable time and effort went into trying to produce the opposite result. If I failed to supply something useful, I apologize to BYTE's readers and to Supersoft.

A few words in defense of my review. Supersoft says that the version of the compiler I reviewed was "preliminary and temporary" and that a greatly improved version was released in August 1983.

The lead time for submitting articles to BYTE magazine is months, not weeks, in advance, and the review in question was submitted several months before August 1983. Lack of timeliness is the penalty for long lead times. The benefit is generally excellent editorial content.

We purchased our copy of the Supersoft C compiler COD in 1982 in response to an ad in BYTE. Nowhere did the ad or the documenlation indicate that the product was in any way temporary or preliminary. In fact, the ad said of the \$500 C compiler: "The optimizer typically results in 40% code reduction. This means that compiled object code will run nearly as fast as that which was written in

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In between is a large variety of units — many of them in the LP no-power-supply design and all fully FCC certified for direct connection to the telephone system.

Don't be a computer hermit — treat your system to a UDS modem; then you can reach out and byte someonel For details, contact your favorite computer dealer or Universal Data Systems, 5000 Bradford Drive, Huntsville, AL 35805. Telephone 205/837-8100.



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Letters_

assembler." The documentation listed the version we received as "Version 1.1."

None of this suggested to us that the compiler was preliminary. In January 1983 we asked a representative of Supersoft whether a newer, more functional version of its compiler was coming out, and we were told that nothing was planned for about six months. Since our review was due in one month, we reviewed what existed, not what was planned.

Supersoft also states that, "We are providing this new version to all purchasers of the preliminary CP/M-86 and MS-DOS C compilers at no charge." On September 7, 1983, we phoned Supersoft, gave them our serial number, and asked what was involved in upgrading to the latest version of the compiler. We were informed that we should send our original disk plus \$50. This is a more than reasonable charge, but \$50 is not free.

Supersoft's claim to offer "close adherence to the Unix standard syntax" is not justified in the version reviewed. It fails to support longs, statics, or initializers. This is comparable to a version of BASIC that has no FOR statement.

Supersoft has some excellent products. The product I reviewed is not one of them. If my review conveyed that idea, then it was not "misleading." If my article tended to lead potential unhappy customers away from the product under review, then I believe it was a service both to Supersoft and to BYTE's readership.

Watch the Fine Print

Recently I decided to abandon my Apple-based system and buy an IBM PC XT. It's not that I'm unhappy with my Apple. On the contrary, it has been a reliable tool that has paid for itself many times over during the last four years. However, the mining industry (for which I write software) has developed a case of IBM myopia that requires that I develop programs for the PC.

My first step in making the IBM transition involved obtaining information concerning the UCSD p-System (for which I have developed a large library of software). Although the sales representative was unfamiliar with the concept of an operating system, he was kind enough to send me IBM's "Software Fact Sheet" and a price list. This fact sheet contains some fine print concerning the p-System that I would like to bring to the attention of your readers: "Neither the program nor its data files can be stored on a fixed disk." Incredible! Here's a big and powerful corporation with a sense of humor. Imagine if GM had the guts to include some jokes of this caliber in its sales literature like "The optional MZD Turbo engine only works in the neutral gear." Three cheers for IBM! Now, I've got to remember where I stored that literature on the Sage IV.

James P. Reed Rockware Inc. 7195 West 30th Ave. Denver, CO 80215

In Defense of the Model 16

Regarding the letter from Marvin Stone and Sam Harp (October, page 20) concerning the relative speeds of the MC68000 and Z80 in the Radio Shack Model 16 computer: Mr. Hurrell's response is quite correct about the particular benchmarks used. The Xenix MBASIC is very slow for floating-point



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Letters_

computation. The increased accuracy is a blessing or a curse, depending on your needs.

The screen-updating benchmark timing cited is an unfortunate side effect of the hardware. The only way in which the 68000 can get to the screen RAM is via the Z80, and this added overhead can only slow down accesses, no matter how fast the 68000 may be.

As far as the SIN benchmark, perhaps Mr. Harp or Mr. Stone may want to consider switching to FORTRAN. I ran the published SIN benchmark (TRSDOS: 43 seconds; Xenix: 132 seconds) on a Model 16 under Trisoft CP/M-68K and ANSI FORTRAN-77. The time was 5.2 seconds!

James M. Knox Trisoft 4102 Avenue G Austin, TX 78751

The interesting thing to me about the Harp & Stone Benchmark study of the TRS-Xenix MBASIC was how slow all the listed processors were. I ran Benchmark I on the Z8000-based Olivetti M20, using Microsoft BASIC, in 8.9 seconds. Going to double precision by inserting "defdbl A-B, Z" at the beginning lengthened the time to 9.5 seconds. I believe the running time is this low because Olivetti MBASIC performs only trigonometry and exponential functions in single precision.

Examining Z after running the program shows a value of 0.998048.

S. Richard Mateosian Consultant, Computer Systems 2919 Forest Ave. Berkeley, CA 94705

After reading "TRS-80 Model 16 Problems" (Letters, October, page 20) and the response from Radio Shack, it is evident that a simple fact needs to be straightened out.

Suppose one used a Z80 to handle the I/O for a CRAY. Would it output characters any faster than a 68000 making similar requests?

This elementary consideration shows the absurdity of the Harp/Stone "benchmark." Their negative remarks about the capabilities of the Model 16 and Xenix are therefore worthless and should be retracted.

Joel Rice 486 Route 9W Nyack, NY 10960 ■

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Product Preview



The Apple Macintosh Computer

Mouse-window-desktop technology arrives for under \$2500 by Gregg Williams

Apple established itself as one of the leading innovators in personal computing technology a year ago by introducing the Lisa, a synthesis and extension of human-interface technology that has since been widely imitated. Now the company has strengthened that reputation with a new machine, the Macintosh (above). In terms of technological sophistication and probable effect on the marketplace, the Macintosh will outdistance the Lisa as much as the Lisa has outdistanced its predecessors. The Macintosh arrives, finally, after a history of colorful rumors. It will cost from \$1995 to \$2495, weighs 22.7 pounds, and improves on the mousewindow-desktop technology started by the impressive but expensive Lisa computer. A system with printer and second disk drive costs about \$900 more, but even at that price, the Macintosh is worth waiting for.

The Macintosh at Work

Before we look at the Macintosh (or Mac) in more detail, let's look at how it works. When you turn the Mac on, its screen tells you to insert a 31/2-inch Sony floppy disk. When you do that, the Macintosh puts a disk icon on the screen along with the disk's name. As with the Lisa computer, you first select an object, then choose a menu item that works on the object. Say, for example, we choose the disk by moving the cursor to the disk icon and clicking the mouse button once (figure 1a). The disk "opens up," showing a window containing icons, each one of which corresponds to an item on the disk. To start using the Mac Paint program, we select the Mac Paint icon and choose the menu item "open," as shown in figure 1b. (We also could have opened Mac Paint by double-clicking on the icon.)

What follows is a brief example of how the Mac Paint program works. When we open the program, we get the screen of figure 1c. The large blank area is a window onto the drawing area, the boxes on the left are tools, the boxes on the bottom row are patterns, and the lines in the

At a Glance

Name

corner are selections for the current line width. By selecting the "open oval" tool and the thickest line width, we can draw empty ovals with thick borders (figure 1d). By selecting the "paint bucket" tool and the "diagonal bricks" pattern, we can fill the oval with that texture (figure le). The "eraser" tool lets us erase part of the image (figure 1f); for finer control, we can give the FAT BITS command (figure 1g), which allows us to erase or paint on a pixel-by-pixel basis. When we are finished with our image and select the OUIT command, the program displays an alert box that asks if we want to save our changes (figure 1h).

Foundations of Macintosh Design

The Macintosh computer is built on three cornerstone ideas: second-generation Lisa technology, reliability and low cost through simplicity, and maximum synergy between hardware and software. Each of these ideas contributes significantly to the uniqueness of the Mac's design.

Second-Generation Lisa Technology

Without question, the strongest influence on the Mac is that of the Apple Lisa computer, which proved the viability of certain concepts in a commercial product: the graphics/ mouse orientation, the desktop metaphor, the data-as-concrete-object metaphor, and the shared user interface between programs. The Mac has inherited these concepts; for further details on them, see my article, "The Lisa Computer System" (February 1983 BYTE, page 33).

Four differences between the Lisa and the Mac make the latter a second-generation computer. First, the Mac runs at a higher clock speed, 7.83 MHz (compared to the Lisa's 5 MHz). Second, the Mac, which has a smaller amount of memory to work with than the Lisa, uses its memory more efficiently because its programs and subroutines are coded in 68000 assembly language (as opposed to the Lisa, which uses less efficient 68000 machine-language programs that are compiled from high-level Pascal source code). Third, the Macintosh eliminates add-on peripheral cards and uses instead a highspeed serial bus that implements what Apple calls "virtual slots." (I will talk about this in greater detail below.)

The final difference is actually an important limitation of the Macintosh: it allows only one major application program to be active at a time (the Mac BASIC and "desk ac-

Macintosh Manufacturer Apple Computer 20525 Mariani Ave Cupertino, CA 95014 (408) 996-1010 Dimensions 9.75 by 9.75 by 13.5 inches Weight Main Unit, keyboard and mouse—22.7 Ibs. Power Requirements 105–130 V AC, 60 Hz [U.S. model]; 85–135 V AC, 50/60 Hz [international model]

Memory 128K bytes of RAM, 64K bytes of ROM Standard Configuration Main unit with 128K bytes of RAM, 64K bytes of ROM, integral Sony 31/2-Inch disk drive. 9-inch video monitor, two serial ports; external mechanical mouse; external keyboard **Mass Storage** One Sony 31/2-Inch disk drive: 31/2-Inch disk holds 400K bytes and is encased in a ngid plastic housing Video Display 9-Inch monitor, noninterlaced 60.15-Hz image, 512- by 342-pixel resolution **Pointing Device** Mechanical mouse Keyboard Detached keyboard; 58 keys (59 in international version); autorepeat; two-key rollover

Hardware Options

Second disk drive, keypad, imagewriter printer, security kit (for chaining computer to table)

Software Options

Mac Paint (drawing program), Mac Write (a simple word processor), Mar BASIC, Mac Pascal, others (see text) Prices

Standard system, \$1995-\$2495; Mac Paint and Mac Write (together), bundled at no charge for the first 100 days, \$195 (for the two) thereafter: Macintosh Pascal, BASIC Logo, Terminal, and Assembler/Debugger, \$99 each, Mac Draw and Mac Project, \$125 each; keypad, \$99; second disk drive, \$395; Imagewriter printer, \$495

Macintosh System Architecture

Inside the Macintosh, hardware and software work together to provide a system capable of supporting high-performance graphics, built-in peripherals, and communication channels to the outside world. From the beginning of the Macintosh project, the product-design goals of small size, light weight, and moderate end-user cost encouraged us to create a low-power, low component-count design. The large number of I/O devices that are built into each unit, combined with our desire for high performance, caused us to explore many alternatives for each aspect of the hardware implementation. A cooperative spirit among the people working on the industrial design, analog electronics, digital electronics, and low-level software resulted in the synthesis of detailed implementations that combined strengths from each group, providing an integrated design solution for all aspects of the product,

The heart of the Macintosh digital electronics is the MC68000 processor and its memory (both RAM and ROM). In the Macintosh, the data-output lines from the system RAM drive a data bus separate from that used by the rest of the machine (see figure 2). The RAM is triple-ported; this means that the 68000, screen-displaying hardware, and sound-output hardware have periodic access to the address and data buses, so that the video, the sound, and the current 68000 task appear to execute concurrently.

ROM memory connects directly to the system data bus and is used by only the 68000. Much of the system's time-critical code, such as the low-level graphics primitives, operating-system routines, and userinterface routines, reside in ROM. Macintosh software calls this code through 68000 "line 1010 unimplemented" instructions, which get one of approximately 480 addresses from an address table stored in low memory; this effectively allows the ROM subroutines to function as extensions of the 68000 instruction set. Since the ROM data and address buses are used exclusively by the 68000, ROM is always accessed at the full processor speed of 7.83 MHz; consequently, the ROM can perform as a readonly cache memory.

The 512- by 342-pixel video display ap-

by Burrell C. Smith

pears in memory as a linear array of 10,944 16-bit words of data, with the most significant bit representing the pixel farthest left. Each 512-pixel horizontal line consists of 32 words of data, with bits shifted out at 15.67 MHz (322.68 µs per 512-pixel line) followed by 12 words of horizontal blanking (taking 12.25 µs). The last memory bus cycle of each horizontal line is reserved for sound DMA, where a byte of sound data is fetched from the sound buffer and sent to the sound PWM (pulse-width modulator) for conversion into an analog level. The update rate of the sound channel is then equal to the video horizontal rate, or 22,254.55 Hz. In the vertical direction, 342 active scan lines are followed by a vertical retrace and enough inactive horizontal

The product-design goals of small size, light weight, and moderate end-user cost encouraged us to create a low-power, low component-count design.

lines to take up the same time as 28 horizontal lines, providing a vertical retrace time of 1.258 ms. Although screenmemory accesses may occur at any time, a vertical retrace interrupt is generated at the falling edge of the vertical sync pulse to allow screen animation to occur completely synchronous to the video beam movement.

Access to RAM is divided into synchronous time slots, with the 68000 and video circuits sharing alternate word accesses during the live portion of the horizontal video-display line and the sound circuits using the video time slot during the last memory bus cycle of the horizontal line. Although the access to RAM is divided three ways, the 68000's share is maximized by giving it access to unused cycles during horizontal and vertical blanking. This way, 68000 access to RAM averages to a speed of about 6 MHz.

For high-performance sound generation,

a tightly coded routine generates 370 samples of sound data and places them into the sound buffer just after a vertical retrace interrupt. The 68000's 32-bit registers are used to control pitch with 24 bits of precision, providing each of four possible voices with 16,777,216 possible frequencies. For simpler sounds, a timer in the system's VIA provides a square wave of programmable pitch. All sounds pass through a software-controlled volume adjustment that creates approximately 20 decibels of total amplitude variation in eight discrete steps.

The Macintosh disk controller is a single LSI (large-scale integration) component referred to as the IWM ("integrated Woz machine") chip. The device, a one-chip integration of the disk controller originally designed by Steve Wozniak for the Apple II, handles data at 500 kilobits per second. To control the disk drive's motor speed, a pulse-width modulator located on the digital board allows the disk to move at one of 400 possible disk motor speeds; the PWM is driven from a table in memory in a fashion similar to that of the sound system. By varying the motor speed, we created a more reliable disk drive that puts significantly more data on the same disk.

The Macintosh communications chip, the Zilog 8530 SCC (serial communications controller), provides synchronous and asynchronous data transmission at up to 230.4K bits per second using a selfclocking data format and up to 1 megabit per second using an external clock. The Macintosh's two serial ports are identical; each provides single-ended or differential signaling and multidrop (party-line) capability.

The 6522 VIA (versatile interface adapter) rounds out the I/O requirements of the machine by providing system timers, support for the mouse and keyboard, and general-purpose I/O lines for selecting various system functions such as alternate screen and sound buffers and for communicating with the system's real-time clock and parameter memory.

Burrell C. Smith is a member of the Apple Macintosh design team.



Figures 1a-1h: Working with Mac Paint on the Macintosh computer. See text for details.

cessory" programs are two exceptions that I'll cover later). This limitation is largely due to the Mac's small memory space and the overall design of the software, which assumes that the current program has access to all the machine's memory. This is not as bad as it sounds; a single application can use multiple windows, and material can be cut and pasted from one document to another by storing the material to be pasted on a "clipboard" before loading in the second document (which replaces the first). Still, the absence of hardware slots and the inability to run two applications simultaneously are two important ways in which the Macintosh is fundamentally different from the Lisa computer.

(2a)

Reliability and Low Cost through Simplicity

Although the Macintosh costs approximately one-third the price of a Lisa, the Mac has much more than one-third of the Lisa's power. The idea of reliability through simplicity not only makes the Macintosh possible at a relatively low price but also produces a machine that has a reliability normally associated with much simpler computers.

One component of the Mac's simplicity is its low chip count-it contains about 50 ICs (integrated circuits), which decreases its physical size and price and increases its reliability. Mac reduces its chip count by combining the functions of many standard chips into eight programmable-logic arrays (PALs).

The Macintosh has only two circuit boards, one that holds all its analog circuitry and one that holds all its digital circuitry (see photos 2a and 2b). By partitioning its functions and reducing the number of connectors (by decreasing the number of boards to be connected), the designers have made the Mac both more reliable and less expensive. They carried this philosophy farther by eliminating hardware slots; you add peripherals to a Mac through its two high-speed serial ports.

The Macintosh was designed to reduce (or, in the case of the digital board, eliminate) the number of



shows the digital board. These two boards plus the video display, 3½-inch disk drive, and housing make up the main unit; only the keyboard and mouse are needed to make a complete Macintosh system.

places in which hardware must be fine-tuned during assembly. In some cases, the designers eliminated the need for adjustment through clever circuit design, which also means there's one less thing to go wrong with the computer once it is in the owner's hands. In other cases, Apple eliminated fine-tuning by requiring a vendor of externally manufactured subassemblies to tune the part before delivery; for example, the video-display tube and yoke are delivered preadjusted, and the Sony 31/2-inch disk drive is delivered tested and with several Apple-specified modifications.

Maximum Synergy between Hardware and Software

The Macintosh's hardware and software were optimized for maximum performance. This means that the hardware and software evolved over a period of time in a process of mutual give and take. For example, the pixels displayed on the Mac's video display are square (not rectangular, as in other computers); this greatly simplifies the software that draws squares and circles, scales text and graphics, and prints screen images.

Going for the World Market

Having learned from past experience, Apple designed the Macintosh so that it could easily be modified for all markets outside the United States. The following examples show how pervasive nation- or language-specific aspects of a computer design are and how Apple has minimized the changes needed.

•Except for the word "Apple" on the rear panel, the Macintosh has no English text


Hardware

The main unit of the Macintosh consists of eight parts: two circuit boards, a cable to connect them, a metal chassis, a 3¹/₂-inch disk drive, a video-display tube with yoke, and a plastic front bezel and rear housing (see photos 3a and 3b). An external

anywhere on the product or in the ROM. Each plug is labeled with a picture that identifies its function.

•The video-display rate of 60.15 Hz is generated internally instead of being derived from the line current. This allows the Mac to be used without modification in countries that have 50-Hz line current.

 Macintosh software has been designed so that all text messages, message layouts, and icons can be stored in a resource file, separate from the program itself. A designer can use a resource-editor program to change text (for example, to another language), icons, message layout, and the formouse and keyboard make for a total of 10 parts. The main unit takes up an amazingly small 10-inch by 10inch area (it is 13¹/₂ inches high). True, the keyboard and mouse take up more area than that, but the footprint of the main unit is considerably smaller than that of comparable com-

mats of time, dates, numbers, and currency. With this method, the program itself does not have to be changed and recompiled to make these changes.

•The keys on the keyboard are defined by the software, thus allowing Apple to change the keyboard easily to accommodate the special characters needed by some languages. In addition, Apple has designed the Mac so that two keyboards (differing in only one key) can be used for all versions of the product; Apple customizes a keyboard for a given language by printing the necessary legends into the plastic keys. In addition, any Mac keyboard can produce puters. The Mac is also pleasantly compact and light; an entire Mac system in an optional padded satchel weighs 25.6 pounds (less than many transportable computers) and can be carried onto an airplane.

Figure 2 shows a block diagram of the Macintosh hardware; for more details, see the "Macintosh System Architecture" text box. For now, let's look at the machine's major subassemblies:

Processor: The Macintosh uses a Motorola 68000 processor running at 7.83 MHz.

Video display: The Mac has a 9-inch monitor that displays a noninterlaced image at 60.15 Hz. The resolution of the video image is 80 pixels per inch, so the overall screen is 512 by 342 pixels.

ROM: The Mac uses two 256K-bit ROMs configured as 64K bytes of memory. The ROM (read-only memory) contains most of the Mac's operating system and a "toolbox" of optimized 68000 user interface related routines (see the text box "The User Interface Toolbox" for more detail). The ROM is always accessed at full speed, 7.83 MHz.

RAM: The Mac has 128K bytes of memory; at some point (Apple says by the end of 1984), this will be expandable to 512K bytes (by substituting 256K-bit dynamic RAM (random-access read/write memory) chips for the 64K-bit chips currently being used). The screen display uses 21,888 bytes and is drawn using this memory and DMA (direct memory access) circuitry. Apple has an un-Text continued on page 39

the full Macintosh character set; the only advantage to having the keyboard for a certain language is that the keyboard layout will be more appropriate for that language.

With these innovations, the most timeconsuming part of modifying the Macintosh for another country is translating and printing the documentation. Apple reports that it will be shipping the Macintosh to several foreign countries "within several months of the Mac's introduction." (Companies never seem to meet such deadlines, so expect foreign versions to be shipped before the end of 1984.)



36

Hernary

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The User-Interface Toolbox

The toolbox (which occupies two-thirds of the high-speed 64K-byte ROM inside the Macintosh) includes optimized 68000 machine-language routines that handle all aspects of the Macintosh user interface things like windows, text, the mouse, pulldown menus, desk accessories, dialogue boxes, and fonts. The figure below shows the relative relationships among the different units (or packages of routines). Here is a brief description of each unit, starting with the lowest-level unit and working up:

•Resource Manager: These routines coordinate the use of resources, which are data structures such as text strings, menus, and icon and font definitions. These resources are kept separate from the actual code of an application, which means that the resources of an application can be modified without forcing a recompilation (or modification) of the application program. The Resource Manager is usually called by higher units like the menu and font managers.

•Font Manager: This unit supports the use of various text fonts. It calls the resource manager when it needs to use a font not already in memory, and it is usually called by the Quickdraw unit.

•Quickdraw: Quickdraw is a graphics package that is at the heart of both the Lisa and Macintosh computers. Bill Atkinson, its creator, worked for 31/2 years on the code, rewriting it many times and reducing it from a 160K-byte compiled Pascal program to a 24K-byte package of highly optimized 68000 code. Atkinson, who was involved in the early design of the Lisa's user interface, designed and optimized Quickdraw for the Lisa computer; he later joined the Macintosh design team. Quickdraw is very fast-for example, it can print to the screen more than 7000 characters per second. Two of its most interesting capabilities are its ability to fill in any arbitrary shape with a pattern and its ability to "clip" an image to correspond to the boundaries of an arbitrary masking shape.

The latter ability is needed to correctly display window contents when one window overlaps others. The source code for Quickdraw is identical in both the Lisa and the Macintosh.

•Event Manager: All system events (e.g., keypresses and mouse button presses) are received and interpreted through this unit, which mediates between the application program and the outside world.

•Toolbox Utilities: These routines handle miscellaneous tasks that include string operations, fixed-point arithmetic, and bitwise logical operations.

•Window Manager: Since all action on the Macintosh display occurs within windows, this is a very important unit that is used a lot. The Window Manager allows the application program to interact with windows on a high level while it takes care of the low-level details automatically. It allows you to create different kinds of boxes (document, dialogue, and alert boxes, for example), delete them, move them, change their size, and make an inactive window active and vice versa. The Window Manager ensures that the computer automatically redraws the necessary screen areas when some aspect of a window is changed.

•Control Manager: This unit controls the use of software buttons, check boxes, and dials, all of which can be called on to show and alter the status of certain variables.

•Menu Manager: Given a two-dimensional matrix of menu items (each column is a menu title followed by its selections), this unit controls the display and behavior of that matrix of pull-down menus.

•Text Edit: These routines control elementary text entry and editing. Text Edit is designed with lots of software "hooks" so that you can modify its behavior but still use it. An external unit called Core Edit, which must be loaded into RAM, contains more sophisticated entry and editing routines; Core Edit can handle different fonts, sizes, and text styles.



•Dialog Manager: Dialogue boxes are text boxes with several check boxes; usually, clicking the mouse button near a box selects it (and the action or condition associated with it) and unselects the previously checked box. An alert box (as in figure 1h) alerts you to a potentially dangerous situation and forces you to click on one of two buttons, "Cancel" or "OK." The Dialog Manager handles the display of and user response to a dialogue or alert box.

•Desk Manager: This unit allows the application program to use the desk accessories, which are resources that are called in from disk if they are not currently in memory.

Applications can be written in Mac BASIC, Mac Pascal, or 68000 assembly language (usually one of the latter two). Both Mac Pascal and Mac BASIC are designed so that their keywords directly call most of the toolbox routines. Most applications that use the routines are essentially an endlessly repeating loop that waits for an event, determines what kind of event it is, and then processes the event.

Macintosh System Software Overview by Andy Hertzfeld

The Macintosh is more than a powerful, inexpensive 68000-based desktop computer. It comes with a built-in personality provided by 64K bytes of handcrafted system software contained in two ROM chips on its digital board. Besides performing traditional operating-system functions such as memory and file management, the Macintosh ROM includes the revolutionary Quickdraw package and a User-Interface Toolbox to help programmers develop applications that share a consistent, advanced user interface.

The Macintosh ROM can be thought of as an extension to the 68000 instruction set, augmenting its 56 basic instructions with more than 480 new instructions designed for implementing fast mousebased applications. It is implemented entirely in 68000 assembly-language code that has been handcrafted and optimized over a period of almost three years. We chose assembly language over a higherlevel language because it was very important for the system to be small and fast. The Macintosh is intended to be a very high-volume product, and we could afford to lavish time and attention on every routine, making each one as efficient as possible, knowing that our efforts would be multiplied by the millions of units that we will eventually ship.

It is somewhat risky to put 64K bytes of intricate system software in ROM on a disk-based system, but we did it because we wanted the machine to have a built-in standard user interface. By using our ROM-based toolbox, a programmer saves development time and precious memory space; this provides a positive incentive for doing it our way. Also, the price per bit of ROM is significantly less than that of RAM, and not having the operating system load in from disk saves space on every disk you have. Application programs never reference the ROM directly; instead, they use compact "trap" instructions that are interpreted by the system dispatcher. This allows us to intercept any routine to fix the program bugs that will inevitably arise.

The Mac's system software design philosophy emphasizes simplicity, flexibility, and high performance. We chose the singleapplication-at-a-time philosophy to help keep things relatively simple. The userinterface software is designed to be flexible because we are still learning how to make systems easier and more fun to use. Another reason for designing the software this way is that trying to live for years with what we thought was best at any given time would doom us to eventual failure. High performance is extremely important in an interactive system; people won't enjoy using a system unless it is very responsive.

About one-third of the ROM is devoted to what we call the Macintosh Operating System, which contains many components found in more traditional systems. It includes the low-level device drivers and interrupt handlers, an asynchronous 1/O system, a memory manager, a simple, fast file system, a segment loader, and various utility routines. The I/O system supports swappable, RAM-based device drivers as well as its built-in serial, disk, and sound drivers. Most I/O and file-system calls can be made asynchronously, which allows an application to overlap I/O tasks with other tasks. The memory manager minimizes the fragmentation of available memory into small pieces by supporting relocatable objects that are always accessed indirectly; the memory manager also provides an automatic caching scheme by optionally



Photo 3: Inside the Macintosh computer. From the front (photo 3a), you can see the video display and the 3½-inch disk drive. From the rear (photo 3b), you can see the two main circuit boards (right and bottom), the rear of the video-display tube, the 3½-inch disk drive, and a row of connectors at the bottom of the unit. The connections go, from left to right, to the mouse, a second disk drive, two peripherals (these are two serial ports), and an external amplifier (for sound output).

purging objects as memory grows fuller. The file system ensures against loss of data by maintaining tags on every block; these allow the contents of a disk to be pieced back together even if the directory is destroyed.

Another third of the ROM is occupied by Bill Atkinson's Quickdraw graphics package. Quickdraw, which is the cornerstone of Apple's "Lisa technology," is responsible for the Mac's extremely fast user interaction. It draws practically everything you see on the screen, including text (in a variety of typefaces and styles) and both filled and unfilled rectangles, lines, and ovals. It also is capable of representing arbitrary areas of the screen called regions in a very compact data structure. All Quickdraw calls are clipped to the intersection of up to three regions, providing the fundamental capability necessary for overlapping windows. Quickdraw also is capable of recording any sequence of procedure calls and saving them as a picture. Pictures provide an easy, powerful method for transferring graphics between applications.

The final third of the Macintosh ROM is occupied by the User-Interface Toolbox, a collection of various managers and services intended to help a programmer develop applications that conform to the Macintosh standard user interface. Its principal com-

Text continued from page 35:

disclosed proprietary technique for phase-locking the 68000 to less expensive memory, which lowers the product cost without sacrificing the speed of memory access.

When the Mac is drawing a horizontal line of the video display, the 68000 and the video DMA circuitry alternate (interleave) their accesses to the RAM address and data lines. Since these two can never access RAM simultaneously, the 68000 can never produce hashing or other glitches in the video display by accessing RAM at the wrong time. Because of this interleaving, the 68000 accesses RAM at 3.92 MHz, half of the full 7.83 MHz rate, during the display of a horizontal line of the screen. This is done in the following way: the DMA circuitry puts a word from RAM into the video shift register; while the register is sending out those 16 bits serially to the screen, the 68000 uses RAM for its own purposes; then the cycle begins again with the DMA circuitry.

ponents are resources, windows, menus, controls, dialogues, and a text-editing package. The window, menu, and control managers contain little information on how individual windows, menus, or controls look or behave. Instead, this information is encapsulated in definition functions, which are kept as resources and swapped into memory as necessary to implement messages sent by the various managers. This provides a very flexible structure capable of evolving as we learn how to improve the user interface.

Another important goal of the Macintosh system software is to facilitate the passing of data between applications. A scrap manager is provided to help applications share data. It defines two data types that every application is requested to support (simple ASCII text and Quickdnaw pictures) and lets applications define their own custom types. It provides routines for transferring data in and out of the scrap.

As stated above, Macintosh supports only one application running at any given time. This restriction is mainly due to limited available memory. By making a few simple calls to the desk manager, an application may allow many useful miniapplications to run concurrently with itself. These small programs are called

When the video display is doing a horizontal or vertical retrace, however, the 68000 gets exclusive use of the RAM at its full speed, 7.83 MHz. This has a significant effect on the average speed of RAM access. Out of the 45 µs (microseconds) for each horizontal display line, over 12 µs (about 27 percent of the time) are occupied by horizontal retrace. Of these 12 μ s, about 0.5 μ s is used to send data to the sound and disk-speed circuitry, while the rest is available to the 68000. Furthermore, out of the 16.626 ms (milliseconds) used to draw each complete screen, 1.258 ms (about 7.6 percent of the time) are devoted to vertical retrace. Of this, about 14 µs are used for sound and disk-speed control (representing the control work done at the end of the equivalent of 28 unused horizontal lines of video), leaving more than 1.244 ms for the 68000 to access RAM at full speed.

To summarize, the ROM is always accessed at 7.83 MHz, regardless of desk accessories and are capable of cutting and pasting data with each other as well as with the major application. We currently provide five desk accessories (calculator, clock, notepad, control panel for default system parameters, and scrapbook).

By the spring of 1983, it became apparent that we would not be able to fit all the routines that we had hoped to into our 64K-byte ROM space. We designed a facility to allow some system code (in the system resource file) to be swapped in from disk to RAM when needed. We now use five such RAM-based packages, including a fully IEEE-standard floating-point numeric package, a standard file dialogue package, and an international string package that deals with various formats for date and time display.

In summary, the 64K bytes of ROMbased firmware provide Macintosh with a unique personality and user interface, forming the foundation for the development of communicating applications that share a common user interface. The Macintosh firmware is very fast and flexible, and it will be exciting to see all the applications that develop from it in the years to come.

Andy Hertzfeld is a member of the Apple Macintosh design team.

screen display. The RAM is accessed at 3.92 MHz during screen display and at 7.83 MHz otherwise. The average speed of the system is around 6 MHz.

One memory area of interest is the sound buffer. Along with associated hardware, this buffer enables you to create four channels of arbitrary sound while using no more than 50 percent of the 68000's computing power. The 68000 performs look-up operations every 44 µs on up to four 256-byte waveform tables; the result of these lookups is placed in a 370-byte sound buffer, from which the sound hardware fetches 1 byte every 44 µs to deliver to an 8-bit digital-to-analog circuit (DAC). An internal VIA (versatile interface adapter) can also be used to generate a single square-wave tone while using an insignificant part of the 68000's computing power.

Mass storage: The Macintosh uses a custom version of the Sony 3¹/₂-inch disk and drive (see photo 4). The

The Macintosh Memory Map

The Macintosh memory map contains RAM, ROM, and I/O devices that communicate with the 68000 through specified memory locations. When the Macintosh is turned on (i.e., at boot-up), the 64K-byte ROM maps into the first page of memory and is used to get the system started. After boot-up, the positions of RAM and ROM are changed so that the 128K-byte block of RAM occupies the first two pages of memory (see figure below).

The Phase Read area of memory is used to determine whether the computer's timing signals are correctly in phase with each other; this is usually done by ROM routines at boot-up. The VIA (versatile interface adapter) locations are used by the Macintosh's 6522 VIA. This chip gives the Macintosh parallel input, output, and interrupt lines, shift registers, mouse information, and clocks.

The IWM locations are used by the Macintosh's IWM (integrated Woz machine), which controls all access to the internal 3¹/₂-inch disk drive and the optional external one.

The SCC Read and SCC Write locations are used for several purposes. They allow the SCC (serial communications controller) chip to handle two serial ports at rates between 30 and 230,400 bits per second. In addition, they allow the SCC to detect mouse motion (in conjunction with the VIA) and adjust the phase of the Macintosh timing signals.

Most programmers will not need intimate knowledge of the Macintosh memory map. The 64K-byte ROM contains sophisticated routines that take care of lowlevel processes like 1/O, memory management, video display, and similar tasks. Apple encourages the use of these routines; they mean less development time, conformity to the standard Macintosh user interface, faster programs (ROM always runs at full speed), and more memory space for programs and disks.



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Photo 4: The Sony 3½-inch disk is encased in a rigid plastic housing, and the oval window through which the magnetic medium is accessed is protected by a metal shutter that slides out of the way when the disk is inserted in the drive. These factors help protect the disk from casual use.

drive can store 400K bytes on a single-sided 3½-inch disk; the Mac is designed to be able to use doublesided drives to get 800K bytes per disk, an option that Apple may pursue at a later date. The standard Sony 3½-inch disk (used to date by Hewlett-Packard and other vendors) puts 70 tracks of data at 135 tpi (tracks per inch) onto each disk. At Apple's urging, Sony now makes the drive in another model that has 80 tracks of data at 135 tpi. As a comparison, the Hewlett-Packard HP 150 uses the 70-track version and conventional sectoring to get 270K bytes per singlesided disk.

Sharing Data among Programs

Macintosh programs, if they are designed in accordance with Apple guidelines, will be able to trade data among themselves without one program having to know anything about the nature of the others. This is done through use of a shared memory area called the clipboard and the standardization of the data that can be stored in it.

The clipboard is a relocatable piece of memory that is not erased when a new program replaces an older one. It is used as follows: the first program copies data into the clipboard, the second program replaces the first with its own code and data, and the data in the clipboard is added to the data now in memory. The clipboard can contain a variable number of data items, though every item must be of a different type. Each data item consists of a fourcharacter data-type identifier, a 32-bit length (in bytes), and a stream of bytes that makes up the actual contents of the data item.

Programs are free to implement their own data types. Apple has defined twotext and Quickdraw pictures-and encourages every program to be able to read both and write at least one of these data types. Text is a simple ASCII string of characters without any information on the size, font, or position of the text. Quickdraw pictures are defined as a sequence of commands that can be understood by the Quickdraw routines. A Quickdraw picture can contain displayable text (which does include information on text size, font, and position on the screen), a sequence of elementary graphics commands that will recreate the image, or the image described as a stream of bits. These two data types provide a guaranteed means of communication among Macintosh programs.

In addition to the change to 80 tpi, Apple contracted Sony to modify the drive in several other ways. Two changes allow the Sony drive to mimic the behavior of the Lisa "twiggy" drives (which were originally chosen for use in the Mac): disk ejection under software control and variable disk-rotation speed. The first change allows the Mac to ensure that a disk is correctly updated before it is surrendered to the user (that is, vou can't take a disk out of the drive until the Mac software permits it). The second change enables the Mac to record onto the disk at a constant linear density (which means you can put more data on the outermost tracks), as opposed to the constant radial density approach most computers use (which puts the same amount of data on each track regardless of position).

The Macintosh's drive rotates under software control between 390 and 600 rpm (revolutions per minute) and transfers data at the rate of 489.6K bits per second (bits as recorded on the disk, not decoded data bits). Most computers use a diskcontroller chip instead of the processor to control the drive. The Mac (like the Apple II) uses its processor to directly control the drive. Because the Macintosh can control more diskrelated parameters than the Apple II (the variable motor speed, for example), Macintosh owners will be treated to an even greater wealth of copy-protection schemes than Apple II owners enjoy. Also, the Macintosh drive uses modified group code recording to encode data onto the disk. This technique, invented by Steve Wozniak for use with the Apple II, encodes 6 bits of data into an eighttransition group that is recorded onto the disk surface.

Keyboard: The keyboard has 58 keys; the left Shift key is split on the international version of the Macintosh, giving it a total of 59 keys. The keyboard includes Return, Caps Lock, and Shift keys in their usual places, two Option keys, and a cloverleaf command key (see photo 5). Combinations of the Shift, Caps Lock, and Option keys give each key up to six meanings; the command key acts as a modifier and is often used with a letter key as the keyboard substitute for a mouse-selected menu item. The keyboard contains an 8021 microprocessor and is connected to the main box by a four-wire bidirectional serial connection. The connections on both ends use the same kind of square modular plug found in most telephones.

Mouse: The Mac's one-button mechanical mouse, about the size of a pack of cigarettes, is essentially the same as the Lisa's; it differs only in the shape of the plastic housing. The mouse is used to position the cursor on the screen; when you slide the mouse over a horizontal surface, the cursor moves in the same direction on the screen.

Serial bus: The Macintosh's serial bus is very important because it is the way that most future peripherals (except the second 3¹/₂-inch disk drive and the keypad) will connect to the computer. The bus can run in two modes: with an external clock, it can transfer data at up to 1 megabit per second; with internal clocking (which embeds clock bits in the data stream itself), it can transfer data at up to 230.4K bits per second. The latter scheme will be used to connect most peripherals, which need only a low to medium data-transfer rate, to the Macintosh in a passive daisy-chained line. This scheme implements what the Mac's designers call "virtual slots."

Virtual slots have several advantages over conventional hardware peripheral slots. They reduce the potential problems inherent in any added mechanical connection (a serial interface connector has fewer pins than a typical interface board). They reduce RFI (radio-frequency interference) by keeping the main box leakproof and allowing easy, inexpensive shielding of the serial line. By deciding that peripherals will supply their own power, the Macintosh designers were able to streamline the power supply of the main box without worrying about the power needs of unspecified future peripherals. Finally, virtual slots eliminate the need of peripheral cards to insert themselves somewhere in the computer's memory map; the unchanging memory map creates a known, unchanging system architecture that all software designers can be assured of, regardless of

the peripherals connected.

The virtual-slot scheme is both practical and elegant; it offers a simple, standard way to connect unspecified future peripherals. The 230.4K bit-per-second data-transfer rate is high enough to meet the needs of most peripherals-printers, modems, plotters, music synthesizers, and so on. However, one class of add-on card will not work using this scheme: processor cards like the Microsoft Softcard, which allow a computer to run another processor's software. Such cards require full access to the data and address lines and will not work via a serial "virtual slot." As a result, despite some rumors to the contrary, the Macintosh will never use IBM PC- or MS-DOS-based software.

Power supply: Apple designed two power supplies for the Macintosh. The first one uses a 60-watt switching power supply similar to one used in the Apple II family; it can operate on 85 to 135 V AC at either 50 or 60 Hz. For technical reasons, use of this power supply would have delayed the introduction of the machine, so Apple designed and produced a simpler nonswitching power supply



Photo 5: The Macintosh keyboard.

(105 to 130 V AC, 60 Hz) for initial use in the first U.S. models of the Macintosh. The first switching power supply will be used later in the year for the international model and possibly for the U.S. model.

The supply was designed to drive two twiggy disks; when the design was changed to include two 3½-inch disks instead, the supply had a sizable margin of unused power.

System Software

As stated before, the Macintosh contains 64K bytes of ROM accessed

at 7.83 MHz. The ROM contains most of the Mac operating system and a set of optimized 68000 routines called the Macintosh User-Interface Toolbox. The operating-system software interacts at the lowest level with the hardware; it includes such things as device drivers and memory- and filemanagement routines. The toolbox contains various routines that let you manipulate windows, text, the mouse, pull-down menus, desk accessories, dialogue boxes, fonts, and other aspects of the Mac user interface. These are high-level routines

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that perform the details of such complicated operations with minimum programming on the application designer's part. For example, the window-management routines take care of correctly redrawing the display when a window is moved or changed. For more details, see the text box "The User-Interface Toolbox."

The designers intend for you to access all ROM routines indirectly via the 68000 "line 1010 unimplemented" instructions, which receive their addresses from a table in RAM; this table can be changed to point to other routines, thereby allowing future versions of Mac software to patch the inevitable bugs that will be found in the Mac ROM. Because the application drives the ROM routines (instead of the other way around), the Macintosh is an "open" system whose behavior is completely determined by the contents of the disk inserted into it-that is, software designers can use the ROM routines to create a "standard" Macintosh application, or they can write their own code to create an application that behaves the way they want it to.

Although the designers of the Macintosh have a general philosophy of allowing only one application program to be open at a time, they have included in the main menu a collection of short, useful programs that can run without forcing you to end your current program. Apple calls these programs desk accessories. Many of the accessories are simply conveniences-the clock accessory, for example, shows you the current date and time-but a very powerful accessory is called the scrapbook. Ordinarily, you can cut and paste data from one document to another by cutting the data into the clipboard, loading in the new document, and pasting in the data; this process would be tedious if you had several items of the same type to cut and paste. The scrapbook is a sequence of data items-text or graphics-that can be stored or recalled together, thus minimizing the number of document changes and allowing you to recall often-used data items easily. The scrapbook is actually implemented as a disk file; as a result, it

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tends to be rather large.

System software reacts to all peripherals on an asynchronous basisperipherals compete for the attention of the 68000 by sending it interrupts, which the 68000 services according to the level of the interrupt. This keeps the 68000 from being tied exclusively to a peripheral-for example, to the 3¹/₂-inch disk drive waiting to get up to its full speed-when it could be doing something more useful. The Mac's designers have managed to do this even with high-speed peripherals that usually require the full attention of a processor. For example, disk and serial-port routines have been dovetailed to permit the use of both peripherals at the same time.

Disk Reliability

Reliability was one of the main reasons that Apple decided to use the 3½-inch Sony disk drive instead of the 5¼-inch twiggy drive. (A projected shortage of twiggy drives was another reason.) Apple is expecting the Macintosh to be the first real consumer-oriented computer, and it sees the magnetic medium as being more likely to fail than the electronics. The Sony 31/2-inch disk is better suited to the consumer environment. The drive can hold an acceptable amount of storage per disk, and the small disk, with its rigid shell and normally closed access window, is less likely to suffer from bad handling than a conventional 5%-inch floppy disk. In addition, the magnetic medium is connected to a steel hub that the drive mates with and rotates. This is an improvement over 5¼-inch floppy-disk drives, which clamp the Mylar edge of the center hole. The 31/2-inch disk hub is needed to get accurate enough disk-head placement to make a data density of 135 tracks per inch possible.

The data on the disk is encoded in a way that enables the Macintosh to recover from some disk medium or disk file errors. The file directory is duplicated in a normal disk file (which can be used if, for some reason, the directory is damaged). Also, each block of data on the disk includes a 12-byte identifier that gives the file number, sequence-within-file number, and date/time stamp for the data in the rest of that block; this can be used in many situations to recover most or all of the data on the disk.

Applications and Languages

Neither application software nor a language is included in the basic Macintosh package. However, a twoprogram set will be available for \$195; both programs require the recently introduced Imagewriter printer to print things out. The first program is Mac Paint, the drawing program we looked at earlier. Created in house at Apple, Mac Paint is limited to drawings that will fit on one 81/2- by 11-inch page. Mac Paint is unlike the Lisa drawing program (Lisa Draw) in that it manipulates the drawing on a bit-by-bit level (a Lisa Draw drawing is stored as a collection of elementary objects-circles, text, boxes, etc.). This representation makes some things, such as arbitrary erasures, easier on the Mac and other things, such as deleting a single object within the drawing, harder.

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Figure 3: The Mac Write word-processing program.

The second program in the set is Mac Write (figure 3), which was created out of house for Apple and can handle documents up to 10 single-spaced or 20 double-spaced pages. Like Lisa Write, Mac Write can handle multiple fonts and sizes as well as variations achieved by adding any combination of five modifiers underline, bold, italic, outline, and shadow.

Apple Macintosh Pascal, Assembler/Debugger, BASIC, and Logo will cost \$99 each; the first two will be available during the second quarter of 1984, and the other two will follow in the third quarter. The Logo is from LCSI, which developed Apple II Logo. Both the BASIC and Pascal compile on a line-by-line basis into an intermediate pseudocode, which gives them the speed of compiled languages while retaining the interactive nature of interpreted languages. Both languages use separate windows for program source code and output, and both can be debugged

on a line-by-line basis. Both have graphics and mouse commands that call on the toolbox routines in ROM, and both use floating-point arithmetic routines (in RAM) that meet the IEEE-754 floating-point standard.

Mac Pascal, which was created out of house, is interesting in that it is the only Pascal I know of that can be executed interactively. Another nice feature is its syntax checker, an item that can be called from its "Run" menu. This menu item is often handy for finding those petty syntax errors to which Pascal code is prone.

Mac BASIC was created in house by Donn Denman, who worked on Apple III Business BASIC. An interactive, multitasking BASIC, it can execute multiple copies of the same program or multiple programs simultaneously; each program and each running task has its own window.

Other Apple programs announced for delivery in 1984 include Mac Terminal (which emulates the DEC VT-52 and VT-100 and Teletype ASR33 terminals—available first quarter, \$99). Also planned are Mac Draw (an object-oriented drawing program) and Mac Project (a scheduling and project-management program). These are both Macintosh versions of two Lisa application programs; each costs \$125 and will be available in the third quarter of 1984.

Third-Party Software

Apple has not spent all its energy trying to write all the software that the Macintosh needs. Instead, it has created two exemplary Macintosh packages and gone to third-party software developers to get *them* to create the bulk of available Macintosh software. Apple estimates that by the time you read this, the Mac will be in the hands of more than 100 software vendors.

At the time this was written, some software developers had made commitments to market Macintosh software. Microsoft Multiplan and BASIC will be available at the Mac's

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By the Way. . .

•No, we didn't misspell the name. "McIntosh" is the apple, but "Macintosh" is the Apple computer. The product's original code name was misspelled by its first users, and Apple decided to stay with that spelling.

•The Mac Write program was originally named "Macauthor," and the Mac Draw program was originally named "Mackel-

introduction; Microsoft File, Chart, and Word will be available by mid-February. Lotus is working on converting its popular 1-2-3 spreadsheet program. Software Publishing Corporation will have its PFS File and PFS Report programs available sometime in April.

Optional Hardware

The Macintosh uses Apple's new \$495 dot-matrix Imagewriter printer, the only printer that is supported by the current print driver within the Macintosh. To get its level of graphics and text quality (see listings 1a through 1c), the Imagewriter usually stays in a graphics mode that prints a single column of dots for every byte sent to it by the Mac. However, the Imagewriter can print text in three modes: a high-resolution mode (listing 1b), a medium-resolution mode (listing 1c), and a draft mode that uses the printer's built-in character set for quick text-only printing. (I found I prefer the medium- over the high-resolution text.) Although the Imagewriter could hardly be called fast, it is not unacceptably slow, and it is considerably faster than the Apple Dot-Matrix Printer running under the Lisa computer's parallel port.

Two other pieces of hardware are an external disk drive (at \$395, available during the first quarter) and a numeric keypad (\$99, at introduction). The external disk driver connects to the main unit via a dedicated "second disk" connector in back. When the keypad is connected, the keyboard line runs from the Mac, angelo." People at Apple decided that the names were too cute to use; they were right.

•Apple is one of those exceptional companies that gives its employees credit instead of commanding them to work in anonymity behind the corporate name. The names of the hundred or so employees who worked on the Macintosh are molded into

through the keypad, and into the keyboard itself. Another product, announced but not scheduled, is external hardware that will give the Mac IBM 3270 emulation capability.

Documentation and Training

In its ads, Apple is stressing the necessity of going to a Macintosh dealer and trying the computer out. Once you have bought it, though, you will probably be learning how to use the Mac on your own. Apple will help you in this process by providing you with a cassette/disk combination. You boot up the 3¹/₂-inch disk tutorial and listen to the interactive lesson provided on the cassette. (Of course, you have to have a cassette player.) Although I have not seen the cassette/disk tutorial program, I think it will work well; text-only tutorial programs are fine, but many buyers of the Mac will benefit from the warmth of a human voice teaching them.

I saw final-draft copies of only two Macintosh product documents. Explore Mac Paint is a booklet (about 25 pages) that teaches you about Mac Paint by showing you what it does. It is very easy to read because it has more pictures in it than text. Mac Write is much longer and looks more like conventional documentation. It is sensibly divided into three sections: "Learning Mac Write" (a do-byexample tutorial that shows you most of the features of the program), "Using Mac Write" (a "cookbook" showing you how to accomplish many common tasks), and "Reference." All in all, the documentation should be quite good.

the inside face of the plastic rear housing. Don't try to look for them, though; the Mac is not supposed to be opened except by repair people.

•The Macintosh is not going to be strictly a "serious" computer. Some of the software engineers at Apple are very excited about the great games that could take advantage of the Mac's computing power and highresolution graphics. I saw an incredible game that has Alice (of Wonderland fame) dodging animated chess pieces in 3D.

Service

The Macintosh has no user-serviceable parts. Unlike the Lisa computer, the Mac is *not* meant to be opened by the user; you are expected to return your Mac to an authorized Apple service center for repair. The Mac comes with Apple's standard 90-day partsand-labor warranty. You can also buy a one-year maintenance contract. According to Apple, other service plans will be available, including options for large-volume purchasers of the Macintosh.

Caveats

I wrote this article after two days of meetings with various members of the Macintosh staff, studying preliminary Mac documentation, making numerous phone calls to Apple, and working for several days (over a period of weeks) with a Macintosh computer. I used several final-draft versions of Mac Write and Mac Paint, though I occasionally found operating-system features that "crashed" the system or weren't yet implemented. Apple was still making minor changes to both software and pricing when this was written.

Commentary

There is a lot to like about the Macintosh; it is a superb example of what American technology can do when given the chance. The simple, compact, economical design, the virtual slots, and the enhanced performance of 128K bytes of memory because of the 64K-byte ROM code are all important innovations done well.

I'm glad that Apple decided to go



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with a Sony 31/2-inch disk (as compared to the Lisa 1, which needs special, expensive, hard-to-get twiggy floppy disks). However, I'm disappointed that both Apple and Hewlett-Packard have used nonstandard formats that are incompatible with each other. It would have been nice to start the widespread use of the Sony microfloppy with a standard disk format, but the incentive to sacrifice standardization for performance is one of the drawbacks of a competitive industry.

I also feel strongly that the basic Macintosh package should include two disk drives. With a one-drive system, it will take at least eight disk swaps to back up a 3¹/₂-inch disk. How many people (especially novices) will go to this trouble, and how many will suffer when they don't? (I am not alone in feeling this way; the first thing two BYTE editors said when they first saw the Macintosh was, "Only one disk drive? You've got to be kidding!" After numerous disk swaps when trying to load Mac Paint from one disk and a drawing from another, I am convinced that most users will eventually buy the second disk drive.)

At the time this was written, Apple was committed to a totally unbundled pricing of the Macintosh-that is, the basic Macintosh package (at \$1995 to \$2495) includes the main unit, the keyboard, the mouse, necessary cables, a tutorial disk, and a disk containing the operating system. Everything else-Mac Write, Mac Print, all languages, the Imagewriter printer, and the second disk drive-is priced separately. Since manufacturers want to claim the lowest possible price for their products, unbundling is common (IBM, for example, introduced the IBM PC with a low-end model, 16K bytes of memory, and a cassette port for \$1265). True, the low-end Macintosh is far more complete than most manufacturers' low-end products, but Apple has taken unbundling farther than any other microcomputer vendor-no one has sold a computer without BASIC (or some other language) in years.

A usable Macintosh system with

Mac Write, Mac Draw, a programming language, and the Imagewriter printer costs from \$2589 to \$3189; a second disk drive will add another \$395. Apple would be wise to make this package available at a discounted package price, just as it now does for the Apple IIe. Apple contends that the Macintosh will become a home machine because office users will take it home a few times and like it enough to buy themselves one for their personal use. However, the Mac is still too expensive to penetrate the home market significantly: that will be left to less expensive machines, such as the Commodore 64, the IBM PCjr, the Apple II family, and the Coleco Adam.

Finally, I have to point out that, although Apple's advertisements call the Macintosh a 32-bit system, its MC68000 processor is generally regarded as a 16-bit processor (the limiting factor is its inability to deal with multiplicands greater than 16 bits). This is no different from the vendors of some other 68000-based microcomputers, but I hate to see Apple hyping a machine that easily stands on its own merits.

Conclusions

Exactly a year ago, in a product description of the Apple Lisa computer, I said, "Technology, while expensive to create, is much cheaper to

The Macintosh is still too expensive to penetrate the home market significantly; that will be left to less expensive machines.

distribute. Apple knows this machine is expensive and is also not unaware that most people would be incredibly interested in a similar but less expensive machine. We'll see what happens."

Now we have seen what has happened, and it is rather impressive. The Lisa computer was important because it was the first commercial product to use the mouse-windowdesktop environment. The Macintosh is equally important because it makes that same environment very affordable. It is also important because it is a second-generation design that, in several areas, improves on the original.

The Macintosh will have three important effects. First, like the Lisa, it will be imitated but not copied. In the year since the Lisa was announced, dozens of hardware and software companies have announced products that duplicate part of the Lisa user environment—the mouse, the windows, the integrated software. Some, like Microsoft's mouse-based series of packages and Visicorp's Visi On, have tried to mimic that environment on a smaller, less expensive machine (the IBM PC) with only partial success.

In a similar way, companies will be out to imitate the Macintosh, but their attempts will be less successful. Those companies that try to imitate



the Mac on other machines will have trouble matching its price/performance combination. So far, attempts to imitate the Lisa by enhancing an existing computer (usually an IBM PC) have been given the benefit of the doubt because they are less expensive than the Lisa; attempts to imitate the Macintosh will now have a harder time because the Mac with software is about as cheap as the host hardware alone.

The only other way to match the Mac would be to design an entirely new system that would be comparably priced. This will probably not be attempted; only a few corporations have the ability to duplicate Apple's design and manufacturing effort, and still fewer will make such a large financial commitment. (Apple is the only American company that does not live under the tyranny of next quarter's profits; if any company tries to duplicate Apple's effort, it will probably be a Japanese one.) Those that try will find it hard to create similar technology that competes



with the Macintosh in size and price; Apple is confident that a number of its components and manufacturing techniques will be difficult to copy. Even though Apple has suffered from carbon-copy Apple II machines, it does not expect to have the same thing happen with the Macintosh.

Second, the Macintosh will secure the place of the Sony 31/2-inch disk as the magnetic medium of choice for the next generation of personal computers. I was disappointed when I first saw that the Mac used the 3¹/₂-inch disk-"Another disk format to contend with," I thought, "and you can't use disks from the Lisa." (You will be able to use Mac disks with the new Lisa 2; see "Apple Announces the Lisa 2," on page 84.) Once I had heard Apple's line of reasoning, though, I had to agree with its choice. Hewlett-Packard's HP 150 is the only other major computer to use the Sony 31/2-inch disk to date; Apple's use of it will tip the scales in Sony's favor, and other manufacturers will follow.

Third, the Macintosh will increase Apple's reputation in the market; in fact, to some people Apple will be as synonymous with the phrase "personal computer" as IBM is synonymous with "computer." The Mac will compete with IBM's PC, not its cheaper sibling, the IBM PCjr. Many business users will stay with the "safer" IBM PC. However, people new to computing and those who are maverick enough to see the value and promise of the Mac will favor it. The Mac will delay IBM's domination of the personal computer market.

Overall, the Macintosh is a very important machine that, in my opinion, replaces the Lisa as the most important development in computers in the last five years. The Macintosh brings us one step closer to the ideal of computer as appliance. We're not there yet—at least, not until the next set of improvements (which, in this industry, we may see fairly soon). Who knows who the next innovator will be?

Gregg Williams is a senior editor at BYTE. He can be reached at POB 372, Hancock, NH 03449.



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Left to right: Andy Hertzfeld, Chris Espinosa, Joanna Hoffman, George Crowe, Bill Atkinson, Jerry Manock.

An Interview: The Macintosh **Design** Team The making of Macintosh

On October 14, 1983, the design team for Apple Computer Inc.'s new Macintosh computer met with BYTE Managing Editor Phil Lemmons at the company's Cupertino, California, headquarters. In the dialogue that followed, Bill Atkinson, Steve Jobs, Andy Hertzfeld, Larry Kenyon, Joanna Hoffman, Burrell Smith, Dave Egner, Chris Espinosa, Steve Capps, Jerry Manock, Bruce Horn, and George Crowe discussed the evolution of their brainchild.

BYTE: How did the Macintosh project begin?

Jobs: What turns on Andy and Burrell and Chris and Bill and Larry and everyone else here is building something really inexpensive so that

everyone can afford it. It's not very many years ago that most of us in this room couldn't have afforded a \$5000 computer. We realized that we could build a supercheap computer that would run Bill Atkinson's amazing

Quickdraw and have a mouse on itin essence, build a really cheap implementation of Lisa's technology that would use some of that software technology. That's when the Macintosh as we know it was started.

Hertzfeld: That was around January of 1981.

Smith: We fooled around with some other ideas for computer design, but we realized that the 68000 was a chip that had a future and had... Iobs: Some decent software!

Smith: And had some horsepower and enough growth potential so we could build a machine that would live and that Apple could rally around for years to come. So we looked at what the Lisa group was doing and knew that the designers were onto some really hot ideas. They have a lot of very advanced things they want to do with Lisa. Mac basically does one thing at a time as opposed to doing several things simultaneously. The memory-management unit that's critical for a Lisa application, for example, becomes something we can do without very nicely. Our real goal was to design a great system with just a bit map and based on a 68000 but also a really cheap system. Could we write incredibly great software that wouldn't chew up megabytes of memory? To do what used to take megabytes in a very tiny machine? Atkinson: It's not like we didn't want a memory manager in it or didn't want lots of memory or didn't want hard disks. What we wanted was for lots of people to be able to own these things. We saw something beautiful that we built and we said, "How can we get this out to a lot of people?" Espinosa: It doesn't matter how great the computer is if nobody buys it. Xerox proved that. The key thing you've got to remember is that back then, if you told anybody you could build a computer using a 68000 with anything under a hundred integrated circuits, they would have said you were crazy.

Kenyon: Most people have twice as many chips just for central processing unit support on the 68000. So nobody had ever conceived that you could build a cheap system...an Apple II chip-count system with a 68000.

Atkinson: We want the most computer that you can get for the least dollars so that the most people can have it... and then you can concen-



Bill Atkinson.

trate on making the world's best software for it.

Espinosa: And you look at this board, and every chip on there is pretty expensive. There's not a lot of jellybean TTL [transistor-transistor logic] running around, not a lot of little off-the-shelf chips. Everything on there costs \$4 to \$9 apiece, and that's expensive for a chip. But we've got so few of them; instead of taking up board space with a lot of stuff that you just don't need and making it unreliable because you've got to have connectors and you've got all these problems with soldering. If you just carefully pick what chips you want to use and you've got somebody like Burrell who's genius enough to put the right ones together in the right way and make them do things they've never done before, then you can come out with something that's small and inexpensive and incredibly powerful.

Smith: What gets me is that a lot of programmers will have this long laundry list of things they must have before they will sit down and allow fingers to touch the keyboard. I was really lucky because these guys are the best programmers I've ever seen anywhere, not just with Apple. They walk around between the Apple divisions, contributing this amazing graphic stuff to Lisa—and then help out on the Mac, too. Everybody had this common goal of making the Mac



Andy Hertzfeld.

flexible and general-purpose because we didn't know what we might want to do five years from now. We knew the kind of direction we were going, so instead of building in a graphics controller that takes 25 chips and then trying to figure out some way to soup up the architecture so that it actually would work with it, we relied a lot on the processor assembly-language code in ROM [read-only memory]. And it turns out that we can make the whole system go faster by eliminating a lot of the bus traffic that normally slows the machine down.

Jobs: We learned a lot on Lisa.

Atkinson: We're still learning a lot! Jobs: If you read the Apple's first brochure, the headline was "Simplicity is the Ultimate Sophistication." What we meant by that was that when you first attack a problem it seems really simple because you don't understand it. Then when you start to really understand it, you come up with these very complicated solutions because it's really hairy. Most people stop there. But a few people keep burning the midnight oil and finally understand the underlying principles of the problem and come up with an elegantly simple solution for it. But very few people go the distance to get there.

One of the things we really learned with Lisa and from looking at what Xerox had done at PARC [Palo Alto Research Center] was that we could construct elegant, simple systems based on just a bit map...no character generators...and save tons of chips if we had software fast enough to paint characters on the screen, given the processor. Apple was the first company to figure out how to do that with a microprocessor...and really still is the only company that's doing it with a microprocessor. That's what Bill figured out how to do with Ouickdraw.

The real reason that we chose originally to use the 68000 was so we could pick up Quickdraw. Macintosh uses the exact same graphic structure and package, the exact same code, as Lisa does. So, by paying a little more for the microprocessor, not only were we able to give the customer an infinitely more powerful chip than, say, an 8-bit chip or one of Intel's baby micros, but we were able to pick up this amazing software, and that allowed us to throw tons of chips out of this thing. We didn't have to get special custom text or graphics chips. We just simplified the system down to where it's just a bit map on the screen, just Bill's amazing software and Burrell's amazing hardware, then in between that the other amazing software that we have. We tried to do that in every single way, with the disk and with the I/O...rather than slots.

When we first started off with Apple II, the variability-how you customize your machine-was with hardware; you plugged in a card. And because we didn't have any idea what these computers were going to be used for, that variability was very important. But now we have a much greater understanding of what people are using these products for. And the customization really is mostly software now. The way I customize my machine to do what I want is by sticking in a disk more than anything else. Atkinson: We've already built in the hardware that most people want. Jobs: Right. Most of the options on other computers are in Mac. So Andy and Burrell really came up with an I/O scheme that was serial. We don't have slots...slots cost a lot of money, they make the box much bigger, and you need a much bigger power supply because you never know who's going to plug in what. Do you realize that in an IBM PC the video board, just the black-and-white video plugin card, has got way more chips than the entire Macintosh? Anyway, so the Mac's got most of the stuff built in. Rather than putting in serial ports that operate at 9600 or 92,000 bits per second, we paid more money and we put in this super chip. We used the Zilog SCC chip that Burrell picked out, and Larry Kenyon and Andy wrote the software to make this chip

sing. And it goes up to, what, 230 kilobits per second?

Smith: It can go up to a megabit per second with external clock.

Jobs: And it does all the asynchronous and tons of synchronous protocols all inside the chip. So we've got superhigh-horsepowered serial ports.

Smith: The whole idea is that later on we'll be able to have logical slots instead of physical slots. We'll be able to have multiple devices per port; we'll use a port a lot like the way you have slots in Apple II. But one of the other advantages that Steve didn't mention is that you don't have to change the memory map of the computer. Andy and Larry Kenyon worked on the system and the driver software and things like that. They said, well, gee whiz, on the Apple II you keep having the rug sort of changed on you; someone plugs in a new card or, worse yet, on other micros people are plugging in different software and different hardware, and it's hard to keep track.

Atkinson: You get into incompatible combinations; you just can't use this card with that card.

Jobs: The other thing about the hardware is that when Apple II was designed, a microcomputer system cost a lot of money to build. I mean, to get a microprocessor and RAM [randomaccess read/write memory] and ROM might have cost \$50, \$60. You obviously wanted to share that among the peripherals, which is what the Apple II did, what any slotted system generally does. Now you can buy a microprocessor and RAM and ROM in a single-chip micro for about \$4. So giving each of the off-board peripherals its own little microprocessor system is adding \$5 to the cost of the peripheral. And the cost for providing them with the bandwidth that's needed for most of the peripherals that are not on this board is very low. Add a \$5 bill to the peripheral, put a single-chip micro in it, and then talk serially, rather than have every single user pay an extra few hundred dollars for the price of the slots that may never get used.

Atkinson: One way to look at the bandwidth thing is real simple: if there are 128K bytes, that's an eighth of a megabyte. There's 1 megabit in the machine, so the worst transfer you could think of, transferring the entire contents of the machine, takes one second. You transfer the entire contents of the Mac through that serial port in one second.

BYTE: What are the serial connectors?

Jobs: There are two connectors, DB9s...

Atkinson: They're tricky. They can run anything from 300 baud on up; you can use them as RS-232C or RS-422A.



Burrell Smith.



Jerry Manock.

Jobs: Are you familiar with RS-422A? BYTE: Just that it's a high-speed serial standard.

Smith: You can do point-to-point communications at very high speeds with Mac without having to add, for example, a fancy transmitter/receiver thing. We realize RS-232C is an important thing. It's sort of the industry standard, and a lot of stuff talks that way, but we wanted to allow something a little more whizzy. It turns out that RS-232C was created before the concept of a bidirectional pin was invented, which hampers it with things like not knowing the sex of devices and terminals.... It gets confused as to whether they're computers or not. We wanted Mac to talk to those devices. We wanted to provide for the future so that, for example, if I ever get a spare moment, I

can go back into the lab and make video digitizers and hard-disk interfaces and things like that. When we want the bandwidth, it will be there for the applications that we need to support.

Jobs: Another thing is that you can run RS-422A twisted pairs, which means I can run these things for several hundred meters. I can string lines if I have a laboratory and a computer on my desk, do whatever I want to do. They aren't DB-25s. We've been living with giant connectors now for years but using only a few of the pins. So, again, we tried to save a little bit of space in the back because the connector space we have is limited. We tried to cut down the cost to the customers again, and so, for connecting to devices like printers and modems, which we offer and

which are the most prominent, we just supply the cables. We also will supply cables from one of these things to a variety of DB-25s...for the modem version, the printer version...

Atkinson: Lines 2 and 3 are switched on a modem versus a printer, so you just use a modem cable or a printer cable.

BYTE: From a very early time you knew that you wanted to take advantage of Lisa's software technology, and you also had the goal of making that possible at low cost. When did you have a consensus on exactly what this hardware would have to be to achieve that goal?

Smith: In 1981 we started looking at the Lisa. I came up with a proposal that said it ends up costing \$14 more to use a 68000 with 64K bytes of memory than it does with 6809-based machines, if you count power supply. It turns out that it's actually easier to interface memory to a 68000 than to a 6809. So in January we started really looking at the 68000 and the work that Bill was doing.

In June of 1982 we finally decided on what we thought was enough video. It turns out that the original machine had 384 by 256 pixels. We chose that because we thought we had a shot at squeezing the machine down into 64K bytes, and we didn't want to throw away a quarter of the memory just for the screen.

Atkinson: The thing that drove us is the 80 columns. In a word processor, we really wanted the lines to break on the screen at the same place they break on the printer. There are two kinds of word processors. There are the ones where you just have a string of characters and you see them however they wrap on the screen. Screen wrap is a function of the screen, and how characters wrap on the printer is the printer's doing. Then there are word processors where what you see is what you get. You lay out a line and you know it's going to break at the same place on the printer as the screen, so you can do columns and tabs and a couple of columns of numbers. Then you have to have enough pixels to generate a full printer line across. We thought we could do it

The Wizards behind the Macintosh

Bill Atkinson nearly had his Ph.D. in neurochemistry before he admitted to himself that his real love was computers. He "got a quick E.E." and started his own company. He was happily minding his own business when his friend Jeff Raskin asked him to come see what was happening at Apple, which was then six months old. Bill wasn't really interested, but airplane tickets showed up in the mail, so he took a look. What he saw was "several years reaching into the future" of anything he could do where he was. He stayed to write Apple's Pascal and later became Mr. User Interface for Lisa before he moved over to the Mac team.

Andy Hertzfeld says, "The Apple II changed my life," The computer people at Berkeley were a little narrow-minded about letting a grad student really get into the computer as Andy wanted to. So he spent nearly all the money he had in the world on an Apple II and had a computer he could control completely. He decided the Apple was more interesting than his classes and began writing programs for magazines. When Apple bought one of Andy's programs, Steve Jobs offered him a job, which he took when he finished school. He worked on silent-type printers and Apple III demos until a shake-up in his part of the company shook him loose. He looked around and decided to go with Mac.

Larry Kenyon arrived at Apple from Amdahl with a double degree in psychology and computer science. He was working on Apple II/Apple III products when the same shake-up that shook Andy loose freed him, too. Andy asked Larry to join the Mac crew because he was one of the few people who understood the arcane art of making the Apple II work with printer peripherals, and anybody who can do that has to be good. No one in the company really believed that Mac was a product when Larry joined the Mac team. It was just a research effort, and there was some risk involved—would you still have your job in a few months?

Joanna Hoffman is still on leave from her Ph.D. program in archaeology at the University of Chicago. She has a background in anthropology, physics, and linguistics. She came to Apple because of Mac. After using her computer skills in the field of archaeology for so long, she was tired of looking at the past and turned to the future. She was Mac's entire marketing department for more' than a year. She wants to make Mac a tool that feels natural for international users by making it speak their languages.

Burrell Carver Smith encountered the Homebrew Computer Club in 1975, got hooked on microprocessors, and moved to the Bay Area. Just riding around in a borrowed truck one day, he saw Apple and decided to drop in. The only job Apple had available was in the service department, repairing Apple IIs. He took the job and fixed at least a thousand Apple II boards and got involved in other projects before Jeff Raskin and Bill Atkinson recruited him for Mac. He talked the Lisa engineers out of some chips and stuff and got a prototype running over Christmas 1979. He was the first full-time Mac person after Jeff Raskin.

Chris Espinosa says, "There was no life before Apple." At 13 years old he could be found cruising up and down the bus line in his home town, spending a few hours at each Byte Shop on the line until the owner threw him out. He discovered the way to keep from getting thrown out was to write demo programs for the machines, so he wrote for whatever was lying around—Altairs, IMSAIs, or this weird new machine called Apple I. His mom worried when he was offered a ride to the Homebrew Computer Club meeting with two scruffy characters named jobs and Wozniak, but she gave in, and the rest is history. Chris spent a Christmas vacation debugging Apple's BASIC in exchange for a whole row of 4K-byte RAM chips, which he thought was a pretty good deal. He worked part-time during college writing BASIC programs and reference manuals and signed on full-time when he graduated. He likes being in on the design process—"If the machine is designed right in the first place, you don't have to write a lot about it."

Jerrold C. Manock was a freelance product-design consultant with a Stanford education who finally joined Apple when he saw that three-quarters of his billing was to Apple anyway. He worked on the Apple II, the Disk II, the III, and Lisa before designing Mac. In Macintosh, he says, "The outside matches the inside in elegant simplicity."

Bruce Horn grew up at Xerox PARC, much the same way Chris grew up at Apple, and later attended Stanford. Bruce started working at Xerox when he was 14 years old—he was one of the kids Xerox brought in to test Smalltalk. Turns out he was brighter than most and became a systems wizard who actually implemented Smalltalk on a variety of different processors. Bruce is all of 23 years old now, but he spent seven years at Xerox PARC and brought Apple that perspective.

George Crowe and David Egner designed the analog board in the Macintosh.

Steve Capps assisted Andy Hertzfeld with the systems software.

with 384, and we tried it with real live documents—and we couldn't do it. You could do it with 512, but you couldn't do it with 384.

Smith: The diagonal lines look better, too; the jaggies are removed somewhat, and things like that. So, with that, we said, OK, what's that going to mean? And we ended up with 128K and...

Atkinson: 22K bytes on the screen, and in a 64K-byte machine you couldn't have afforded it. That drove us to 16 RAM chips instead of 8.

Hertzfeld: By then, we knew we were going with 128K bytes anyway,

to run the applications.

Jobs: I just thought I'd show this to you. This is the IBM video board; it's only video, nothing else. It's 69 integrated circuits, more chips than an entire Macintosh, and it basically does nothing. And it doesn't even do that very well. Espinosa: Forty percent more chips than the Mac.

Jobs: So that sort of gives you a feeling. And again, that just has the video on it. Macintosh, in addition to having video that's far higher in resolution and far faster, has a 32-bit microprocessor, 128K bytes of RAM, 64K bytes of ROM, two serial ports, the mouse, the serial, keyboard, and mouse interface, the incredible sound, the clock calendar, the disk controller...

Smith: We rolled the whole disk controller into one chip.

Hertzfeld: And it has Lisa's graphics and user-interface software built into every board.

Jobs: Andy was sort of the software technical leader behind the project, from its inception. As Andy puts it, software sometimes stands on its head to get rid of a chip in the hardware. And so, with a system as powerful as this, we wanted to take advantage of all the features, for instance, in the serial chip and the disk and stuff. We really wanted to be able to have the serial ports reading while the disk is spinning, while the mouse is moving, while it's making sound. You know, all with that single board. BYTE: What were the roots of that operating system?

Kenyon: When we started, of course, we were looking at the work Lisa was doing, and the Lisa group was rolling its own operating system, and it just didn't seem appropriate. We took the graphics software, which was perfect for our machine.

Capps: The Lisa's operating system took a lot of the user interface. For the window manager, even the memory manager, we started with what Lisa had.

Hertzfeld: It turns out that Quickdraw is built on top of what Lisa would call the intrasegment memory manager. You relocate little objects. We took that because Quickdraw required that support, and we sort of turned it into our system-wide memory manager. Even the Lisa group uses it only for the intra-application memory manager. Someone mentioned a neat way to do a file system, and we thought about it and said, "Gee, that's a good way of doing it," and so we did. A lot of it was experience on the Apple II, knowing what was sort of bad there-what we wanted to do great here. That at least was the conception of the asynchronous I/O. I knew from the Apple II that when you make a disk request it waits there for a whole second, a million microseconds, just waiting for the disk to come up to speed. We should be able to do other useful work while that's happening. On the Apple II if you want to make a beep, the whole processor, the entirety of the machine, is devoted to making a beep. And when you've got all the horsepower of the 68000 there, you don't want to waste it all on making sounds.

Atkinson: We still make a beep with the processor.

Hertzfeld: But we time-slice the processor such that you can be doing other things. It happens on the interrupt level instead of being dedicated. Macintosh uses the processor for everything, just like the Apple II does. In terms of the disk, we have



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the same disk-controller architecture as the Apple II, but we are just a little more sophisticated in how we use interrupts. We give the time back to the applications while the I/O is going on.

BYTE: Can you say more about the custom disk controller?

Smith: Sure. A long time ago we sort of figured that everybody who was doing designs at Apple with disks loved what Woz [Steve Wozniak] had done on the Apple II. I'll never forget, the first time I looked at the Woz controller I said, "OK. Well, this must be the interface disk controller. Where's the disk controller?" I never found the disk controller. And we've just been in love with the way that that's done. It's used to modify group code. One of the things we knew, though, was that disks would be going faster in the future. So we initially designed this chip so the whole company would be able to have an ultra-lowcost way of using Wozniak's disk technology for every product. But we knew that we weren't just going to be going at 4 microseconds per bit, that twice that would become an industry standard ..., at least an Apple internal standard. So we built in a mode, a high-speed mode, so that it can go twice as fast.

Atkinson: While you're getting input from the serial port at 19,200 bps, you can be writing to the disk and not missing a beat. It's not the buffer that's doing that. It's Larry Kenyon. Every 4 nibbles, you look to see if there's something on the port, because in one sector's time, 24 bytes go by.

Jobs: After we reexamined everything, including the disk format, we said, "Do we want to go to MFM [modified frequency modulation]?" And the more we reexamined it, what became clear was that the original idea that we had for a disk in 1978, which we are still using, is great.

Atkinson: We get 400K bytes on this thing, while most people get only 270.

Jobs: As an example, our scheme has twice the margin of MFM. In other words, when you're shipping a million or two million computers a year, which we intend to do, when people are buying media from 10 different sources and they expect to take disks out that were recorded in Alaska in really cold weather and stick them into machines in Florida in a heat wave and have them work, that margin is really important. If you want to equate that to reliability, we are significantly more reliable than any other disk system on the market, while having higher capacity. So that was the key decision, to stick with the same encoding format and the same scheme that we've used since 1978. So, while everyone else is running at roughly the same rates as Apple II, the IBM PC, and everything else, we doubled it on Macintosh, We set a new internal standard with the 3¹/₂-inch disk and this new singlechip controller. And every new 32-bit product at Apple will use that new standard. The media, the sector format on that media, the disk controller, and the routines and everything to drive them is a new Apple 32-bit standard that you'll see com-



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Smith: There were some voices within the company that said, "Oh, you guys ought to go with standard formats and things like that." We looked at doing that and it turns out that it takes more chips to interface to a standard floppy-disk controller, and we have...

Jobs: Well, I can go get the IBM floppy board. It looks to have about 45 to 50 chips on it...

Espinosa: I'll come and help you carry it.

Jobs: ...including an LSI [large-scale integration] disk controller—far less performance, far less capacity, far higher cost.

Atkinson: And less reliability.

Jobs: Oh, far less reliability. Larry's software senses the disk speed, and Burrell's hardware can adjust to one of four hundred speeds. So if it's written on something that's a little out of whack, we can just adjust right down to the necessary speed and read it. Everything on the Macintosh board-the serial timing, the disk timings, the microprocessor timings, the video timings, the sound timings-comes from one crystal oscillator and is synchronized from one source. And, again, it's better, of course, technically to do it that way. Everything works much better, but it also saves parts, and we can offer this thing cheaper to customers. And most of this stuff customers will never ever realize or care about anyway. I mean, who cares how many crystal oscillators you have? But you do care about how big your computer is. You do care about how much it costs, and you do care about how well it works.

Atkinson: If you ever drop your computer you find out quickly how many crystal oscillators you have.

BYTE: So with the variable speed in the disk drives, I guess there's no problem having two drives that are 3 percent different in speed.

Jobs: We read it and adjust it so that the speed is accurate relative to that crystal. That crystal on the board is superaccurate. We can adjust the disk drive relative to that superaccuracy. Atkinson: You force all the disks to go at exactly the same speed by having the software constantly monitoring the speed and saying, "Ah, it's running a little slow; jack it up a little bit," so that each disk doesn't have to be adjusted at all. You switch disk drives, and the new one will run at exactly the same speed because you force them all to.

Smith: It turns out that the speed variations occur partly because you plug in a new cassette that loads the motor down in a different way and also because of temperature variations that cause very long-term drifts in the disk speed. Using a little bit of the processor to fix that doesn't cost us any performance at all on the system.

BYTE: What about the display electronics?

Atkinson: Where is the display controller?

Hertzfeld: It's hidden.

Jobs: If you bite into that IBM display board, it'll totally flicker if you do it at the wrong time. You've seen that, right? Woz just came up with this really brilliant way to do the Apple II. He realized that memory was about twice as fast as the microprocessor needed it and twice as fast as the video needed it. So he put the microprocessor over here and he put in essence the video over here, and he put some multiplexers in the middle. He shared the exact same memory between the two in a way such that this one thought it had all the memory all the time and this one thought it had all the memory all the time, yet they shared the same memory! All this thing had to do was write into certain memory locations and, magically, it would appear on the screen. The microprocessor never even had to think about the screen. All it did was look at memory locations.

Atkinson: And there was no way to glitch the video because accesses were mutually exclusive.

Jobs: Right. And so it turns out that, try as we might, we have never been able to find a better way to do it. Atkinson: At the same time that the processors have gotten faster, memory's gotten faster; the memory is still twice as fast as the processor. Jobs: And so, again, it gives you greater performance, because you don't have to write only at special times and slow yourself down. It cuts the chip count way down because you don't need two banks of RAMs, so the customer's not paying for these extra chips, and it just makes a more elegant product.

BYTE: How far does the similarity extend between the Apple II video and the Mac's video?

Smith: We have a three-part memory architecture on Mac. We have a DMA window for sound, video, and CPU...shared by three devices. Also, what we do that is a little more sophisticated than Apple II is return memory cycles to the processor during horizontal and vertical retrace. And with the analog design we're able to lengthen the horizontal retrace interval, which gives us more performance for graphics by making more time available to the processor from memory and giving the analog electronics more time to retrace the beam. On the Apple II, Woz sort of designed this logic board and the power supply was kind of added. On Mac, we really designed the entire system as a complete system from the ground up, so we used different constraints. I would say there's not much similarity. The great thing about Mac as a product is that it really wasn't designed as just this piece over there and this piece over there and this other piece... All of it was designed in parallel, everybody knowing what everyone else's job was.

BYTE: How did you decide on the appearance of the machine?

Manock: Our goal in the beginning was portability. We actually had this cardboard model that looked amazingly like the Osborne. And that was way before the Osborne came out. As I said, portability was primary here, and this version had an attached keyboard that had a sort of rubber boot around it that would fold up and give you protection over the screen. Steve really changed the emphasis of the product one day when he said that we didn't want portability to be the primary aspect of this, but we did want it to take minimal desk space. With that goal in mind,



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we realized that the keyboard didn't have to be exactly the width of the computer.

Jobs: To use the earlier design you had to have some sort of arrangement to tilt it up. And what we noticed was, well, fine, what if you just lift the back up here like this? Then, because you have all this space underneath, you could put the floppy disk underneath. So you make a unit that's more vertical, has a smaller footprint.

Atkinson: It has to be up enough so your eyes can see it anyway; you need the height.

Manock: Steve thought, too, I think—in a gut reaction sort of way that everybody was going low profile and wide, and we never have wanted to be a "me, too." I think our vertical format is correct when you think of human factors.

Hoffman: Jerry, you might want to turn the back around. We made it truly international. I think it's one of the few products aside from Lisa that is completely usable anywhere you care to take it.

Manock: Did you see the icons on the back?

Hoffman: We started out with the case and went from the outside in, trying to make it more and more international the more we thought about it. And Jerry was just great as soon as he realized that we really did want to bring it to the whole world. He had marvelous ideas on how to eliminate every word of text, take everything off the package so that we don't have to be an American product anywhere that we go.

Jobs: In Mac, there's no English on the outside of the case. Everything's iconic. And there is absolutely no English in the ROM. It is universal in nature. When the thing comes on it puts a few icons on the screen. If something goes wrong, it can't boot or something, it puts a frowning Mac on. If it's booting it puts a happy Mac on. It loads all the languages, all the country-specific stuff, off the disk. So, because the keyboard is detachable and mapped anyway, to localize Mac all you do is change the keyboard, manuals, and the disks. Nothing in the box has to change.
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And another real breakthrough is this thing called Resources that Bruce Horn invented.

Hertzfeld: The data is factored out from the code. You know, most programs are a mixture of control logic and just raw code.

Atkinson: The virtual-memory architecture on the data parts of the program allows us to factor it out so that, without rewriting a program at all, without recompiling or relinking the program, I can take a copy of Mac Paint and in 15 minutes make a German version.

Hertzfeld: Because all the text is kept in a well-known, well-defined place. Horn: Until December, people didn't really know what the resource manager was, because they really hadn't had any contact with it, besides me. I knew what I wanted from it because I had to do Finder and all that other stuff. Andy just looked at it over time and figured out what you could do with it. And I was trying to say, well, this can do this and this. . . It was really Andy having the biggest view of the system saying

that this could really be a great thing for a lot of stuff.

Hertzfeld: Another thing to ask Bruce about is the Finder, which is our most important application, the first thing that comes up on the machine. That's the program with all the little icons, the desktop manager, I guess we're calling it. That's Bruce's conception and communication.

'In Mac, there's no English on the outside of the case. Everything's lconic.

Hoffman: There are numerous subtleties with this. Picture a dialogue box, for example. A dialogue box, when you put English text in German, starts overflowing its limits and starts looking very different. You have a button that says, "Put this away." In German, that takes a paragraph and overflows the box....But Resources lets us change not only the text but also the physical look of those dialogue boxes, or anything, through something called **Resource** Editors.

Jobs: Otherwise, you'd have to get into the source listing. You'd have to change not only the languages, as Joanna said, but also the geometries of the dialogue boxes and make them bigger. It would take you awhile; it's not something that's impossible, but it's something that never gets done. And it's certainly something that you have to be the originator of the program to do. What we've done by pulling all the language-specific stuff out, through this beautiful mechanism called Resources, is write these other programs called Resource Editors. By running a Resource Editor, you could, if you knew German, simply run a program on the program, get in there-literally on the screen-and just stretch the boxes bigger. You could select a text and retype it in German and move things around if you wanted. You can examine every icon, every dialogue box, every alert box, every pull-down menu, everything, without being a programmer,



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Atkinson: Anything that XYZ software company put together, even though the company didn't think about Taiwan, will run in Taiwan. Jobs: But do we want it to run in Taiwan?

BYTE: Are you going to market it aggressively in Japan?

Jobs: Yes.

Hertzfeld: My favorite thing about Resources, being selfish, is that the same facilities that allow us to translate English into 7, 10, 20, a million different languages are the same facilities we use to translate technish to English in the first place.

Hoffman: The other component of this is that it allows us to not just introduce products that feel to the native user like a native machine, natural to them, but also that we can start coming very close to making simultaneous product introductions. The software that is developed in the U.S. can fly over there for them, for the fragmented markets in Europe, for example. Europe does not allow for the same kind of development of software houses as the U.S. because the markets are all so fragmented you can't amortize development of the software over as large a user base. But given that the Europeans now have the capability of using a localized, globalized software, if you will, their market grows because each individual software developer in France now can view the whole world as a market. We feel that it will give an impetus to the development of software developers, third parties, in Europe, and in more fragmented markets as well.

Smith: An international power supply, too, so the exact same unit basically can be used anywhere in the world.

Egner: It doesn't care whether it's 50-Hz input.

Manock: Just one additional thing on these: the icons on the back are from the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC). We didn't invent all these ourselves...wherever possible we used symbols that already existed—for example, AC line power --that are world standards. Where we didn't have symbols that existed, we used the IEC's closest symbol as best we could and then added what we thought made sense. For example, we needed a symbol for a modem, so we started with IEC's telephone symbol. We tested them to make sure there was good recognition. We'll submit these new icons to the IEC to have it suggest that they be the standards added to its encyclopedia of symbols.

BYTE: What is this machine going to make possible that other comparably priced machines have not made possible? How will it change the personal computing scene?

Jobs: Right now, as you know, when you use a word processor, it will do two or three things. The first thing Macintosh will do is make the existing types of applications an order of magnitude easier and more approachable for people. Therefore the available market for this machine is going to be giant compared to the available market for the people who are willing to invest 40 to 100 hours learning to use their computers. That's the first thing.

The second thing is that there are going to be new types of applications available that could not be available on the current generation of personal computers-it is technically impossible to do. The perfect example is Paint, Paint is impossible to do on an Apple II or an IBM PC or any of the other first-generation products. You can do a mockery of it, but you can't really do it. And there are going to be lots of applications like that. You've seen Lisa Project. That, of course, will be running on Mac. And we don't even know the kinds of applications that are going to come out in six months to a year. As an example, we'll be able to laser-print output from this thing by next June, and that is pretty exciting to us. So, if we sell these on a university campus, you'll be able to take your disk into the library and get output off a laser printer, which will be approaching typeset quality. That's the kind of stuff we're doing; you just can't do that on a current-generation personal computer.

And then the third thing is what Burrell and Larry and Andy and the other software people have done. When we shipped the Apple II, we fundamentally shipped about 2K bytes of ROM with system code. The IBM system's got 8K bytes, but it's really kind of loose as a goose; it's about 4K bytes by our standards of code. Mac has 64K bytes of the tightest, most elegant code that this company's ever written. Most of the computers now are basically shipping a file system and a few drives, but what's really interesting is that on top of that, we've layered on memory management and on top of this is Quickdraw.

Jobs: Mac's a completely open machine-we've got a book called Inside Macintosh that tells all the secrets of it. But we're going to try to get a little uniformity through the carrot rather than the stick. And the carrot is that there's a finite amount of RAM in this machine, and we've done all these things for you in ROM. Now, you can do them yourself, there's nothing that says you can't do them yourself, but if you do, you've got to write them, which is going to take time and means you're going to be slower to get to market; you've got to chew up precious RAM space, and the chances are pretty good that we did a better job than you'll do. So we're going to try through the carrot to get a little bit of uniformity in the user interface in some of the ways the things are done.

Hertzfeld: See, we're really a 192Kbyte machine, and if the programmers want to throw away 64K, then they're doing a dumb thing.

Jobs: We're a 192K-byte machine that deep-freezes 64K.

Hertzfeld: Highly tuned, tested, debugged, highly compact, very fast, very high-quality consistent code.

BYTE: What are all the factors in this that make it go so fast?

Hertzfeld: Sweat.

Jobs: Burrell, Andy, Larry, Bill—how long did you work on Quickdraw? Atkinson: Four years.

Hertzfeld: All of us care a lot about performance. Surprisingly, that's unusual. A lot of people don't care if their system's...



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Atkinson: Like Quickdraw. I won't even count the first runs in Pascal, but the first runs in assembly language were running 160K bytes, before I added a lot of the new features. It's now down to 24K bytes with lots more stuff in it. Characterdrawing speed is one you look at for drawing an arbitrary size character, an arbitrary starting pixel clipped to an arbitrary area. We were running, when it was being developed on Lisa, about 1000 characters per second the first time. Well, I got that up to 4000. Mac is running about 7000. That's seven times 9600 baud. This is typical of all of our software packages here. You go through, get the best algorithms first, get the stuff right. Then crunch it down, make a first pass in Pascal, get the algorithms right, find the cleanest algorithms, find all the corners, and make sure they're tested. Then I translate it into loose assembly language to get down into assembly language and get it working. Then I'll go through and get all the bugs out again, and I'll go through and do fine register allocation to figure out what's the most important thing. This little baby, the 68000, has sixteen 32-bit registers sitting there, and the way you get performance out of that is to keep them full. Keep the registers full of important stuff all the time. That's the way you make this processor sing. So you go down and you do register alloca-

'Optimization without measuring is wasted time. Find out where the application's really spending time and go whump on that code.'

tion, and then you don't stop. Then you feed it back, you get your people to use it.

Quickdraw was designed by "pull" from applications rather than "push" from the design team. You provide a facility, watch the applications group try to use it, understand where they misunderstood something—maybe you've got a bad model, you want to make it simpler and cleaner—or where they don't have enough performance. And then you go back and you measure, measure, measure, measure. Optimization without measuring is wasted time. Find out where the application's really spending time and go whump on that code. And any other cases they're very seldom using, squeeze them down in size, and stretch the other ones. There's always a trade-off between size and speed. Stretch out the common cases, let them be bigger and much faster, and then keep the generality by squeezing down the infrequent cases. So play your odds. People draw characters in OR mode a whole lot, and OR mode is about twice as fast as the other modes, so 95 percent of all characters are drawn in OR mode. Statistical measuring of the use of the thing allows you to get much more performance on your average throughput than you can if you don't go back and measure.

I think we all believe that system software should be done in assembly language at this stage of the game because high-level languages can't

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give you the performance and the code density that you can get out of assembly language.

BYTE: So far, it has seemed that with all the systems that have mice, all those that are on the market, you pay a great price in terms of performance to get ease of use.

Atkinson: You make a responsive system; it isn't just draw some characters out there. It's also, remember where you put them because if the guy touches on them you want to light them up. There's a lot more guts in that application.

lobs: It's not just systems that have mice. What's happening is there are a whole bunch of things that go with the mouse. It's not just hanging a mouse on a first-generation personal computer and using the same old, fixed-pitch text and things like that, just replacing four cursor keys. What we've done here is take a quantum leap, where, in addition to having the mouse be the major pointing device, we've gone to full proportionally spaced fonts, totally software-painted on the screen, any size, any shape...

totally new architecture for displaying things to the user.

Atkinson: But the responsiveness is where the code goes.

lobs: The responsiveness and the fact that there isn't a mouse-based system out yet that uses a 68000. We're obviously using the power of the 68000 in addition to this code.

Smith: There are some tricks we played in the hardware, too. For example, we knew that the ROMs would have real important things in them. So we made the ROMs sort of read-only cache memory, whereas the RAM has to contend with video and sound for access, so we cut that down to the bare bones, but the code that's in ROM, like Bill's graphics and the other stuff, can run as fast as you сап гил а 68000.

Jobs: If you look at the really great applications, even on first-generation personal computers, most of them are written in assembly language-Visicalc, 1-2-3-it's like if you're going to sell a million of something, it pays to handcraft it in assembly. If you're going to sell 10 of something, it probably doesn't. If we'd written this in Pascal, we would have been able to fit a fourth as much code in the ROM or would have to have four times the ROM, and you wouldn't have had the performance. Because we're going to sell 10 million of these things in the long run, it pays to superhandcraft it; we only have to do it once. Every time these ROMs are burned, it doesn't cost us any more engineering. . . it's all been done up front.

Capps: Because we cared enough to do it as well as we possibly could. Jobs: We took a 12K-byte Pascal program running on a Lisa and we said we want to do this in 2K and make it faster. But we had that extra year to do that. And we also had the motivation, of course.

Atkinson: When you're writing assembly, you know each instruction is going to take 2 microseconds, it's going to take 4 bytes of memory. In Pascal, you're removed from that, so you don't concentrate on performance as much. When I'm doing I/O stuff in assembly language I look at

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BYTE: Andy, let's talk about the early days, after it had become Macintosh.

Hertzfeld: I don't know, there's something that makes a job a little more fun to work on when the odds are against you. And that's sort of how it was in the early days. I was maybe the fifth or sixth person to come work on it. Steve took me over to this little building separate from everywhere else, where there were these incredibly great people working on this little wire-wrap PC board. All it could do when you turned it on was write "hello" on the screen about 80 times. And everyone was incredibly excited to see it write "hello" on the screen because it meant that the central processing unit was there and all that potential was there to be mined. I spent my time mining that potential.

The very first time we got an early version of Quickdraw running, and we got the mouse going-that's just an incredible thrill. Or getting back the first PC board-we all went out for pizza on Friday night. We got the boards in about four o'clock Friday afternoon, and Steve said, "Well, if you get these done before midnight, we'll take you for pizza," and we stayed there...not because we wanted the pizza, but because we wanted to see that board working, And I think that none of our Mac PC boards have ever had to have a wire run to fix something, which is pretty amazing. That's the attention to detail that you just can't get people to do for money. We do it for love. , this is the most important thing in our lives ... to make that great computer.

It's fun for me because I like operating on a systems program where I can operate in an environment where there's not that much support. In the early days when I first started here, the first thing I did was come in and write all kinds of crazy demos, stretching things around on the screen and making balls bounce, and one reason to do it was that I didn't want to write the system code until I was good at writing 68000 programs. So I just wanted to learn by having fun, and the other reason is that it gets people excited about it. Just this raw hardware sitting there doesn't do too much, but once you start making this fun thing happen and that fun thing happen, the excitement starts getting generated. You get to attract other good people, and one by one we picked up on more and more people. We were very, very selective; it was very hard to find people to work on Mac software, because on one hand we had the very high goals of doing this research, Xerox PARC-like stuff with uncommon, high technical standards. On the other hand, we had a very inexpensive, limited-memory machine. So all the Xerox PARC-type guys who came and interviewed said, "Oh, you don't have 2 megabytes? Forget it, I don't want to work on this thing." They're all used to their Dorados. But gradually we found great people like Larry and Bruce who were turned on by the dream, and they came and joined our band, and I guess we reached critical mass.

Atkinson: Most of the early people were recruited from Apple...and we have a pirate's flag that we sometimes put on the roof. The idea is we're pirates and we go around and try to steal the best we can from anywhere we can get it, and mostly that's been from Lisa. A lot of it's been from Lisa, but it's true in initially putting together the team, too; we try to get the best people we can from anywhere in the company.

Hertzfeld: One of the slogans Steve came up with when we had a retreat in January was "Let's be pirates," the idea being that we were mavericks out to blow people's minds and overturn standards, create new standards, not do things like everyone else.

Atkinson: There was always the thrill that this was going to be the one project that was probably the most amazing thing you were going to be doing in your life.

Hertzfeld: And the other slogan was "The journey is the reward."

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The Lisa 2.

Apple Announces the Lisa 2

by Gregg Williams

When several of us at BYTE saw the Macintosh, we were seriously concerned about the fate of the Lisa in the face of the Macintosh, a machine that is one-third its price and clearly superior in some areas. Apple has answered these concerns by announcing two versions of the Lisa 2, along with the Macintosh, at its annual stockholders' meeting on January 24.

New Features

The Lisa 2 will use the same modified Sony 3¹/₂-inch floppy-disk drives as the Macintosh. It will be sold with a new, faster operating system, one 3¹/₂-inch floppy disk, and 512K bytes of memory (the single drive takes the place of the two 5¹/₄-inch drives in the Lisa 1). The Lisa 2 includes a mouse, detached keyboard, built-in 12-inch video display, and can be expanded to 1 megabyte (the memory capacity of the Lisa 1); it will cost "under \$4000," according to Apple (the exact price had not been decided when this was written). The Lisa 2/10 will add an internal 10-megabyte Winchester hard disk and will sell for "under \$5500." All the Lisa application programs will be available separately for \$200 to \$400 each. Apple planned to have the Lisa 2 available by January 24.

Software

Aside from the availability of a larger hard disk, the most welcome feature of the Lisa 2 family is that it will be able to run all Macintosh software as supplied on 3½-inch disks. When the Lisa 2 boots a Macintosh program, the system will look and behave like a Macintosh, except that it will automatically take advantage of all the extra memory in the Lisa 2. Since literally hundreds of companies are developing Macintosh software, the Lisa 2's ability to run it greatly increases its software base and, therefore, its usefulness.

Both the Lisa 2 and the 2/10 come without an operating system. Lisa 2 owners will need to buy the Macintosh operating system (unpriced at the time this was written); Lisa 2/10 owners can buy that operating system or the multitasking Lisa operating system (for about \$300). With the Lisa operating system only, you will be able to have multiple windows, each of which can contain a separate application.

Apple is planning two new releases of Lisa software as well. The first release, available in late January, has optimized various parts of the operating system to make Lisa programs run faster and use the 10-megabyte hard disk. This software release will be free for anyone who bought the Lisa before September 12, 1983 (when the price was reduced and the software was unbundled), and available at a nominal fee for buyers of unbundled Lisa software.

The second release of Lisa software will come sometime during the second quarter of 1984. This software will increase the integration among

Lisa products (for the first time, you will be able to move graphics from Lisa Draw to a text document in Lisa Write, data from Lisa Calc to Lisa List, and data from Lisa Terminal to Lisa Calc, for example). It will also include enhancements in many of the Lisa application programs. For example, Lisa Write will include a spelling checker and the ability to process form letters, Lisa Graph will allow data to be graphed in new ways, all programs will support a \$5000 laser printer and a 70-megabyte hard disk to be introduced by Apple, and Lisa Draw and Lisa Graph will support color printing. The second release of Lisa software will be available to owners of previous versions for a nominal fee.

Upgrading

Lisa 1 owners have two upgrading paths. Apple will let them upgrade to a Lisa 2 for free or to a Lisa 2/10 for \$2500 (both upgrades involve replacing parts in the Lisa 1, not swapping the Lisa 1 for a new Lisa 2). In both cases, Lisa 1 owners will keep their 5-megabyte Profiles, thus allowing them to transfer all their information to the new system (by copying all such data from 5¼-inch floppy disks to the Profile before converting to the Lisa 2).

Conclusions

With the announcement of the Lisa 2 and 2/10, Apple has made the Lisa computer both more competitive and part of an innovative, powerful, but still affordable family of computers. The reduced price and Macintosh software compatibility of the Lisa 2 make it far more attractive to potential buyers than the Lisa 1 was. The features added to the Lisa application programs make them even more useful than they currently are. Finally, Apple's upgrading policy is commendable because it does not leave behind the Lisa 1 owners who supported the machine in its early days.

Gregg Williams is a senior editor at BYTE. He can be reached at POB 372, Hancock, NH 03449.



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Build the Circuit Cellar Term-Mite ST Smart Terminal

Part 2: Programming and Use

The supplied standard control software supports several character attributes and various configuration options

Last month, in Part 1, I introduced you to the Term-Mite ST intelligent video-display terminal, shown in photo 1. It is designed around the new National Semiconductor NS455 Terminal-Management Processor (TMP). This self-contained terminalcontroller chip permits the essential features (see table 1) to be provided by only 21 integrated circuits.

This month I'd like to pick up the story beginning with a discussion of the firmware, that is, the program logic inscribed in ROM (read-only memory) inside the NS455A that runs on the internal microprocessor to control all the terminal's functions. We'll look at the functions of the firmware, the configuration-switch settings, the Escape sequences and control functions, and, finally, demonstrate putting a few characters on the screen.

Factory-Supplied Control Program

The control program has four main sections: the initialization code,

by Steve Ciarcia

the main keyboard-scanning and wait loop, the display-processing routine, and the interrupt-processing routines. (Since keyboard scanning may be a new technique to some of you, the logic flow of this code section will be described in detail.) The program is constructed in a modular fashion; a general flowchart is shown in figure 1, while a memory map is shown in figure 2.

The initialization routine is executed when the terminal is first turned on or when it is reset. The routine first checks all the display memory and the serial I/O (input/ output) circuits; then it reads the configuration switches and loads the NS455A's registers with their initial values. Many values must be loaded into registers before the terminal can work: among them are the timingchain constants that specify character-cell parameters; values for cursor definition, horizontal, and vertical timing; values for the character attributes and other display controls; values to determine character positions; and values that set the data rate, parity, full- or half-duplex transmission mode, etc.

After everything has been initial-

ized, the program enters the character-processing loop, which is often referred to as the *main wait loop*. If a scanned keyboard is being used, scanning occurs every 10 milliseconds (ms) during this loop. When the hardware detects a character, a branching instruction passes control to the display-processing routine. (A more definitive explanation of keyboard scanning follows.)

Characters typed on a parallelencoded keyboard are handled somewhat differently, as are characters received from the host computer or another terminal. When a character arrives from one of these sources. the hardware of the Term-Mite ST generates an interrupt, and control automatically passes into one of the interrupt-handling routines. In the case of the parallel keyboard, its datastrobe signal generates an external interrupt (an interrupt relying on hardware outside the processor); the interrupt handler causes the TMP to read the typed character from the I/O port, queue it for display, transmit it (if necessary), and return to wait for the next character.

When the hardware receives data on the serial input line, it generates

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an internal interrupt. Control branches to several routines that determine what type of interrupt occurred and take appropriate action. The first test checks for received characters in the buffer of the UART (universal asynchronous receiver/transmitter). If a character is found in the buffer, it is queued for display (i.e., placed in the holding area for data to be shown on the screen). If no character is found, the register contents are tested for a match with the special value that indicates an empty-transmit-buffer condition, in which case the program tries to fill the transmit buffer. The final test is for the internal timer; timer interrupts happen every 10 ms and are used to trigger the keyboard scanning. If the Term-Mite ST is not set up to use a scanned keyboard, the internal-timer interrupt produces no activity.

Because of the operating differences between scanned and encoded keyboards, the control program contains two routines for reading a keyboard character. The encoded keyboards are handled by the external-interrupt routine. Very few processor instructions are required to fetch the character, since the data comes in from the I/O port already encoded as values in the ubiquitous ASCII (American National Standard Code for Information Interchange) character set established by ANSI (the American National Standards Institute). In contrast, getting a character from the scanned keyboard takes a fairly lengthy subprogram, which must examine the switch matrix of the keyboard for closures and convert that data into a meaningful ASCII character. The two keyboard routines, however, merge at the point where the character has been identified; a common section of code is used to display, transmit, and queue the character.

The display-processing subroutine is entered from the main wait loop when the program finds that the input-character buffer is not empty. If the character appearing in the buffer is part of an Escape sequence, the processing routine decides whether to wait for additional information (more characters) or to take immedi-



Photo 1: A prototype of the Term-Mite ST circuit board, measuring only 4½ by 6½ inches. The design incorporates the National Semiconductor NS455A Terminal Management Processor.

- 1.24 lines of 80 characters each, uppercase and lowercase
- 2. supports either scanned or parallel-encoded keyboards
- 3. selectable data rate, parity, cursor, and display options
- attributes: reverse-video, half-intensity, double-height, double-width, underlined, blinking and/or blanked character
- 5.line (block) graphics
- 6.21 Escape functions
- 7.14 control functions
- 8. twenty-fifth-line reverse-video status display
- 9. self-test
- 10. separated-sync or composite-video output

Table 1: The features of the Term-Mite ST intelligent video-display terminal.

ate action. ASCII control codes are processed immediately. If the received character is an ordinary displayable character, it is simply displayed and possibly transmitted through the serial port.

Keyboard-Scanning Logic

The scanned keyboard is fundamentally a set of push-button switches arranged in a set of rows and columns and wired together with diodes. Every 10 milliseconds, triggered by the internal-timer interrupt, the Term-Mite ST looks at each row and column in turn to find out if any of the switches have been closed.

The basic scanning algorithm is shown in figure 3. The first thing the routine does is check to see if the keyboard is currently enabled (it is possible to turn the keyboard off). The scanning loop is initialized for 16 columns of key switches. The wire along the first column is driven to the voltage that represents logic 1 while the row lines are monitored. If the logic-1 voltage appears on the output of any row, the terminal knows that the key at the intersection of that row and column is being pressed. Whenever the scanning loop detects a hit, program control momentarily leaves the loop while the row and column coordinates are used to look up the appropriate ASCII value in a codeconversion table. The lookup routine also notes the current status of the Control, Shift, and Caps-Lock functions.

The key value is compared to the value found during the last scan; if they are the same, the routine assumes that the key simply has not yet been released from the previous stroke and ignores the key-pressed condition. (When typing, most people hold down each key long enough for many scans to occur. Except when the Repeat key is in use, the terminal assumes that continued closure of the key switch should not produce further output.) If the scanning routine finds that the most recently read key value is indeed a new character, it stores the value and resumes scanning. If two key switches are found simultaneously closed in one



Figure 1: A flowchart of the control program supplied standard by National Semiconductor for the NS455A. The main code is shown in 1a while the interrupt sections are in 1b.

column, the two characters are processed in turn before the scan is restarted.

After all the columns have been scanned, the routine checks the character-value storage to see if any keys were pressed. If the number of "hits" found is greater than four, it exits with no output. Valid characters, produced by one to four key presses per scan, are queued in the keyboard buffer for display and output. The routine also checks the Repeat key; if it is being held down, the program initially delays 1 second and then begins to queue the same character again at intervals of 0.1 second. If no keys were detected during the scan, the program cleans out the keyboard-buffer storage area, resets the interrupt mask, does some housekeeping, and returns from the interrupt.

(Note: The keyboard-scanning rou-



tine is somewhat hardwaredependent. A numeric keypad and separate input lines for Control, Shift, Repeat, and Caps-Lock keys may not be available or work the same way in all keyboards. The standard program is written to operate with an Oak full-travel membrane (FTM) keyboard. Other keyboards, including the one shown in photo 2, can be made to work with the standard NS455A, but the Oak keyboard can be used with a minimum of trouble.)

Configuring for Use

The biggest annoyance of today's advanced intelligent terminals is that they can be complicated to use. When you unpack a new unit you can expect to spend at least an hour trying to set the switches for all the proper optional modes and functions. At such times I fondly recall first plugging in my completed TV Typewriter in late 1973 (see references 2 and 4). There were no confusing configuration switches or Escape sequences. I just typed.

The Term-Mite ST, though small, was designed to be powerful, so it has to include some options that you set before use. I have tried to keep them as simple as is compatible with flexibility. These options are both hardware- and software-configurable.

In the Term-Mite ST, three eightposition DIP (dual-inline pin) switches let you set up the unit to assume certain operating conditions and parameters when you first turn it on. Once the terminal has been turned on, most of the switch-preset parameters can be changed by online commands received either from the keyboard or through the RS-232C port. In this same manner, some additional parameters that don't have switches can be set up. The commands are sequences of ASCII characters, either single nonprinting control codes or ordinary characters preceded by an Escape character (Escape sequences).

Control codes, as in most ASCIIencoded applications, are generated at the keyboard by simultaneously holding down the Control key and one other alphabetic or character key. The binary value emitted is within the special low range of ASCII codes designated for the control of devices. These codes do not normally cause any symbol to be printed or displayed, so they are referred to as nonprinting. A list of the control codes as used by the Term-Mite ST (running with the standard firmware) is shown in table 2 on page 96. An ASCII control code is often abbreviated by the corresponding printing character preceded by a caret or an up-arrow; thus "G" stands for Control-G.

Escape sequences are more complex. These consist of characters that are mostly in the range of regular ASCII values, but the normally printable codes are transmitted following the special ASCII Escape character (decimal 27). This Escape character is so named because the characters that follow it "escape" from their normal meanings. (In the context of an Escape sequence, almost any meaning is possible for any character, although some Escape sequences are widely used, and one set has achieved the status of an ANSI standard equal to ASCII itself-see reference 1.) In the Term-Mite ST, an Escape sequence consists of at least two keystrokes: the Escape key followed by an uppercase letter (in the set A through Z, with some unused). The Escape sequences activate various functions of the Term-Mite ST. Only direct cursor addressing and the set-attribute-value function re-



Photo 2: The Term-Mite ST can be connected to the stack-pole keyboard shown here, but the NS455A can be used more easily with an Oak full-travel membrane (FTM) keyboard from Oak Switch Systems Inc., POB 517, Crystal Lake, IL 60014. An enclosure from Pac Tec (Enterprise and Executive Aves., Philadelphia, PA 19153) enhances the terminal's appearance.



Figure 2: Memory use by the NS455A control program.

quire more than one character following Escape.

When power to the Term-Mite ST is first turned on, the three groups of *configuration switches* are read and their values stored in appropriate registers in the TMP. The switches appear to the processor as memorymapped I/O devices; logic 1 is considered to be the on or closed position. (National Semiconductor's software refers to the groups as switches 4, 5, and 6, so I have used the same designations in the Term-Mite schematic.) Their configurations and various settings are shown in tables 4, 5, and 6 and in figures 4, 5, and 6.

Programming the Term-Mite

Your use of the Term-Mite ST can be simple or complex, depending on how you write your host software: to use the control commands and Escape sequences extensively or not

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Circle 166 on inquiry card.



Figure 3: A flowchart of the keyboard-scanning routine.

at all. If you just want to write BASIC programs, you'll probably never have to do more than use the default switch settings. If, however, you want to use the terminal as part of a screen-template inquiry-transaction system, you'll want to use all the character attributes and graphics options.

Some forms of the Escape sequences cannot be generated through the keyboard (ones with leading-zero attribute values, for example); these must be supplied by the host computer. One of the easiest ways to do this is to use the CHR\$ function in BASIC, giving the decimal values of the required characters. I used a Radio Shack TRS-80 Model 100 portable computer to generate the displays depicted in the accompanying photos. With these few simple examples, I'll try to give you a feel for the use of the control functions. The communication protocol is peculiar to the Model 100, but the basic approach and much of the code can be used on other machines.

The first example is shown in listing 1 on page 102, a demonstration of displaying blinking characters. Lines 20 and 25 in this BASIC program clear the screen with a Control-L, then position the cursor at the sixteenth line with a sequence of the type ESC, M, x, y. An ESC, I, 251 sequence sets the blinking attribute for the single word "BLINKING" (attribute bit 2 set

Control Code	Effect
Control-G	Ring the bell. The -G code causes a strobe pulse to be sent out bit 5 of the I/O port to trigger a 100-ms one-shot multivibrator, which can be connected to a piezoelectric transducer.
Control-H	Backspace. The destructive backspace moves the cursor to the left; the new position is blanked. Wrap-around occurs from line to line, including a screen wrap from the home (upper left) to last position.
Control-I	Horizontal tab-fixed every eight locations. The tab function is handled by the Tab key or by the "I code. Each line is divided up into fixed eight-character tab zones. Each Tab received causes the cursor to jump from its current position to the start of the next tab zone, proceeding to the right. Screen scrolling occurs at the bottom of the screen.
Control-J	Lineleed. ~J is the standard ASCII Lineleed character.
Control-K	Vertical tab-fixed every eight lines. "K moves the cursor down the screen eight rows. If the cursor is at the bottom of the screen, the display scrolls by eight lines. Intervening lines are always blanked. The cursor column position always remains the same after "K; no carriage return is performed.
Control-L	Clear screen and home the cursor.
Control-M	Standard ASCII Return character. "M moves the cursor to the leftmost column.
Control-N	Cursor up. The cursor is moved up one line by the ~N code. The movement is nondestructive, and the cursor will wrap around the screen from top to bottom when the top line is reached.
Control-O	Cursor down. Similarly, the cursor moves down one line, nondestructively, when O is detected. Again, wrap-around from bottom to top occurs.
Table 2: The fu	nctions of ASCII control codes in the Term-Mite.

Escape Sequence	Effect			
ESC, A	Auxiliary (printer) port on. An ESC, A sequence will turn on the auxiliary printer port, if it exists (the port hardware is not implemented in Term-Mite). Everything displayed on the screen will go out the auxiliary port as well. Note that Return and Linefeed characters are not sent to the display routine unless the terminal is in Control mode. (All control characters are then put on the display graphically.) The "AUX ON" message is displayed on the status line when this Control mode is active.			
ESC, B	Display switch-register status in status line. An ESC, B causes the UART configuration switch and data-rate code to be displayed on the status line.			
ESC, C	Control mode on. An ESC, C sequence causes the unit to enter the Control mode. This mode of operation permits you to see all the normally nondisplayable ASCII characters (e.g., Return, Linefeed) on the display screen. The control characters are displayed as reverse-video, half-intensity uppercase letters. "A" through "Z" plus some punctuation are used. In addition, the message "CTL MODE" is displayed on the status line.			
ESC, D	Toggle on-line/local mode. You can set the terminal to on-line or to local mode from the keyboard using this Escape se- quence. It is a toggle function; i.e., each use causes the terminal to change from the current state to the other one. The status line also displays the current state.			
ESC, E	Toggle full-thati-duplex mode. This is also a toggle function (see ESC, D) except that you can go from full-duplex (FDX) to half-duplex (HDX) communication and back. The terminal's current state is displayed on the status line.			
ESC, F	Control mode off. ESC, F turns the Control mode off. The ASCII control characters now resume their normal operation and function. The message disappears from the status line.			
ESC, G	Set graphics mode on. The ESC, G sequence flips the status line to normal video and enables the graphics attribute for characters specified in the AL1 register. This is the mode to use when doing forms drawing with the supplied ter- minal software. This state remains in effect until turned off by another Escape sequence (ESC, H).			
ESC, H	Set graphics mode off. To turn off the graphics or line-drawing mode, the ESC, H sequence is used.			
esc, I, V	Set Attribute Value. You can set attributes to any combination by using the ESC, I, v sequence. If internal attributes are being used, the contents of AL1 are replaced with the 8-bit binary value v. When using external attributes, the value v is loaded into the current-attribute-value register. All subsequent characters will have this value loaded into their external attribute memory unless it is changed by another ESC, I, v. Bits are added logether to obtain v for each combination of attributes as shown below.			
	AttributeBitAttributebit 7graphicsbit 6blankedbit 5underlinedbit 4double widthbit 3double heightbit 2bfinkingbit 1hall intensitybit 0reverse video			
Table 3: The	effects of Escape sequences in the Term-Mite ST.			

Control Code	Effect	
Control-P	Cursor left. ~P moves the cursor left one column, nondestructively, Screen wrap-around from right to left will cause the cursor to move up a line each time the wrap-around occurs.	
Control-Q	Cursor right. The fourth cursor-movement code is "Q. The cursor moves right by one column, nondestructively, and screen wrap-around happens as above. Wrap-around moves down a line until the end of the screen is reached, and then the cursor moves back to the top of the screen. No scrolling is done.	
Control-R	Cursor nome. The ^R code moves the cursor to the home (uppermost left) position. Nothing else happens	
Control-S	Send a "break" signal on senal line "S generates a "break" signal (300 ms of "spacing" condition) on the RS-232C line.	
Control-T	Change and display data rate. The data rate for the RS-232C lines can be changed via the "T code. Each time "T is entered, the data rate is displayed (in 00 to 15 code form) after being bumped to the next higher rate. Both receive and transmit rates are affected. They are as follows:	
	00 = 110 bps $08 = 3600 bps$	
	01 = 134.5 bps $09 = 4800 bps$	
	02 = 150 bps $10 = 7200 bps$	
	03 = 300 bps $11 = 9600 bps$	
	04 = 600 bps 12 = 19,200 bps	
	05 = 1200 bps $13 = 19,200 bps$	
	06 = 1800 bps $14 = 19,200 bps$	
	07 = 2400 bps $15 = 4800 bps$	

Escape Sequence	Effect
	A logic 0 in a bit position enables the corresponding attribute
ESC, K	Keyboard enable (X-on). The keyboard can be selectively enabled or disabled. ESC, K performs the X-on or enable function.
ESC, L	Return light-pen value. An ESC, L sequence causes the currently latched values in the horizontal light-pen register (HPEN) and the vertical light-pen register (VPEN) to be transmitted back to the host system via the main RS-232C port. HPEN is sent (one binary character) followed by VPEN (also one binary character). Term-Mite does not support the light-pen hardware.
ESC, M <i>x, y</i>	Load cursor position (x,y). The cursor position is dynamically alterable by means of this Escape sequence. The two parameters following the basic Escape code are used to set the x and y (respectively) positions of the cursor. The x value is the column position. Up to 79 columns are allowed. The y value specifies the row or line number, 0 through 23 being valid. The origin point is the home position on the screen (upper-left corner) and all the values are calculated as offsets from that point. The actual parameter values begin with the displayable ASCII character set, that is, blank through lowercase "o." To specify cursor position (5,6), for example, the parameters would be the two characters "%&" (hexadecimal 25 and 26). The 80 x values would run from blank (hexadecimal 20) through "o" (6F) and 24 y values from blank (hexadecimal 20) through "7" (37)
ESC, O	Keyboard disable (X-off). The ESC, O sequence disables the keyboard from further operation. This is essentially an X-off function. It must be reenabled by an ESC, K sent from the host system or entered from the keyboard itself.
ESC, P	Print screen contents. You can dump the entire displayed contents of the screen to the auxiliary or printer port by typing the ESC, P key sequence.
ESC, Q	Run self-test diagnostic and reset. ESC, Q causes the system to rerun the self-test and initialization routines. All current machine status conditions will be replaced by the power-on defaults. The current screen contents are lost.
ESC, R	Block send the current row. This is one of the Block Send commands. An ESC, R sequence causes the current line (from left margin to the cursor position) to be transmitted character by character to the host system. If the cursor is on the left margin (i.e., there's nothing on the line yet), nothing is transmitted.
ESC, S	Block send the current screen. The other Block Send command is ESC, S. This command transmits the data on the screen, character by character, from the home position to the current cursor location over the RS-232C link to the host system,
ESC, T	Erase to end of line. An ESC, T erases the current line from the cursor position to the right margin. It includes the cur- sor position in the erase operation.
ESC, W	Wipe switch-register status from status line. The switch-register and data-rate information can be wiped from the status line by entering ESC, W.
ESC, X	Auxiliary port (printer) off. This reverses the effect of ESC, A.
ESC, Y	Erase to end of page. You can erase the entire screen from the present cursor location to the end of the screen by typ- ing ESC, Y. The present cursor location is included in the erase function.



SWITCH 4

SWITCH POSITIONS							
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
50/60Hz	LUPMOD	EXTTST	CURSOR	SELECT	REVVID	EXTATT	SLFTST











to 0). An ESC, I, 255 restores the normal character display for the final word.

Listing 2 functions in a similar manner to show off the reverse-video attribute. In this instance, the reversevideo attribute is activated by an ESC, I, 254 sequence (attribute bit 0 set to 0). The result is shown in photo 3a on page 108.

Listing 3 on page 104 combines four attributes. It starts by clearing the screen, positioning the cursor at column 21, row 6 (21,6), and printing "WE CAN PRINT THE REGULAR WAY"; next, the cursor is repositioned to (0,10) and the sequence ESC, I. 230 is sent. The value of 230 (bits 0, 3, and 4 set to 0) sets the double-width, double-height, and reverse-video attributes. Photo 3b on page 108 shows the appearance of the screen.

A few peculiarities do apply to the use of the double-width and doubleheight characters. The ASCII value of any character to be displayed in

either or both of these attributes must be written in all the character positions that the expanded character will occupy. For example, if you wish to print "TEST" in double width, the BASIC PRINT statement should actually send the string "TTEESSTT", since the wide characters will occupy two regular character positions. In double height, the duplicate characters should be written one above the other. The other catch to using double height is that the second row of characters must also have the blanked attribute set. In the example of listing 3, with the attributes set for double height, double width, reverse video, and (on the second display line) blanked, the string "OR THIS WAY FOR SPECIAL EMPHASIS" is printed in large letters. After the pyrotechnics, another Control-I is used to reset the attributes.

One final demonstration program, shown in listing 4, shows many of the characteristics already mentioned with the addition of line graphics.

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Switched Signal	Effect
50/60 Hz	Because the NS455A is designed for worldwide distribution, provision has been made for handling operation at either 50 Hz or 60 Hz. A logic 1 specifies 60 Hz, while a logic 0 sets 50-Hz operation.
LUPMOD	This bit affects the loop-back mode of the serial I/O line. When it is 0, the serial output line is logically connected to the serial input line inside the chip. A logic 1 sets the serial line to normal mode.
EXTIST	The external test flag is used to force a jump to external memory located at hexadecimal address 800. This test is only made if SLFTST is also selected. The author of the self-test code must take care of either returning to the supplied standard program or handling all processing from that point on.
CURSOR SELECT	There are four types of cursors that can be selected on the Term-Mite: a solid underline, a blinking underline, a solid block, or a blinking block. The binary codes are as follows:
	00 = solid underline cursor 01 = blinking underline cursor 10 = solid block cursor 11 = blinking block cursor
REVVID	A logic 0 will cause the display to switch to black characters on a white field. The default value of logic 1 specifies nor- mal video, white on black.
EXTATT	A 0 in this position lets you use the external attribute memory, bits 8 through 15. A logic 1 sets the system up for inter- nal attributes.
SLFTST	A logic 1 in this bit causes the self-test routine to be skipped on reset or power up. It must be sel to logic 0 in order for the self-test to be performed. This does not affect the ESC, Q command to execute a self-test.
Table 4: The fun	ctions of the switch positions in configuration switch 4.

Switched Signal	Effect
AUTLF	This is the Auto-Linefeed flag. When set to a logic 0, a Linefeed character is sent whenever a Return character is detected. This operates for both the transmitted data and the displayed information. A logic 1 causes no Linefeed to be sent
KEYENC	The encoded keyboard is selected by a logic 0. A logic 1 indicates that the scanned keyboard is to be handled.
LINLOC	This is the Online/Local default. When this flag is set to logic 0, Local mode is chosen, and no data is sent to the host machine. A logic 1 puts the terminal into Online mode and data is then transmitted.
FOXHOX	The full-duplex/half-duplex flag is used to set the communication protocol. When set to logic 0, the communication through the serial port is half duplex; data is both transmitted to the host and sent to the CRT display. A logic 1 will select full duplex. Data is then transmitted but not automatically sent to the display
XMTRCV	The split-data-rate function uses this flag to decide whether the transmitter (logic 0) or the receiver (1) is to operate at the slower data rate.
SPLT BR	This field sets the split-data-rate divisor to one of four values. The divisor divides the affected rate by a factor of 1, 4, 16, or 32. More divisors are allowed, but they are not implemented in the standard program.
	00 = divide by 32 $10 =$ divide by 4 $01 =$ divide by 16 $11 =$ divide by 1 (default)
WRDLEN	The word-length flag specifies the number of bits in the serial character, either 7 or 8 bits excluding parity. A default of 1 selects 7 bits, and a logic 0 selects 8 bits.
Table 5: The fur	actions of the switch positions in configuration switch 5.

When attribute bit 7 is set to a 0, the Term-Mite displays certain control characters as graphic symbols. These are shown in table 8 on page 108. The program draws the display shown in photo 4.

In Conclusion

Since building the Term-Mite ST, I've been finding all kinds of old and new uses for it. For instance, it makes a perfect status and command display for a Micromint Z8-BASIC Computer/Controller system (see reference 3). Also, I've been hesitating to spend \$1000 for a regular video terminal that would be dedicated to a constant display of the time of day and my appointment schedule, but

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Con Dell'A De Con	Explanation						
DATA RATE	Four bits sele available rate	ect the da s are sho	ata rate used b own below:	by the serial	-1/O si	ection. T	he
	position	8765 0000 0001 0010 0011 0100 0101 0110	110 bps 134.5 bps 150 bps 300 bps 600 bps 1200 bps 1800 bps	position (3765 000 001 010 011 100 101 101	3600 4800 7200 9600 19,200 19,200 19,200	bps bps bps bps bps bps bps
PARITY SELECT	There are fou	0111 Ir parity (2400 bps		111	4800	dos
	position 43 11 = 10 = 01 = 00 =	 Parity i Parity i Parity i Parity i 	is forced to a is forced to a is even if enal is off if enable	space level mark level it bled. ed.	if ena enab	bled. led.	
PARENE	The parity-en	able flag is a 0, pa	is used to en arity is disable	able or disa d. A value c	ble th	e parity lables pl	function. arity.
STPBIT	This flag spe character. A I two stop bits.	cifies the ogic 1 w	number of st ill cause one	op bits to be stop bit to b	e sent	with ead; ; a 0 wil	ch Il send
	Switch 4 11111100	1	Switch 5	Switch (3		
Table 7: For gen (most significant	Switch 4 11111100 eral use, typic bits to the left	t 1 al setting).	Switch 5 0100111 gs of all three	Switch 6 0011101 e switches n	a O vight	be as sh	nown here
Table 7: For gen (most significant isting 1: A BAS	Switch 4 11111100 eral use, typic bits to the left IC program to	al setting). produce	Switch 5 0100111 gs of all three blinking cha	Switch 6 0011101 e switches n	a o night he Te	be as sh rm-Mite	nown here
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Table 7: For gen (most significant isting 1: A BAS 0 OPEN "CC 0 PRINT #J 5 PRINT #J 0 PRINT #J 0 PRINT #J 0 ORINT #J 00 CLOSE # 10 STOP	Switch 4 11111100 eral use, typics bits to the left IC program to M: 38N1D" ., CHR\$ (12 ., CHR\$ (27 ., CHR\$ (27 ., CHR\$ (27 .) CHR\$ (27	al setting). produce FOR) : REM) ; "MO S HOW) ; "I") ; "I"	Switch 5 0100111 gs of all three blinking cha OUTPUT 1 CLEAR 1+" 7 WE PRI 1; CHR\$ (2 ; CHR\$ (2	Switch (0011101 e switches n eracters on t AS 1 SCREEN NT IN ' 51); "BI 55); "Ch	aight he Te	be as sh rm-Mite	nown here e. S
Table 7: For gen isting 1: A BAS 0 OPEN "CC 0 PRINT #1 5 PRINT #1 0 OPEN 10 PRINT #1 0 CLOSE #1 10 STOP isting 2: A prog	Switch 4 11111100 eral use, typics bits to the left IC program to M: 38N1D" , CHR\$ (12 , CHR\$ (27 , "THIS I , CHR\$ (27 , CHR\$ (27 1 , CHR\$ (27 1	al setting). produce FOR) : REM) : "MO S HOW) : "I") : "I" e reverse	Switch 5 0100111 gs of all three blinking cha OUTPUT 1 CLEAR 1+" 7 WE PRI 1; CHR\$ (2 ; CHR\$ (2 ; CHR\$ (2 ; CHR\$ (2	Switch (0011101 e switches n eracters on t AS 1 SCREEN NT IN ' 51); "BI 55); "CH ters on the	3 0 he Te 1; LINK IARA Term-	be as sh rm-Mite ING CTER Mite.	nown here e. s " s "
Table 7: For gen inst significant isting 1: A BAS 0 OPEN "CC 0 PRINT #1 0 PRINT #1 0 PRINT #1 0 PRINT #1 0 OPEN "CC 10 PRINT #1 0 OPEN "CC isting 2: A prog 0 OPEN "CC 0 PRINT #1 5 PRINT #1 5 PRINT #1	Switch 4 11111100 eral use, typics bits to the left IC program to M: 38N1D" ., CHR\$ (12 ., CHR\$ (27 ., CHR\$ (27 ., CHR\$ (27 ., CHR\$ (27 ., CHR\$ (27 .) ., CHR\$ (27 .) .) ., CHR\$ (27 .) .) .) CHR\$ (27 .) .) CHR\$ (27 .) .) CHR\$ (27 .) .] CHR\$ (27 .) CHR\$ (27)] CHR\$ (27)	al setting produce FOR) : REM) ; "MO S HOW) ; "I" e reverse FOR 2) : REM) ; "MO	Switch 5 0100111 gs of all three blinking cha OUTPUT CLEAR '' WE PRI '; CHR\$ (2 '; CHR\$ (2 '; CHR\$ (2 -video charac OUTPUT M CLEAR)+"	Switch 6 0011101 e switches n macters on t SCREEN NT IN ' 51); "BI 55); "CH ters on the AS 1 SCREEN	3 0 night he Te JINK IARA Term-	be as sh rm-Mite ING CTER Mite.	nown here

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Listing 3: A BASIC program to demonstrate reverse-video, double-height, double-width characters on the Term-Mite.

```
10 OPEN "COM: 38N1D" FOR OUTPUT AS 1
20 PRINT #1, CHR$(12); REM CLEAR SCREEN
25 PRINT #1,CHR$(27);"M5&";
30 PRINT #1, "WE CAN PRINT THE REGULAR WAY"
40 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "M *"; CHR$(27); "I"; CHR$(230);
50 PRINT #1, "OORR TTHHIISS
                             WWAAYY
                                      FFOORR
                                               SSPPEECCIIAALL
                                                                EEMMPPHHAASSIISS"
60 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "M +"; CHR$(27); "I"; CHR$(166);
70 PRINT #1, "OORR
                   TTHHIISS
                             WWAAYY FFOORR SSPPEECCIIAALL
                                                                EEMMPPHHAASSIISS"
80 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "I"; CHR$(255)
90 CLOSE #1
100 STOP
```

Listing 4: A program to demonstrate all internal character attributes and the drawing of borders with line-graphics characters.

```
10 OPEN "COM: 38N1D" FOR OUTPUT AS 1
20 PRINT #1, CHR$(12)
30 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "I"; CHR$(127)
35 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "M%#";
50 PRINT #1,STRING$(70,23)
60 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "M$*";
70 PRINT #1,STRING$(71,23)
80 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "M$-";
90 PRINT #1, STRING$ (71,23)
100 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "M$5";
110 PRINT #1,STRING$(71,23)
120 \text{ FOR } 1\% = 3 \text{ TO } 21
130 PRINT #1,CHR$(27);"M$";CHR$(32+1%);
140 PRINT #1,"J"
150 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "Mk"; CHR$(32+1%);
160 PRINT #1,"J"
170 NEXT 1%
180 \text{ FOR } 1\% = 10 \text{ TO } 13
190 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "M5"; CHR$(32+1%);
200 PRINT #1,"J"
210 PRINT #1,CHR$(27); "MG";CHR$(32+1%);
220 PRINT #1,"J"
230 PRINT #1,CHR$(27);"MY";CHR$(32+1%);
240 PRINT #1,"J"
250 NEXT 1%
251 PRINT #1,CHR$(27);"M$#X";CHR$(27);"Mk#L";
252 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "M$5"; CHR$(21); CHR$(27); "Mk5"; CHR$(22);
253 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "M$*"; CHR$(28)
                                                                      Listing 4 continued on page 106
```



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```
254 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "Mk*"; CHR$(29)
255 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "M$-"; CHR$(28)
256 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "Mk-"; CHR$(29)
257 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "M5*"; CHR$(31); CHR$(27); "M5-"; CHR$(30)
258 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "MG*"; CHR$(31); CHR$(27); "MG-"; CHR$(30)
259 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "MY*"; CHR$(31); CHR$(27); "MY-"; CHR$(30)
260 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "I"; CHR$(255)
270 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "MF%";
280 PRINT #1,"THE
285 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "I"; CHR$(231);
290 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "M='";
295 PRINT #1, "TTEERRMM--MMIITTEE
                                     SSTT"
300 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "I"; CHR$(167);
305 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "M=(";
310 PRINT #1, "TTEERRMM--MMIITTEE
                                     SSTT
315 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "I"; CHR$(251);
320 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "M*+";
325 PRINT #1, "BLINK"
330 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "M(,";
335 PRINT #1, "ATTRIBUTE"
340 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "I"; CHR$(223);
345 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "M:+";
350 PRINT #1, "UNDERLINE"
355 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "M:, ";
360 PRINT #1, "ATTRIBUTE"
365 PRINT #1, CHR$(27);"I";CHR$(253);
370 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "MJ+";
375 PRINT #1, "HALF INTENSITY"
380 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "ML, ";
385 PRINT #1, "ATTRIBUTE"
390 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "I"; CHR$(254);
395 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "M"; CHR$(92); "+";
400 PRINT #1, "REVERSE VIDEO"
402 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "M"; CHR$(92); ", ";
404 PRINT #1,"
                 ATTRIBUTE
406 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "I"; CHR$(255);
408 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "M)/
415 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "MOO";
425 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "I"; CHR$(239);
430 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "M'3";
435 PRINT #1, "DDOOUUBBLLEE
                             WWIIDDEE..";
440 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "I"; CHR$(247);
445 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "M@2";
450 PRINT #1, "DOUBLE HEIGHT, "
455 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "I"; CHR$(183);
460 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "M@3";
465 PRINT #1, "DOUBLE HEIGHT,
470 PRINT #1, CHR$(27);"I";CHR$(255);
475 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "MO3";
480 PRINT #1, "and";
600 PRINT #1, CHR$(27);"I"; CHR$(231);
605 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "MS2";
610 PRINT #1, "DDOOUUBBLLEE
                              SSIIZZEE"
615 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "I"; CHR$(167);
620 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "MS3";
625 PRINT #1, "DDOOUUBBLLEE
                              SSIIZZEE"
630 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "I"; CHR$(231);
650 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "I"; CHR$(191);
655 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "MB"; CHR$(34); "BLANK FAILURE";
660 PRINT #1, CHR$(27); "MG7"; CHR$(27); "I"; CHR$(255);
665 CLOSE 1
670 STOP
```
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Photo 3: The Term-Mite can display several character attributes singly or in combination, such as reverse video (3a) and reverse, double width, double height (3b).



Photo 4: The Term-Mite can display certain control characters such as line-graphics symbols for screen templates and other basic uses. This display was produced by the program of listing 4.

table 8: In the line-graphics mode, certain control characters produce visible displays of corners, lines, and crosses useful for forming borders on the screen display (^^ is Control-Caret).

Text continued from page 100:

I can see using the Term-Mite's graphics and attributes for this and other applications. (I already have eight cathode-ray tubes staring at me in the Circuit Cellar. What's one more?)

Perhaps by building the Term-Mite you can put to good use that bargain keyboard and old monitor you've had sitting around for years. Be warned, however, that the unit's 25-line by 80-column display requires too great a bandwidth for satisfactory connection to a regular TV set. A 12-MHz monochrome monitor is the better choice, as shown in photo 5.

Since the Term-Mite's control software is stored in what is actually an EPROM (an erasable programmable ROM), it would be possible to add commands or modify the operation of its functions. National Semiconductor will eventually have complete documentation available for the NS455A TMP, including a listing of the standard supplied control program and the processor's instruction set. Within the 6K yet-unused bytes of program address space, some pretty fancy terminal software could be written, perhaps even to emulate the command protocols of various commercially sold terminals. The only



Photo 5: The Term-Mite ST circuitry described in these articles is used with a separate keyboard and video monitor to form a complete functional terminal. Here a Jameco JE610 keyboard works with the Term-Mite, a NEC (Nippon Electric Company) green-phosphor monitor, and the Circuit Cellar MPX-16 computer.

modification would be a simple EPROM change.

Next Month:

A new chip from Silicon Systems Inc. has prompted another project on speech synthesis.

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 08250.

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 articles from July 1980 through December 1981. Ciarcia's Circuit Cellar, Volume IV, soon to appear, will contain articles from January 1982 through June 1983.

Special thanks to Bob Harbrecht of National Semiconductor Corporation for his help on this project. Steve Ciarcia (pronounced "see-ARE-see-ah") is an electronic engineer and computer consultant with experience in process control, digital design, nuclear instrumentation, product development, and marketing. In addition to writing for BYTE, he has published several books. He can be contacted at POB 582, Glastonbury, CT 06033.

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- Lancaster, Don. "TV Typewriter." Radio Electronics, September 1973, page 43.

To receive a complete list 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. The following items are available from:

The Micromint Inc. 561 Willow Ave. Cedarhurst, NY 11516 (800) 645-3479 for orders (516) 374-6793 for information

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User's Column

Chaos Manor Gets Its Long-Awaited IBM PC

Of mice and men, Eagles, Shirley, the ol' mailbag, and much more

Well, the big news is that our IBM PC arrived two days before Halloween. We had paid for it in June, and even after IBM notified us that it had been shipped to the local Computerland there were some, uh, interesting escapades suggesting shuffle and jive, but we do have it. Alas, within days we had major problems.

First, the video monitor developed a high-pitched whine from the flyback transformer. That soon became intolerable. Computerland in Woodland Hills gave us no difficulty at all; we returned the monitor, and they loaned us a replacement and sent ours off somewhere to be fixed.

We bought a bare-bones PC, one disk drive, and 64K bytes of memory. As soon as we got it, we added memory chips, bringing the PC's internal memory up to a full 256K bytes. The memory chips are available for about \$7 each. It takes 27 of them (in blocks of nine; eight 1 by 64K bytes for memory, and one more for parity checking), so the upgrade will cost you \$189; IBM charges a *lot* more.

It turns out there's no trick at all to adding the chips. You have to take the PC apart, but that's a simple matter requiring no tools but a Phillips screwdriver. (Our filend Noor Singh calls the two kinds of screwdrivers "plus" and "minus.") Then you have to adjust a couple of

by Jerry Pournelle

switches. The IBM system manual the one you get whether you want it or not—not only tells you what switches to throw, but shows you a picture. You'd have to be pretty dense not to understand.

Indeed, there's a good solid feel to everything about the IBM PC. My initial impression is that I still prefer the Eagle 1600, but I must admit: the IBM screen is rock steady, the character set is aesthetically pleasing, and the keyboard has a pretty good feel even if the layout is rotten.

However, a day or so after we added the memory chips, the PC stopped working.

The IBM PC does a memory test whenever you turn it on. If it finds a memory error, it tells you "PARITY ERROR 1" and refuses to do anything else. There are no programs to tell you which memory chip is defective. Since we'd added a lot of memory chips, we figured chances were good that one of ours wasn't working.

It's a fair amount of work to swap out chips one at a time until the bad one is located; it would be much easier if we could figure out which bank the bad chip was in. The IBM manuals carefully explain how to set the internal switches to tell the machine how much memory it has available, which suggested a simple solution to our problem. We simply set those switches to indicate there was *no* additional memory, in other words, that the PC had aboard only the soldered-in 64K bytes that it came with.

On power-up we got the same PARITY 1 error. Since we couldn't possibly swap out the soldered-in chips, out to Woodland Hills Computerland went our PC.

They had it fixed the next day. Seems it was one of our chips.

"How can that be?" I asked. "We set the switches to eliminate that memory." Woodland Hills Computerland fixed the machine for us, but they had no answer.

Time to dig, so I called my sane friend, the one who's an IBM engineering executive. I explained the problem.

"It just could be that the new ROMs don't pay much attention to those switches," he said with a chuckle. "When they changed from 16K-byte to 64K-byte memory chips, they switched motherboards. What you have is an XT board in a normal PC."

Which is another undocumented feature. I wonder how many more I'll discover in my long-awaited PC?

Meanwhile, the undocumented feature brought about another problem. As regular readers of this column must know, I have no great love for the IBM PC keyboard layout with its silly "\" key where the Shift key ought to be and the Return key way over where I can't reach it. The IBM Selectric keyboard is the world's best, bar none; why did they have to muck up success? But they did.

Fortunately, there's a remedy. Jim Baen's Magic Keyboard program reassigns those keys, turning the "\" into Shift, and the "¬" (tilde) into Return and such like. To get the "\" and the squiggle back, use the Alt key. The result is that I end up with a Selectric keyboard layout, which is what I want. Magic Keyboard is nearly invisible and can be made to run on start-up; it takes a lot of the sting out of the PC.

However, although Magic Keyboard works fine on older IBM PCs, it wouldn't work with mine!

In a little-publicized move, IBM stopped putting 16K-byte chips in the PC and used 64Kers instead, which is why we could get 256K bytes on the motherboard. What IBM did was use a modified PC XT motherboard. This means that software (like Magic Keyboard) designed for *just* the PC won't work; you must use XT-specific software (MagicXT). I don't know if anyone else wrote software that specific; it was necessary for M.K. The good news is that MagicXT works fine, and you get both when you buy Magic Keyboard from Workman.

Other First Impressions

There are things to recommend the PC and even MS-DOS. There are machines that are built as well (Eagle), machines with better keyboards (both Eagle and TI PC), and machines that run faster (Eagle and Compupro), but no other with those magic initials.

Screen: the black-and-white screen is rock steady and the character set is pleasing.

Expansion: we already have three boards in our PC, and we haven't even got started yet. No wonder the breadbasket boards sell so well. Getting a 512K-byte board will bring your memory up to its theoretical maximum. I don't know if the PC won't address more, or if the 768Kbyte limit is artificial. Disk drive: we bought a PC with a single disk drive. It's built by Control Data Corporation (CDC) and it's very quiet and nice. Then we went to Priority One and bought a Tandon drive, which plugged in and ran with no trouble; but it's much more noisy than the one IBM supplied. I'm told that IBM is no longer using Tandon drives. Ours was cheap and works fine, though.

Software: we bought both DOS 1.1 and 2.0. Everything that runs on 1.1 is supposed to run on 2.0; we'll see if that's true. You also get a disk of diagnostic programs with DOS 2.0, but alas, ours was defective; it wouldn't copy ("Unrecoverable Read Errors"), it wouldn't boot, and it wouldn't run. Fortunately, my IBM engineer friend was able to supply me with a copy of his diagnostics disk.

When I tried to copy my defective disk, it reported "8 sectors/track," but when I copied his (known working) diagnostics disk, it reported "9 sectors/track." However, it boots and runs. The first time I ran the diagnostics, it reported a CRC error on the main drive and some other error on the new Tandon drive. The diagnostic program has an option to let it run forever, stopping only for errors; I set it up to do that, and Lo!, it ran for hours without errors, except for one "Error Keyboard 301" that was never repeated. There were no more drive errors.

I presume there was something spurious about those early errors, but it's one more thing to annoy us.

My son Alex wants to call our PC Lucy Van Pelt because it's a definite fussbudget. Two major repairs in a week! Plus a defective master disk, spurious errors, and we had to wait for it for four months after we paid.

Alex's Notes

Alex, a senior in computer science at UCSD, had a few hours to play with the IBM PC. Here are his notes.

"There is no honest-to-Krelden reset switch. You can press three keys together (Ctrl, Alt, and Del) and sometimes get out of situations, but not always, as for instance with that defective diagnostics disk. Otherwise, you must turn off the power, wait 10 to 20 seconds (there's a timer or something), turn it back on, wait through the self-check (up to 90 seconds), reload, etc. This can be a comprehensive drag on large programs.

"Memory checks are nice, but they can take a long time. With no Reset button, some way to defeat the memory check, or at least a faster memory check, would be nice. It'll be even worse when we have 768K."

The Logitech Mouse

We've also fired up Concurrent CP/M, which works, and connected the Logitech mouse, which also works; you just plug it in. Alex's comment is,

"The Logimouse is neat. I will have to experiment with it awhile to see about setting the push keys for different things. You can rerun a command just by moving the mouse; through experimentation I discovered that the arrow keys will do the same thing, so it must be a MS-DOS function. Anyway, the mouse currently writes arrow keys as if the keyboard did them; this is real nice in Lotus 1-2-3 and such. I'll want to scale the mouse's movement more since it's too sensitive."

I'm quite pleased with the Logimouse, although, as Alex says, it's scaled a little too fast. However, changing that is no problem at all. Moreover, the three buttons on the mouse can be set to make any characters you want, such as carriage returns or spaces or periods (for games) or any of the user-defined functions. You can set them so that more than one character per key is sent, too. Even better, the MS-DOS SUBMIT facility-that is, the ability to set up a chain of programs that run automatically with a single command-is pretty good, so that you can include a Logimouse redefinition in it.

A SUBMIT file (named AUTO-EXEC.BAT, for batch) can be run on start-up. This means we can have the machine ask who has turned it on, and adjust the mouse commands to suit the user! We can also include mouse redefinitions in a SUBMIT file to invoke just about any program,



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such as Lotus 1-2-3, games, or word processors, making the mouse buttons do what you'd want them to do in that particular context. This deserves a bit more thought; more next month. The bottom line is I like the Logimouse quite a lot.

That's a bit of a surprise, because I didn't think I'd like mice all that much. There are two generic problems with mice: (1) you need a clean, flat surface near the keyboard, and (2) you have to take your hands off the keys to use the mouse.

Number (1) is a problem in Chaos Manor; there are no clean, flat surfaces of any size, near the keyboard or away from it. It's a law of nature: a flat surface collects papers. As for (2), taking your hands off the keyboard can be a nuisance, but not when you've written the text and merely want to edit.

I do wonder: why hasn't someone developed a keyboard with a small thumb ball along one edge? You could move your hand to the thumb ball to drive the cursor; and there could be two or three buttons, of the mouse kind, where your fingers naturally rest when you've put your hand on the thumb ball. I'd sure like a keyboard like that. . . .

Coming Attractions

At present our PC is in need of expansion cards and the like, all of which we intend to add, after which comes a full report. I've also had a call from Steve Ciarcia about his wonderful new Quicksilver card and program; he's sending me one Real Soon Now, as soon as there's one available. As I said last month. Steve's card is the first thing one ought to add to an IBM PC, and I don't say that because Steve's a friend and colleague; it's a brilliant idea that makes your IBM PC into a new-and much faster-machine. More on that when I have a test model.

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- Large data bases: 64K records /file; 255 fields/record; 255 char/field; any number of indeces/file. Relate any number of files with this multi-user relational DBMS. Speedy access: B-Tree Indices; cache memory; delayedwrites.



The Eagle has on-board sockets for 512K bytes of memory and capability for multiple users. It also has eight expansion slots, same as the IBM PC XT. There's an optional built-in 10-megabyte hard disk.

It also has the lousiest documentation this side of the junkyard.

Marty Massoglia is programming the Inferno game (by Larry Niven and Jerry Pournelle) in Pascal MT+86 on PC-DOS. There came time to bring some of his results home.

The Eagle has one Winchester hard disk and one floppy disk. As everyone knows, floppy disks come in a number of formats and flavors. The IBM, for example, has floppy disks with 40 tracks per side. So does the Zenith Z-100, which is what I intended to test Marty's game software with. The Eagle's floppy has 80 tracks. Now 80-track disk drives can read and write to 40-track disks; thus we formatted a disk in the Z-100 and copied the files from the Eagle's hard disk onto the Zenith 40-track disk.

The Zenith couldn't read the files. It read the directory, all right, and it read some of the files, but we kept getting read errors.

Call Eagle. New discovery.

Sengle has the ability to format 40-track disks in its 80-track drives. You merely use the *l*i option when you give it the FORMAT command. This is known as an undocumented feature. It's about the tenth undocumented feature we've discovered for the Eagle. When we let the Eagle format its own 40-track disks, all worked fine, and the Zenith and the PC can read them without difficulty. Sigh.

We're beginning to wonder if there's anything the Eagle won't do, if you can just figure out how to do it. I mean, surely it's obvious that you use the /i option to format 40-track disks? Surely there's no need to document something so obvious?

Flash: I read the above to Eagle's Product Manager. The /i stands for IBM; he discovered it by accident one day when the engineers were out to lunch and he wanted to format a disk to get programs off an IBM PC. It turns out there are a number of "!" options in the Eagle. None are documented.

I like the Eagle a lot, and we are collecting notes for the revised manual; it's a great machine, but wow! does it have lousy documents. Fortunately, Eagle is working hard to remedy that. Stuart LeVine, senior scientist in the company's Advanced Technology Group recently called to say that Eagle is completely revising its technical manuals. It also has DOS 2.0, which we haven't yet tried but we're getting to now. Its documents explain most of the 1600's hidden features.

Pascal Speed

Gene Allen of Newport Beach, California, offers the following Pascal MT + program:

Program WORK; VAR N : INTEGER; BEGIN (*WORK*); FOR N := 1 TO 100 DO WRITELN (1.0:3:1); END (*WORK*)

He says, "When compiled and run on the Compupro machine under CP/M-80 it takes about 3 seconds to run. When compiled for PC-DOS using the new compiler from Digital Research it takes over 45 seconds!

"True, the IBM is a slower processor, but much of the speed difference comes from the fact that DR uses double-precision reals in its PC-DOS version of MT+86.

"The effect of this is that those of us who used MT + now have programs that run in about 5 minutes under CP/M and about an hour under PC-DOS."

He concludes that Pascal MT + is portable, but it is not usable.

I sent a copy of his letter to Digital Research and got a reply from Rick Rosenbaum, engineering manager, who says, "The program does indeed run slower when compiled under PC-DOS. However, the speed difference is not due to use of doubleprecision reals, as Mr. Allen states,

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*MICROSYSTEMS—March 1983 **THE ERGONOMICS NEWSLETTER—August 1982

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Another distinctive feature of the VISUAL 50 and VISUAL 55 is their emulation capability. Both terminals are code-for-code compatible with the Hazeltine Espirit," ADDS Viewpoint," Lear Siegler ADM3A and DEC VT52." In addition, the VISUAL 55 offers emulations of the Hazeltine 1500/1510 and VISUAL 200/210. Menu-driven set-up modes in non-volatile memory allow easy selection of terminal parameters.

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but is due to real I/O [input/output]. In fact, if the FOR statement is replaced by

> R: = 1.0; FOR N: =1 TO 100 DO R: =R+1.0; WRITELN(R:3:1);

the program runs in less than 3 seconds. Since few people need to do repeated 1/O like the example Mr. Allen gave, we believe the PC-DOS implementation of Pascal MT + is a powerful product that allows the writing of portable programs."

Alex, who's very interested in Pascal, says they're both right—but Pascal MT+86 is notoriously slow in real I/O, much slower than it ought to be. Even with our Eagle, which is much faster than an IBM PC, we see the poor machine slow down and strain when an MT+ program causes it to write lots of numbers to the screen.

DR's Rosenbaum says, "We are committed to Pascal MT+ and will continue development work to produce faster and more powerful releases of the product."

I sure hope so. We're writing our big Inferno game in Pascal MT+ largely for the portability between PC-DOS and both 8- and 16-bit CP/M systems; despite MT + 's problems, it remains our favorite for big programs. We intend to convert the program to Modula when Modula stabilizes a bit; of course at the moment there's no Modula for CP/M 2.2 systems.

Turbo Pascal

There's a new Pascal out that we haven't had much time with, but what we have seen, we like.

Turbo Pascal, by Borland International, comes close to what I think the computer industry is headed for: well documented, standard, plenty of good features, and a reasonable price.

Well, almost reasonable.

That is: Borland advertises Turbo Pascal for \$49.95, and indeed will send you the compiler and all the documents for it; but in the fine print of their license agreement it turns out you don't really own the compiler, and you cannot either sell or even give away programs compiled with it unless you buy an additional license from Borland.

My first reaction on reading this was to ignore the product. What need have we of a compiler that you're not only supposed to confine to a single machine, but whose output programs can be run only on the original machine? Both Microsoft and Digital Research tried that nonsense. Digital gave it up completely, and Microsoft mostly did. A fine product Turbo Pascal might be, but using it would be a solitary vice.

I called Borland's president, Phillipe Kahn. His story is that Turbo Pascal is the cat's whiskers, best thing to come down the pike in years, much better than Pascal MT+, which costs \$600. Borland is a small company that needs money and wants to sell at a low cost, but shouldn't the company get something for its efforts? Anyway, you can use Turbo Pascal for yourself for only \$49.95, but





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commercial users should pay more.

"How much more?" I asked. I still wasn't much enthused.

However, it turns out not to be a lot more. Borland only wants another \$100 for what amounts to an unlimited license. Thus the true price of Turbo Pascal (for those who intend to sell or give away their programs or to run programs compiled with it on any machine other than the one they bought the compiler for) is \$149.95.

My first impression of Turbo is that it's probably worth \$149.95. It looks to do everything MT + with the Speed Programming Package does, and maybe even do it faster and better.

It comes with a built-in editor, much like the MT+ Speed Package or UCSD Pascal. There are lots of utilities. It generates native code, like Pascal MT+, not p-code like JRT Pascal and UCSD Pascal; but unlike Pascal MT+, there are trace debugger capabilities that let you find the source code that produced a run-time error.

The document is a printed book and is quite complete, much more than adequate provided that you're not trying to learn Pascal from it. The book is certainly no tutorial intro to the language—although Mr. Kahn promises a tutorial Real Soon Now. It hardly matters; at that price you don't expect a tutorial. Get Alex Pournelle's Pascal Intro and a couple of good books, and you'll still be around \$100 for a good learning package (unless you intend to sell or give away your programs).

Meanwhile, I find myself impaled on a real dilemma.

First: I want to encourage outfits like Borland. I think software is priced far too high. Heck, I'd consider a good Pascal compiler for \$150 to be a step in the right direction. Why, then, am I upset if Borland offers the exact same compiler for \$49.95 on condition that you don't sell or give away programs developed with it?

Because it's a tax on honesty. Suppose I buy Turbo Pascal for \$49.95, like it a lot, and write a good utility program with it. My friends like my program and want copies.



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I now have two choices: be a liar, or pay \$100. Maybe I like Turbo Pascal so much that I'll pay the \$100 out of gratitude; I understand there are customers who have. On the other hand, a lot of people are going to say to hell with it, and how is Borland going to enforce its "agreement"? I doubt Borland can, and suspect it won't try.

Anyway: my original intent was to see how hard it would be for Marty Massoglia to translate our Inferno game from MT+ to Turbo Pascal, but I was scared off by the licensing agreement. Now that I know a "no strings" agreement is only another \$100, I'll reconsider. I'd think that a fair test of Turbo.

Meanwhile, Phillipe Kahn of Borland promises that upcoming releases of Turbo will include source code to a bunch of useful programs including a spreadsheet. Borland intends to get into the Pascal market in a big way, and I very much like that attitude. I'd like to see the company succeed; it's about time compiler prices came down to something reasonable.

There's Value for You...

I have acquired Evolving Technology Company's "Disk Doubler," which is advertised as "a real money saver." For "only \$19.95" this gadget can "reduce the cost of disk storage by 50 percent by allowing the use of the back sides of floppy disks for storing programs and data."

What you get for \$19.95 is:

1. a one-hole puncher (Woolworth's, \$0.95)

2. a grease pencil that makes white marks (\$0.95 at most)

3. a heavy plastic template (\$0.25)

4. a sheet of instructions (\$0.10)

5. a "happy face" slip of cardboard (\$0.005)

Total value of materials, certainly less than \$2.50. However, that's not the real problem with this "money saver." The real cost will come if you use it.

So far as I know, all floppy disks have magnetic media on both sides

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of the disk. Many disk manufacturers test both sides of every disk. If both sides pass quality-control inspection, the disk is sold as "double-sided," and the code holes are punched in the jacket accordingly. If one side fails the tests, the disk is marketed as single-sided. If both sides fail, the disk is either scrapped, or marketed to a discount disk outfit, which puts it through less stringent tests.

Consequently, there's no guarantee at all that the "other" side of your disk is usable-or worse, that it won't fail catastrophically. By Murphy's laws, that disk will fail when it contains the only copy of something extremely valuable.

Ezekial, my late friend who happened to be a Z80 computer, had only one failure in his first couple of years. We eventually traced that failure to cheap disks: one had actually let media rub off on the diskdrive head. That crashed the drive, but not when the el cheapo disk was in it. Oh, no. It crashed when I was saving some original text. Even Tony's bulletproof software couldn't save that particular chapter. Moreover, it kept crashing, and it took some severe scrubbing with alcohol to get the gubbage off and make the drive reliable again.

Since that time, I've been pretty careful about what kind of disks go into my machines. By staying with high-quality disks like Dysan, I protect the disk heads from wear. Most important, though, I protect my data.

All in all, using the back sides of single-sided disks seems to me a good way to invite trouble. It might work, and save a few tens of dollars, but mark my words, there'll come a time when you regret it.

Crashing Shirley

One of the hits of the CP/M East show last month (October, 1983) was Bill Godbout's (of Compupro) multiuser machine. It has some kind of official name, but I first heard of it under the code name "Shirley," and that's what I remember it by.

Shirley is a business machine. It runs CP/M 8/16; that is, there are both 8-bit and 16-bit processors aboard,

and you don't have to tell the system whether you want to run CP/M 2.2 or CP/M-86; Shirley's smart enough to figure it out once you invoke the program.

I'll have more about Shirley after I get mine; it's more than just possible that we'll set her up as the master writing machine here, and no, I haven't given up my notions about distributed processing and "one user, one CPU." Shirley has a separate microprocessor ("brain") chip for every user as well as a master brain to do traffic management and give all four users access to the hard disk; but back to my story.

Godbout had Shirley set up for CP/M East. It was my first chance to play with it. Godbout didn't have Write, my favorite text editor, running yet, but he did have Wordstar, so that's what I called up to play with. There was only one trouble: Wordstar does a lot of disk accesses (to get all those pesky messages and translate all those multiple-stroke commands), and every time there was a disk access, Shirley crashed.



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10850 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 800 Los Angeles, CA 90024 U.S.A. Compupro tends to have loyal employees; I never will forget how the staff stayed with the booth in the 106+ degree temperature of the outside tents of last year's NCC. The overflow tent area quickly became known as The Inferno; a lot of exhibits shut down because the machines couldn't take it. I got considerable comfort from it, though, because a duplicate of my Compupro system continued to work even though I measured the input temperature at 105 degrees. The staff was wilting before the machines were.

Anyway, when I made Shirley crash for about the third time, one of Compupro's young women came running over in a state of high dudgeon, and I abandoned my fun; but it was annoying. As it happened, I was scheduled to have dinner with Dr. Godbout and his crew that night, and we got to discussing what had happened, and somewhere just after the soup it came to Len Ott, Godbout's software-development manager.

"We mixed up Wordstars," he said. After that it was easy enough to see what happened.

Wordstar comes in both 8-bit and 16-bit versions, and Shirley can run either. Now CP/M 2.2 (8-bit) command files end with the extension .COM, while CP/M-86 (16-bit) command files end with the extension .CMD, so that's no problem. However, Wordstar has overlays, lots of them, that are called in every time you use one of the multiple-stroke commands—and the overlays have exactly the same names and the extension .OVR whether they're for the 8-bit or the 16-bit version.

Somehow in the mixup of bringing the exhibits (with new furniture not tried before), both .COM and .CMD versions of Wordstar had got onto the hard disk, with the wrong one first, so CP/M 8/16 loaded in the 8-bit command file—which promptly called the 16-bit overlays.

Needless to say, they had that particular problem fixed before I arrived at the show the next morning, and, in fact, someone was watching for me to drag me over and show me they had it working. They'd simply eliminated all the 8-bit Wordstar parts

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from the system, which took care of the immediate difficulty.

The long-term solution is to patch 16-bit Wordstar so that it wants overlays with a .16V extension (or some such). Micropro doesn't tell you how to do that, although I gather that some systems consultants have the secret. Len Ott is working on the problem for Compupro; meanwhile, fair warning to anyone using CP/M 8/16. Don't mix Wordstar overlays.

Much Improved...

Another thing I collected at CP/M East was the new manuals for Wordstar 3.3.

I recall the first time I ever saw Wordstar. It was at a show in Los Angeles. MacLean, my late mad friend, and I had machines with memory-mapped video because Electric Pencil wouldn't run with a terminal; indeed, the only full-screen editor that would work with terminals was Wordmaster, and it didn't have word-wrap and other features that I wanted for creative writing. Micropro, the company that brought out Wordmaster, introduced Wordstar. It was selling it from a small, against-the-wall booth, and the demonstrator/salesman told MacLean, "The documents were written by the programmer who wrote the program."

Wordstar will never be my favorite editor, but the company has steadily improved it, and it's certainly more than adequate.

Dan thumbed through the big notebook and said, sadly, "I can very well believe that."

We stayed with Electric Pencil, partly because Wordstar would work *only* with terminals; it certainly couldn't take advantage of our fast-scrolling memory-mapped video displays. Even if we'd been tempted, though,



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the first Wordstar documents would have turned us off.

However, most of the micro community wasn't willing (or perhaps able) to put in memory-mapped video systems, and Wordstar was for several years the best text editor available for systems using terminals. The result was that Wordstar very nearly became the micro world's standard text editor. It wasn't necessarily the favorite editor, but it was a pretty good second best. Everyone knew it, and it was available on most systems. It was smart to learn it, despite the poor documents.

Over the years Micropro improved Wordstar and improved the documents, and I'm pleased to report that the new documents for Wordstar 3.3 are not bad. The tutorial is still too terse and far too "busy" for my taste, but it will serve, and the reference manual is quite complete. Wordstar will never be my favorite editor (they'll never make changes that drastic!), but over the years the company has steadily improved it, and it's certainly more than adequate.

Interestingly enough, the keyboard pictured in the new Wordstar tutorial manual is very much like mine, except that it's missing most of the special function keys. Has Wordstar discovered just how good Archive keyboards are?

Love That MPI

I've become involved in publishing. That is, my friend and long-time associate Jim Baen has talked me into a line of "Jerry Pournelle Presents" books. One of the first of these will be a revised collection of these columns. Others will include books by Tony Bove and Cheryl Rhodes on how to use CP/M and word processors and such, an authoritative guide to the IBM PC, and a tutorial on Modula-2.

I'm editor of record, so I contract for these books, and that's greatly increased the paperwork here at Chaos Manor. Worse, Jim Baen has his standard contracts on his IBM PC, and until a few days ago I didn't have a PC.

I did have Zorro the Zenith Z-100, which in many ways is a better

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Empirical Research Group, Inc. P.O. Box 1176 Milton, WA 98354 206-631-4855 machine, and the MPI 150G dotmatrix printer, which is faster than the letter-quality Diablo and NEC printers, and plenty good enough quality for contracts and business documents.

We set up Zorro out in the auxiliary office where the whole staff as well as the kids can get at him, and demand has picked up a lot—so much so that people were chafing to get the printing done so they could get back to work.

MPI came to the rescue. That's one great little printer. The MPI ("The Printer People") troops sent an update board for the 150G. It was simple to install, and it loads the printer with 68K bytes of memory. Now when we want to print a contract, we do just as we always did, but when Zorro has sent the entire file over to the MPI 150G, we can start editing something else while the printer continues its work.

The time saved is quite significant. It's even more significant when we're printing Write files; it seems that Wordstar takes quite a long time to go through the text files and do all the necessary formatting. The MPI printer is so fast that it can nearly keep up with Wordstar! However, for Write, program listings, and all the myriad details that one uses a printer for, having that memory is little short of wonderful.

I know there are various boxes of memory that sit between the computer and the printer, and I've always been tempted to get one, but I never have. I suppose one reason is that early on MacLean set me up with a "spooler," which is something a bit different; the spooler, or at least the one I had, is a software timesharing system that let the computer print during pauses when nothing else was happening. It almost drove me mad.

The printer was in the other room, but I could hear it. Whenever I'd pause for thought, the printer would start; as soon as I hit a key, it would stop. All pretense of creative thought went out the window, and I had that darned spooler erased from all my disks so I'd never be tempted to use it again.

That somehow convinced me I didn't want printing going on when I was working. Then, later, I got a second machine and hooked it to the printer, and that became the primary printout system, and I found I could work while the printer was going in the other room, so long as it worked steadily and didn't depend on what I was doing at the time. It's only been recently that I find I wish I had access to the second machine while it's printing; and our experience with the .Z-100 and the MPI's magic memory has been so pleasant that I guess I'll start looking for a box to connect between the Compupro Dual Processor and the NEC 7710 Spinwriter.

Meanwhile, if you want a good dotmatrix printer, let me recommend the MPI. We also have its little brother, the MPI 99, which is destined to be attached to the IBM PC as soon as we get either a parallel-output board for the PC or the serial-interface adapter cable for the MPI 99.

The Ultimate Language?

Buz Overbeck of Garland, Texas, has evidently been following my language debate articles and has decided to solve the problem once and for all. He sent me the specifications for the new language DeSade, which he thinks should come out of the closet.

According to Overbeck, DeSade "is perfectly suited for brute-force applications, slow and dirty programming, the crunching of numbers, and hacking in general." Some of the previously defined functions are STRIP (X\$), which removes everything; FLOG(X), which returns the floatingpoint logarithm; SLASH(X), which returns the integer portion of X; MAIM(X), which returns nothing; and SIN(X), which restores X to its original illegal value. Alas, I can't really do justice to DeSade and its library function Libertine-at least not in a family-type magazine like BYTE. Perhaps that's just as well.

That Won't Work...

No one has yet deciphered my secret message encrypted in Charlie Merrit's public-key encryption system. I know for a fact that some



pretty bright people using fairly large machines took a stab at it; so perhaps it's reasonable to conclude that Merrit's program works as advertised.

For those who came in late, publickey encryption systems have two keys. One is published, and anyone can use it to encode a message. However, once the message is encrypted, it can't be decoded except with the other, *secret* key. This means that you can give your friends the means to send you secret messages that only you can read.

About a year ago, I encoded my Vita (whose plain text is known) and a "secret" message I made up and published both messages and the encryption key, with the stipulation that I'd have a reward for the first person to send me the plain text of the message. I made it available in my files at MIT MC and advertised my offer not only in BYTE but on other large electronic networks. (MIT MC is one of the larger machines at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. That's where my electronic mailbox is located.)

No one has it yet. There have been a couple of noble tries; one chap tried to disassemble Merrit's program in hopes of figuring out how Charlie did it. That didn't work, because the encryption algorithm is no secret: it involves factoring very large numbers.

Public-key encryption systems have two keys: one is published and anyone can use it, the other is secret.

Another try is from Mr. Buttery in Australia, who used psychology: he figured out that I'd simply encrypted the original offer of a reward. Alas, that's not the answer. I've actually forgotten the plain text of my message (I do have it written down). It breaks into a grammatical but meaningless English sentence; there's no point in trying psychoanalysis.

I'm beginning to believe Charlie Merrit has actually produced a nearly unbreakable code that we can use on our micro systems. That has some interesting implications.

More Mail...

Alas, another 21 pounds of mail (as weighed by UPS) arrived today; that's a week's supply. It's physically impossible for me to answer it all; 1 do read every bit of it (so far), and much of it is very informative; it's as if I had my own intelligence service out there. Thanks.

One of my most informative correspondents is Paul Chisholm of New Jersey. He says, "I'm writing this with Spellbinder, a.k.a. Word/125. Boy, is this thing modal! I'm used to input mode and command mode, but this 'edit' vs. command mode stuff is no fun at all."

Coincidentally, there is a furious debate going in the "Editor People" mailing list on one of the nets I frequent. It concerns "modal" versus "modeless" editors.

All the editors I use have "modes." Write, for example, has "insert" and "strikeover" modes; you toggle be-



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tween them with a single keystroke. I happen to like the strikeover mode as the normal one; text editors based on MIT's Emacs tend to use the opposite philosophy. The important thing, though, is to get quickly from one to the other, and to have a way to tell which one you're in. (In most text editors there's a status line that tells you; in Write the cursor changes shape.)

Write also has a command mode, a print mode, and a find/replace mode. In every case there's a dramatic on-screen change; you're in no doubt about which "mode" you're in. On the other hand, you don't have to leave the "text" mode for most text operations, which are accomplished with single keystrokes.

Thus, although Write has "modes," it tends toward the "modeless" end of the spectrum. By contrast, consider the simple editor built into most BASICs. You pretty well have to go to command mode to accomplish anything with it. Ed, the text editor that comes free with CP/M, is another "mode" editor, as is the UCSD Pascal source editor; in those you can't even move the cursor without going into command mode.

What irritates Chisholm about Spellbinder is that he can't kill lines without changing modes. With Write that's a one keystroke command that can be made when you're in text mode. Obviously I prefer Write's method; on the other hand, I do pay for it. Many editors based on Emacs keep a big file of every bit of text you've killed and have the ability to "yank" back (unkill) that text at will. Multimode editors tend to have that feature: nonmoded editors tend not to. I don't happen to miss "unkill" or "oops" myself, but then Write won't let me kill anything larger than a line without asking me whether I'm serious.

I wouldn't reject an "unkill" or "oops" feature in an editor, but I don't think I'd pay much for it, either.

Anyway, Chisholm says, "Chalk up a 'nay' vote for Spellbinder." On the other hand, Marty Massoglia has been doing our Inferno game- in Pascal using Eaglewriter, which is Spellbinder under another name, and he's not unhappy with it. But he's writing programs, not text; he also has the patience of an IBM FOR-TRAN programmer...

More on Editors

Doug Hazen Jr. lives in Gainesville, Florida, where my mother went to college many years ago. He started off asking one or two questions and ended with a nine-page letter of queries, all sensible; but I'd have to write at least one book to answer all of them.

One point he makes is that I may

have been unfair to The Final Word. Why, he asks, can't 1 simply customize its command structure to my liking? After all, he says, "You didn't criticize Wordstar's commands, and it doesn't even pretend to be mnemonic or logical."

Taking the latter point first, I've written so often about Wordstar's multiple-stroke commands that I guess I assumed everyone knows my views on the subject. For the record: I don't care for most of Wordstar's command structure. The part I do



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like is the cursor controls, which are grouped in a logical manner. I find it much easier to remember that ^{T}E , ^{T}S , ^{D}D , and ^{T}X move the cursor up, right, left, down, than to remember the Emacs "philosophy" of 3 ^{T}F for forward a letter and Escape-F for forward a word, etc.

Obviously, there's no universal agreement on this. The Final Word is based firmly on MIT's Emacs editor, which was written by my friend Richard M. Stallman; and a *lot* of people are not merely fond of Emacs, they're fanatic supporters. I use Emacs when I'm connected to my account at MIT, and I manage well enough. It's true that I prefer Write, on the grounds of transparency, but recall that I am a creative writer, and my requirements are much different from those of a programmer, or even of a technical writer.

Second question: "One of The Final Word's most advertised and (seemingly) important features is the ability to recover from power loss, etc., without losing text or even your place in the text. Can Write do this?" No.

I don't think I want it to, either. The Final Word accomplishes this miracle with a "swap file"; every now and then it writes off what you've done to disk without your asking it to. It's probably pure prejudice on my part, but I find that distracting. I don't want my editor doing things I didn't tell it to.

On the other hand, I've been well trained to "save early and often," which I do. I have fast disks, and I save my text whenever I finish a unit. Still, I concede the point to The Final Word.

Hazen also asks what I think of "what you see is what you get" editors.

I couldn't care less about that feature. Write has a "print to screen" command that lets me see on screen precisely what I'd see on paper, and that's plenty enough for my purposes. On the other hand, the output of my shop is pretty much confined to (1) letters and (2) standard manuscripts that are formatted as 26 double-spaced lines per page, each 60 characters wide, with page num-

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bers and a very short header. I don't need fancy formatting.

What I do like is automatic onscreen formatting. That is: Wordstar and most of the "what you see is what you get" editors insert various "invisible" formatting commands into the text stream. If later you change anything, such as the length of a word, you must consciously reformat the paragraph, otherwise it won't common tright.

For example, if you use a good spelling checker like The Word Plus, it will tell you that in making corrections it has changed the length of words and suggest that you REFOR-MAT your text.

Write, on the other hand, works from explicit text-formatting commands. They're quite visible because they start with a dot; for example, you set the left margin to 10 by doing .lm10 and set the header margin (space between header and top of text) by doing .hm3 or whatever. Having done that, Write does the rest. When I edit already written text, Write automatically reformats it on screen. When I run The Word Plus, I can immediately print my text without reformatting, regardless of whether words changed length. And so forth.

I prefer it this way. If I did a lot of newsletter publishing or intricate text layout, I'd probably have a different view. I do know that Write is good enough to produce important documents; the report of The Citizen's Advisory Council on National Space Policy was printed here at Chaos Manor using Write, and it got a letter of commendation from the President, so it must have looked good enough.

Actually, I expect much editor preference depends on what you're used to; as long as you have a decent text editor, these machines are so much better than what we had before we got them that we can loudly count our blessings.

Still, I am making notes about what I want in my "ideal" editor and, who knows, maybe I'll use parts of it as an example when I start writing about how to program in Modula-2.

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Upgrade? That Compupro

I'm writing this on a Compupro Z80. I want that clearly understood; maybe I can forestall some of the angry letters.

Bill Godbout's Compupro company has sold one whack of a lot of Z80 microprocessor boards. It still sells them—but he's trying to retire them. What Dr. Godbout really and truly wants you to get is a dual processor, 8085/8088 central processing unit, and while you're at it, get CP/M 8/16 that runs both 8-bit CP/M-80 (2.2x) software and 16-bit CP/M-86 programs.

To encourage this, he's making two offers:

(1) If you have Compupro CP/M-86, return the original master (you can keep a copy) to a Compupro Systems Center and the company will sell you a working CP/M 8/16 complete with BIOS for \$100.

(2) If you have a Compupro Z80 microprocessor, talk to your Compupro Systems Center, or even direct to Compupro; you can arrange to trade it in and get a Dual Processor 8085/8088 replacement board at half price.

Now I know that some people won't consider this an upgrade, because the Z80 does have some pretty efficient instructions not present in the 8085. Phillipe Kahn of Borland says the reason the company's Turbo Pascal is so efficient for CP/M-80 is that it works only with Z80 systems and makes maximum use of the Z80 instruction set.

On the other hand, the micro world is moving toward 16 bits. There's more 8-bit than 16-bit software right now, and the Z80 will run more of it than the 8085, so perhaps this isn't the time to make the change. Perhaps. I have both systems, and there's very little I can't run on the Dual Processor—which also has Jim Hudson's 8087 piggyback board, thus enabling me to do even more wonders.

Anyway, while Dr. Godbout and I were discussing his trade-in offer, he said he was contemplating calling Nieman-Marcus to get into its Christmas catalog. He could offer a \$100,000 microcomputer. Take one each Shirley machine. Each of the four users could have his own CPU and memory. They could also have their own RAM-disk if you'd like. You can make the RAMdisk as large as 4 megabytes and the individual memory area up to 16 megabytes. This requires the new 256K-byte memory chips, which aren't cheap.

With two floppy disks, a hard disk, 16 megabytes of main memory, 1 megabyte of RAM-disk, five processors, and terminals, you could put together a Super-Shirley to sell for \$100,000, and he was going to try to get that in the Nieman-Marcus catalog.

Of course, Shirley doesn't normally sell for anything like that; with four terminals it's still well under \$20,000 for a four-user system.

I don't know whether Godbout got his ad in that catalog, but he does have a point: it's going to be awhile before those 256K-byte chips make any practical difference to the ordinary microcomputer user.

Meanwhile, Godbout is developing a 1-megabyte S-100 static memory board that will take up only one slot. You can probably order one now; if you decide you want one, it will be about \$6000, no small sum. Of course, that price will fall over the next year or so; memory prices always come down.

As to why anyone would *want* such an expensive board, it will work at fantastic speeds, far higher than where the cheaper dynamic memory boards can work reliably. I already have a Compupro 8-MHz 8086/8087 microprocessor board—and the company is trying to increase that one's speed. Moreover, with a board like that you're tooling up for the real thing, when the 16032 boards come out.

My conversation with Godbout got me to thinking. People are always asking me, "What should I buy?" Short of giving a specific machine for an answer, what should I say? But I have thought of something.

Buy yourself a state-of-the-art development system—but don't get *this year's* model. Get something that between one and one and a half years ago was the latest state of the art. That will be advanced enough for almost any nondevelopmental purpose. People will be writing software for it. The bugs will be shaken out and its servicing quirks will be known.

Example: I'm writing this on a Compupro Z80, which was state-ofthe-art three years ago, and I'm about to check spelling and print it on a Compupro 8085/8088 Dual Processor, which was state-of-the-art not more than two years ago. Both are reliable, quite sophisticated, and easy to use.

Incidentally, I told Bill Godbout about a new company that's forming to challenge his supremacy in the development systems market.

He said, "Love competition. I'd like to have somebody to steal something from for a change."

Fixing up Adeline

The Otrona company has changed hands, and no one in it seems ever to have heard of me. The company has severed its connection with Fred Whitney, who used to be the local manufacturer's rep, and the West Coast sales people I knew are all gone.

Thus I hear rumors of new boards and software for the Otrona, but I've not seen any.

Meanwhile, Adeline, our Otrona, developed speech problems: that is, she worked fine, but the communications port stopped sending, making it well-nigh impossible to transfer files out of Adeline and into our main system. (There's a story that goes with that, about why my 5-inch disk systems for the big Compupro Dual Processor aren't up and running, but it's for another time.)

We also had a problem with the handle; not fatal, but annoying.

No one at Otrona returned my calls, so it took a while to find a local déaler; but eventually we came up with Omni Unlimited, of Pasadena. Alex took Adeline over. Within an hour, John Erdwell of Omni had Adeline fixed and running. Moreover, it didn't cost a cent; it seems Otrona had some problems with early machines and instructed



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authorized repair centers to treat the machines as if under warranty. I don't know if the company is still doing that as you read this, but as of November it is.

We still use the Otrona as the travel machine. There's a good version of Write for Adeline, and she fits in an aircraft overhead rack quite nicely. I last took her to Austin, Texas, and got quite a lot of work done in evening hours. There are said to be better portables, but so far I've not tried one.

Late edition: Otrona has successfully reorganized. Ron Lingeman, the original designer of the machine, has become the vice-president of R&D and is happy as a clam with his return to the laboratories. The new president is Jim Linder, who enjoys sales and marketing. I met both at COMDEX. Communications have been reestablished and we are getting a PC-compatible update for Adeline Real Soon Now.

They also have a very nice large amber screen add-on. With the big screen, PC-compatibility in addition to the original Z80, and lots of bundled software, the Otrona remains my favorite portable.

Game of the Month

We've got a ton of computer games around here. My method of determining which one is most popular is to watch which ones the kids are playing when I go back to their end of the house. It's not quite a random sampling, but it's reasonable.

This month the favorite seems to be Avalon Hill's Tactical Armor Command. I'm glad of that, because I have a soft spot in my heart for AH; I've been playing its board games for at least 25 years, beginning with Tactics II.

The following review is by Alex Pournelle, with assistance from Richard (13) and Phillip (15):

Tactical Armor Command (Apple version tested; no joystick used).

"Dad used to design board war games. I got interested in them because of him, but I have had little spare time and few opponents for a long time. Because of this, I hoped to see some good board-type games for computers, especially from a company whose games I have admired, Avalon Hill.

"They have done it. Tactical Armor Command, or TAC for short, is definitely an Avalon Hill game right from its rules through its playability. It even has the old Avalon Hill rule gaps—for instance, the game says "fire suppressed," though the rule book doesn't mention what that is. No matter; Avalon Hill gamers would be suspicious of anything perfect in its first release.

"There is one perfect thing: the marriage of computer and board game. The last two board games I used to play were Tobruk (AH) and Air War (SPI). Both dealt with individual units, tanks in Tobruk and jet fighters in Air War. Both were *incredibly* hard to learn and play. Air War had 100 pages of rules, tables, examples, and notes; it took a friend of mine two weeks just to learn to fly straight and level! The computer can take care of this detail much better than you or l; TAC does this for a very Tobruk-like game.

"You choose American, German, Russian, or British armor and troops in World War II. Your opponent, who can be the computer or another sapient being, chooses one of the others. You select how many "armor points" (which buy tanks, artillery, or troops and APCs) each side gets and then purchase your instruments of destruction. Then you each take turns moving on the board, attempting to find each other's units, hiding in forests, laying smoke, and firing either directly or indirectly. Though the moves are entered one after the other, all moves are processed simultaneously, making the game more realistic. Combat resolution, if any, is shown after all moves are entered. All views of the playing field are shown in top view, just like any other tank board game. The hexagon paper, though, is gone: units can be anywhere.

"Good points: the game is fun and refreshingly different. If your coordination isn't up to 4000 aliens a minute, try a little strategy. You can give more units to a lesser player or play the computer if you're alone. The computer, by the way, is a pretty good player—the game calls him "Major Al Logarithm." There is no time limit during planning stages, so plan on. Moving units is timedependent and you can make mistakes, but this is so much more like reality that I am only impressed. I could wish for optional joystick unit movement if I were in a wishing mood.

"Disadvantages: like any other Avalon Hill game, there are some endearing foibles as well as just dumb mistakes. There are not enough examples in the instructions, especially of indirect fire, messages given during combat, how to engage the enemy, what infantry is good for (and how to use it), what artillery can do for you, and what to do with every tank against every other. Avalon Hill provides good examples for its \$12 to \$20 box games; it certainly ought to for a more expensive computer game. You get to pick the units for both sides if you play the computer; I would like to see it do its own choosing. You have to write down what units you're tracking and where they are; the computer could do a lot more note-taking for you. If you try to point a gun in a direction it won't go, the computer just asks you again; there ought to be help on this. Most of these are minor nits, though: the game is very playable and takes only two or three test plays to pick up. I would like to see Avalon Hill add more scenarios and variable terrain so Tactical Armor Command doesn't become a bookshelf queen."

(Note by JEP: the biggest disappointment to me was that although the Germans can have towed artillery, the most famous antitank weapon of the war, the Flak 88, isn't in the game! Rommel changed armored tactics forever by bringing the 88's forward to fight as integral units with his tank armies; it would be interesting to see how that tactic fares in this game. I wish they'd add the 88s....)

Coming Attractions

I'm never very good at predicting what I'll be doing, but next month is COMDEX. Meanwhile, I've been
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promised the new Eagle Spirit portable (which I'll take to COMDEX) and a number of expansion boards for our IBM PC, including, I hope, Ciarcia's Quicksilver.

Also on deck is Sweet Pea's plotter, Mouse Systems' Mouse compared to Logitech's, Lotus 1-2-3, concurrent CP/M with Logitech, DR Logo, and Lord knows what else.

There are also 21 pounds of mail to deal with, and the unreviewed software pile continues to grow. I love it.■

Jerry Pournelle is a former aerospace engineer and current science-fiction writer who loves to play with computers. Jerry Pournelle welcomes readers' comments and opinions. Send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to Jerry Pournelle, c/o BYTE Publications, POB 372, Hancock, NH 03449. Please put your address on the letter as well as on the envelope. Due to the high volume of letters, Jerry cannot guarantee a personal reply.

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BYTE West Coast

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Recent developments raise some questions about perceived industry trends

North Star Dimension

The announcement this fall, shortly before COMDEX, of the multiuser IBM-compatible North Star Dimension in many ways validates what industry observers have been preaching as the formula for survival in a world increasingly dominated by the IBM Personal Computer (PC) and its imitators. The North Star Dimension is not to be confused with the Dimension 68000 from Micro Craft Corporation, a single-user system that claims compatibility with just about anything via coprocessor boards. The new machine is a bestlevel PC work-alike (in other words, it comes as close to being fully compatible as anything to date) that was designed to appeal to a very specific segment of the microcomputer marketplace.

The Dimension is a carefully planned business system consisting of a central processing unit, a 13-slot PC-compatible bus, and up to 12 satellite workstations.

The central processing unit is based around the Intel 80186 microprocessor and 256K bytes of RAM (randomaccess read/write memory) expandable to 512K bytes. In its basic configuration, storage is provided by one 360K-byte floppy-disk drive that can

by Ezra Shapiro

read all IBM 5¹/₄-inch formats and a 15-megabyte hard disk, although the system will support the floppy-disk drive, two 30-megabyte hard-disk drives, and a 45-megabyte tape backup unit. Output is through a Centronics parallel port, an RS-232C serial port, and a second serial port programmable for a variety of protocols, including asynchronous and bisynchronous communication with mainframes.

Each workstation terminal is attached to a card that holds an 8088-2 running at 7 MHz and 128K bytes of RAM. Expansion boards of either 128K or 384K bytes of RAM are optional. Workstation cards or, theoretically, any other PC XT expansion cards, slip into the PC bus with no hard-wiring. Terminals feature one serial port for a local printer (or a mouse), a detachable keyboard, and a 12-inch green-phosphor tiltscreen monitor with 640- by 200-pixel IBM-compatible graphics and a 640by 400-pixel high-resolution graphics mode. North Star currently has no plans to implement color, deeming it unnecessary in the business environment at which the Dimension is aimed.

In short, each workstation is essentially an independent computer with no permanent storage. The main board serves only as a memory manager, handling requests for programs or data from workstations on a firstin, first-out basis. The 80186 is programmed to use its RAM as a memory cache system, avoiding disk access whenever possible. This design is inherently both faster and safer than linking a group pf PC XTs in a local area network because the main board, the workstation boards, and all permanent storage media are located within the same box, and data transfer occurs as quickly as it would in any single-user computer of similar size, with little chance of signal degradation.

At the time this column was written, North Star was still working out preproduction details but was planning to ship beta-test systems in December of 1983 and move to full production early in the first quarter of 1984. Management seemed confident that there would be a large enough supply of 80186s available to meet their schedule.

However, while the Dimension is certainly impressive in its own right, it is perhaps even more significant as an indication of the current state of industry thinking. North Star has been around since 1976 (when it was known as Kentucky Fried Computers) and is certainly no Johnnycome-lately in the microcomputer rat race. The company was a pioneer in S-100 system design and has been noted for the stubbornness with which it has clung to hard-sectored 5%-inch floppy-disk drives since it began using them years ago. Although North Star has been marketing 16-bit coprocessor upgrades for its Advantage and Horizon computers for well over a year now, it has done so with little of the media fanfare normally associated with major product introductions.

Thus, it's worth taking notice when Dr. Charles Grant, one of the founders of the company, states flatly that the IBM PC has become a "standard" and that the company intends to "ride the wave" of IBM popularity to a financially secure future. When asked why it had taken them so long to embrace this new standard wholeheartedly, Grant commented that North Star had wanted "to do it right."

North Star's sales goals for the Dimension seem modest enough; the company is shooting for 2 to 3 percent of the IBM-compatible market and the same share of the overall multiuser market. Unlike earlier North Star products, which were moderate- to high-priced machines, the Dimension is certainly priced to compete. The suggested list for the basic configuration (256K-byte RAM, floppy-disk drive, 15-megabyte hard disk, and two workstations with 128K bytes of RAM) is only \$7000. Upgrading the hard disk to 30 megabytes costs an additional \$1000, and extra workstations go for \$1500 each. Add-on RAM boards range from \$300 for 128K bytes to \$700 for 384K bytes. The company's advertising materials highlight graphs that compare system costs to networked PC XTs (North Star claims a 50 percent savings per user in a five-user system), and representatives of the firm tick off the less obvious advantages: multiuser software licenses as opposed to multiple purchases of the same products; no need for either networking hardware or software; and so on. North Star is developing an aggressive marketing campaign to sell the Dimension to Fortune 1000 companies. Gone are the days when a computer manufacturer could support itself with a product for scientists and hackers. With the Dimension, North Star is attempting to occupy a niche in the market that, so far, has been vacant.

One is forced to wonder which came first, the computer or the strategy. It's becoming painfully obvious that the key to survival as a major manufacturer is acceptance by the business community. The IBM PC has unquestionably opened the door to that market wider than any personal computer before it, but in so doing has made compatibility a primary factor in microcomputer design, for better or for worse. Recent announcements by North Star, Televideo, and a host of smaller firms

Most thick manuals are an insult to user intelligence.

seem to indicate that the 8088/MS-DOS/IBM-compatible bandwagon is becoming something much more like a speeding freight train.

The Integrated Microman

The requirements of the corporate world have become a driving force in software design as well, and a great deal of effort has been devoted to devising software schemes that will help to shoehorn the computer into the executive office. The ideal seems to be a program that eliminates most-if not all-of the need for paper, writing implements, and filing cabinets and is (of course) laughably easy to learn. Whether such a program is practical or even useful (there has yet to be a reasonable analysis of the amount of creative thinking that goes on during the act of shuffling papers, for example) is the great moot question, but the new products continue to multiply. In the attempt to produce a computer environment analogous to an executive desktop and thereby shorten the amount of time it takes for a novice user to develop a "feel" for computer operations, more and more programs are appearing that make use of multiple windows, alternative pointing devices such as mice, graphic metaphors, and endless layers of menus.

But is all this really necessary? Much of what goes on in most offices is not particularly well organized or logical. Computers and computer programs are by their nature dependent on structures and priorities. If we assume for a moment that it will be necessary for a new user to accept a certain level of organization in order to make use of a computer, why not make computer operations a bit easier to grasp, instead of trying to replace them with an artificial desktop?

That's roughly the philosophy behind an integrated software package, code-named "Microman," from Noumenon Corporation, which will be introduced this spring at Softcon. It's difficult to describe—largely because the most accurate phrases have already been commandeered by copywriters flogging all sorts of programs, from the truly integrated packages all the way down to those that share similar commands but no common data structures.

Microman uses no icons, no mouse (although a pointing device could be added as a substitute for the cursor keys), no windows, and very few screens that could be considered menus. But it is, in fact, an extremely tightly-knit environment with wordprocessing, calculator, spreadsheet, database, business graphics, and time-management capabilities. It's one program, not a linked collection of programs that can swap data files. Microman is designed to act as its own operating system, although it allows for the transfer of files to and from the operating system supplied with the computer.

A large part of the program's power comes from its strongly hierarchical file structure. The first thing you see is a directory, which can either be the titles of subdirectories or the names of working files. You choose a file (or move down the tree to another directory) with the up and down cursor keys. If you wish to create a new file,



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you merely move the cursor to the beginning of a line and begin typing.

Because Microman is self-contained, there is no need to use CP/M or MS-DOS file-naming conventions. Microman allows you to name files with descriptive phrases of up to 67 characters, and blanks and punctuation marks are perfectly acceptable. The loose equivalent of a filetype specifies not only the nature of the information contained in the file but the part of the program used to manipulate it. For example, a file named "Potential Clients" with the filetype "record" would be a mailing list, and Microman would bring up the list facility. A filetype of "table" would invoke the spreadsheet.

Data can be moved from one portion of the program to another with remarkable fluidity, and in many cases manipulated interactively. As an example, let's take the case of the multiple business mailing. Traditionally, you prepare two files, a mailing list (database) and a form-letter matrix with variable names of some sort to indicate where the database items should fall. These files are independent and are brought together at output when the program inserts list items into the appropriate holes and adjusts the copy accordingly.

With Microman, the letter and the list are prepared as separate files. You can tag the two files (with one keystroke each) at the directory level and proceed to output the merged form letters as previously discussed. However, if you wish, you can tag the files, enter the matrix file, view the list items one at a time in position in the letter, make changes to the items (updating the list file concurrently), and selectively print out single letters (again with one keystroke). You can also perform search and sort operations on the database from within the matrix.

Most features of Microman have been chosen for their applicability to the average business office. The author, Martel Firing, began working on it as a personal project because he couldn't find a commercial offering that suited his needs. Noumenon does not claim that Microman has the best or most powerful features. The aim was a program that could perform most of the tasks an executive or secretary would require to conduct day-to-day affairs.

The word processor is a two-part operation, a text editor and a printtime formatter, but it is entirely adequate for the generation of memos, correspondence, and clean business reports. A calculator strip (yes, a "window," if you must) can be brought up for quick numerical computations and as quickly banished from the screen.

The spreadsheet is powerful and efficient and is designed to let you enter formulas for cells, rows, columns, or areas in simple Englishbased syntax. Procedures for recomputation or individual formulas can be named, so that instead of typing "Multiply gross sales $\times 5 \% =$ Advertising allowance" you can enter "DO: Ad budget." Multiple procedures can be nested. Notes and freeform messages can be entered at any time without having to associate text



with standard spreadsheet units (e.g., cells).

Database entries can be made through either user-created input or output forms (which are all the same to the program), and file organization can be changed at will with no chance of damage to the data. Microman also offers the executive a timeoriented database system for the chronological entry and sorting of data-daily expenses, for example. All Microman databases are fully interactive with their report forms, as in the mailing list example just given. Databases are not in themselves computational (numerical data can be shifted to a spreadsheet table smoothly enough), but again, Noumenon sees Microman as a multipurpose office aid, not as a complex data-retrieval system.

Great care has been taken to make the program as simple to run as Noumenon feels is appropriate; function keys perform equivalent tasks in all application areas, and on-screen Help messages are available at all times. Both Firing and Noumenon president Mike Mead regard the thick manuals that accompany most computer products as an insult to the intelligence of the user and a luxury for which most executives simply do not have the time. Microman documentation is a succinctly worded booklet of under 30 pages, and significant passages are either reproduced directly or enhanced as explanation screens.

Both Noumenon officials note that the computer market has entered a new phase. In their eyes, the technically sophisticated hobbyist of five years ago and the adept enthusiast of last year will make up at most 20 percent of the eventual market; the remaining 80 percent will be composed of naive business users with neither the inclination nor the interest to use computers as much more than tools and shortcuts. Microman is targeted at that group. Mead and Firing see Microman as a program that can remain on line in all but the most specific office situations, and they plan additional program modules (in areas like communications) to further

broaden its usefulness.

A brief product description such as this does not do Microman justice; explanations are often more confusing than the actual operations. But Microman accomplishes what it claims; it's "easy to use," "ready to run," and "user friendly" without being either cumbersome or overly simplistic. Microman is obviously a neatly tailored program for the intelligent, but busy, adult.

Which brings us back to the question of the "bells and whistles" the industry is hurriedly developing. If Microman can achieve its goals using only a moderate amount of video highlighting, a few well-placed rules, clearly defined function keys, and a few simple, largely selfexplanatory screens, why are we getting caught up in the notion that in order to make the user interface of a program simpler and less hostile we must make the program itself even more complex? Perhaps the problem lies less in the nature of software than in the nature of software design. It's worth considering.

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Voice-Recognition Status Report

A recent conference in Santa Barbara provided both mildly encouraging and mildly discouraging news on the state of the art in voice recognition. The problem of translating human speech into acceptable input for data processing is one of the stickiest the computer industry is facing, as discussed in "Speech Recognition: An Idea Whose Time Is Coming," by George M. White, January 1984 BYTE, page 213. The conference, called "Towards Robustness in Speech Recognition," brought together most of the country's top researchers in the field. No revolutionary breakthroughs were announced, but it was obvious that progress is being made, and a majority of the participants were enthusiastic about the future. As with all such gatherings, discussions in corridors and between sessions, the exchanging of ideas and contacts, were probably the most productive moments of the three-day affair.

However, brief intimations of gloom managed to creep into the proceedings every now and then. Wayne Lea, conference chairman, managed to cast the first stone in his opening address. "Speech recognizers," he charged, "are not robust." And indeed the cheerfulness of the mood of the conference could be phrased as "They've written off voice recognition as a dead issue, but, see, this event proves we're alive and well after all."

Speech recognizers of one form or another have been under development for over twenty years. They're of particular importance to the military (for obvious reasons-freeing an extra pair of hands in an emergency can be critically important), so research and development have been rather intensive. But the vast amount of information to be processed by even a simple speech recognizer has put a limit on expectations. However, as the ability of computers to crunch larger volumes of data at higher speeds increases, there is every reason to believe that speech-recognition technology will benefit.

Refinements of technique were reported at all levels. Advances in acoustics, microphone design, and Whatever program you're interested in, it will always have a happy ending with Verbatim, the world's best-selling name in flexible disks. In fact, one out of every four disks sold is made by Verbatim.

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digital encoding have made the initial identification of speech easier; spectral analysis of input is achieving smaller and smaller error rates in matching input against stored speech patterns, or templates; and the application of probability theory for detecting meaningful words among the random noise of human speech (there are over 11,000 discrete syllables in the English language to be sorted through) is also improving recognizer performance.

But the steps forward have been incremental; even the best recognizers available today ("trained" by one speaker repeating a small set of input phrases over and over) are less accurate than keyboard data entry, although the gap is dwindling. The ultimate goal, a speaker-independent recognizer, capable of understanding a large vocabulary of nonstop human speech, is a long way off. Dick Eason, president of Voice Control Systems, one of the sponsors of the conference, makes the point by asking, "What do you do about 'Jeet?' [the contraction of 'Did you eat?']?"

In his keynote speech, Dennis Klatt of MIT, observing what he sees as diminishing returns from all the research, wondered aloud if it might be time for the industry to begin exploring new directions. Unfortunately, none of the other speakers addressed the question that was foremost in the minds of many in the audience: what about the correlation between speech recognition and artificial intelligence? It may be that in order to perfect a truly robust recognizer, we may have to recapitulate the whole process by which a baby learns to make, and use, the collection of sounds we call language.

The outlook? Commercial speech recognizers, initially speakerdependent and with limited vocabularies, will become better, cheaper, and more commonplace for simple voice control and data entry. Over the long haul, developments may not happen as quickly as we would like to envision.

Ezro Shapiro is a technical editor at BYTE's West Coast bureau. He can be reached at McGraw-Hill, 425 Battery St., San Francisco, CA 94111.

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Benchmarks and Performance Evaluation

The art of benchmarking computer languages, programs, and systems by timing them with a standard test is a popular, but inexact, science. You find only what you are looking for—speed—and nothing more. Running a benchmark program will measure the speed of the system you are testing, but how do you measure how easy an application is to learn and use, how consistent its commands are, and how well-integrated the new integrated software packages are? This month's theme articles attempt to answer some of these questions by looking at the limitations of benchmarks and considering what can replace them.

The new levels of sophistication in software and hardware are difficult to evaluate. The simple benchmarks of the past, such as the Sieve of Eratosthenes popularized in BYTE, the Whetstone benchmark for FORTRAN, and millions of instructions per second (MIPS) ratings, no longer offer relevant information about the new generation of computers.

Speed and reliability alone are not the determining factors in the decision to purchase a particular computer or application. How quickly it can be learned and put to use effectively are vital factors in the new era of massmarket consumer computers, although these factors can be difficult to test. The quality of a system must be considered as well. Evaluating computer systems as a whole is a new alternative to the traditional practice of measuring a system's speed.

Jerry Houston of Gifford Computer Systems offers a humorous and informative look at the uses and abuses of benchmarks from a user's perspective and explains why the winners of benchmark tests are not necessarily the systems of choice. Jack Carroll and Mary Beth Rosson of IBM take another look at speed versus usability, arguing for quality in computer interfaces and suggesting tests for system quality.

Performance evaluation is becoming a popular term (especially in the minicomputer/mainframe world) for analyzing or simulating the performance of hardware and/or software. Brian Boyle of Gnostic Concepts presents the variables necessary for an equation to evaluate software performance.

Sergio Mello-Grand offers an exhaustive set of printer benchmarks to help you find out how fast your printer really is. Avram Tetewsky of Draper Laboratories discusses some of the tests to validate that software works correctly and reveals the results of some extensive benchmarks for FORTRAN compilers. Peter Marvit of Yates Ventures and Mohandas Nair of Intel come clean in the confessions of the misuses of benchmarks.

Finally, Andrea Lewis guides you through the standard features and options available on the 1984 model word processors, while Arthur Naiman provides a 100-point checklist for evaluating word-processing programs from his book, Word Processing Buyer's Guide. —Bruce Roberts

160	Don't	Sench.	Me li	n by	Jerry	Houston
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- 168 Beyond MIPS: Performance is Not Quality by John M. Carroll and Mary Beth Rosson
- 175 Software Performance Evaluation by Brian Boyle
- 193 The Art of Benchmarking Printers by Sergio Mello-Grand
- 218 Benchmarking FORTRAN Compilers by Avram Tetewsky
- 227 Benchmark Confessions by Peter Marvit and Mohandas Nair
- 235 The Word-Processing Maze by Andrea Lewis
- 243 Evaluating Word-Processing Programs by Arthur Naiman



Don't Bench Me In

Benchmarks are a popular way to compare both hardware and software. But how meaningful are they?

Suppose we're playing a game, and you can select any athlete in the world to have on your team. The big problem is which one to pick. But before you can make a choice, you have to know what game we're playing. After all, even Babe Ruth in his prime would not have fared well in the pole vault.

The point is, you can't find an answer until you completely specify the problem. Yet, people still ask questions such as "Which is the best compiler?" without specifying what they mean by "best."

Asking "Which is the best compiler?" is as misguided as asking "Which is the best tool in the world?" A tool derives value from a specific application, and outside the context of the application, the comparison of one tool with another is meaningless.

Unfortunately, many people compare programs without taking into account the application of the programs. Instead, these people use benchmarks—programs that test a computer's speed—to judge the worth of the software or hardware under question.

The great lure of benchmarks is that, in a world of too much choice, they promise fast, easy answers supported by hard facts. Clearly, bench-

by Jerry Houston

marks contain no sales hype. They are impartial. They appear to reduce volumes of product literature and manuals to tidy little tables that talk in numbers, which is very scientific. They offer to save time, eliminate error, and take all the risk out of some of the most important decisions a business can make. Or do they?

It's dangerous to rely on benchmarks for help in deciding which computer, which language, or which implementation of a language to select. Many of the critical qualities that make a product suitable for a given application are not addressed, and may not even be addressable, by conventional benchmarks. Qualities such as reliability, compatibility, maintainability, and support are impossible to measure with a benchmark, but they spell the difference between a useful tool and a booby trap. What is the standard unit of reliability, of compatibility, of support? How do you look at a table and determine if a product will be a time saver or a time vampire?

One of the most popular generalpurpose benchmarks is the Sieve of Eratosthenes, probably the most user-unfriendly title in the business. (I'm not sure how to pronounce "Sieve," let alone "Eratosthenes.")

Eratosthenes, head of the Alexandrian library around 200 B.C., was the most wide-ranging scholar of his time. He calculated the circumference of Earth without using an 8087 mathematical coprocessor, and the library he headed was the very embodiment of Western civilization. Some scholars argue that when the library burned, Western civilization burned with it. Meanwhile, the gods have made the fame of Eratosthenes more enduring than Mylar. His technique for finding prime numbers has been adapted to modern computer languages and is now a classic benchmark used to rate languages and computers.

It seems reasonable to ask just what prime numbers have to do with the workaday world where most computers are used. Accounting departments tend to be more concerned with the prime rate than with prime numbers. When your chief financial officer learns that a software bug will delay the income statement the bank had to have yesterday, he will find little solace in the fact that your state-of-the-art computer can quickly generate integers with no divisors except themselves and 1.

Ironically, the specialists of his day called Eratosthenes "Beta," or second rate, for his alleged superficiality. In the computer trade, "Beta" has come to mean "not thoroughly tested," as in "a Beta copy of a new C compiler." It would be appropriate if "not thoroughly tested" were stamped on hardware and software that has been subjected to the benchmark named after our Greek who lived 2200 years ago.

A Case Study

The dubious utility of generalpurpose benchmarks was brought home to our company after we conducted an extensive series of benchmarks on seven C-language compilers compatible with CP/M-86 (see "Comparing C Compilers for CP/M-86," August 1983 BYTE, page 82). After it took us almost as much time to measure performance as it would have taken us to write our own C compiler, we were struck by some curious phenomena. The apparent loser in our time and efficiency benchmarks, Computer Innovations' C86, was the compiler that our staff programmers regularly used both before and six months after we conducted the tests.

I am not a programmer; I'm a civilian. My job is to whine. So when I complained to our programmers that they should think about hopping on the world the next time it came around, they all explained that they had each tried the other compilers and found lots of good and bad points. But they felt that for the tasks they were handling, Computer Innovations' compiler was best. The reason they cited most frequently was something that became evident while we were conducting the benchmarks but that was not reflected in the tabular results. Computer Innovations' C86 was the only compiler we tested that ran every benchmark we tried and gave the expected results, and we were lifting routines from articles, books, Unix libraries, and anywhere else we could find them.

Our staff had chosen to use a compiler whose main benefits were compatibility and reliability. It ran routines taken from a variety of other implementations of C. And it ran them the first time. These features, not evident from the benchmark results, were revealed only by long experience with the compiler itself.

My faith in general-purpose benchmarks was undermined further when I learned that the Mark DeSmet compiler, which appeared to have done quite well in the benchmarks, was considered by our staff to be a lightweight C compiler. A simple case of being misled by a benchmark? Not quite. It turned out that our staff had nevertheless been taking advantage of a powerful feature of the DeSmet compiler (an advantage which, of course, was not brought out by the benchmarks) and had turned a lightweight C compiler into a novel and extremely productive programming tool. I call it the anticompiler.

Data such as "number of times per week documentation is thrown against wall" might be useful in evaluating a product.

Because our programmers primarily do system-level work, as opposed to applications programming, speed is very important. Speed to us means assembly language. The DeSmet C compiler, it turns out, lets you mix assembly code with C code. This means that, in the middle of a C program, you can insert #ASM and start writing in assembly language. This feature has streamlined the way we write assembly code.

Before we had the DeSmet compiler, we attacked a major assembly project head-on. We planned a structure, wrote the program, and resigned ourselves to debugging a maze of assembly code. The DeSmet compiler enables us to write a program initially in C. This process is fast. The program runs relatively slowly, but we can make sure that it does everything we want. Once the C version of the program works, we convert one C subroutine into in-line assembly code, compile the new hybrid C-and-assembly version, debug it if necessary, and proceed to convert the next C subroutine into inline assembly language. Eventually, the entire program is converted to assembly language, piece by piece, producing code that is well structured, well tested, and usually well ahead of schedule. The benchmarks give no indication of this capability of the DeSmet compiler.

We give a C compiler high points for compatibility with other versions of C, for reliability, and for ease of assembly-language interface. But we are relatively indifferent to its speed. In fact, the more a project calls for speed, the less we are concerned with the speed of the compiler because we know that the critical routines will have to be written in assembly language.

None of the qualities that we consider most important for our applications were addressed in any of our published benchmarks, and I'm not sure how to devise a benchmark that could quantify them. Perhaps data such as "number of times per week documentation is thrown against wall" or "number of support calls returned per thousand" might be useful in evaluating a product. In any case, the point here is not that we ignored our own benchmarks and found the C compilers that are really "the best." We use the compilers that are most suited for our particular jobs. For people who want programs that they will write from scratch, that will execute quickly, that will require minimal assembly code, and that will take up minimal RAM (randomaccess read/write memory) space, the compilers we have been using may quite possibly be "the worst."

The Ascendancy of Waste

Benchmarks are best at measuring efficiency and speed. Efficiency, however, is threatening to become a dead issue. Efficiency means the amount of memory required to run a program. As technology sprints along, processors are being produced that can address huge expanses of memory. Soon, little children will have to teach their parents what "gigabyte" means. Meanwhile, the price of semiconductor as well as mass-storage memory continues to drop. Both trends drastically reduce the pressure to produce and use efficient programs.

One of the most remarkable indications of computer technology's advances over the past few years is the dwindling importance attached to program size. Not so long ago, programmers would spend months paring away a few kilobytes from a piece of code; but now, the programmer's time is valued much more highly than those kilobytes. Apple's Lisa is a monument to the enormous amount of RAM now routinely sacrificed to make programs more "user friendly." With this new attitude toward efficiency, a strong point of benchmarking has been made trivial.

Speed Thrills

With all the vast changes wrought by the stampede of technology, one relationship has remained untouched: time is money. This is true whether it is a programmer's time or a user's time. Therefore, the faster a program runs, the more time and money can be saved. However, there are limits to the extent that increased speed can improve a program. For instance, it does no good to have a word processor wait twice as fast for you to type your next character. For many applications, though, faster is better.

Speed is where benchmarks come into their own. Measuring overall speed, however, can be a little tricky. A compiler may be fast when it runs tasks out of main memory but slow when it does file handling. Even in the unlikely event that all other factors—compatibility, reliability, documentation, support—are equal, you still have to know which operations you are timing and which ones must be fast when you use speed benchmarks.

Job-Specific Benchmarks

Probably the best use of a benchmark is to measure the time it takes a given hardware-software combination to run a program that will actually be run in real life and represents the dominant use of the proposed system. If, for example, an engineering firm has an application that involves repeatedly inverting a big matrix, then the ideal benchmark would be a matrix inversion with representative sample data. This is, of course, a far cry from finding out how fast the same system can generate prime numbers.

The ideal benchmark is not a generalized exercise that can be published in a magazine and distributed to millions; it's a carefully planned demonstration in which the specific application intended for the product is simulated as closely as possible. Where I work, it is not unusual to receive test programs that we are to run and report on. The Department of the Army is particularly fond of this shopping technique. It goes to the initial trouble of developing a benchmark that fits its application, and the rest is up to systems houses. In effect, the Army is benchmarking 115.

Upon receiving a custom benchmark task, a systems house really begins to earn its living. The benchmark is run on equipment that offers different levels of speed, cost, and versatility. If the job can be done on a fast but expensive disk emulator, we offer that option. Because most of our systems are based on the Compupro with a 16-bit, 8-MHz 8088 as well as an 8-bit 8085, we can sacrifice 8-bit compatibility in order to increase speed 40 percent by using a 10-MHz, 16-bit-only 8086 central processor. Another alternative is running the benchmark on an expensive hard disk that has a fast voice-coilhead actuator rather than a less expensive one with a slower stepper motor. We present all these trade-offs to the customer along with realistic timing data. The customer still has to make a choice, and in many cases it is an extremely difficult one; however, he doesn't have to choose blindly, guided only by a meaningless offthe-shelf benchmark.

But, you might say, setting up such a simulation is hardly a benchmark at all. It's a demonstration. The whole beauty of benchmarks is that you don't have to spend all that time designing tests and entering representative data. Benchmarks are supposed to be fast and decisive. They shouldn't be a lot of work—they should give you something for nothing. Right?

Wrong! That idea went the way of the free lunch. In most cases, you get out of a benchmark just what you put into it. The time spent designing a job-specific benchmark that suits your needs is insignificant compared to the time you will spend using the tool you eventually select.

Do generalized benchmarks have a place? Of course they do. Benchmarking is the great pastime of the computer world, the great sporting event for software hackers and hardware nerds. Benchmarks are the Olympics. You watch, you marvel, you enjoy. You root for your favorites and revile the opposition. You argue that the results were unfair and that the rules should be changed. You forget the results and lose bar bets to obnoxious friends with better memories. But you don't base major business decisions solely on benchmarks.

How to Make a Selection

If you can't rely on generalized benchmarks, and you don't have the time or skill to design a job-specific benchmark, then how do you select a computer or a program? Unfortunately, it's not easy. You have to realize that a major software or hardware purchase is like a marriage. It is a long-term commitment for better or for worse. Marry in haste, regret at leisure.

There are three important ways to research a product, and you should use all three:

 Read the trade magazines for reviews. You can usually judge the validity of a product review the same way you judge a movie review. If it is in-depth and genuinely enthusiastic, you probably have a good product. If it is superficial, full of cliches, and apologetic (the reviewer says the documentation looked good but there was not enough time to open it), then ignore the review, not the product. Don't confuse the product with the review.



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- 2. Talk to friends or colleagues or fellow members of computer clubs, and talk a lot. Most people are reluctant to admit that they wasted money on a product; it's stupid to waste money, and people usually want you to think that they're smart. The same rules apply as when you ask about someone's vacation. The first response is always, "We had the greatest time ever. Absolutely fabulous." Only if you start trading travel stories do you find that the paradise in question is a malarial swamp, the hotel is a convention center for cockroaches, and the airport boasts the world's largest network of sinkholes. Again, keep them talking. Value the advice of a user who was not involved in the decision to buy (and so whose pride is not at stake) more than the advice of someone who actually selected the product.
- 3. Find a reputable dealer. Good dealers are well aware that a major purchase is a marriage between dealer and client. In a good sale, the client returns and buys more goods and refers friends who in turn buy and buy again. This sort of sale enhances both the selfesteem and the bank account of the dealer and generally makes business fun. Good dealers love it if they sell you the right product, and they will often do some homework for you to make sure you make the right choice. They will certainly do more than look up some benchmark results. To a good dealer, selling you the wrong product is like driving off a cliff: there are a lot of exciting possibilities, but they're all bad.

These three rules are reliable ways of selecting software and hardware, much more reliable than the general benchmarks you see published so often. Stay true to these rules, and you'll be able to look beyond the numbers and break away from the bench.■

Jerry Houston is vice-president of marketing at Gifford Computer Systems (POB 1917, San Leandro, CA 94577). LOMAS DATA PRODUCTS PRESENTS:

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Beyond MIPS*: Performance Is Not Quality

Two users examine the quantifiable aspects of system quality

by John M. Carroll and Mary Beth Rosson

Performance is the most common term of measurement used in the world of computing. Performance refers to the effective speed of a device, hardware or software. It refers to reliability. It refers to so many things that you could easily come to regard performance as a synonym for quality. But there is a danger in this-quality must not simply be equated with performance. Performance does not take into account usefulness or usability, which are critical determinants of the ultimate quality of a system, particularly a microcomputer system.

In this article, we consider three aspects of quality. First, we discuss the meaning of quality and emphasize the contributions of factors other than system performance as typically measured. Within this broader context, we consider how the quality of a computer interface might be analyzed. We focus on users' needs and on how readily those needs can be accomplished. We argue that high-quality devices are those that support the user's fluent accomplishment of typical tasks. Finally, we describe how an analysis of quality might be incorporated into the design process. Devices can be designed for high performance; we

urge that they be designed for high quality.

What Is Quality?

Usually, when we ask "Does a device work?" or "How well does it work?" we intend the industrialengineering sense. We presuppose an *ideal* operator. It is easy, though, to imagine examples in which this assumption is overly generous. A bicycle with pedals positioned so far from the seat that a *typical* rider cannot reach them may be a highperformance bike for that ideal operator, but something is seriously wrong with it for the typical operator.

Frequently, computer application systems are like that highperformance bike: neither usable nor useful. Imagine a new word processor with twice the processing power of previous systems and a minuscule probability of hardware defects. With respect to performance, it is rated a quality system; but if you are a novice and want to use the system to type and print a one-page letter, you may not agree with this rating. Very often, there will be no simple procedure to accomplish your goal; despite the "quality" of the parts, the pedals seem to be designed for people with far longer legs. Thus, you may need to sort through icons, negotiating selection and movement,

single and double mouse clicks, copying dummy documents, and so forth. Or you may need to traverse a more rigidly structured, but equally inscrutable, hierarchy of menus or be faced with a vacant screen that awaits commands but gives no hints.

Consider a scene we have observed often in studying users of commercial word processors. The operator is presented with a menu of options immediately prior to seeing the textinput area. Under the menu is the following prompt: Type ID code to select CHOICE; press ENTER. The user need not in fact select any optional CHOICE to move to text input, but invariably the user does. Having done so, the user is once again prompted: Type ID code to select CHOICE; press ENTER. Again, the user selects an option (often reselecting his prior CHOICE). Indeed, this cycle of redundant selection and reselection can continue for many minutes. And unfortunately it accomplishes little or nothing. The default CHOICEs are satisfactory in most cases; CHOICE-looping only delays the goal of getting to the typing display (see references 3, 4, 8).

The issue of quality is not limited to inexperienced users. For experienced operators, measures of performance, such as processing speed, may indeed become more im-

millions of instructions per second

portant determinants of quality; these users may operate in a mode in which variations in system capacity are more apparent (see references 6 and 10 for discussions of the effects of system response time on users' productivity). However, even for routine users, other factors are much more important. Good system performance may make a tedious procedure more acceptable, but it will not eliminate the negative impact on quality. Nor will performance alleviate the problem of long-term skill learning-often, experienced users fail to acquire the most effective methods for accomplishing their goals (see reference 9). In a highquality system, these problems would be addressed not by improving system performance but by making the more effective methods transparent to the user and by making relevant procedures easy to learn and execute.

Even if the usability of a system is high, its quality might be severely impaired by its usefulness to its intended audience. For example, if a user is shy when it comes to writing about sensitive matters, or if a person cannot type fluently, an electronic mail system would not be useful. By the same token, if someone is principally concerned with filling in forms, then most word-processing systems would not be useful. Finally, if someone works in a highly interactive team environment, a calendar application without provisions for sharing data would be of very limited use.

The term "quality" has meaning only when considered from the perspective of real users performing real activities on a system. The level of performance in the context of an ideal user may contribute to quality considered from this perspective, but much more important is the extent to which the system supports users in the pursuit of their own goals (both what they want to do and how they want to accomplish it). How can quality, in this sense, be measured?

Measuring Quality

In order to measure the quality of a system, we need to know (a) who the intended users will be, (b) what they will want to use the system for, and (c) how they will want to achieve those goals. Such a description would turn the focus on users and their needs, which is essential to evaluating system quality. The measurement itself is made through psychological experimentation; empirical studies of representative users performing representative tasks.

The representativeness of the users and their tasks is key. The quality of a system designed to be used by secretaries cannot be assessed by having programmers try it out. Programmers aren't secretaries. The background knowledge that can be assumed for one group cannot be assumed for another. A system that is just fine for programmers could be

If one system elicits better performance on typical tasks by typical users, then that is the higher-quality system.

a disaster for secretaries. For example, it is routine for programmers to invoke an application before using its function. This is not at all obvious to nonprogrammers. Secretaries with no computer experience might attempt to type their first wordprocessor document on the top-level control menu. (We have observed this kind of error with nonprogrammers learning to use a variety of word-processing systems.) Conversely, secretaries routinely specify pitch and style of type fonts; a system designed for such users could address such functions more technically than could a comparable system designed for use by programmers.

Just as background knowledge varies among user groups, so do their typical goals in using the system. Secretaries seldom compose text. Far more typically, they key in and revise text that someone else has composed. This arrangement would be reversed for typical programmers. Accordingly, testing the quality of a word-processing system for secretarial users would place relatively greater emphasis on keying and revision tasks than on composition tasks. And the reverse would be true for a word-processing system designed for programmers.

Typical Tasks, Typical Users

Indeed, the characterization of typical tasks and user groups can and should be more in-depth than our simple example. The tasks of legal secretaries differ from those of correspondence secretaries in many relevant ways. Typical tasks can be analyzed in greater resolution than composition versus transcription/ revision: some secretaries may deal exclusively with one-page memos and letters; others may often transcribe lengthy technical reports. Assessing the quality of a system requires us to identify the intended users and their typical tasks and measure a representative group of such users performing such tasks with the system.

For a system designed for correspondence secretaries who typically type brief memos, a measure of quality would be the average time required to type an average memo. Two systems, both designed for this user group (possibly among other groups), could be compared on this basis. If one system elicits better performance on typical tasks by typical users, then that is the higher-quality system.

Of course, systems often provide a variety of functions intended for diverse groups of users. For these systems, different user groups must be demographically represented in any test and asked to perform the particular tasks typical of their group. If the principal group is secretaries and the secondary group is managers, then both must be proportionally represented in the tested sample of users. The secretaries might be asked to transcribe memos and the managers might be asked to prepare performance plans.

Our considerations don't stop there. Users vary not only in their job-related backgrounds but also in their computer-related backgrounds. Systems optimized for correspondence secretaries with no computer experience might be less than optimal for members of the "same" user group who are experienced with word processors. When we begin to imagine the interactions of experience on different systems, this issue can become quite complicated. Nevertheless, we must pay attention to distinctions in system quality for users of different experience levels. Thus, one measure of quality for a word-processing system intended for secretaries might be the time required for a secretary without computer experience to create and print her first letter; another measure might be the time required for an experienced secretarial user to create a table with a complex format. In a quality system, basic functions are learned easily, which aids the initiation of novices. But just as important, advanced functions should be acquired naturally when appropriate, which supports productivity and the development of expertise in the longer term.

Current system designs in many

cases do try to accommodate distinctions between different experience and expertise levels (as well as some of the other distinctions we have discussed). However, in no case has the quality of a design been seriously ascertained. The 1BM Displaywriter provides a menu interface to make learning easier and a menubypass facility to support fluent and productive skilled use. The Apple Lisa system presents an interface organized by the desktop metaphor for ease of learning and Apple-key commands for the convenience of more experienced users. We would argue that although both systems are addressing the right issues and adopting reasonable approaches to these issues, their success is unknown. The quality of both systems on these grounds (and others) must be determined empirically.

Analyzing Quality

We have argued that system quality is more than mere performance. We have tried to show how usability and usefulness are the final determinants of system quality and how they can be assessed empirically. But we can do better: we can try to understand the components of usability and usefulness; we can try to understand what quality is.

Our starting point is how users want to achieve their goals. We want to expand the framework presented in the preceding section to include consideration of the particular approaches, methods, and subskills that are employed when users try to address a goal (such as typing a buck slip) with an application system. Knowing that 90 percent of correspondence secretaries can key in and print out a one-page memo in less than 15 minutes provides an assessment of quality. But knowing a larger number of more specific facts (e.g., 85 percent make the mistake of miscoordinating coded keypress commands at least once in the course of requesting a print job to be queued) provides a more detailed

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assessment of quality.

Breaking down macro-level tasks. like keying in and printing out a buck slip, into subtasks, like queuing a print job, provides an insight into quality that is deeper than that provided by simple pass/fail tests. Two systems might be indistinguishable with respect to how long comparable groups of users take to perform comparable tasks, but the systems might differ substantially in where the users' time went. Queuing a print job might present the user with a variety of specific problems in one system: awkwardly worded prompts, iconcluttered displays, inconvenient defaults, multiple-keystroke commands, etc. In another system, the problems might pertain to the command or menu protocol for selecting the pitch and style of type fonts. From the macro-level standpoint, the quality of the two systems is equal: we have assumed that in both cases an identical proportion of representative users can successfully accomplish a representative task. But

from the more detailed level of *how* the users accomplish particular subgoals, there is a trade-off in quality between components of the macro-level task.

A trade-off is not a choice between equivalents. The relative usefulness of the two systems we have imagined might differ considerably. The system for which type-font selection was difficult might still be more useful than the system for which queuing a print job was difficult. After all, being forced to accept default pitch and style is not as great an obstacle to getting real throughput as is being unable to queue a print job. The default type font may not be exactly right, but it will always be better than no printout at all. The relative difficulty of system subtasks must be collated against the goals people bring to the situation in order to assess the usefulness of the system (see reference 2).

In the short term, it may be satisfactory to know that typical users spend an average of 15 minutes keying in and printing out a buck slip. After all, if the state of the art is 18 minutes, you might realize a productivity savings of about 15 percent in the system of higher quality. But in the longer term, we need to understand better where the 15 minutes (or the 18 minutes) is going and how it affects the usefulness of the system. Indeed, understanding those details is the key to improving the quality of systems.

Designing for Quality

It will probably come as no surprise when we suggest that an understanding of system quality, along the lines indicated earlier, might be incorporated into the design of systems. After all, if we are not satisfied with merely benchmarking macrolevel user tasks, why stop with benchmarking subtasks? If we can understand the detail of system quality, then we ought to be able to exploit this understanding by designing better systems. Addressing the finer grain of user subtasks affords us a more analytic measurement of sys-

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People & Technology 844 Manatawna Ave., Phila., PA 19128 tem quality that can contribute directly to the designing of higherquality systems. Although this discussion has focused on the assessment of completed systems, many of the measurements we have discussed could be made on mock-ups of interfaces, on simulations of systems, and on prototypes.

We believe that making such measurements during the early stages of the system-development process is the only way to ensure the design of quality systems (see references 5 and 7). Consider, for example, the implementation of contextual dependency in a menu-driven word-processing system. The notion is that only functions that make sense in a given context are available to the user. The payoff is obvious: it protects the user from the often costly errors associated with inappropriate menu selections (reference 3).

But the implementation of the principle is not so obvious. We could incorporate the dependency either in the display of options or in their selection. In the first case, the physical appearance of the menu would vary from mode to mode and the user would be faced with possible problems stemming from a failure to recognize the mode and its inherent limitations on functions. In the second case, the physical appearance of the menus is constant, but its response to the user's action varies: sometimes certain functions are "not available," leading to possible user frustration. The choice of a good solution to this design issue cannot be known a priori, nor can it be indicated through macro-level usability benchmarking. The ultimate choice will be very much a function of the details of the application, the menu content, and the instances of contextual dependency most likely to be encountered by a typical user.

The computer industry will very likely continue to focus on the goal of improving system performance. And it clearly should; performance factors like reliability and response time have a variety of obvious, and not so obvious, effects on user satisfaction and productivity. (The exact nature of these effects is still a matter of controversy; see references 1, 6, 9.) But increasingly there is an awareness that mere performance is not enough, that it is not the same thing as quality. As computers become tools and toys for everyone, their ability to adapt to human needs and propensities becomes the principal determinant of real system quality. We have outlined a simple, yet systematic, empirical approach to the measurement, analysis, and design of system quality. We know of no scrupulous case studies of this approach, but the momentum of the entire industry is overwhelmingly heading in this direction. In the next few years, the study of system quality should be one of the most active areas in computer science research.

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Software Performance Evaluation

Some helpful guidelines borrowed from a successful hardware model

On the grand scale that measures difficulty, relevance, and necessary skills, the job of software performance evaluation falls somewhere between the role of test pilot and drama critic. While obviously subjective, the criteria for evaluation must be rigorously and narrowly defined: it is not the reviewer's task to rank the intrinsic social or intellectual values of, for example, Lotus 1-2-3 versus Pac-Man, but rather, to report to prospective consumers the quality of the rendition of the subject matter.

In this article, I'll try to document some of the criteria used for software performance evaluation. Though not an easy task, there are some straightforward approaches. Also included is a text box that discusses a surprisingly accurate means of evaluating a processing system's performance. The knowledge gained in successfully constructing a hardware performance measuring tool can be used to guide reviewers in evaluating software.

The evaluation of software application packages is only one of the categories of analysis performed at Gnostic Concepts Inc. We regularly examine computer hardware, operating systems, and support, training, and distribution schemes, as well as market data and projections. At either end of this spectrum are areas of interest readily amenable to quantitative analysis. At the microcomputer end, a system based on an Intel 8088 processor running at 4.77 MHz (megahertz) can perform a spe-

by Brian Boyle

cific number of 32-bit ADD instructions in a given time. A 5¼-inch Winchester disk with known rotational speed, head-movement time, and transfer rate can access a known number of fixed-length records in a certain time. At the market end, statistical analyses can accurately determine and predict the number of dentist's offices in the United States today and during the next decade.

It would thus be tempting to assume that a software application package lying somewhere along this path from microcomputer to market can be treated objectively and numerically using the same tools. In a nation of numbers, the ultimate goal of any evaluation is usually to obtain a number, set of numbers, or semiquantitative indicators.

Quantifying Hardware

Despite the obstacles, there is a possible software performance-evaluation methodology for arriving not at a single (scalar) value but a characteristic set (vector) of values, based principally on experience in hardware evaluation. The accompanying text box depicts the relatively "simple" methodology for arriving at a single Figure of Merit (FOM) for a given hardware configuration. Clearly, a single value is an oversimplification that overlooks many specific advantages and disadvantages of the system within a particular environment: a system ideally suited for video games is different from a system optimized for scientific array computation or business database processing. Realistically, however, a CAD (computer-aided design) system for integrated circuits, for instance, has many of the requirements of each, so a single scalar value has some foundation in reality.

Obviously, quantification of something as complex and personal as personal computer application software is far more difficult than hardware evaluation, but you have to start somewhere. Lacking any other scale, potential users still want to know "what's hot and what's not," even when the limitations of such an oversimplification are spelled out.

Software Evaluation

Of course, there are aspects of software performance evaluation that lend themselves to the same kinds of quantitative techniques that are used in the hardware-evaluation approach discussed in the text box. Like testpiloting, quantitative limitations are tested, wherever feasible, both up to and beyond their stated limits: up to validates the claim; beyond evaluates how user friendly, or user hostile, the system is when pushed over the edge. Response times under given loading conditions can be measured quite accurately: using a personal computer's RS-232C port allows it to simulate both a terminal and a tireless, methodical user/evaluator on another system. Not only can much of the process be automated, but

thousands of measurements accurate to the millisecond are possible.

Still, there remains the problem of assigning interpretation to these quantitative values. What is an acceptable response time? To whom? When? The problem wanders out of the realm of measurement and into the twilight zone of experimental or industrial psychology, management science, or opinion sampling-all on the borderline of applied guesswork. Yet, despite the obvious difficulties and differences, the hardware performance-evaluation model provides useful insights into an approach, or set of approaches, to software performance evaluation. At the very least, there is a suggestion of a divide-andconquer approach in which the separate factors and terms of the software are evaluated and weighed individually before recombination.

Perhaps the most useful concept transportable from the hardware model is the suggestion of the units of measurement. The units in the hardware FOM are the square root of the product of the word width (in bits) and the (practical) memory address length (also in bits). All of this is divided by nanoseconds and multiplied by a dimensionless value purportedly relating the "value" of bitsout relative to bits-in.

Intellectual Leverage

The last factor, the "value," or "information multiplier," characterizing the intellectual advantage of the machine, is closely analogous to the mechanical advantage factor of simple machines like levers and pulleys, in which you trade increased motion for increased force. A good computer system (hardware plus software) is expected to give us what Xerox scientist Lynn Conway called "intellectual leverage." If the bits/second were liters/second or electrons/ second, then information flow, or throughput, would be fluid flow or current in amperes. When multiplied by the knowledge-enhancing "force" (pressure or voltage), the resultant value is work/second or power (equivalent to watts).

Any software performance measurements should be consistent with this line of reasoning. Raw performance measurement applies it directly. A typical data-processing program can be rated by the product of:

- the number of records processed in a given time
- the size of the records in bits (more often bytes)
- the complexity of the structures manipulated, usually the order or binary logarithm of the number of branches in the graph of the data structure represented as a binary tree
- the transformation factor or ratio of the information-theoretic complexity of the records output compared to those input

The concept of the *order* of an algorithm is frequently used in theoretical analyses that compare different sort, search, merge, and transform techniques. A sequential search, for example, is said to be of order(n) because its run time increases linearly with n, the number of items in the list. A binary search, in which the search domain is narrowed by onehalf at each step, is said to be of order(log(n)) because its run time increases by only one step for each power of two, or doubling, of the number of items.

Of course, the complexity (and run time) of each step is typically greater for the binary search, so the sequential search may actually be faster for short lists, but for a sufficiently large n we know that the order will dominate algorithmic performance. Similar theoretical performance estimates can be made for frequently used features within an operating system: context-switching (between processes), interrupt-handling overhead, and subroutine or procedure calls are examples that account for a majority of the instructions executed in typical general-purpose computer systems.

Theoretical, Experimental, and Observational Evaluation

When it comes down to it, the modes of software evaluation are the same as those of physics. Simple behavior of small numbers of wellunderstood features can be theoreti-

cally modeled and predicted, such as the reflection of light, the collision of billiard balls, and the surprisingly indicative hardware FOM. Then there are the properties that can be measured experimentally, like the speed of sound, light, or programs under specified conditions. Finally, there are those aspects like astronomy, cosmology, human psychology, and other observational sciences, in which you are unable, or not allowed, to take apart the mechanism to experiment, and your theories are never really verifiable. This last aspect is the most difficult and most challenging.

Another lesson to be learned from physics is the uncertainty principle that says (among other things) that to some degree the act of measuring a phenomenon affects the outcome and changes the result. You can see this in the case of a program-performance monitor running on the same machine, and competing for the same resources, as the program it is attempting to evaluate. Such internal instrumentation of a program, in which checkpoint code is inserted into the program source and compiled with it, can be very revealing, but you must remember to correct for the effects of the monitor itself, both in timing and, even more subtly, in operation.

An actual relevant side effect of the uncertainty principle is the unspoken realization that the whole is greater than, or sometimes less than, the sum of its parts. At the trivial end of the spectrum, a dynamite set of programs-word processor, spreadsheet, graphics, database, etc. - is a dud if the components each use mutually incompatible formats. A little farther up the scale, if they communicate only through disk files or, worse yet, files and conversion programs, they may add up, but they certainly don't multiply or enhance one another. A major feature of the Unix operating system from Bell Laboratories is not so much its multiuser as its multiprocessing capabilities; it uses the pipe mechanism to pass data among concurrently running programs without passing through a vastly slower disk file. Finally, there is semantic incom-

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Quantifying Processing System Performance-the MilliVAX

The Figure of Merit

The somewhat formidable Figure of Merit (FOM) formula in table 1 is based on some common-sense concepts that measure "work per time," just like the story problems of grade-school days: Tom can chop a cord of wood in three hours, Jerry in four hours, and Bill in two hours. How long ...?

To determine how much wood the woodchoppers could chop if they chopped logether, our math book said to take the reciprocal of the sum of their rates in cords/hour, for a combined time of 12/13 hour per cord. We were also taught to assume independence and ignore the practical facts that Tom and ferry can't stand to work together and that "Wild Bill" is fast but too dangerous to work with.

The hardware FOM is simply a quantitative measure of how much data (in bits) can be fetched and stored in a given period of time (in nanoseconds) multiplied by the amount of value-added work that can be performed on that chunk of data to transform it into useful information. The FOM is a surprisingly accurate approach for predicting processing-system performance. For evaluation purposes, the processing system does not include fetch and write cycles from mechanically dependent memory devices such as floppy disks, hard disks, and tape. Nor does it consider input (e.g., keyboard) or output (e.g., printer) interaction times. On-board memory access, including any cache memory, is included.

You could arrive at the denominator (time) using raw MIPS (millions of instructions per second) figures, but such numbers offer a precise yet inaccurate measure of system performance, as misleading as Wild Bill's performance as a wood processor.

A more complex but accurate denominator for the FOM formula takes into account the several levels of memory in most computer systems. The typical processor clock rate and memory cycle time can be misleading if used blindly: the memory may not always be as fast as the processor or synchronized (in step) with it, resulting in wait states. Conversely, on many microcoded processors, memory fetches are much faster than typical instruction execution time.

Using a technique developed in the days when processors were much faster than memory, many sophisticated systems employ a fast auxiliary cache memory between the processor and main memory. The effec-

FOM"	= K × n_p % × (1 + n_c)Vz × W _{eff} × W _{insl} × W _{addv} / T _{avg}
where:	A MARKET ALL AND A MARKET OF A MAY 11 (700 to 10000 million)
ĸ	= a constant to lorge the value of a vAA-II/do to locul initiation
np	= the number of main (general-purpose) processors in the system
n _c	= the number of special-purpose coprocessors in the system (if any)
w _{all}	= the enective processor word-width (in bits)
	$= (W_{ini} \times W_{ipt})/2$
wnere:	about the second of the second by Man an evidence in a still
With	≈ the internal word-width, usually the register-length
West	= ine external word-width, usually the data-pain or bus width
Waddr	 Ine enective processor typical maximum memory adoress-widor (in birs) log₂ (M_{addr})
Where:	
Maddr	= the effective useful maximum main memory address = (M _{min} × M _{maxi})½
Where:	
Mmin	 the useful minimum main memory configuration
Mmax	= the useful maximum main memory configuration
Winal	 the effective processor instruction field-width (in bits)
	$= \log_2 (n_{inst})$
Where:	
n _{insi}	= the effective number of distinct operable instructions
	$= n_{mrl} \times n_{mod} - n_{mal} + n_{mrr}$
Where:	
n _{ma}	= the number of separate memory reference operation codes
Rmad	= the number of separate memory address modes
n _{nul}	= the number of meaningless combinations of op-codes and a-modes
n _{nen}	 the number of separate nonMRi(memory reference instructions)
Tavo	= the average operation cycle time normally executed by the processor
	$= T_{irs} \times R_{ren} + (T_{irs} + T_{arm}) \times (1 - R_{ren})$
	= Tiva × Rreat + Tiva + Tarter - Tira × Rreo - Tarre × Rreo
	= T _{ka} + T _{ame} - T _{ame} × R _{man}
Where:	
Tim	= the Inter-register ADD time (in nanoseconds)
A.m.	= the register access ratio (what fraction of references are to registers)
120	= 1 - Probability that an instruction references memory (not registers)
	= 1 + 2 x P(reference is to main memory) - 2 x P(reference is to register)
	$= 1 + 2 \times (1/\log_2 (M_{addel})) - 2 \times (1/\log_2 (n_{exc}))$
	$= 1 + 2/W_{more} - 2/log_2(\eta_{max})$
Where:	
n _{reg} And:	= the number of general-purpose registers of width Wint
Tem	= the average cycle time to reference main or cache memory
Gerrie	$= T_{com} \times R_{com} + T_{max} \times (1 - R_{com})$
Where:	Central Comman Comman
Tmam	= the main memory cycle time (in nanoseconds)
Team	= the cache memory cycle time (in nanoseconds)
Room	= the cache "hit-ratio" (what fraction of memory references are to cache)
- Appendix	= 1 - cache "miss-ratio" (probability a reference to Main not in cache)
	= 1 + 2 x P(reference is to Main Memory) - 2 x P(same address in cache
	$= 1 + 2 \times (1/100 \times (M_{-1})) - 2 \times (1/100 \times (M_{-1}))$
	$= 1 + 2/W_{max} - 2/100 c (M_{max})$
Where:	
Man	= the cache memory size in Kbytes
* (C) 19R3	Goostic Concents Inc. A McGrawHill Company
1900	anano animaha matu a mastantani adminanti
Table 1	: The processing-system figure of merit (FOM).

tioeness of the cache in minimizing accesses of a slower main memory depends on the "hit rate"—the average fraction of memory references to data or instructions that are in the cache. The cache's overall utility is a product of its speed and probable hit rate; the latter depends on the cache size and characteristics of the program(s) being run. Smaller systems generally lack cache memory but have internal registers with even faster access times that the FOM characterizes by the interregister add time. In assembly-language code and good compilers, these registers are used as a sort of "minicache" for intermediate results, offsets, bases, pointers, counters, and other frequently used values, so that the number of such registers and their flexibility
determine their hit rate.

For simplicity's sake, our FOM does not include the opposite end of the speed spectrum, mass storage—usually disk. Disk storage is normally the rate-limiting factor in most small computer systems. This lowest level of memory is classified as level 5, after registers, cache, main, and optional level 4 memory (typically bubble memory), CCD (charge-coupled device), or disk-cache devices.

The greatly improved throughput of the hard disk owes less to its greater size than to its much faster random-access speed. This is not to be confused with the transfer rate, the speed of loading data once the proper track and sector are reached, which is usually quite fast. Random-access time is the search-plus-seek time necessary to reach the data in the first place, usually measured in tens or hundreds of milliseconds. Admittedly, the chunk of data transferred is usually large, so the vast initial overhead is spread across the hundreds or thousands of bytes accessed. Nonetheless. speed and volume of disk reading and writing utterly dominate most business applications.

Work Per Time Still Works Best

As you might expect from a work-pertime measure, the denominator of the FOM expression expresses a typical mean data access time, the average of the access times for the various memory levels weighted by their projected, relative frequencies of use. The numerator expresses "work" and is a function of word size (width of data manipulated per access) and memory size (how much data you can stuff in memory without special addressing tricks or faulting to the next level of memory). This raw volume of data is multiplied by the power of the instruction set, a value indicating how few instruction cycles are necessary to accomplish a single high-level operation.

None of these factors can reasonably be read directly from a product's specification sheet. Word length, for example, could be taken either as the internal register length or the external data path width, which may be different. As an empirically validated compromise, the FOM uses their geometric mean (the square root of their product). This yields the expected 8 and 16 for the symmetric 8085 (8 by 8) and 8086 (16 by 16), respectively, but yields a "word length" of 11.3 for the 8088 because of its asymmetrical 8-bit external, 16-bit internal architecture.

The geometric mean is similarly used as

Parameter	Description	Units	11/780	PC XT
FOM -	Figure of Ment	MVAX	1000.0	79.2
0n .	Number main processors		4	1
n.:	Number of coprocessors		1	1
Watt .	Word width, effective	bits	32	11.3
Nint :	Word width, internal	bits	32	16
Nort :	Word width, external	bits	32	8
Narte 1	Width, useful address	bits	21	17.7
Martin -	Memory, useful configuration	Kbyte	2048	202.3
Mana -	Memory, useful minimum	Kbyte	512	64
Mmax	Memory, useful maximum	Kbyte	8192	640
Ninet :	"Width" instruction set	bits	8.8	7.7
linet "	Number useful operations		445	210
Ima	Number mem-ref operation		96	64
mad	Number addressing modes		16	12
Inul	Number null combinations		1218	630
INTR .	Number non MRI instructions		127	72
340	Time, average operation	nsec	585	1928
101	Time. inter-register ADD	INSEC	515*	1677
Ino	Register "hit-ratio"	(%)	.57	.40
hart :	Number full-word GP-registers		14	7
amr	Time, average memory-ref	nsec	165	420
mem	Time, memory cycle	nsec	400	420
CRO -	Time, cache access	nsec	150	00
Cam '	Cache "hit ratio"	(96)	94	00
Vicam -	Cache memory size	Kbyte	8	00
A combinati	on of integer and long ADD.			

a normalizing and scaling function to compute a reasonable memory-size parameter from the minimum and maximum memory configuration for a system. Taking the binary logarithm of this number converts its units back to bits, namely the word width required to address such a memory configuration. Experimentally, this turns out to be a much better measure than the theoretical maximum address range, which may go as high as 2^{24} or even 2^{32} .

The final factor in the formula, the power of a system, may seem the most technically obscure, subjective, or simply arbitrary. All other things being equal, the processing capability of a system obviously increases with the size of its instruction set, but certainly not in direct proportion.

As important to many compiler designers as an instruction set's size is its orthogonality, the fraction of potential instructions that are actually meaningful and useful. Like words in the English language, the frequency of instruction use follows (approximately) a logarithmic distribution: the most common eight instructions (or words) occur as frequently in common usage as the remainder of the most common 64.

This is the rationale for applying the log₂

function to the total number of meaningful combinations of instructions, address modes, etc. The binary logarithm of the full set of combinations captures the log-normal frequency of instruction use and the advantages of symmetrical architectures such as the National Semiconductor 16000. Table 2 is an example showing the values used in the FOM computation for two typical processing systems.

MilliVAX versus the Real World

Does the hardware FOM actually correspond to anything we can relate to in the real world? In scanning any recent trade journal it is virtually impossible not to catch at least a dozen bar charts comparing brand-X supermicrocomputer to the DEC VAX-11/780, particularly in a Unix environment. If Helen of Troy possessed "the face that launched a thousand ships," then, to me, a reasonable unit of feminine beauty would be the milliHelen-the precise amount of beauty required to launch one ship. Similarly, the FOM constant, K, can be adjusted so that the ubiquitous VAX-11/780 has a figure of merit of precisely 1000 to create the semiwhimsical unit called the milliVAX, in which all Text box continued on page 180



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Silver-Reed 550 599 Epitier RX-80 CALL Okt 82A 319 Silver-Reed 770 CALL 1089 Okt 82A 319 Transtar 140 1089 Okt 83A 589 MEC 2010 859 Okt 82A 449 MEC 2010 859 Okt 82A 449 MEC 2010 859 Okt 82A 449 MEC 2015 Marman 80 Cold 349 Fall Silver/Review 349 Princenting Visit IS49 Call Call 549 Gamma 80 Cold 349 Princenting Size CALL IS49 Transbar 7130 SALE Call US Pring 132 1165 Duble 630 CALL ID49 Mann-Tally 160L 619 117 349 1165 649 Duble 630 CALL ID49 Mann-Tally 160L 649 129 1165 129 Princedin 76, 812 769 Transtar 315 CALL ID49 Mann-Tally 160L 849 Mitoraave 749	Shiter-Reed 550 599 Epiton RX-880 CALL OKI 82A 319 Shiver-Reed 770 CALL OKI 82A 319 319 Transtar 130 1089 OKI 82A 319 Transtar 140 1089 OKI 82A 440 NEC 2010 859 OKI 92A 440 NEC 2010 859 OKI 92A 440 NEC 2015 859 OKI 92A 440 NEC 2015 859 OKI 92A 440 Net 2050 (IRM) CALL Mamma 80 Col 339 Participation OKI 80 Call 359 Participation OKI 80 Call 859 Participation Call Mamma 7139 160 Participation Tasan Amger 129 779 Prancetion 54, 128 S469 Tasan Amger	189	Epson Ficht	CALL
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Transtar 141 1089 ON 180 319 HEC 2010 859 ON 192A 440 HEC 2015 859 ON 192A 440 Het Color 1349 Gemen Rade 10 or 15 CALL Hen Tis DB Statter Met Ca025 699 Duble 630 CALL UD Frame 103 259 Duble 630 CALL UD Frame 335 CALL Partice 10 at 15 CALL UD Frame 335 CALL Partice 10 at 15 CALL 105 Mann-Tally 160L Brance 10 at 15 CALL 105 Mann-Tally 160L Prince 10 at 15 CALL 105 129 Prince 10 at 15 CALL 129 128 Prince 10 at 15 CALL 129 129 Prince 10 at 15 CALL 129 129 Prince 10 at 15 CALL 129 129 Prince 10 at 15 CALL 129 120 <td>Transfar 144 1089 OKI 80 319 NEC 2010 859 DKI 80 319 NEC 2015 859 DKI 80 349 Pathermitmester 1349 Semant 80 Col 39 Pathermitmester 1349 Gemmit 80% 100 5 Se Pathermitmester DAIL Demotricol 10 or 15 CALL Dablo 630 CALL UD Prism 132 1165 Priscetin 54,12 Prismit 713 129 7aan Arnger 129 Priscetin 54,12 Prismit 123 139 20 129</td> <td>399</td> <td>OKI 83A</td> <td>589</td>	Transfar 144 1089 OKI 80 319 NEC 2010 859 DKI 80 319 NEC 2015 859 DKI 80 349 Pathermitmester 1349 Semant 80 Col 39 Pathermitmester 1349 Gemmit 80% 100 5 Se Pathermitmester DAIL Demotricol 10 or 15 CALL Dablo 630 CALL UD Prism 132 1165 Priscetin 54,12 Prismit 713 129 7aan Arnger 129 Priscetin 54,12 Prismit 123 139 20 129	399	OKI 83A	589
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HEC 2020 (184) 0.99 0.99 0.91 0.93 0.93 0.94 HeC 2020 (184) 0.99 Gemen Rador 10 or 15 0.611 0.94 9.94 HATC 2020 (184) 1.349 Gemen Rador 10 or 15 0.611 0.95 0.94 HATT 0.99 Gemen Rador 10 or 15 0.611 0.95 0.94 HATT 0.99 Kanar Fabr 10 or 15 0.611 0.95 Dabla 630 CALL HE control or 15 0.95 0.99 Dabla 630 CALL 105 9.95 0.99 Dabla 630 CALL 105 9.97 0.99 Dabla 630 CALL 1009 Mann Taby 1001 8.99 Brocher 148-25 769 Transtar 315 CALL Procebin 142-3 139 2.0011 123 6 129 Procebin 142-3 139 2.0011 123 6 129 Procebin 142-3 139 2.0011 123 6 159 CALL New Max-12 139 139 Procebin 142-3	REE 2050 (IBM) CALL Patemann B0 Col 349 F-10.Addrewrjae 1009 Gemmin B0 Col 349 F-10.Addrewrjae 1009 Gemmin B0 Col 349 F-10.Addrewrjae 1349 Gemmin B0 Col 349 F-10.Addrewrjae 1349 Gemmin B0 Col 349 Fernennen D3 Tar. 1009 Gemmin B0 Col 349 Freenennen D3 Tar. 1009 Gemmin B0 Col 540 MR-15 OR SALE Mann-Taily 1B01. 619 Dabba 630 CALL HUS Prism 132 1165 Dabba 630 CALL HUS Prism 132 129 Princeton FA-25 769 Transtar 315 CALL Princeton FA-25 Fig Transtar 310 A 169 Prismine 101 230 Call New Maz-12 139 Prismine 101 <t< td=""><td>962</td><td>DHL 92A</td><td>449</td></t<>	962	DHL 92A	449
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Part semininastie 1349 Gemmi Radio: 10 or 15 CALL Province to y Stat CALL Gemmi Radio: 10 or 15 CALL Part semini Radio: 10 or 15 CALL Gemmi Radio: 10 or 15 CALL Part semini Radio: 10 or 15 CALL Gemmi Radio: 10 or 15 CALL Duable G30 CALL NEC 6025 G99 Darbio G30 CALL NEC 6025 G99 Darbio G30 CALL NEC 6025 G99 Darbio G30 CALL NEC 6025 G49 Darbio G30 CALL NEC 6025 CALL Darbio G30 CALL NEC 6025 CALL Promotelon HX-12 S469 Transtar 315 CALL Promotelon HX-12 S469 Taxan Griden 129 Promotelon HX-12 S469 Taxan Griden 129 New Maar-12 199 Zenth 122 6 97 Taxan Griden 120 Amodel 310 A 169 Griderin Duadochroome GALL Mec 6200 159 Milionale </td <td>And Provide Action Distribution Distrib</td> <td>103</td> <td>Removal de La</td> <td>540</td>	And Provide Action Distribution Distrib	103	Removal de La	540
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If It 330-2 1049 Mann-Tany 1901, 849 Broiner HR-25 269 Transtar 315 CALL Princetion State 129 Princetion KK-12 5489 Transtar 315 CALL Princetion State 129 Princetion KK-12 5489 Transt Green 129 Princetion KK-12 199 Zenith 122 A 125 NEC JOHPOS 148M1 199 Zenith 123 G 97 Adapt Role 3 149 Amodet 300 159 Diddriam Duadchione 497 Amodet 300 159 Call New Maar-12 189 Report 641 Millionaule 39 Great Plans CALL Wiracdig 39 Great Plans CALL Viractionaule 39 Great Plans CALL Viractionaule 39 PFS Schuons CALL Viractionaule 39 Great Plans CALL Viractionaule 39 PFS Fiele 84 Matinpian 199 PFS Fiele 84 Matinpian 199 PFS Fiele 84 Matinpian 199 PFS Fiele 84 PMS Scitatines CALL <t< td=""><td>IIIC.300-2 1049 Mann-Tany Hou, 849 Brother HR-25 269 Transtar 315 CALL Montentin System Princeton System Princeton System New Maximized colspan="2">129 Princeton System Princeton System Princeton System Andree Stoc Andree Stoc Colspan="2">Call Transtar 315 Calspan="2">Calspan="2"Calspan="2" Calspan<</td><td>189</td><td>Mann-Tally 160L</td><td>619</td></t<>	IIIC.300-2 1049 Mann-Tany Hou, 849 Brother HR-25 269 Transtar 315 CALL Montentin System Princeton System Princeton System New Maximized colspan="2">129 Princeton System Princeton System Princeton System Andree Stoc Andree Stoc Colspan="2">Call Transtar 315 Calspan="2">Calspan="2"Calspan="2" Calspan<	189	Mann-Tally 160L	619
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Color Date Princeton NK-12 5499 Princeton NK-12 5499 New Mastrie 199 Stand Größen 129 Tasan Größen 120 Greid Plans 641 Mationaus 139 Wordsfät 239 Wordsfät 239 Versider 139 Versider 139 Versider 139 Versider 139 Versider 139 Versider 139	Color Monochrome Princetigi HX-12 \$469 Taxin Grön 129 Princetigi HX-12 \$469 Taxin Grön 129 New Maxifie 199 Zenth 122 A 125 New Maxifie 199 Zenth 122 A 125 New Maxifie 199 Zenth 122 A 125 New Maxifie 199 Zenth 123 G 97 Jaust FibB-3 449 Amdek 310 A 159 Mithonale 497 Amdek 300 159 Mathonale 397 Amdek 310 A 159 Marker Multiplan 497 Amdek 300 159 Mithonale 39 Taxe Preparer 147 Mithonale 39 Graft Pams CALL Voltsawrite 119 PFS Solutions CALL Voltsawrite 119 </td <td>194</td> <td>Franslatt 3115</td> <td>CALL</td>	194	Franslatt 3115	CALL
Color Macochrome Princeton HX-12 5459 Taxin Gréen 129 Princeton FA-12 549 Taxin Gréen 129 NEC JGH203 (IBM) 19 Zanth 123 G 97 Taxin Gréen 129 Zenth 123 G 97 Taxin Gréen 129 Zenth 123 G 97 Taxin Gréen 129 Zenth 123 G 97 Grédrein Ouchtone 90 Amdets 310 A 159 Catter CALL Mew Maa: 12 159 Mer Maasi 0 159 Amdets 310 A 159 Catter Great Plans CALL Mew Maa: 12 159 Virardel 39 Home Accountime 49 Amdets 310 A 159 Virardel 39 Great Plans CALL 99 Virardel 49 Virardel 125 Great Plans CALL 99 Virardel 147 Virardel 125 Great Plans CALL 140 140 140	Color Monochrome Princeton HX-12 Princeton SA-22 5459 Taxan Amger Taxan Giden 129 New Maszia 199 Zenith 122 A 129 NEC JOH203 (IBM) 519 Zenith 123 G 97 Jacoff Pi0B-3 Garan Giden 129 199 Control to additioners 449 Amdek 310 A 169 Gardram Doubditioners 621 New Maz-12 189 Call New Maz-12 189 Call New Maz-12 189 Millionaue 39 Great Pagater 147 Wiracthy 39 Hore Accounting 49 Wiracthy 39 Hore Accounting 49 Wiracthy 39 PS Sciutions CALL Vonscalc (256K) 179 PS's Frie 84 Multiplan 189 PS's Gaph 84 Multiplan 89 Vertatorm 264 PS's Frie 89 Werdstar 29 OBase H 39 Vertatorm	TYO I	OPS	
Princeton HX-12 \$469 Taxan Amplet 129 Princeton HX-12 569 Taxan Gréen 129 NEC JGH203 (JBM) 19 Zenth 123 G 97 Taxan Gréen 129 Zenth 123 G 97 Taxan Gréen 129 Zenth 123 G 97 Taxan Brobs 49 Amodes 310 A 159 Canth 123 G 97 Amodes 310 A 159 Canth 123 G 97 Amodes 100 A 159 Canth 123 G 97 Amodes 100 A 159 Canth 120 A 199 Amodes 100 A 159 Canth 120 A 199 Preschirter 199 Wirardel (256K) 179 PFS File 84 Multiplan 169 PFS File 84 Multiplan	Princelog HX-12 \$466 Jauan Amger 129 Princelog HX-12 5465 Jauan Amger 129 Princelog HX-12 549 Tavan Giden 129 Nec J GH203 (JBM) 519 Zenith 122 G 97 Jauan Fride-3 449 Amdek 310 A 169 Glaffram Duadchurome 67 Amdek 300 159 Graffram Duadchurome 621 New Mazi 12 189 Chall New Mazi 12 189 Milionaue 39 Graal Pasms CALL Wirzach 39 Graal Pasms CALL Wordstäff 239 Past Fride 84 Wirzach 39 PS Fride 84 Multiplan 199 PS Fride 84 Multiplan 199 PS Fride 84 PFS Fride 89 Vertaform 264 PFS Report 83 T1 M CALL CDEX Any Program 64 Storet Writer 729 Gabase H 39 Magic Wendow 97 Pressonal Pearl 199 Magic Wendow 97 Pressonal Pearl 199 Magic Wendow 97 Pressonal Pearl 199 Magic Wendow <		Monochrom	e
Princettin Sec. 2 649 Taxan Gröten 129 New Massis 199 Zenith 122 A 125 New Massis 199 Zenith 122 A 125 New Massis 199 Zenith 122 A 125 New Massis 49 Amdets 100 A 169 Didefram Quade future 49 Amdets 310 A 169 Didefram Quade future 49 Amdets 300 B 159 Call New Massis 49 Amdets 300 B 159 Call New Massis 740 New Massis 189 Mationale 39 Grant Beass CALL New Massis Wiracting 39 Home Accounting CALL 49 Yorksalic (256K) 179 PFS Solutions CALL 49 Virscalic (256K) 179 PFS Caph 84 139 75 Virscalic (256K) 179 PFS Caph 84 1397 75 56 84 1397 Virs Caph 89 Grash 139 97	Princetin SR-22 649 Taxan Bilden 129 New Mastles 199 Zenith 122 A 125 New Mastles 100 130 169 Taxan Robe 497 Andek 310 A 169 Diskreim Dubdchuoma 497 Andek 300 159 Chill New Mat: 12 199 CALL New Mat: 12 BBM Call Milonaus 39 Great Pains CALL Milonaus 299 Great Pains CALL Viracidg 39 Great Pains CALL Viracidg 39 Great Pains CALL Viracidg 19 PFS Solutions CALL Viracidg 19 PFS Feport 84 Uplikswriter 119 PFS Solutions CALL Viracidg 19 PFS Feport 84 Uplikswriter 19 PFS Feport 84 Uplikswriter 119 PFS Solutions CALL Yrs Site 89 Watisaform <td>64</td> <td>Taxan Amber</td> <td>129</td>	64	Taxan Amber	129
New Massie 199 Zenith 122 A 125 WEC JGH203 (HBM) 199 Zenith 123 G 97 Jave RBE -3 49 Amdek 310 A 166 Diadoram Duadochnome 497 Amdek 310 A 166 Diadoram Duadochnome 497 Amdek 310 A 166 Diadoram Duadochnome 497 Amdek 310 A 169 CALL New Max-12 189 189 Chartan Duadochnome 39 Gonzale 147 Minonake 39 Graal Planns CALL Miractog 39 Graal Planns CALL Viractog 39 Graal Planns CALL Viractog 39 Pris Solutions CALL Virscale (256K) 179 PFS File 84 Mulpian 169 PFS Graph 84 Virscale (256K) 179 PFS File 84 OB ase H 394 Virsiaform 264 Virscale (256K) 179 Mardistar 249	New Maxim 199 Zenth 122 A 125 NEC UR1203 (180) 519 Zenth 123 G 97 Jazah Ribi 519 Zenth 123 G 97 Jazah Ribi 497 Amdek 300 159 Deletitien Duadchuome 497 Amdek 300 159 Zenth New CALL New Max-12 199 CALL New Max-12 199 Amidex 300 159 CALL New Max-12 Wordstär 239 Great Panes CALL Wordstär 239 Great Panes CALL Versack (256K) 179 PFS Schutons CALL Solutionus GALL 189 PfS Schutons CALL	49	Taxan Grien	129
NEC JGH203 (HBM) 519 Zandh 123 G 97 Jaad RoB-3 49 Amodel 310 A 169 Oldefram Ouadchrome 649 Amodel 310 A 169 SCPTUARER 00401 97 Amodel 310 A 169 SCPTUARER 00401 97 Amodel 300 A 159 SCPTUARER 049 Amodel 300 A 159 Milionatiq 39 Amodel 300 A 159 Witarddag 39 Home Accountilinit 49 Witarddag 39 Home Accountilinit 49 Witarddag 39 Home Accountilinit 49 WordsEff 233 Greal Plants CALL Verscale (256K) 179 PFS File 84 Mutiplan 169 PFS Graph 84 PFS Graph 89 Varisidorm 254 PFS Graph 89 Varisidorm 254 OEAse H 364 Usi Handler 59 PFS Graph 89 Varisidorm 247	NEC JOH203 (JBM) 519 Zendh 123 G 97 Jauf RDB-3 449 Amdek 310 A 169 Galardian Duadchuroma 449 Amdek 310 A 169 Galardian Duadchuroma 97 Andek 310 A 169 Galardian Duadchuroma 97 Andek 300 159 CALL New Max-12 189 SCOPPTURA PER IBM Apple R Base CALL New Max-12 189 Wiracthy 39 Honte Accountinnia 49 Wiracthy 39 Honte Accountinnia 69 Vordstarter 139 PFS Frie 84 Virscalc (256K) 179 PFS Frie 84 Multiplan 189 PFS Graph 84 Multiplan 89 Vertaform 264 PFS Frie 89 Vertaform 264 PFS Frie 89 Vertaform 264 PFS Frie 89 Batt Handler 59 CDEX Any Program	99	Zenin 122 A	125
Tagen FRBE-3 Disktram Duadchuoma 449 497 Amdek 310.A Andek 300 159 159 Call Amdek 310.A Andek 300 159 Call New Max-12 189 Score Tub A per IBM Angek 300 159 Read Call New Max-12 189 Score Tub A per IBM Call New Max-12 189 Milonave WordStiff 239 Tas Preparer 147 Milonave WordStiff 239 Fachtres Call Vorkswriter 119 PFS Solutions Call Vorkswriter 119 PFS Solutions Call Udwiswriter 119 PFS Solutions Call Udwiswriter 139 PFS Report 84 Multiplan 189 PFS Report 84 Gabae H 394 Gasa II 397 PFS Fele 89 Variator 294 Obase H 394 Gasa II 397 PFS Fele 89 Variator 299 Operatin 334	TaudiffRB-3 49 Amdek 310 A 169 Diskfram Duadchroms 497 Amdek 310 A 169 Diskfram Duadchroms 497 Amdek 310 A 169 SCPTWARPE 300 159 Base CALL New Max-12 199 R Base CALL Apple R Base CALL Apple R Base CALL Tas Prepaker 147 Milionave 39 Grad Pams CALL Wordstäft 239 Grad Pams CALL Volkswriter 119 PFS File 84 Woldstäft 239 Pres Caph 84 Uditswriter 119 PFS File 84 Wordstäft 199 PFS Caph 84 Uditswriter 119 PFS File 84 Uditssin 199 PFS Caph 84 Udits 1-2-3 319 PFS Caph 84 <	19	Zendh 123 G	97
Diggingtim Duadchiome 497 Amdek 300 159 Sprith - New CALL New Max-12 189 Score Call Base CALL New Max-12 189 Score Call Andek 300 159 Score Call Main David 39 Minonavie 39 Wordstaff 239 Wordstaff 239 Call Plans CALL Viracidg 39 Wordstaff 239 Call Plans CALL Viracidg 39 Wordstaff 239 Call Plans CALL Viracidg 39 Viracidg 199 Viracidg 199 Viracidg 199 Viracidg 199 Viracidg 199 Viracidg 199 Pressonal Plant 199 Pressonal Plant 199 Pressonal Plant 199 Viralia 111 Pressonal Plant 199 Viralia 200 Pressonal Plant 199 Viralia 200 Pressonal Plant 199 Viralia	Digitifier Duadchrome 497 Andekt 300 159 Emilih - Niew CALL Niew Max-12 189 SOPPTWAPE IBM Apple All and an analysis 39 More Accounting 49 Minonaug 39 More Accounting 49 WordStiff 238 Explainter II 259 Pack (256K) 179 Multiplan 189 PFS File 84 Multiplan 199 PFS File 84 Multiplan 89 Veriadige 39 PFS File 84 Multiplan 89 PFS File 84 COEX Any Program 68 COEX Any Program 29 Home Acci Plus 112 Prophytifter II 238 COEX Any Program 112 Prophytifter 122 Prophytifter 122 Prophytifter 12 Prome Acci Plus 112 Prophytifter 239 Magic Window 97 Prophytifter 12 Prophytifter 12 Prophytifter 12 Prophytifter </td <td>49</td> <td>Amdek 310 A</td> <td>169</td>	49	Amdek 310 A	169
Remitter CALL New Mar.12 189 CALL New Mar.12 189 SOPPTUVAPPE IBM Apple R Base CALL Ta Preparer 147 Milionaule 39 Home Accounthing 49 Wirardig 39 Home Accounthing 49 Wirardig 39 Great Planms CALL VordSEM 238 Great Planms CALL VordSEM 239 Fres Southons CALL Vorscale (256K) 179 PFS File 84 Vorscale (256K) 189 PFS File 84 Lotus 1-2-3 319 PFS Graph 84 Vorscale (256K) 87 97 199 PFS File 89 Verisitaform 264 OB Size H 39 Verisitaform 264 OZ by F & G CALL 199 Margic Call 97 Prissonal Pearl 199 Margic Call 97 Preschile E CALL 270 27 Prach	Alt New Max-12 199 SOPTWAPE IBM Apple R Base CALL Milionaue 39 Yarding 39 Grai Pams CALL Wordstaff 239 Paster 147 Wirzach 39 Wordstaff 239 Paster 147 Wirzach 39 Wordstaff 239 Paster CALL Wordstaff 239 Paster CALL Wordstaff 239 Vascalc (256K) 179 PFS File 84 Multiplan 189 PFS Graph 84 Lotus 1-2-3 319 PFS Graph 84 PFS Report 83 T1 M CALL PFS Report 83 CDEX Any Program 69 Gabase H 394 Personal Pearl 199 Home Acci Plus 112 Property Management 114 CALL Stream Parchuse CALL Parchuse CALL Property Management 112 Parchuse CALL Parchuse CALL </td <td>97</td> <td>Amdex 300</td> <td>159</td>	97	Amdex 300	159
Sopertuse Apple 1 Arrest Apple Allionale 33 Hore Accountante 49 Wordstaff 233 Hore Accountante CALL Versalic (256K) 179 PfS File 84 Multiplan 189 PfS Report 84 Lotus 1-2-3 319 d Basa II 337 PfS Graph 89 Versistorm 241 0 Base H 394 Versistorm 243 0 PfS Graph 194 Versistorm 249 0 Base H 394 Versistorm 241	Base CALL Las Preparer 147 Arlinomare 39 Las Preparer 147 Wirdcdrg 39 Great Peans CALL Experiment 239 Pachtree CALL Wordstaff 239 Frequence CALL Volkswriter 119 PFS Frite 84 Wordstaff 199 PFS Frite 84 Wordstaff 99 Valkike 199 PFS Graph 84 Wordstaff 299 PFS Frite 83 Valkike 199 PFS Frite 84 Valkike 199 PFS Frite 83 Valkike 199 PFS Frite 83 Valkike 199 PFS Frite 84 Valkike 199 OBASE H 304 Varislarrm 24L	11 .	New Max-12	- 199
SCOPTWARE: IBM Apple Allionale 35 Allionale 36 Wordsdill 33 Wordsdill 33 Wordsdill 33 Wordsdill 33 Wordsdill 33 Wordsdill 33 Wordschreit 39 Yencalc (256K) 179 PfS File 84 Multiplan 189 Lotus 1-2-3 319 Mersalc (256K) 179 PfS Fale 84 PfS Statistor 241 PfS Statistor 241 <t< td=""><td>IBM Apple Allionaig 39 La Preparer 147 Millionaig 39 Great Peans 641 Variatogi 39 Fis Allowing 641 Variatogi 39 Fis Solutions 641 Variatogi 19 PFS Solutions 641 Variatogi 19 PFS File 84 Multiplan 19 PFS File 84 Autiplan 19 PFS File 84 Autiplan 19 PFS File 84 Lotus 1-2-3 319 PFS Graph 84 PFS Soliton 64 137 97 PFS File 89 Variatorm 641 PFS Solitons 641 14 Mage Call 79 PFS Solitons CALL 153 79 79</td><td></td><td></td><td>-</td></t<>	IBM Apple Allionaig 39 La Preparer 147 Millionaig 39 Great Peans 641 Variatogi 39 Fis Allowing 641 Variatogi 39 Fis Solutions 641 Variatogi 19 PFS Solutions 641 Variatogi 19 PFS File 84 Multiplan 19 PFS File 84 Autiplan 19 PFS File 84 Autiplan 19 PFS File 84 Lotus 1-2-3 319 PFS Graph 84 PFS Soliton 64 137 97 PFS File 89 Variatorm 641 PFS Solitons 641 14 Mage Call 79 PFS Solitons CALL 153 79 79			-
I DAR Apple R Base CALL Tas Prepater 947 Mitionale 39 Tas Prepater 947 Mitionale 39 Great Pleams CALL WordStiff 239 France CALL Verodstiff 239 France CALL Verodstiff 239 Prescheres CALL Verodstiff 239 Prescheres CALL Verodstiff 239 Prescheres CALL Verodstiff 239 Prescheres CALL Verodstiff 199 PfS Falo 84 Multiplan 189 PfS Graph 84 Lotus 1-2-3 319 d Base II 397 PfS Falo 84 Versistorm 244 0 Base H 304 Usa Handeler 59 0 Base H 304 Usa Handeler 59 0 Zity F & G CALL Law Trepater 159 122 Zonk I 122 Magite Call 99	LDM Apple R Base CALL Tas Preparer 347 Antionareg 39 Tas Preparer 347 Wirardby 39 Home Accounting 49 Wordstaff 239 Presenter CALL Verdstaff 139 PrS File 84 Multiplan 169 PrS Fregori 84 Multiplan 169 PrS Graph 84 Lotus 1-2-3 319 PrS fregori 84 Multiplan 169 PrS Graph 84 Lotus 1-2-3 319 PrS fregori 84 Multiplan 169 PrS fregori 84 Jobs Pr 85 Glash II 377 PrS State 239 Waristaform 241		ARE	
H Bale CALL Tas Preparer 147 Millionavig 39 Tas Preparer 147 Millionavig 39 Greal Planns CALL WordStaff 239 Pachtres CALL Verscalc (255K) 179 PFS State 84 Multiplan 149 PFS State 84 Lotus 1-2-3 319 PFS Graph 84 Lotus 1-2-3 319 PFS State 87 PFS State 89 Versistar 259 PFS State 89 Versistar 259 PFS State 89 Versistar 259 CDEX Any Program 89 Wordstar 249 CALL State Table 127 20x Ni 27 Personal Pearl 159 State Table 99 20x Ni 27 Property Management 152 Zonk Ni 27 27 27 </td <td>H Bale CALL Las Preparer 347 Willonaug 39 Tas Preparer 347 Willonaug 39 Great Pamms CALL Wordstäff 239 Pachtres CALL Wordstäff 239 Peachtres CALL Versack (256K) 179 PFS File 84 Wordstäff 19 PFS File 84 Lotus 1-2-3 319 PFS Graph 84 Lotus 1-2-3 319 PFS Graph 84 PFS File 89 Verstalform 254 PFS State 89 Verstalform 254 PFS File 89 Verstalform 254 PFS State 89 Verstalform 254 PFS State 29 Maget Call 11 O2 by F & G CALL Tin M CALL 27<!--</td--><td></td><td>Abbie</td><td></td></td>	H Bale CALL Las Preparer 347 Willonaug 39 Tas Preparer 347 Willonaug 39 Great Pamms CALL Wordstäff 239 Pachtres CALL Wordstäff 239 Peachtres CALL Versack (256K) 179 PFS File 84 Wordstäff 19 PFS File 84 Lotus 1-2-3 319 PFS Graph 84 Lotus 1-2-3 319 PFS Graph 84 PFS File 89 Verstalform 254 PFS State 89 Verstalform 254 PFS File 89 Verstalform 254 PFS State 89 Verstalform 254 PFS State 29 Maget Call 11 O2 by F & G CALL Tin M CALL 27 </td <td></td> <td>Abbie</td> <td></td>		Abbie	
Annonavig 39 Home Accountient 49 Wirardig 33 Great Plants CALL Explorinter II 259 Practicities CALL Viscatic (255K) 179 PrS Solutions CALL Viscatic (255K) 179 PrS Field 84 Autilipian 189 PrS Graph 84 Iotus 1-2-3 319 PrS Graph 84 Iotus 1-2-3 319 PrS Graph 84 Iotus 1-2-3 99 Visitale 159 PrS Field 99 Visitale 159 PrS Report 83 Visitale 159 PrS Report 83 Visitale 159 PrS Solutionus CALL 11 II M CALL CBase H 394 COEX Any Program 49 Bank Street Writer 47 Tak Program 159 Visitale 199 Presonal Pearl 159 Zork 199 Home Accil Plus 112 Zork 197 Procepting Management 328 Chipfial Research SALE Witzerd 27 Discours Chipping 299 Jumping Research 84	Animonalig 39 Home Accountitien(69 Wirlanding 39 Home Accountitien(69 Wordstäff 239 Grauf Runns CALL Easymetrier II 259 Peachtree CALL Virscalic (255K) 179 PFS Solutions CALL Virscalic (255K) 179 PFS File 84 Multiplan 169 PFS File 84 Lotus 1-2-3 319 d Base II 337 PFS Graph 84 109 PFS File 84 Lotus 1-2-3 319 d Base II 337 PFS Graph 84 Lotus 1-2-3 319 d Base II 337 PFS File 84 Cols Any Program 69 Wariatorn 264 PFS File 98 Cols Any Program 69 Base II 337 PFB 64 74 Cols Any Program 79 Bage Window 97 97 89 Rotabar 249 Property Maria 259	111	Tax Pregater	347
Wirkling 39 Great Planns CALL Wordsläf 239 Peactings CALL Verdskiwriter 119 PFS Solutions CALL Vancale (256K) 179 PFS File 84 Multiplan 169 PFS File 84 PFS Graph 89 Veitsaker 159 PFS Graph 89 Veitsaker 159 PFS Fale 83 Veitsakerm 264 PFS Report 34 Veitsakerm 264 PFS Report 384 Veitsakerm 264 PFS Report 384 Veitsakerm 264 PFS Report 384 Veitsakerm 269 PFS Report 169 Wordstar 249 CDEX Any Program 84 Wordstar 249 CDEX Any Program 169 Margit Call 97 Intestar 259 Margit Call 99 Verms Accl Plus 122 27 Pachnice 264	Mirketting 39 Great Paums CALL Wordsfaff 239 Peachtree CALL Easyeriter II 259 Peachtree CALL Viscalc (256K) 119 PFS Solutions CALL Viscalc (256K) 119 PFS File 84 Multiplan 169 PFS Report 84 DrSS Graph 84 113 397 PFS File 89 Visitawine 159 PFS Report 83 T1 M CALL PFS Report 83 T1 M CALL OBase H 394 List Handler 59 CDEX Any Program 69 Batt Koteet Writer 47 COEX Any Program 69 Bast H 27 Personal Pearl 199 Magic Window 97 Personal Pearl 199 Magic Window 97 Personal Pearl 199 Magic Window 97 Personal Pearl 199 Magic Window 97 <td>35</td> <td>Home Accounting</td> <td>49</td>	35	Home Accounting	49
Easywriter II 259 Peachiree CALL Yorksak (255K) 119 PFS Solutions CALL Yerkak (255K) 179 PFS File 84 Multiplan 189 PFS Graph 84 Lotus 1-2-3 319 d Basa II 397 PFS Graph 84 189 PFS Graph 84 Lotus 1-2-3 319 d Basa II 397 PFS File 84 PFS Graph 89 d Basa II 397 PFS File 159 PFS File 159 PFS Report 83 Varisiaform 264 164 169 169 PFS Report 83 Varisiaform 264 174 169 160 160 174 0 Base H 384 Usa Handler 59 96 975 174 174 174 174 175 174 175 174 175 174 175 174 175 174 175 174 175 174 175	Essyveriter II 259 Peachiree CALL Volkswriter 119 PFS Foldons CALL Visraalc (256K) 179 PFS Foldons 64 Adultplan 189 PFS Foldons 64 PFS Graph 84 97 dissail 397 PFS File 89 Visitaform 264 197 PFS File 89 Visitaform 264 197 PFS File 89 Visitaform 264 197 PFS File 89 Visitaform 264 265 OBS of Unitors 231 118 276 Prosonal Pearl 199 Zork 1 277 Probentise <t< td=""><td>739</td><td>Great Plans</td><td>CALL</td></t<>	739	Great Plans	CALL
Volkswinter 110 PFS Solutions CALL Vinscale (255K) 179 PFS Fiele 64 Autholan 169 PFS Fiele 64 Autholan 169 PFS Fiele 64 Iotus 1-2-3 319 PFS Graph 64 Iotus 1-2-3 319 PFS Graph 64 PFS Fiele 09 Varisatorm 264 PFS Report 83 Varisatorm 264 PFS Report 83 Varisatorm 264 PFS Solutionus CALL Ti 1 M CALL 264 OBase H 394 Varisatorm 264 Varisatorm 264 ORS Solutionus CALL Ti 1 M CALL CAL CAL CAL 264 OBase H 394 Varisatorm 264 Varisatorm 264 Varisatorm 264 OBase H 394 Varisatorm 264 Varisatorm 279 Margite Window 97 Prosend Paart 199	Volkswinter 119 PFS Solutions CALL Vascatc (255K) 179 PFS File 84 Multiplan 169 PFS File 84 Multiplan 169 PFS File 84 Lotus 1-2-3 319 PFS Gasa H 397 PFS File 89 Visitile 159 PFS File 89 Visitile 159 PFS Report 23 Visitile 159 PFS Solutions CALL T I M CALL QBase H 23 Visitile 59 264 Wordstar 249 CDEX: Any Program 49 Bonk Street Writter 47 16 Bonk Street Writter 47 Q2 by F & G CALL Magic Call 99 99 99 Home Accl Plus 112 Zork I 27 27 26 Paschiree CALL Zisson 22 22 2	259	Peachtree	GALL
Visicalic (256K) 179 PS: File 84 Multiplan 189 PS: File 84 Multiplan 189 PS: Graph 84 Lotus 1-2-3 319 PS: Graph 84 PFS Graph 89 4838411 397 PFS File 89 Visitalorm 264 PFS File 89 Visitalorm 264 PFS File 84 384 List Handler 0 Base H 384 List Handler 59 0 CDEX Any Program 49 Bank Street Writer 47 02 by F 8 G CALL Streenwriter II CALL 02 by F 8 G CALL Street Writer 47 Personal Pearl 199 Magic Call 99 Porectly Management 122 (ork I) 27 Pachniee CALL ChopMiler 26 0E50 NEW Nizardry 39 Sitect 299 Jumpman 29	Virscalz (256K) 179 PS: Frie 84 Multiplan 169 PFS: Fregori 84 Multiplan 169 PFS: Graph 84 PrS Graph 89 4838411 397 PFS Graph 89 4838411 397 PFS Graph 84 169 97 PFS File 09 Verisitorm 264 PFS Fopori 23 T1 M CALL OBase H 384 Usit Handler 59 COEx Any Program 69 Wordstar 249 Pristora 250 Bast Street Writer 47 Orberty Management 159 Schewen 97 97 Personal Pearl 159 Magic Window 97 Personal Pearl 159 Magic Window 97 Personal Pearl 159 Magic Window 97 Personal Pearl 152 Zonk 1 27 Pachuite CALL Zim xon 27 Pachuite 250 Ket 44 VISEG NEW 325 Freigger <td>119</td> <td>PFS Solutions</td> <td>CALL</td>	119	PFS Solutions	CALL
Auftiplan 163 PTs* freigont 84 Lotus 1-2-3 319 PTs* Graph 84 Lotus 1-2-3 319 PTs* Graph 84 PFS Graph 89 Weintle 159 PFS Graph 84 97 169 PFS Freie 89 Weintle 159 PFS Freie 89 Weintle 159 PFS Solutionus CALL List Handler 59 CDEX Any Program 89 Wordstar 269 CDEX Any Program 169 Bank Street Writer 47 CDEX Any Program 169 Screpmenter II CALL Infostar 259 Magic Window 97 Personal Pearl 199 Marcit Call 99 Home Accl Plus 112 Zonk I 27 Prachnize CALL Expose 24 DESO NEW 328 ChopHiler 25 DeSo NEW Wizardry 39 Jumpman 29	Autipican 193 Prist region 84 Lotus 1-2-3 319 PFS Graph 84 PFS Graph 89 Vigitile 159 PFS File 83 Visitile/miller 159 PFS Statistion 33 Visitile/miller 264 PFS Statistions GALL Visitile/miller 59 CDEX Any Program 49 Wordstar 269 CDEX Any Program 69 Scherniter II CALL Ist Program 199 Scherniter II CALL Inbstar 259 Magic Window 97 Personal Pearl 199 Zonx II 27 Prachure CAL Zinxon 27 Property Management 325 Frogger 24 Diffiel Robelinch SALE Frogger 24 Dimpi	79	PES: Elle	84
Lotus 1-2-3. 319 Pr3 Usepr B4 Pr5 Graph B9 d Basa II 337 Pr5 Graph B9 d Basa II 337 Pr5 File B9 Visitalorm 264 Pr5 Report 83 Visitalorm 264 Pr5 Report 83 Visitalorm 264 Pr5 Stelle B9 Visitalorm 264 Pr5 Stelle B9 Visitalorm 264 CDEX Any Program 89 Bank Street Writer 47 Tax Propart 199 Zork Any Program 89 Bank Street Writer 47 Prisonal Pearl 199 Namic Call 27 Procently Management 329 Visitalor 27 Program 22 Visitalor 27 Program 22 Visitalor 27 Processon 2	Lotus 1-2-3. 319 Pr3 Lidept B4 PFS Graph B9 d Basa II 397 PFS Report 83 Watsle 159 PFS Report 83 Variatorm 264 PFS Report 83 Variatorm 264 PFS State 89 Variatorm 264 PFS State 89 Variatorm 264 PFS State 89 Variatorm 264 OBASE H 364 List Handler 59 CDEX Any Program 49 Bank Street Writer 47 Tax Preparer 169 Bank Street Writer 47 D2 by F & G CALL Schweiter Writer 47 Personal Pearl 199 Angle Call 99 Home Acct Plus 112 20x1 27 Pachties CAL Zinson 27 Pachties SALE Window 97 Street 299 Jumpingan 29 Street 299	89	PES. Nepon	E4
PFS Graph B9 Vigitile 159 PFS File B3 Vigitile 169 PFS Report B3 T i M CALL PRS Solutionus CALL T i M CALL OBase H 304 Liar Handler 59 CDEX Any Program 40 Bank Street Writer 47 C2 by F8 G CALL Scipmonniter II CALL O2 by F8 G CALL Scipmonniter II CALL Personal Pearl 199 Magic Window 97 Phone Accl Plus 112 Zink II 27 Pachtree CALL ChopMare 28 OESD NEW Witzardry 39 Sintect 299 Jumpmuga 29	PFS Graph B9 Warkshin 599 PFS File B9 Warkshorm 264 PFS File B9 Warkshorm 264 PFS File B9 Warkshorm 264 PFS Solutionus CALL Usi Handler 59 Gase H 394 CDEX Any Program 69 Fax Proparer 169 Bank Street Writer 47 CALL Mage Window 97 Personal Peal 199 Mage Window 97 Personal Peal 200 Kate Vision 27 Pachuse CALL Zimson 27 Pachuse 26 Property Management 325 Frigger 24 Using Peal 29 Jumping 29 VISA*	319	d Basa II	707
PFS Febreri 89 Values 264 PFS Report 30 Values 264 PFS Solutionus CALL Lisn Handler 269 QBase H 384 Wordstar 249 QBase H 384 Wordstar 249 CDEX Any Program 89 Wordstar 249 Iax Preparer 169 Bank Street Writer 47 QZ by F & G CALL Screpmenter II CALL Personal Pearl 199 Magic Wiedow 97 Home Acct Plus 112 20x kil 27 Property Management 328 CALL ChopMiler Opfail Research 328 ChopMiler 25 Opfail Research 299 Jumpman 29	PFS File 89 Visitatorm 254 PFS Roport 83 Visitatorm 254 PFS Solutions CALL Lis Handler 59 g Base H 304 Wordstar 249 CDEX Any Program 89 Wordstar 249 Tax Proparer 169 Bank Street Writer 47 OZ by F & G CALL CALL Call Inbstar 259 Magic Window 97 Personal Pearl 199 Margic Call 99 Home Acct Plus 112 Zinxon 27 Property Management 325 Chophiler 26 Orginal Research SALE Witzardiy 39 Street 299 Jumpman 29	89	With the	169
PhS Report 33 T I M CALL PhS Solutions CALL Lar Handler 59 CDEX Any Program 49 Bank Street Writer 47 Tak Propuer 189 CZ by F & G CALL Street Writer 47 Personal Pearl 199 Home Acct Plus 112 Property Management 329 Proget Management 329 Debu New Writer 26 Debu New Writer 29 Select 299 Jumpman 29	PhS Biologian Barting States Street Writer States S	89	Versalorm	264
Pho Soluments CALL List Handler 59 CDEX Any Program 49 CDEX Any Program 49 Bank Street Writer 47 Tax Program 199 Bank Street Writer 47 CALL Screen Writer 47 CALL Screen Writer 47 CALL Screen Writer 47 CALL Screen Writer 47 Magic Wiedow 97 Magic Wiedow 97 Magic Wiedow 97 Magic Wiedow 97 Magic Call 99 Personal Pearl 199 Magic Call 99 Property Management 329 Chopiler 26 DESO NEW Witardby 39 Sintect 299 Jumpman 29	And Street Card List Handler 59 Gase H Gas	83	TIM	CALL
Colicit Any Program and Berlin Street Writer 47 Colicit Any Program 48 Bank Street Writer 47 Colicit Any Program 48 Colicit Angle Window 97 Infostar 259 Angle Window 97 Personal Poart 199 Angle Window 97 Parsonal Poart 199 Angle Window 97 Parsonal Poart 199 Angle Call 99 Personal Poart 199 Angle Call 99 Porectify Management 329 CALL ChopMiler 26 Age 8 Angle Vision 27 Pacchitee CALL ChopMiler 26 Age 8 Alex 4 Al	Observ Observ Wordstar 249 Tax Program 169 Bank Street Writer 47 Tax Propriet 169 Bank Street Writer 47 O2 by F & G CALL Screenwriter II CAL Thostar 259 Magic Window 97 Personal Pearl 199 Magic Window 97 Home Accil Plus 112 Zinxon 27 Pachtuse CAL ChopHiler 26 Urgidal Research SALE Frigger 24 Strect 259 Jumpingan 29	LL.	List Handler	59
Cock Any Hopkin 55 Bank Street Writer 47 Cak Propuler 189 Cak Propuler 189 Cak Propuler 199 Personal Pearl 199 Margie Call Street Writer Personal Pearl 199 Margie Call 27 Property Management 325 Decourse 24 Decourse 24 Dec	Color Analy Register 19 Bank Street (Writer 47 Citz Propartie 19 Schemmiter (I) CALL Initistar 259 Magic Window 97 Personal Pearl 199 Zork I 27 Home Accl Plus 112 20rk I 27 Property Management 329 Chopkler 26 Ugida Rosekirch SALE Fragger 24 DESD New Writer 29 Jumpman 29	40	Wordskar	249
OZ by F & G CALL Schemmenter If CALL IntoStar 259 Magic Window 97 Personal Pearl 199 Magic Window 97 Home Accl Plus 112 Zinx in 27 Property Management 329 Chopkler 26 Ugdal Research SALE Yinzardiy 39 Striket 299 Jumpman 29	02 by F & G CALL Magic Window 97 Intostar 259 Magic Window 97 Personal Pearl 199 Magic Window 97 Home Accl Plus 112 20rk I 27 Paachitee CALL Zinkon 27 Paachitee CALL Zinkon 27 Paachitee CALL Zinkon 27 Digital Research SALE Thoger 24 DEE0 NEw Wizardry 39 Select 299 Jumpingan 29	69	Bank Street Writer	_47
Intostar 250 Magic Window 97 Personal Pearl 199 Magic Call 99 Home Accl Plus 112 Zork 1 27 Paschure CALL Zinxon 27 Paschure CALL ChopMer 26 (gridel Research SALE) Fregger 24 QESO NEW Witzerdry 39 Select 299 Jumpinga 29	Intostar 259 Magic Window 97 Personal Pearl 199 Magic Call 99 Home Accl Plus 112 Zonk I 27 Pachiliee CALL Zinxon 27 Property Management 329 ChopHiler 26 Digrida Research SALE Higger 24 DESQ NEW Wizardry 39 Strect 259 Jumpman 29	LL	Serennwriter II	GALL
Personal Pearl 199 Magne Late 99 Home Accl Plus 112 Zonk 27 Property Management 329 ChopMiler 26 Uppfail Research SALE Fragger 24 DESO NEW Vizardry 39 Sintect 29	Personal Pearl 199 Magic Call 99 Home Acct Plus 112 Zonx I 27 Prachuse CAL Zinxon 27 Protective CAL Zinxon 27 Protective CAL Zinxon 27 Protective CAL Exponent 28 Digidal Research SALE Frigger ZESD NEWI Vizardiy 39 Strect 299 Jumpingan 29	259	Magic Wiedow	97
Home Acci Plue 112 conk 27 Paachure CALL Zinxon 27 Phoperty Management 325 Chophiler 26 Digital Research SALE Fragger 24 DESO NEW Vizardry 39 Select 299 Jumpingan 29	Home Accl Plus 112 Cover 27 Paschitee Analysis CALL Zistron 27 Property Management SALE Disphiler 26 Disposition SALE New With 2010 39 Select 299 Jumpings 29 Microsoft 299 Jumpings 29	99	Magic Late	99
Pracentiee CALL Another 26 Property Management 329 Chopkiler 26 Ugride Research 342 Fragger 24 DESO NEW Witzardry 39 Shlect 299 Jumpman 29	Property Management 329 Property Management 329 Deso Network State Deso Network 329 Sriect 299 MasterCard V/SA*	112	Zinxon	27
Property Management 329 (bg/dal Resourch SALE) Fragger 24 DESO NEW Witzerdry 39 Select 299 Jumpman 29	Property Management 329 Digidal Research SALE Pringer 24 Wizardry 39 Strect 299 MasterCard V/SA*	UL.	Chopidies	26
DEBO NEW Without 39 Select 299 Jumpings 29	MasterCard	123	Fregger	24
Select 299 Jumprus 29	Strect 299 Jumpings 29	LC.	Wizardiy	39
	MasterCard VISA'	299	Jumpman	29
	MasterCard VISA'	LE'	Чирици Жізагогу стадца	39 29
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Text box continued from page 179: small systems can be measured.

FOM Agrees with Actual Performance

Not surprisingly, the computed FOMs for various microprocessor-based systems agree with the marketing hype only as to relative performance, yet even the most advanced supermicrocomputers reach only a few hundred milliVAX. A bit more surprisingly, the FOM value seems to predict rather accurately the number of users that can be supported concurrently with reasonable responsiveness. Each user seems to require about 20 milliVAX as an absolute minimum, 30 or 40 for comfort, 60 for high performance, and hundreds for certain computationally intensive programs.

On this scale, a VAX-11/780 would support 50 to 64 users minimally, 32 comfortably, and 16 to 20 with high performance. At the low end of the scale a Z80-based personal microcomputer rated at 30 milliVAX is acceptable for one undemanding user; for comparison, a DEC PDP-8 (the first commercially successful minicomputer, with 4096 12-bit words of memory) has a value of 30 milliVAX and supports one to three users. The IBM PC provides 80 milliVAX (actually sufficient for 2 to 3 users, but not configured as such for marketing reasons). The Altos 586 enhances this to 130 milli-VAX and five users by employing the full 16-bit 8086 processor and twice the PC's typical memory. Finally, most of the M68000-based, cache-enhanced supermicrocomputers uying with VAXs hit the charts at 200+ milliVAX, for a realistic 12 to 16 users. The point is that the FOM is actually a reasonable indicator of system capabilities.

Text continued from page 176:

patibility, in which the commands/ keystrokes in one program mean different, even conflicting, things in another.

How do you quantify the benefits of compatibility? Again, physics has a model: the RMS (root-meansquare). A hundred violins sound only 10 times as loud as one, because they are not "in step" and (like incompatible programs) combine destructively nearly as often as constructively. Rather than adding end to end, they add "at right angles," since any two vectors are randomly oriented with respect to each other.

- Circle 81 on inquiry card.

THE MOST IMPORTANT DATA SAVING DEVICE YOU'LL BUY.



It's not a disk drive or a cassette recorder, and it can't store a single kilobyte. But it could save an entire disk full of data, or a week of work.

Because this is the Personal Conditioner™ from Gould—an Inexpensive version of the Gould Line Conditioners big computer systems use.

By now you probably know that a noisy AC line can make your computer lose data, drop entire files, even shut down completely.

But did you know that typical line protection devices just filter out the highest surges and worst glitches? That means potentially harmful noise often passes right through. And none of them do anything at all about undervoltages, so a brownout can put you out of operation.

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Software Evaluation Criteria

Once the errors and effects of measurement are taken into account and methods for rationally combining individual component values are determined, the basic components of evaluation must be specified. The following three Cs should be tested by any software performance-evaluation scheme:

- 1. Correctness of the operation: does the program (or system) do all that it is intended or is claimed to do with no side effects?
- 2. Completeness of user support: are the documentation, on-line aids,

tutorials, training, and other aspects sufficient for operation?

3. Consistency of the package: is there a uniform conceptual model and consistency of actions and commands that minimize ambiguity?

For correctness, first check all the specifications you reasonably can to determine whether the program does all the things it claims to. Second, check that the program doesn't do anything it is not supposed to do under both ordinary and exceptional circumstances. Third, check to see that the program always does the same things at the same point, regardless of how that point was reached. This so-called Markovian behavior often is the bane of ordinary testing procedures.

The problem with both the second and third requirements is that programs tend to be tested by programmers. Programmers do not necessarily think like unskilled users, and even they gain expertise after some time.

Short of an endless supply of new users or an eraser for certain sections of the brain, the only way to simulate the bizarre states users may get themselves into is by methodically testing the progression from state to state, typically using a personal computerbased user simulator, running a program called a finite state machine (FSM.) Such a program, or checklist for human use, assigns a state number to each conceptual state the program occupies, as determined by its previous inputs or conditions. It then determines experimentally the (possibly) new state reached for each possible input. A well-behaved system has only as many states as are conceptually distinct-when a word processor is in a command mode, for example, it should not matter whether the last command was an ADD or DELETE, unless the difference is necessary (e.g., for an UNDO command).

Completeness of the user support is a frequently overlooked aspect of the system-evaluation process. (Shame on those systems analysts

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who fail to recognize that the user is part of the system.) Support may be categorized as external or internal and passive or active.

Manuals and other documentation are external/passive and should realistically be divided into three levels for three audiences:

• Level 1 (why) is a managerial overview describing the purpose of the program/system, its capabilities, and its limitations.

• Level 2 (how) is an operational guide to the use of the program/system, step by step, function by function.

• Level 3 (what) is the technical reference manual for the programmer or experienced user, detailing the intricacies of each function, the functions' idiosyncrasies and implementations, as needed.

Such manuals and accompanying materials (such as key caps, templates, reference cards, etc.) should meet reasonable standards: Is the text clear, complete, and readable in normal English? Are there clear and useful graphics of proper size and color? Is there a table of contents, an index, and a glossary of terms?

Training (live, video, or audio) is external/active and may occur at multiple levels, depending on user experience and sophistication:

• Level 1 (novice) explains the routine capabilities and the handling of the normally encountered exceptions in the normal fashion (usually "manual" rather than "automatic" mode)—those in which operator errors are harmless or easily recoverable.

• Level 2 (occasional) explains the time-saving and powerful shortcuts that bypass much of the novice-level error checking.

• Level 3 (expert) explains everything else about the system.

Menus and static Help screens are considered internal/passive because they provide support for the user from inside the system but are not generally context-sensitive—they are Markovian in that they read the same regardless of where the user is in the program's operation or how the (usually confusing) state was arrived at.

On-line context-sensitive Help messages take into account where the cursor is (what field of what screen of what program) and possibly how the user got there. Ideally, when an input is disallowed by the system, these Help messages reference the offending portion of the input and explain what is wrong with it. Better still, there is user control over the explanatory verboseness versus cryptic terseness of the system, depending on the user's current level of experience (novice, occasional, or expert).

Such internal/active on-line user aids (Help messages, menus, and tutorials) should comply with certain behavioral expectations for easy use; for instance, is the Help or menu transition-graph a hierarchical tree? Do the Help and menu structures have escape mechanisms? Are the context-sensitive Help messages and menus accurate?

Consistency, the third C in the software-evaluation checklist, is the best predictor of how well the user will get along with the program/system. While, as Emerson said, "a foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of small minds," a uniform conceptual model smooths the user's interaction with the system. Unpredictable behavior, whether in a human, a program, or a St. Bernard, is an impediment to understanding.

A good program relates to people who sometimes do make mistakes they would like to recover from and who do not always refer to things in the same way. An "undo" facility, where practical, is far better than merely asking five times whether the user is absolutely, positively, sure that all those files should be deleted. After a while, such redundancies merely irritate, and the overload of too many warnings actually reduces the attention paid to them.

Aliasing, allowing the same command or option to be expressed in different ways, is a human touch with real value to the novice and occasional user. If one form is faster or

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more efficient than others, it doesn't hurt to have the system remind the user once in a while of the shortcut; in fact, it's an ideal and painless way to learn because it hands the user a tool at the precise moment needed.

Context dependence or independence refers to commands meaning conceptually identical actions in different program contexts. This can be as simple as having Control-D always meaning delete in word-processing, database-management, and spreadsheet programs. It could mean that Control-D deletes different things depending on where the user is in the program—referring to a directory, file, page, paragraph, sentence, word, or character. The point is that the concept remains consistent with the specifier (command, option, etc.), independent of the context in which it occurs.

The Human Factor

Evaluation criteria for programs to serve people include:

- 1. Routine operation: can the program accept and handle normal cases?
- 2. Exception handling: can the program recognize and treat rarer cases?
- 3. Basic performance: can the program provide its users with adequate power?
- Basic integrity; does the program. work coherently and predictably?

Routine operation, the way the program works in normal cases, can be rated according to a checklist of pertinent questions:

- 1. Does the program have appropriate default conditions?
- 2. Are commands/keys/menus consistent and reasonably mnemonic?
- 3. Is system optimization for ruleversus exception-handling appropriate for the actual normal/abnormal mix?
- 4. Can the system adapt to user needs and preferences and does it support "scripting" or execution of stored commands?

Exception handling, the program's

treatment of various levels of less frequent cases, should be geared to the overall efficiency of the system but balanced for user comfort. If exceptions that occur 1 percent of the time were to require 10 times the normal processing in order to save 10 percent processing on the other 99 percent, the trade-off would be wise, because 10 times .01 plus .9 times .99 is less than one. The following useful questions can be asked to rate exception handling:

- 1. Can the user undo errors?
- Can the user switch between normal and exception modes of processing-for example, between "command" and "data" modes?
- 3. Does the program allow a user to perform all "seemingly unwise," but possibly necessary, operations (with appropriate warnings)?

Evaluation of the package's performance examines ease of interaction (especially for novice users), speed of interaction (especially for experienced users), and speed of operation (both measured and predicted). Ease of interaction may be rated by the following major points:

- 1. Is the system command-driven, menu-driven, or otherwise?
- 2. Is the level of detail appropriate or too great for comfort?
- Do menus have the proper number of options (five to nine entries)?
- 4. Do commands have a uniform syntax and reasonable options?

Speed of interaction is sometimes at odds with ease of interaction, so it is valuable to have multiple modes or levels for the various levels of user sophistication and experience. Speed is a phantom quality and should fall behind ease of use in overall ranking; a system that cannot be used without a manual has a speed approaching zero. Therefore, these questions are pertinent: Are lengthy commands and sequences readily avoidable? If Shift and Control characters are used, are they used reasonably? Can prompts, menus, and Help messages be suppressed or avoided?

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Speed of operation has already been discussed from the system's point of view, but what happens "when the ball is in the user's court"? The very fact that the system typically waits while the user thinks, and then rushes to catch up, is a problem with many interactive programs that cannot be solved except at the operatingsystem level. Ideally, in menu and similar lengthy disk-fetch and screenpainting sequences, if a 2-second wait after 10 seconds of deciding is unacceptable to the user, all (five to nine) menus possible at the next lower level can be prefetched in preparation for the user's choice. Thus, response can be improved when the operating system allows "interrupt"-type operation.

The following questions help point up speed traps in a program:

- 1. Is inter-key response time acceptable in all circumstances?
- 2. Is the command/menu-selection processor response acceptable?
- 3. Is the disk-fetch and process-swap response time acceptable?

Integrity of the package involves not only function but self-protection. With this in mind, use the following checklist:

- Does the system incorporate reasonable self-protection mechanisms for stored data and for the program itself?
- 2. Does data integrity require perfect hardware operation? Is the program tolerant of faults in the processor, disk, telecommunication devices, and operating system?
- 3. Is "good" data reasonably protected against corruption by unreasonable data?
- 4. Can questionable data be entered but marked as "not passing edits" or other tests?

Conclusions

One final and valuable lesson from the physical sciences is a recognition of the legitimacy of an experiment that reaches no conclusion, that proves no cherished theory, that uncovers no fundamental truth. It may be unfortunate that no single universal software evaluation formula, no more complex version of the hardware FOM, can be found. Then again, perhaps that is not such a desirable goal after all.

In the end, software performance evaluation comes back to human judgment-to the test pilot, the drama critic, the gourmet, or any individual. The complexity and variety of software packages, the individual tastes and preferences, and the varying modes and environments all come into play to work against easy anwers to the software-evaluation problem. As in life itself, software and its users benefit from the rich diversity, the complex specialization, the adaptability, birth, growth, and death of programs according to the same rules that have led to the existence of the programs' creators.

Brian Boyle is managing analyst for the Software Information Service of Gnostic Concepts Inc. (95) Mariner's Island Blod., Suite 300, San Mateo, CA 94404).

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The Art of Benchmarking Printers

New tests of speed are needed for dot-matrix and daisywheel units

Developing good benchmarks for computer systems is not an easy task, but benchmarking computer printers is not much simpler. Even if you limit the evaluation to units with list prices under \$3000, which excludes the more expensive "page" and "line" printers, the task is still complex because of the great variety of different functions available on today's printers.

Benchmarking efforts can be divided into two principal areas because of the different natures of dot-matrix and fully formed character printers. Dot-matrix types are most popular among personal-computer users and provide an economical and flexible output with reasonable quality. Fully formed character printers, which generally include the more costly and slower units, provide excellent letterquality output and are popular among companies and professionals who require high quality in their business correspondence. The main distinction is, however, the printing technologies employed; two sets of benchmarks are required.

In this article, I'll document the development of two sets of benchmarks, one set applicable to dot-

by Sergio Mello-Grand

matrix printers and the other to fully formed character (daisywheel) printers. You'll also find a detailed discussion of the rationale behind each approach and, finally, how several dotmatrix and daisywheel printers performed when subjected to these tests. The actual benchmark listings and test texts are included so you can put your printer through its paces and make some comparisons of your own.

Two sets of benchmarks are required: one for dotmatrix printers and one for daisy wheel printers.

Dot-Matrix Printers

Dot-matrix units employ a printing technique in use for nearly two decades. The printhead has an array of small pins that are independently propelled against an inked ribbon, transferring dots onto the paper behind them. Each pin is activated by an electromagnetic field controlled by the printhead's control electronics. Depending on control codes, one or more pins of the array can be activated at the same time, producing a single dot or a pattern of dots aligned vertically. By moving the printhead horizontally, it is then possible to print a line of characters formed by a controlled pattern of dots.

The basic technology of creating characters through dot patterns is responsible for both the high flexibility and the limited quality of dotmatrix printers. The flexibility stems from the fact that the same array of pins can be used to print any character without waiting for the mechanical rotation of a specific character to a printing position. The reduction in printing quality comes from the discrete nature of the dot pattern used to approximate the shape of each character.

Flexibility and quality take on different meanings for each dot-matrix printer. Setting aside each printer's mechanical tolerances in the printhead positioning system (the shaftto-bearing relation is important because of potentially disturbing vibrations during the head motion), the main element that determines printer flexibility and quality is the pin array.

Older or less expensive dot-matrix printers use a seven-pin, one-line array to generate characters from a 5 by 7 dot matrix (each character is a pattern of dots in a cell 5 dots wide and 7 dots high). These units are not very flexible because the combinations of dot patterns available in such a small matrix is very limited. For instance, a 5 by 7 matrix doesn't provide descenders, forcing lowercase letters such as g, j, p, q, and y into unnatural shapes. Almost all modern dotmatrix printers use a nine-pin in-line array and form characters from a minimum 7 by 9 matrix. This produces true descenders and a closer approximation of traditional characters. Print quality is improved by the denser pattern of dots whose individual boundaries are less visible than those from a 5 by 7 matrix.

The introduction of nine-pin in-line arrays has been a major improvement in dot-matrix printers and has resulted in new capabilities that have greatly expanded their flexibility. For instance, selecting an appropriate pattern, in conjunction with appropriate horizontal stepping, it is now possible to have compressed or emphasized boldface and double-width characters. In the emphasized mode, a printer moves in smaller steps, forming characters out of a horizontally denser matrix (e.g., 18 by 9). In order to achieve even better print quality and compete with the more expensive and slower fully formed character printers, several modern dot-matrix printers also use a doublepass approach or adopt special printheads with nine or eighteen "staggered" pins.

The double-pass approach prints a line in a first pass and, after a tiny vertical shift, reprints the same characters over the same line. This technique provides a near-letterquality output at the expense of performance. Double-pass printing means at least half-speed printing, an often acceptable compromise when the basic printing speed is 100 cps (characters per second) or more, as in almost every modern dot-matrix printer. Some units also offer a sort of combination of emphasized and double-pass modes that provides a "correspondence" quality in which characters are formed from an 18 by 18 or larger matrix.

To achieve both correspondence quality and high speed, some dotmatrix printers employ printheads with staggered pins capable of printing overlapping dots. The final effect is similar to that achieved with a double pass but without any performance penalty.

Although 9-pin staggered heads have been adopted by some printer manufacturers, better results often are obtained with 18-pin staggered heads. These include two 9-pin arrays located side by side with a half-dot vertical shift. With these heads, the second array's pins hit exactly in the boundary position of the first array's pins. Besides providing correspondence-quality capabilities at full speed, 18-pin staggered heads offer an even higher flexibility in the patterns used for characters.

This brief discussion on the different printheads shows that a comparison among printers based exclusively on speed has limited meaning. To have a more accurate picture of a particular printer's true capabilities, it is necessary to take into consideration some elements of quality. Because a low-quality seven-pin printer has the same speed as a nearletter-quality 18-pin staggered unit doesn't mean that the two printers are comparable from a user's point of view. The first unit might be used only for rough-draft printouts and the second might be used for business correspondence, two activities with very different values for the user.

In designing these benchmarks, I have tried to account for this inequality by including tests for correspondence printouts. You should put equal care into evaluating the results. Remember that any benchmark, no matter how well designed, is only an approximate quantitative comparison that does not take into account very important subjective elements that can be of much greater importance. Furthermore, even the quantitative results are only an approximation, with several limits imposed by some technological restraints. For instance, I had to face the problem of printers' buffers. Modern printers have an internal buffer that accepts a certain amount of data from the system at high speed, enabling functions such as bidirectional and double-pass printing.

A 128-character buffer may be enough for these functions, but several printers offer buffers as large as 48K bytes. Such buffers let a printer store an entire document in its memory, leaving the system free to start a new job while the printer outputs the previous document from its own memory. From the system's point of view, the printer has done its work once it has acquired the whole document in its memory. If you write a benchmarking program using the system's clock, the result for a 48Kbyte buffered printer might be astonishing (something in the order of thousands of characters per second).

Without underestimating the importance of huge printer buffers, I have decided to base my measurements on "physical" printing times rather than on "logical" printing times. Such a choice might obviously underrate the real operating performance of a highly buffered printer but is a necessary step in a realistic printer benchmark. After all, several operating systems offer spooling capabilities that provide an almost zero logical printing time, but this doesn't mean that users have no interest in physical printing time.

Another major problem I had to face in these benchmarks is the software support for each printer's control codes. Activating an advanced functionality in a modern printer requires the transmission of one or more control codes to tell the printer's controller that a certain operating mode is to be used. Control codes are needed for underlining, for italics, and for each of the printing modes selectable (emphasized, double-pass, enlarged, compressed, etc.).

Unfortunately, no standard has yet emerged in the chaotic area of dotmatrix printer controllers; each manufacturer uses different codes. With IBM's recent support of certain control codes, a tentative de facto

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standard appeared to be emerging, but the industry is still plagued by control-code incompatibilities. From a user's standpoint, this means that a certain software package fully supports some printers and offers only basic functions on other printers. A word-processing program, for example, might take advantage of the immediate underlining capabilities of a popular printer (such as the Epson) and might not take advantage of a similar capability in a different printer because its control codes are incompatible. On the first printer, an underlined line then might be printed at full speed; on the second printer, it might require a continuous output of a character and subsequent over-strike with the underline character. If benchmarked in such an environment, the second printer might very well show a comparatively poor performance even though its intrinsic capabilities are equal to the first one's.

In the absence of a clear industry standard, I didn't want to penalize any printer manufacturer choosing a specific set of control codes, so these benchmarks had to be executable with any unit, no matter how exotic its control codes. As a direct consequence of this choice, I had to give up my original idea of using a popular word processor and a popular spreadsheet for some of the tests. Depending on the program chosen, some printers would have been directly supported and others would not, which is an unjust and discriminatory approach to benchmarking. Word-processing and spreadsheet printout simulations therefore have been conducted directly with some simple BASIC programs that set the appropriate control characters and then print a series of lines of text.

Thanks to the nature of dot-matrix printing, there is no difference in printing one certain sequence of characters and then a different sequence of other characters. This fact lets us use strings of regular characters without having to select a sequence in which the frequency of each different character approximates its frequency in typical English. This is the main issue in benchmarking fully formed character printers. In these benchmarks I have chosen the character A, but any other letter will provide similar results.

In designing the following 14 benchmarks, I have tried to utilize the fundamental capabilities of today's dot-matrix printers to evaluate their performance. The advertised printing speeds are generally higher than the measured ones. This depends on the different benchmarking procedures used. Manufacturers measure their units' performances at full speed, without taking into account accelerations and decelerations at the beginning and end of a line. I have viewed performances from the user's perspective, which means that accelerations, decelerations, and even carriage returns and linefeeds have to be considered for a more realistic estimate of a printer's performance.

Bench 1

The first test, which stresses the acceleration/deceleration and linefeed capabilities of a printer, is the output of a single character at the beginning of a line and the repetition of the process on new lines 50 times. Almost all units, even if intelligent and capable of printing in a bidirectional, optimized way, struggle pretty hard in order to minimize the delays connected with the repetitive starts, stops, and linefeeds of this test. This obviously is unfair when measuring performance in terms of the rate of characters per second. Nevertheless, this test shows immediately some sharp behavioral differences among apparently similar printers and can be useful as a first element of comparison.

Bench 2

Extending the Bench 1 test, I print a string of 10 consecutive As at the beginning of a line and repeat the process for 50 lines. In some printers, the time required to complete this test is just a little longer than the time for Bench 1. This shows clearly that, for short lines, the overhead induced by accelerations, decelerations, and linefeeds is much more important than the theoretical printing speed.

Bench 3

As a further extension of the previous tests, I print a string of 20 As at the beginning of a line and repeat the process for 50 lines. This test, besides providing a logical continuity with the two previous ones, is useful in estimating throughput in applications such as label-printing with a single-label horizontal format. BASIC-language listings with short lines are also approximated by this test. As the printers work at full speed in the middle of the string, the cps rating improves, although it is still far from the "official" rates.

Comparing the times for Bench 2 and Bench 3, it's interesting to note that the additional 500 characters involved in the second test require only a few additional seconds to be printed. Dividing 500 by the result of the subtraction between Bench 3's and Bench 2's times, you can obtain a first estimate of the "full-speed" theoretical performance of a printer. In general, this speed is at least equal to the advertised one, which means that the manufacturers are not "cheating." As I have already said, the companies are simply measuring the printing speed in a theoretical way.

Bench 4

I print a string of 40 As and repeat the process the usual 50 times. This text can be used as an approximation for a typical listing. Again, increasing the number of printed characters per line, the measured performance shows a significant improvement, sometimes reaching 70 percent of the advertised speed.

Bench 5

By printing a string of 60 As 50 times on consecutive lines, I am able to approximate a general text printout. The measured performance shows a further increase, with some printers hitting 75 to 80 percent of the rated speed.

Bench 6

Going to 80 characters per line, the maximum line length for the most popular dot-matrix printers (operating at the standard 10 pitch), I print

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50 lines of As. Several printers perform at 80 to 85 percent of the official speed, which, after all, is not too bad when you consider that it includes all the necessary starts, stops, and linefeeds. Some printers, though, run at a lower performance ratio, often because their paper-advance motor is not very fast or because they do not provide bidirectional printing.

By comparing the times for Bench 6 and Bench 3 it's possible to get a better estimate of the abstract "full speed" of each unit. This is obtained by dividing 3000 (the number of additional characters) by the result of the subtraction between the times of Bench 6 and Bench 3. As can be seen in table 1, this abstract "full speed" is in most cases even higher than the one claimed by the manufacturers.

Bench 7

After testing the straight printing speed with different length lines, it's interesting to see what happens when a printer operates on formatted text, such as the output of a word-processing program. To emulate this environment, I print 50 times a string composed of 10 blanks followed by 60 As. In this way, I can approximate typical letter text with two 10-character margins on both sides.

A Guide to Tables 1 and 4

The numbers in parentheses beneath the printer model numbers indicate the advertised printing speed in characters per second (cps). The numbers in the shaded columns are the times (minutes:seconds) it took the printers to complete specific tests. The numbers in the adjacent, unshaded columns are the approximate printing speeds in characters per second for each test. Intelligent printers, with logicseeking and look-ahead capabilities, can analyze a buffer's content and optimize the printing path by skipping the leading blanks. Less intelligent units can't do so and will "print" 10 consecutive spaces at the beginning of each line, using a significant (10 to 15 percent) overhead.

As shown in table 1, some intelligent units print the 70-character strings (with 10 leading spaces) of this Bench 7 in the same amount of time required to print the 60-character strings of Bench 5. This confirms that those units recognize leading spaces and optimize their printing paths accordingly.

Bench 8

Stressing even more the logicseeking capabilities of modern dotmatrix printers, I have designed a benchmark in which a short string of

	Epson (8	MX-80 0)	Epson (10	RX-80 0)	Epson (16	FX-80 (0)	Diabl (10	o 11 0)	Okida (1.	ta 82A 20)	Okida (1)	ata 92 60)	IDS (11	480 0)	Gemir (12	ni 10X 20)
Bench 1-Print A on 50 con- secutive lines	00:18	2.8	00:17	2.9	00:13	3.8	80:00	6.2	00:11	4.5	00:16	3.1	00:12	4.2	00:13	3.8
Bench 2— Print a string of 10 As on 50 lines	00:23	21.8	00:22	22,7	00:16	31,2	00:13	38.4	00:12	41.7	00:12	41.7	00:16	31.2	00:17	29.4
Bench 3— Print a string of 20 As on 50 lines	00:30	33.3	00:27	37.0	00:21	47.6	00:18	55.6	00:16	62.5	00:15	66.7	00;20	50.0	00:22	45.5
Bench 4— Print a string of 40 As on 50 lines	00:43	46.6	00:3 9	51.3	00:29	69.0	00:29	69.0	00:24	83.3	00:21	95.2	00:30	66.7	00:33	60.6
Bench 5— Print a string of 60 As on 50 Ilnes	00:55	54.5	00:51	58.8	00:37	81.1	00:40	75.0	00:32	93,8	00:28	107.1	00:39	76.9	00:42	71.4
Bench 6— Print a string of 80 As on 50 lines	01:08	58.8	00:62	64.5	00:45	88.9	00:51	78.4	00:40	100.0	00:36	111,1	00:48	83,3	00:52	76.9
Bench 7— Print a string of 10 spaces and 60 As on 50 lines	00:55	63.6	00:51	68.6	00:37	94.6	00:41	85.4	00:32	109.4	00:28	125	00:39	89.7	00:43	81.4

Table 1: The results of running the 14 benchmarks for dot-matrix printers on eight members of the dot-matrix family.

characters (10 As) appears in different positions on five consecutive lines. In the first line, the string is printed in positions 6–15; in the second, in positions 16–25; this continues until the fifth line, in which the string is printed in positions 46–55. In each line, leading and trailing spaces fill the "free" areas from positions 1–60. A loop repeats this sequence 10 times.

A clever unit will print the first string, stopping at position 15, perform a linefeed, and continue printing the second string from positions 16-25. The printer will then perform a new linefeed and start printing the third string from position 26. A similar technique will be used for the fourth and fifth lines. A not-so-intelligent unit, not recognizing the optimized "stair-step" pattern, will instead print some of the blanks. A printer without any logic-seeking capability will print all leading and trailing blanks, with an execution time similar to that of Bench 5.

Bench 9

Another interesting printing example is the simulation of a typical spreadsheet output with a regular table of numbers evenly spaced in rows and columns. To evaluate the printers' behavior in such a case, the benchmark prints a string with an alternate sequence of five spaces and five 1s 50 times. This process prints a table of 50 rows and 10 columns, each column being 10 characters wide and composed of a five-digit rightaligned number (11111) preceded by five spaces. Intelligent printers with good look-ahead capabilities will recognize each five-space sequence and will skip at high speed to the nearest digit. Intelligent printers without this capability will optimize

their path more simply, avoiding the first five spaces of each row. Less intelligent units will print each line just as if it were a regular 80-character sequence.

Bench 10

All the benchmarks described in the preceding pages were conceived for the basic operating mode of 10 characters per inch (cpi) with the standard character set. So far. no compressed, double-width, emphasized, or double-pass operating modes have been considered in the benchmarks. Because they are relevant to some users, I have included five additional benchmarks dealing with these advanced capabilities. Although the modes tested are fairly common, some printers don't support them. For these units, the table of results indicates N/A (not available). In this test, after setting the Text continued on page 203

Bench 8— Print 10 times 5 strings of 50 spaces and 10 As with different displacement	00:32	93.8	00:32	93.7	00:31	96.8	00:21	142.8	00:26	115.4	00:18	166.7	00:32 93.7	00:36	83.3
Bench 9— Print a string of 8 alternate groups of 5 spaces and 5 1s on 50 lines	01:05	61.5	00:60	66.7	00:43	93.0	00:53	75.5	00:39	102.6	00:35	114.3	00:46 87.0	00:51	78.4
Bench 10— Same as Bench 5 but with em- phasized mode, i.e., 18 by 9 matrix	01:36	31,2	01:30	33.3	01:01	49.2	N/	A	N	A	N	A	N/A	01:09	43.5
Bench 11— Same as Bench 5 but in double- pass mode, i.e., 9 by 18 matrix	02:33	19.6	02:04	24.2	01:47	28.0	N/	A	N	A	01:13	41.1	N/A	01:44	28.8
Bench 12— Same as Bench 5 but in cor- respondence mode	03:53	12.9	03:28	14.4	02:36	19.2	02:35	19.4	N	A	01:52	26.8	00:52 57.7	02:36	19.2
Bench 13— Same as Bench 5 but in com- pressed mode	01:04	46.9	01:01	49.2	00:44	68.2	00:41	73.2	00:32	93.8	00:29	103.4	00:39 76.9	00:48	62.5
Bench 14— Same as Bench 4 but in double- width mode	01:07	29.9	01:02	32.3	00:41	48.8	00:50	40.0	00:41	73.2	00:37	54.1	00:49 40.8	00:57	35.1

Listing 1: Dot-matrix printer benchmarks 1 through 9 in BASIC. The text discusses benchmarks 10 through 14, which use benchmarks 4 and 5 in emphasized, double-pass, correspondence-quality, compressed, and double-width modes. Results of these benchmarks on three typical dot-matrix printers are shown in table 1.

10 FOR I=1 TO 50 20 LPRINT "A" 30 NEXT I 10 FOR I=1 TO 50 20 LPRINT "AAAAAAAAAA" 30 NEXT I 10 FOR I=1 TO 50 20 LPRINT "AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 30 NEXT I 10 FOR I=1 10 50 30 NEXT I 10 FDR I=1 TO 50 30 NEXT I 10 FOR I=1 TO 50 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 30 NEXT I 10 FOR I=1 TO 50 20 LPRINT " AAAAAAAAA 30 NEXT I 10 FOR I=1 TO 10 20 LPRINT" **AAAAAAAAA**A н AAAAAAAAAA 11 30 LPRINT" 40 LPRINT" 11 AAAAAAAAAA 50 LPRINT" AAAAAAAAAA h. ** **50 LPRINT"** AAAAAAAAAA 70 NEXT I 10 FOR I=1 TO 50 20 LPRINT" 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111 11111" 11111 30 NEXT I

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Text continued from page 199:

printer into emphasized mode, I printed a string of 60 As on 50 consecutive lines, as in Bench 5.

In emphasized mode, the printhead moves in smaller steps, forming a character from a horizontally denser matrix. This produces a better-quality printout but at the expense of speed, as is clearly indicated by the results. This benchmark, when compared to the similarly structured benchmarks that follow for fully formed character printers, gives you a good idea of the comparative performance of a dot-matrix printer operating in "quality" mode and a fully formed character printer operating in its native high-quality mode.

Bench 11

A popular approach used by dotmatrix printers in order to obtain a better output quality is to print a line and, after a very small vertical shift, reprint the same characters on top of it. In this way, characters are printed from a denser matrix, which provides a better quality. In order to test the performance penalty caused by this operating mode, after setting it, I once more printed a string of 60 As on 50 consecutive lines. The benchmark's results show clearly that the throughput is, in general, a little less than half the standard one.

Bench 12

Some printers let the user select an operating mode in which emphasized and double-pass modes are combined to obtain an even denser dot matrix and, consequently, a better correspondence quality. After this mode is set, this benchmark prints the usual string of 60 As on 50 consecutive lines. Suffering from a double overhead, the printers that use this sophisticated operating mode often perform slowly but sometimes compensate with outstanding print quality.

Bench 13

Most printers offer a compressed operating mode that fits 132 characters in an 8-inch line. This operating mode sacrifices part of the quality available in the standard printing mode but shouldn't generate any additional overhead. Bench 13, based on the traditional string of 60 As printed on 50 consecutive lines, confirms that the printing time in compressed mode is often roughly equivalent to the printing time in standard mode.

Bench 14

In order to test the double-width mode, I first activated it with the appropriate control codes and then printed a string of 40 As on 50 consecutive lines, just as I did in Bench 4. As standard double-width characters use a horizontally expanded matrix (double the standard one), 40 characters cover the entire 8-inch width of the standard European paper. The benchmark's results demonstrate that, as expected, the printers' performance is almost half the basic one, estimated by Bench 4.

Other Considerations

Although I have examined and tested several printing possibilities, I

haven't covered the broad spectrum of possible applications and operating modes of a modern printer.

Some modes (such as underlining, italics, slanted, etc.) haven't been considered because, generally, they do not involve a performance degradation of a printer. Their expected performance should be similar to the performance measured for the standard operating mode.

Some modes, obtainable through a combination of basic operating modes (such as double-width compressed) offer performances that can be estimated by joining the benchmarks' results for their basic elements. Other modes, such as high-resolution graphics, have not been considered because only a few of today's printers provide good graphics support as standard. Those that do show a large resolution variability that might have penalized the units with densest dot resolution. Today, quality rather than quantity is the most relevant factor in graphics printing. This is probably also true



for correspondence printing and for several basic printing applications. Benchmarking, then, is only a way to acquire more information, not to make direct decisions based on quantitative estimates.

Fully Formed Character Printers

To analyze fully formed character printers, I have to take into account several new factors. These factors are not relevant to benchmarking dotmatrix units but are very important in evaluating the expected throughput of this group of printers.

Nowadays, the most popular type of printer with fully formed characters is the so-called daisywheel printer. This technology is based upon a printhead mechanism in which a small hammer hits a specific petal of a daisywheel. Each one of a typical daisywheel's 96 petals carries a solid font representation of a different character. The character's image is transferred onto the paper after the petal is hit by the hammer, pushing the character outline against the inked ribbon and onto the paper. When a character is to be printed, the daisywheel must be rotated so that the corresponding petal is positioned in front of the hammer. Only at this point can the hammer hit the petal.

Rotation of the daisywheel requires a certain amount of time, correlated with the necessary angle of the rotation. When printing a sequence of the same character (e.g., a sequence of zeros), after an initial setting no additional rotational time is needed. In this case, the printer simply moves the printhead one position horizontally and prints the character without having to wait for any daisywheel rotation. When printing a sequence of different characters, the printer has to wait for the positioning of the appropriate petal in front of the hammer, an activity that is responsible for the slower speed of daisywheel printers.

The need to rotate a mechanical printing element in order to select the character to be printed is common to all the fully formed character printers based on different technologies. These include original teleprintertype units, the "ball" printers (IBM Selectric types), and the "artichoke" units, like the NEC Spinwriter. Given the existence and importance of this "rotational delay" in all the different types of solid-font printers, the application of benchmark patterns originally developed for matrix printers makes very little sense. Not even an unscrupulous manufacturer of fully formed character printers dares to rate the speed of its units on the basis of repetitive, single-character benchmarks that would dramatically misrepresent their throughput.

Any benchmark of a fully formed character printer has to take into account a pattern of different characters, conceived, if possible, in such a way as to be a good approximation of the real operating environment of the user. Unfortunately, the definition of such a benchmark is not a trivial task. An elementary approach might be to print the whole character set on the daisywheel in order to exercise all the different rotations. Of course, the ordering of the characters in the sequence would deeply influ-

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ence the results. To make the test a little more realistic, you might print the characters in a sequence created by a random-number generator with equal probability of occurrence for each character. Claude Shannon, called the father of information science, has termed this approach zero-order approximation. In The Mathematical Theory of Communication, written with Warren Weaver and first published in 1949, Shannon used the problem of approximating English as an example in his analysis of discrete, noiseless systems.

The problem of optimizing telegraphic transmissions brought Shannon to the more general analysis of statistical properties of English, with results of great relevance to fully formed character printers.

In telegraphy, as well as in printing, the messages to be transmitted or printed consist of sequences of characters. As Shannon notes, "These sequences are not completely random. In general they form sentences and have the statistical structure of, say, English. The letter e occurs more frequently than q and the sequence th more frequently than xp, etc." The statistical structure of text has been used to optimize transmission; short symbols replace frequently occurring letters (the letter *e* is a single dot), and longer ones replace infrequently occurring letters (q, x, and z are represented by longer sequences of dots and dashes).

Similar knowledge of the statistical properties of English text has been used with fully formed character printers to optimize the rotational delays of daisywheels and other units with rotating printheads. Because the character e is used most frequently in English (after the "space"), it has been placed in a position to result in, on the average, the lowest rotational delay. All other characters have been arranged according to their frequency of use, with a few exceptions related to some physical restraints of the daisywheel. (It is sometimes difficult to fit big characters in adjacent petals without potential mechanical interference.)

With all this in mind, it is apparent that a more realistic test than the



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IBM PC and XT are registered trademarks of International Business Machines Corp TITAN, PSEUDO-DISK, PSEUDO-PRINT, WHATIME, and HARDISK are trademarks of Titan Technologies, Inc. zero-order approximation must take into consideration the relative frequency of each character in the English language. In the first-order approximation of English, each character has its own probability of occurrence according to the statistical analysis of average English text. The random-text generator that creates the benchmark sample to be printed takes into account these different probabilities. With this approach, the benchmark becomes more realistic and, if the probabilities are really representative of average English text, the benchmark can approximate the real performance of the fully formed character printer being tested.

Not satisfied with the first-order approximation obtained with independent characters "weighted" with frequencies of appearance in English text, Shannon decided to study a second-order approximation that considers the probabilities of sequences of two letters (digrams). From statistical studies of the language, it is known that the digrams *jb* or *jc* never occur in English and that *th* and *ed* occur very frequently; it is possible to achieve a better statistical approximation, along with a potentially better optimization.

In the second-order approximation of English, the random-text generator considers not only the different frequencies of each character but also the probabilities of a character following the preceding one. The benchmark text will have a digram structure the same as in English and will be an even better approximation of real text. In the case of my benchmark, the second-order approximation reflects the correct character sequences of the English language and eliminates unrealistic sequences such as *jb, jc,* and the many others that can be generated by the first-order approximation random-text generator.

Of course, a similar approach to the one followed for the second-order approximation can be adopted for a third-order approximation, based upon the frequency of three-character sequences (trigrams). Fourthorder approximations can be obtained for four-character sequences and so on for fifth-, sixth-, and, generally, nth-order approximations. In practice, highly accurate approximation results are almost impossible to obtain due to the exponential growth of the frequency matrixes. A fourthorder correlation matrix for a 96-character set would include 964 (84,934,656) elements, each a floatingpoint number indicating the frequency of a certain tetragram. Obviously, then, even a large number-crunching supercomputer could have trouble with such a huge matrix. Moreover, for the purpose of this article, the improvement in the benchmark's approximation of reality obtained by going to third- and fourth-order approximation would be only minimal. After all, the main concern here is the rotational delay from one character to the following one while maintaining correct frequencies of character occurrence and correct two-character sequences.

Rather than face the huge complexities of fourth-order approximations, Shannon decided to adopt a different approach, leaving the character level and passing to the word level. Instead of approximating an English text with random sequences of characters, he decided to make an approximation with random sequences of English words. Again, you can follow a zero-order approximation approach by choosing random words from a dictionary as if their frequencies were equal. A better approach, though, is a first-order word approximation, in which words are weighed by the random-text generator according to their frequency of occurrence in average English. An even better approach is a second-order word approximation that takes into account the word frequency and the probability of a word to follow another word.

As an example of this second-order approach, Shannon supplies the following nonsense sentence: The head and in frontal attack on an English writer that the character of this point is therefore another method for the letters that the time of whoever told the problem for an unexpected.

This sentence, which Shannon uses as an example of statistical approximation to ordinary English text, The head and in frontal attack on an english writer that the character of this point is therefore another method for the letters that the time of who ever told the problem for an unexpected. The head and in frontal attack on an english writer that the character of this point is therefore another method for the letters that the time of who ever told the problem for an unexpected. The head and in frontal attack on an english writer that the character of this point is therefore another method for the letters that the time of who ever told the problem for an unexpected.

(1b)

The head and in frontal attack on an english writer that the character of this point is therefore another method for the letters that the time of who ever told the problem for an u nexpected. The head and in frontal attack on an english writ

er that the character of this point is therefore another met hod for the letters that the time of who ever told the probl em for an unexpected. The head and in frontal attack on an e nglish writer that the character of this point is therefore another method for the letters that the time of who ever tol d the problem for an unexpected.

Figure 1: The Shannon test (573 characters) at a width of 80 characters in 1a and 60 characters in 1b.

has been adopted by almost all manufacturers of fully formed character printers for evaluating the performance of products. Thus, the universally adopted Shannon test for measuring the expected performance of a fully formed character printer is not a test purposefully designed for benchmarking. It is only an adopted test, derived from an example in Shannon's book. When Shannon wrote his book, he had no intention of specifying a printer benchmark for 1980s fully formed character printers.

The main problems with the socalled Shannon average-English test are the incorrect statistical frequencies of characters with respect to average American-English text, and the use of a limited subset of characters. How much this distorts the evaluation of a fully formed character printer's benchmark is hard to say, but it is obvious that the Shannon test is not at all the best possible benchmark for this type of printer.

Before trying to define a better benchmark, however, it's interesting to analyze in more detail the two main limits of the Shannon test. To do so, I considered the version of the test used by Diablo Systems Inc. (see figure 1). By counting the occurrence of each alphabetical character (plus "space") in Shannon's test, I obtained the data shown in table 2, column 3. This frequency data then can be compared with several other frequency data computed by linguistic and behavioral researchers.

Among the many efforts to establish a "definitive" frequency count for words and characters in English, the most comprehensive work is the research done at Brown University and published in 1967 by H. Kucera and W. H. Francis, *Computational Analysis* of Present-Day American English. A huge amount of English text (approximately 1 million words) from a large variety of authors and sources

Character	ASCII	Shannon	American English	First-Order English	Fourth-Order Shakespeare
Character	Number	lest	Average	Test	1851
space	32	18.421	17.241	16.500	18.205
а	97	6.316	6.300	5.700	7.712
b	98	0.526	1.279	1.600	2.023
G	99	2,105	2.574	1.600	1.517
d	100	2.632	3.274	4.300	3.793
8	101	12.105	10.444	9,300	9.482
f	102	3.158	1,939	2.000	2.528
9	103	0.526	1.618	1.700	1.264
h	104	7.895	4.560	5.000	3.666
1	105	3.684	6.079	6.600	4.425
í	106	0.000	0,132	0.200	0.253
Ŕ.	107	0.526	0.540	0.700	0.759
I.	108	2.632	3.404	3.900	3.413
m	109	1.579	2,108	1.900	4.425
n	110	5,263	5.889	5.500	5.057
0	111	6.842	6.331	7.200	6.700
p	112	1.579	1.682	1.600	1.138
9	113	0.000	0.089	0.100	0.000
r	114	6.842	5.097	4.500	4.172
5	115	2,105	5.380	5.900	6.068
t	116	12.631	7.725	8.600	6.827
u	117	0.526	2.256	1,800	3,287
V	118	0.526	0.827	0.800	0.506
W	119	1.053	1.565	0.900	1,138
x	120	0.526	0.163	0.200	0.126
Y	121	0.000	1.424	1.900	1.517
Z	122	0.000	0.078	0.000	0.000

 Table 2: A comparison of character frequencies for the four daisywheel-printer tests discussed in the text.

(1a)



Figure 2: American English average character frequency compared with the Shannon test.

(literature, newspapers, etc.) was analyzed and a frequency count made for each of the approximately 40,000 different words.

In 1976, R. Solo and J. King, from the University of Idaho and the University of Chicago, respectively, published a character-oriented frequency analysis based on the word list of Kucera and Francis. Here's an example of the procedure for counting total frequency of characters. The word *note* has a frequency of 127 per million. The frequency totals for the letters *n*, *o*, *t*, and *e* are incremented by 127. This procedure was used for each word on the Kucera and Francis list.

Unfortunately, the analysis by Solo and King on character, digram, and trigram frequencies, developed to analyze the structure of words, doesn't take into account the "space," a very important element in a printer's benchmark. This unfortunate omission can be corrected in the table for character frequencies by inserting a mathematically determined space frequency and by recalculating all the other frequencies accordingly.

A correct space frequency for the

English language can be computed from the same work by Kucera and Francis that was used by Solo and King for their frequency counts. Dividing the 4,576,585 characters in the sample by its 953,456 words results in an average word length of 4.8 characters, which can also be used as a letter-to-space ratio. Recomputing the Solo and King frequencies and including spaces results in the data shown in column 4 of table 2, which might be considered the best basic frequency count for the purposes of this article. Comparing this data with that calculated from the Shannon test (see figure 2), it's evident that Shannon's sample is not a particularly good approximation of character frequencies in average English text.

Since 1948, when Shannon wrote his book, computers have greatly simplified the statistical analysis and simulation of text, and, taking advantage of such resources, it is certainly possible to define a better benchmark. Following the pattern used by Shannon, it is possible to construct first-, second-, and third-order character approximations based on the work by Solo and King for character, digram, and trigram frequencies and first-order word approximations based on the work on word frequencies by Kucera and Francis.

At this point, with a simple program based on a random generator that considers the different probabilities of each character, it is possible to create a first-order character approximation of English text to be used as an alternative benchmark to Shannon's test. The approximate 1000-character text shown in figure 3 is the result of such a weighted random-text generation and, although it is certainly not a piece of fine literature, it can be used as a first alternative benchmark. Analyzing its character frequencies, reported in column 5 of table 2 and in figure 4, it is apparent that this first-order character text offers a better approximation of average English character frequencies than Shannon's test text.

As previously discussed, second-, third-, and fourth-order character approximations would provide an even better sample text. Unfortunately, digram and trigram counts (tetragrams are not available) from Solo and King do not include spaces and, in this instance, there is no way to recompute relative frequencies as

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Figure 3: American English first-order random approximation (1000 characters).

I did for single-character counts. Thus, it is not possible to create a second- or third-order character approximation based on their extensive work. Other researchers, working on smaller samples, have fortunately considered spaces in their digram, trigram, and (also) tetragram counts and have been able to create second-, third-, and fourth-order random approximations of English text. Among these researchers is W. R. Bennet Jr., whose work at Yale University resulted in the 1976 publication of Scientific and Engineering Problem-Solving with the Computer. In part of this book, Bennet considers the popular idea that enough monkeys, given enough time, could pound away at typewriters and eventually reproduce the great works of literature.

Instead of messing with a multitude of monkeys working at typewriters, Bennet developed a series of simulation programs to do the same job in a much faster and neater way. An early program simulated a monkey working on a traditional typewriter with equal probability for each character (zero-order approximation). Of course, even with the fastest computer, Bennet probably would still be waiting for a barely acceptable piece of literature resulting from this program.

A second program introduced a virtual typewriter with a different probability for each character. For this simulation, Bennet used frequencies from Act III of Shakespeare's Hamlet, a 35,224-character text. Even with this approach (as you can imagine looking at our own first-order approximation text in figure 3), Bennet had little hope of obtaining a readable piece of literature, let alone competing with Shakespeare. Using more advanced virtual typewriters, capable of producing second-, third-, and fourthorder approximations, Bennet's "monkeys" showed significant improvements, producing almost intelligible fourth-order text (90 percent of the words appear in an English dictionary).

Thanks to Bennet's research, it is possible to use a fourth-order random (monkey) approximation of Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, which, in turn, is a good example (especially in literary terms) of English prose. Such a simulated text, as published by Bennet, is shown in figure 5. Comparing this text's frequencies with those of Solo and King (see figure 6) reveals a closer similarity than in Shannon's text or in my own first-



Figure 4: American English average character frequency compared with first-order approximation.

order approximation. Consequently, I adopted this text as an additional benchmark for measuring the performance of fully formed character printers.

So far, I have considered only lowercase English text with a character set limited to the 26 basic characters of the alphabet plus the space. But almost any actual text includes uppercase characters, digits, and punctuation marks. Periods, commas, and apostrophes generally have a higher frequency than characters such as q, j, and x. Moreover, in almost all business letters and manuals, for which fully formed character printers are primarily used, digits have an appreciable frequency of appearance.

Unfortunately, even with several visits to computer science, linguistics, and English departments at Stanford and the University of California at Berkeley, I couldn't find a good analysis of character frequencies that included capital letters, punctuation marks, and digits. A long computerized search through the comprehensive Language and Language Behavior Abstracts DataBank didn't solve the problem either. I also struck out with direct inquiries to companies such as Diablo, which probably has this data but considers it proprietary.

a go this bare and judgement of timedious retch and not lord whal if the easelves and do and make and base gathem i ay beatellous we play means holy fool mour work from inmost bed be confould have may judgement was it massure's to lady would hat prime that's our thrown and did wife father'st livength sleep tith i ambition to thin him and force and law's may but smell so and spursely signor gent much chief mixturn ecstance of the me to like crafts did too my mome fair your do himself it perce as makes so but our heart ourself and be armont i does unsee a sent statio hamlet the is tongs musince hyperationse and hamlet heave madamnable must as frank on hecat now by and stings he's borruptis free our els the speak it soul o broad fore you as aught of ment ape a broom modestill be but is man effence are

Figure 5: Fourth-order approximation of Shakespeare's Hamlet (796 characters).

Because I wanted to have at least one benchmark text with an extended character set. I decided to calculate my own frequencies through a computerized analysis of an English text. For a change, I decided not to use Shakespeare or other classical literature but opted for a different kind of text: the on-line Unix manuals. This choice means that the sample benchmark I eventually obtained is not an approximation of average English but an approximation of some technical computer literature; frequencies are skewed due to computer-jargon characters. Speaking of Unix, the frequencies of slashes and backslashes are much higher than in an average English text. Nevertheless, because a lot of

fully formed character printers are used to print computer-related manuals, reports, and articles, a benchmark approximating this environment might be appropriate and interesting.

In order to build a representative frequency table for the potential 256 ASCII (American National Standard Code for Information Interchange) characters, I have analyzed (using a PDP-11/70) a sequence of over 1½ million characters from the Unix online manuals. The results from this analysis are shown in table 3, which lists the frequencies for the 96 ASCII characters (codes 32 to 127) relevant for fully formed character printers. These frequencies have been recalculated from the raw Unix analysis



Figure 6: American English average character frequency compared with fourth-order Shakespeare approximation.

C	aracter	ASCII Number	Frequency	Approximation	Character	ASCII Number	Frequency	Approximation	
;	space	32	29.694	28.300	Р	80	0.313	0.100	
	1	33	0.011	0.000	Q	81	0.007	0.000	
		34	0.104	0.100	R	82	0.151	0.200	
	#	35	0.016	0.000	S	83	0.448	0.300	
	\$	36	0.019	0.000	т	84	0.397	1.000	
	96	37	0.032	0.000	U	85	0.156	0.100	
	8	38	0.007	0.000	v	86	0.022	0.000	
		39	0.243	0.400	w	87	0.041	0.000	
	(40	0.441	0.800	x	88	0.092	0.000	
)	41	0.445	0.100	Y	89	0.055	0.000	
				- 400	z	90	0.016	0.000	
		42	0.065	0.100	t	91	0.073	0.000	
	+	43	0.026	0.000					
	•	44	0.554	0.800		92	0.017	0.000	
	-	45	0.463	0.500		93	0.072	0.000	
		46	0.975	1,300	_	94	0.008	0.000	
	1	47	0.463	0.600	-	95	2.164	2.200	
	0	48	0.191	0.200		96	0.126	0.100	
	1	49	0.490	0.400	а	97	4.350	4.500	
	2	50	0.211	0.300	b	98	0.916	0.900	
	3	51	0.082	0.000	C	99	2.067	2.200	
	4	52	0.069	0.100	d	100	2.238	1.800	
	5	53	0.092	0.100	8	101	7,681	9.400	
	6	54	0.038	0.000	ſ	102	1.587	1.000	
	7	55	0.048	0.000	a	103	1.061	1.500	
	8	56	0.109	0.100	h	104	2.198	2.000	
	9	57	0.027	0.000	1	105	4.251	4,100	
	:	58	0.073	0.000	l i	106	0.044	0.000	
	;	59	0.110	0.100	k	107	0.290	0.200	
	<	60	0.025	0.000		108	2.589	2.800	
	-	61	0.033	0.000	m	109	1,817	2.000	
					n	110	4.153	4,600	
	>	62	0.028	0.000	o	111	3.935	3.200	
	7	63	0.014	0.100					
	@	64	0.006	0.000	р	112	1.496	2.200	
	A	65	0.233	0.300	q	113	0.071	0.000	
	в	00	0.075	0.000	r	114	4.006	3.700	
	C	67	0.197	0.100	S	115	4.057	4.300	
	5	68	0.146	0.100	1	116	5.286	5.700	
	5	69	0.315	0.000	u	117	1.742	1.100	
	F	70	0.080	0.100	v	118	0.439	0.300	
	G	71	0.061	0.200	w	119	0.661	0.800	
	н	72	0.046	0.100	×	120	0.272	0.600	
	1	73	0.452	0.500	У	121	0.823	0.900	
	J	74	0.011	0.000	z	122	0.073	0.100	
	к	75	0.023	0.000	{	123	0.009	0.000	
	L	76	0.127	0.000	i	124	0.024	0.000	
	M	77	0.199	0.100	3	125	0.009	0.000	
	N	78	0.284	0.100	-	126	0.009	0.000	
	0	79	0.229	0.100	DEL	127	0.000	0.000	

 Table 3: The frequencies and approximations of characters in on-line Unix manuals. Nearly 1½ megabytes were analyzed to compute this extended frequency table that includes numbers, punctuation marks, and other symbols.



isno ca tleu-tteeilnia/ nea ndeni b c Gex itPsot. an nkmt e es eDcitI aso c metgema 1rta per veglrS A e c cg . ep xr_mfamr? / hp lghmlr rTrb Tt lb 1 eae ca ux alt aesefess sig uip tter i fa Hr Thiyits-y uip tter' Taiaektn i rnu ey e aTscteiadlnoh i*ns gse Ti mugans 4hee a nelht; rons wn lo n egota lf/ esg (ss ec (tseattrr ete ig m e(elslon2fbte i o aee lrrr,e. oe 'n -w bd tte (ri.nxst0ee lpudlep ,c n5 n na e ew soA TRer it iead isas n i a lnntsiomo.t h cee nye i ea.lrhg e oheb nt/t.euxeydht e ole m tl T fin nrota.hin bn e hhtt- eor iMang d(i lnpI r s ai Irt de e sew p, /o_R tes lbtlnpappmrlSgeae. fp ('m m s a0 reo d tucecd,ttdcW w pT/n p 2 ni iai tepSlpntas vIw p os m nee_ U.tdea l a,o eg cxntb t oeooee2npa o pae n(snner (ss cic,losp) ey fsn htioh - cr rhu," sc e t mEva. t eytrIc etcceh s8w rpr etm nNt c e dt ai u e tn e lho Cr s s semi lr r afoyti hsTd a r a. emioddd eimfa 'i me sd uyG,wA oz sgp h,' e l

Figure 7: First-order Unix on-line manual approximation (1000 characters).

after removing all control characters and marks below ASCII code 32.

From this new frequency table I implemented a random-text generator to produce a 1000-character benchmark text that is a first-order approximation of the Unix-English language in the on-line Unix manuals (see figure 7). The main distortion of the sample is shown by the very high frequency of spaces, due to the extensive formatting structure used in the manuals. Except for a few special Unix characters, the relative frequencies of the other characters are generally similar to those from the Solo and King analysis (once the higher frequency of spaces is accounted for). On the whole, the approximated Unix-English text, which includes digits, punctuation marks, and uppercase characters, is a different and interesting benchmark, capable of testing the whole rotational spectrum of a fully formed character printhead.

The final benchmark sample that I felt should be included in this analysis is a spreadsheet-like output. As in the benchmark used for matrix printers, I have used a table of 20 rows of eight numbers each. Each

row is divided into eight columns of 10 characters each (including spaces). Each cell of the hypothetical spreadsheet output includes a randomly generated integer number in the 0-100,000 range. This benchmark gives us a good idea of numerical output performance and of a printer's space-skipping capabilities. A sample run is shown in figure 8. Table 4 shows the results of running these fully formed character printer benchmarks on two daisywheel printers.

Conclusion

Printer benchmarking first must be divided according to the printing technology employed. Then, appropriate tests must be developed to simulate the activities for which the printer was designed. For dot-matrix types, printing speed, intelligence, and printing modes should be examined. Character sequence has little or no effect on speed in this type of printer. Daisywheel printers need carefully designed benchmarks that approximate the occurrence frequency of native (in this case, English) language characters because printwheel rotation limits performance.

Sergio Mello-Grand (1143 Quince Ave., Sunnyvale, CA 94087) is the U.S. editor for the Italian technical magazines Informatica Oggi and Bit.

65186	86886	72976	79885	7370	49031	45452	10725
95051	70387	53186	97116	32093	95613	93451	53494
56442	67122	70257	74077	66688	45394	33414	15685
73627	54288	42597	5545	76827	51354	56405	74106
66186	23145	46426	12856	48497	5532	36300	57126
99011	29015	65778	93911	37997	89034	79789	94676
32307	41284	42499	73174	21938	22025	76374	68251
71593	93397	26246	51668	47245	13732	48370	60907
17698	32866	24490	56984	81152	12449	903	7263
16765	71262	52515	93270	61210	55527	71912	43501
10248	34220	83417	91239	45280	19383	82151	57365
84916	11437	98103	58168	61535	69495	85183	38162
22848	6673	35294	27894	58461	10405	17385	26760
51437	87751	41523	10817	54858	35716	47947	65592
93389	36555	21137	43900	89837	78093	28871	48652
16720	99033	86292	40669	72822	59267	44970	71495
84761	35193	6961	41211	33548	40026	63873	81243
6154	69109	60926	62177	72066	70226	86018	26575
84855	38915	83783	46780	8735	38782	94658	7736
70130	468Ø9	1894Ø	14795	34231	23672	5856	26533

Figure 8: A spreadsheet simulation featuring eight columns of five-digit random numbers with filling blanks (1600 characters).
	Diable (31	o 630 .8)	NEC (5	7710 5)	NEC (3	3510 5)	Transta (44	ar 140 0)	Brother (1:	HR-25 3)	Brother (2:	HR-15 3)	Olive Praxis	etti s 41
Shannon Test (80 characters wide), 573 characters plus CR/LF	00:15	38.2	00:13	44.1	00:20	28.6	00:17	33.7	00:28	20.5	00:44	13.0	01:24	6.8
Shannon Test (60 characters wide), 573 characters plus CR/LF	00:16	35.8	00:13	44.1	00:20	28.6	00:18	31.8	00:29	19.8	00:45	12.7	01:25	6.7
First-Order English Random Approximation (60 characters wide), 1000 characters plus CR/LF	00:28	35.7	00:24	41.7	00:35	28.6	00:31	32.3	00:50	20.0	01:18	12.8	02:30	6.7
Fourth-Order Shakespeare Random Approximation (60 characters wide), 796 characters plus CR/LF	00:23	34.6	00:19	41.9	00:29	27.4	00:25	31.8	00:41	19.4	01:03	12.6	01:58	6.7
First-Order Unix On-Line Manual Random Approximation (60 characters wide), 1000 plus CR/LF	00:31	32.3	00:24	41.7	00:37	27.0	00:31	32.3	00:52	19.2	01:16	13.2	02:28	6.8
Spreadsheet Simulation (20 rows of eight 10-character col- umns with five-digit random numbers and spaces), 1600 characters plus CR/LF	00:29	55.2	00:27	59.3	00:38	42.1	00:39	41.0	01:30	17.8	01:33	17.2	03:22	7.9

Table 4: A comparison of seven daisywheel printers using the benchmark tests discussed in the text. CR/LF, in the first column, means

 "carriage return and linefeed."





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DIGITA

RESEARCH

Benchmarking FORTRAN Compilers

Insights into comparing FORTRAN compilers

FORTRAN, or FORmula TRANslation, is a high-level programming language. This means it is "easy to use" or "designed for people," in contrast with low-level machine language, which is difficult to use. Unfortunately, computers don't understand FOR-TRAN—they understand only machine language. To convert FOR-TRAN to machine language, we use a FORTRAN compiler.

FORTRAN was designed to be easier to use than machine language, but it was also designed to make scientific formulas easy to program. However, because scientific formulas can be long, FORTRAN programs also need to be fast. Otherwise, a weather-forecasting program might take 20 hours to come up with a forecast you need in 10 hours.

This is where benchmark testing of FORTRAN compilers can be useful, because a benchmark can tell you which compiler creates the fastest

by Avram Tetewsky

code. In a compiler benchmark test, you present the same FORTRAN program—the benchmark—to several compilers, compile the program, and run the resulting machine code from each compiler. The compiler that generates the fastest-running machine-code version of the benchmark is the winner. Some classic benchmark programs are the Sieve of Eratosthenes (a method of finding prime numbers) and Whetstone (a mix of different arithmetic computations originally done in the ALGOL computer language).

However, these benchmarks have a shortcoming in that they use only *local* data, that is, small amounts of data located in one area of memory. I believe that, to be fair, a benchmark should also test how efficiently a compiled program deals with large amounts of data located in all areas of memory. After all, compilers may have different ways of managing

	Disk	Library Space	RAM	
	Space	on Disk	Space*	
Complier	(bytes)	(bytes)	(bytes)	
Microsoft FORTRAN and LINK-80	40K	30K	48K	
Supersoft FORTRAN-66 and LINK-V2	89K	117K	128K	
Microsoft FORTRAN-77 and LINK-V2	240K	124K	128K	
DEC FORTRAN-77 for VAX 11/780	208K	1460K	V 500K	
IBM VS FORTRAN-77 for MVS 370				
operating system and LINKEDIT	818K	924K	V 2048K	

"Not including operating-system space; V indicates virtual

Table 1: Disk and RAM requirements for FORTRAN compilers. For the mainframe systems, specifying RAM size is difficult because of the virtual-memory capabilities of the mainframe. (Virtual-memory capability allows a computer to run programs larger than its physical memory can hold.) large amounts of memory; some ways may be more efficient than others. Finding out which way is better can be very important if you intend to use your FORTRAN compiler on programs that use a lot of data.

Another shortcoming of the classic benchmarks is that they do not test the compile and link times of a compiler. In other words, while the classic benchmarks do tell you how fast the compiled program runs, they do not tell you how long it took the compiler to generate the compiled program. Without this information, you may discover that your superfast code takes a superlong time to compile.

Finally, the classic benchmarks do not measure how well compilers handle I/O (input/output) and arraysubscript operations. If they performed this measurement, you would know how well a compiler handles programs that have many I/O statements and matrix operations.

To test how well a FORTRAN compiler manages large amounts of data from all over memory (called global data), how fast it compiles, and how fast the compiled code runs, I decided to write my own benchmarks, the results of which are presented in this article. I would have included the listings of the benchmark programs, too, but they are longer than this article and there is no room for them. Also, I could not benchmark complete I/O and matrix operations

Setting Definitions INTEGER*2 detaults Always optimizes AGE:4 INTEGER*4 by detault BUG No subscript checking OATCALLS This gives fastest 8087 support Trast 8087 support
INTEGER*2 defaults Always optimizes AGE:4 INTEGER*4 by default BUG No subscript checking OATCALLS This gives fastest 8087 support Trast 8087 support
AGE:4 INTEGER*4 by default BUG No subscript checking OATCALLS This gives fastest 8087 support Trat BPRCO
BUG No subscript checking OATCALLS This gives fastest 8087 support
OATCALLS This gives fastest 8087 support
APDDOO Treat Did and Org an dealared
nornara ireal n 4 anu n o as usciareo
Detaults to INTEGER*2
There is no INTEGER*4
UBOF% No subscript checking
AN/nodebug/ a/no check
ation = 2 Choose this setting for reliability

because of a lack of time.

You'll notice that I benchmarked mainframe as well as microcomputer compilers. I did this to give you an idea of how closely microcomputercompiler systems are approaching mainframe-compiler systems in terms of execution speed.

Besides benchmarking, another way to compare compilers is by the amount of disk and RAM (randomaccess read/write memory) space that they need. For your convenience, table 1 lists the amount of disk and RAM storage space that each compiler needs. This is essential information to have when you read the benchmarks because you may find that the compiler that did so well in the benchmarks won't fit in your computer.

All the benchmarks in the world won't mean a thing if your compiler does not compile standard FOR-TRAN. The two standard versions are FORTRAN-66 and FORTRAN-77. The numbers stand for 1966 and 1977, the years in which FORTRAN was standardized by ANSI (American National Standards Institute). For a sizable fee, the National Bureau of Standards Software Test Center (5203 Leesburg Pike, Suite 1100, Falls Church, VA 22041) will test a compiler to ensure that it meets ANSI specifications. Among microcomputer software companies, only Digital Research has decided to brave this test; most mainframe compilers are already certified. If Digital Research's compiler (which is not yet available) passes the test, it will be a virtual guarantee that its compiler

will run most existing standard FOR-TRAN code. None of the microcomputer compilers I benchmarked have been tested by the National Bureau of Standards, but they have been tested by the marketplace, so you can be reasonably sure that they are all pretty much standard FORTRAN.

To Be Fair

So many variables are in the typical hardware-compiler system that it's difficult to make a fair comparison. For instance, when you compare a compiler that runs on the IBM Personal Computer with one that runs on an Otrona Attache, you are comparing more than the compilers—you are comparing the computers, too. To be as fair as possible in my benchmark comparisons and be sure that I'm comparing oranges to oranges, I've tried to set as many variables as possible the same way from compiler to compiler. For instance, each compiler has a variety of switch settings that disable or enable options such as optimization, subscript checking, and default storage. I used the settings shown in table 2.

When I measured execution times, I was careful to separate operatingsystem and I/O-dependent overhead from the results. For example, most mainframe systems are multitasking, so that the computer sandwiches in your program with several others. If you used a stopwatch to measure the time it took the mainframe computer to run your program, you would actually be measuring the time the computer took to run your program, several other programs, and the operating-system program that keeps the whole mess straight.

To accurately measure the execution time of my mainframe benchmarks, I used job-step time, which includes only a small amount of operating-system time. In addition, I performed the tests at 6:00 a.m. to increase the likelihood that no other tasks would be running on the computer. I also set up the measurements so that I/O to the terminal was excluded. For example, it took my DEC

Bunn	Turn	Com	putation Time In	n Microsecon	ds
Type	Type	MICIOSOT	FUHIRAN		
or	or	4.77 MHZ	B.O MHZ	DEG VAX	IBM 3081D
Data	Computation	8088 & 8087	8086 & 8087	FORTHAN	FORTRAN
local	addition	28.5	17.0	0.3	0.18
alobal	addition	44,5	26 5	1.3	0.57
local	subtraction	30,2	18.0	0.8	0.26
olobai	subtraction	45.3	27.0	1.8	0.58
local	multiplication	31,9	19.0	0.5	0.36
olobal	multiplication	46 1	27.5	2.8	0.66
local	division	53.7	32.0	5.1	0.84
diobai	division	68.0	40.5	5.9	1.04
local	cosine	721	430.0	96.31	6.61
plobal	cosine	758	452.0	103.8	6.83
ocal	arc cosine	551	329.0	94.6	11.01
global	arc cosine	588	351.0	98.31	11.40
ocal	arc tangent	278	166.5	31.4	4.99
global	arc tangent	317	189.0	33.5	5.48
ocal	exponential	499	298 0	48.9	8.98
plobal	exponential	536	320.0	52.9	9.31
ocal	natural log.	467	279.0	45.7	7.77
plobal	natural log.	506	302.5	49,4	8,36
local	square root	138	82.5	36.7	6.34
lobal	square root	176	105.5	49.6	7.09

Listing 1: The Timer routine for Microsoft FORTRAN version 3.1.

EXTERNAL TICKERS ITIME1, ITIME2, CENTI INTEGER*4 CALL TICKER(ITIME1) CALL TICKER(ITIME2) = ITIME2 - ITIME1 CENTI TICKER BY W. CLAFF FOR MICROSOFT FORTRAN V3.1 2 CONTACT THE BOSTON COMPUTER SOCIETY 2 ONE CENTER PLAZA BOSTON MASS 02108 IBM-SCIENCE SUBGROUP FOR MORE INFORMATION : EXTRACT TIME FROM DOS CONVERT BCD TIME FROM DOS TO CENTISECONDS 'CODE' TICKERS SEGMENT PUBLIC TICKER TICKER PROC FAR PUSH BP MOV BP,SP PUSH AX PUSH BX CX PUSH PUSH DX MOV AH, 02CH INT 021H XCHG CX.DX MOV AL, CH BL, 100 MOV MUL BL CH. 0 MOV ADD CX, AX MOV AL, DH MOV BL, 60 BL MUL DH, O MOV ADD AX, DX MOV DX, 0 BX, 6000 MOV MUL BX ADD CX, AX ADC DX, 0 LES BX, DWORD PTR 6[BP] MOV ES:[BX],CX MOV ES:[BX+2], DXPOP DX POP CX POP BX AX POP BP POP 4 RET TICKER ENDP TICKERS ENDS END

(Digital Equipment Corporation) VAX computer 3 seconds to perform a benchmark and an additional 3 seconds to update the terminal with the results. If I hadn't taken steps to separate the terminal I/O time from the true results, I would have come up with a misleading benchmark time of 6 seconds.

With microcomputer benchmarks, most of the results can be obtained with a stopwatch. You can also check the time automatically with the Supersoft compiler's timer call if you are using the Supersoft compiler or with the Timer routine in listing 1 if you are using the Microsoft compiler. (W. Claff, the author of Timer, notes that some systems are more accurate than others. For example, an IBM PC with or without a Quadboard is accurate to only 0.05 second, while a Seattle Gazelle is accurate to 0.01 second.) The only benchmark that is best timed with a software timer is the global- versus local-data benchmark. This is because of the short times involved.

I usually did not include the time to load information from the microcomputer's disks when I measured compiling and linking time. Even when I did include the loading time, it made little difference because microcomputer compile and link times are relatively long compared to disk-load times. I attempted to have scratch files on one drive and the source on the other to minimize diskdrive head-movement times.

You may notice in the benchmark results that I mention an 8-MHz 8087 arithmetic processor chip. Although this item is not yet available, it soon will be. To calculate the effect of an arithmetic coprocessor, I took the factual increase in compiler speeds that such a coprocessor affords at 4- and 6-MHz clock speeds and extrapolated the increase to 8 MHz.

Benchmark Results

Tables 3 and 4 show the differences in computation speed when data is local or global. To get a good feel for the difference, I used many different types of algebraic and trigonometric computations with both single- and double-precision numbers. 800-451-2502 or 617-641-1241 in Mass. 617-641-1235 for Technical Support

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		Com	putation Time In	Microsecone	ds
Туре	Туре	Microsoft	FORTHAN		
of	of	4.77 MHz	8.0 MHz	DEC VAX	IBM 3081D
Data	Computation	8088 & 8087	8086 & 8087	FORTRAN	FORTRAN
local	addition	31.0	18.5	2.4	0.16
global	addition	46.2	27.5	4.7	0.47
local	subtraction	31.9	19.0	2.5	0.28
global	subtraction	46.1	27.5	5.0	0.34
local	multiplication	33.5	20.0	5.5	0.53
global	multiplication	47.8	28.5	6.6	0.70
local	division	55.3	33.0	8.9	1.20
olobal	division	69.6	41.5	11.3	1.49
local	cosine	736	439	231	9.26
global	cosine	766	457	234	9.90
local	arc cosine	581	347	148	16.90
olobal	arc cosine	612	365	150	17.37
local	arc tangent	303	181	52.7	5.91
alobal	arc tangent	332	198	55.7	6.32
local	exponential	525	313	90.9	10.63
alobal	exponential	555	331	94.1	11.26
local	natural log.	494	295	86.4	11.45
dlobal	natural log.	523	312	98.3	11.90
local	square root	152	91	49.0	8.70
global	square root	183	109	54.0	9.23
average inc	rease				
in time due	to				
use of globa	al data	22.6	13.5	3.7	0.38
Table 4: D	ouble-precision c	omputation speed	d with local an	d global data	

Notice that the microcomputer compiler is much slower than the mainframe compilers. Also, on all machines global data does indeed take longer to process. But the most important point of this table is how *much* longer one compiler takes to process global data than another compiler. The average increase in computing time due to global data is shown at the bottom of the table. There, you see that the IBM 3081D computer and its FORTRAN compiler take the least additional time to handle global data.

Table 5 shows the results of the compile- and link-timing tests. I also listed the sizes of the compiled code for the smallest FORTRAN benchmark program that I could write. The benchmark program I used just adds two floating-point numbers together and uses a formatted WRITE statement to send the output to the screen.

What Your Benchmark Will Never Tell You

You can't depend on benchmarks to make your mind up for you because some things can't be benchmarked, such as ease of use and suitability. During my testing of FOR-TRAN compilers, I formed some opinions and made some observations.

Microsoft FORTRAN, Version 3.44 for CP/M-80 Systems

Despite an error in format-repetition factors, lack of complex variables, and no backspacing on sequential data files, this is a solid product. While it does have INTE-GER⁴ variables, it does not allow for INTEGER⁴ do-loop control. In addition, you must follow a rigid ordering of statements, the worst being that all declarations must appear before the COMMON statements. Finally, you are limited to 64K bytes minus the CP/M operating-system data plus code. Unfortunately, LINK-80 steals 13K bytes of this space.

On the plus side, it has a fast compile and link time, requires only a small amount of disk space, and, with the addition of Phoenix's PLINK-II, an overlay linker, you can build some extremely sophisticated programs. Alas, Microsoft no longer updates FORTRAN.

Microsoft FORTRAN-77 ANSI Subset, Version 3.1 for MS-DOS This compiler, after several miserable releases, works well. The manual is of high quality, the code it produces is very fast, and the price is right at \$350.

The major shortcoming is that this twopass compiler produces scratch files that are about two to three times larger than the input source file. Besides taking a long time to compile, dual 350K-byte floppy-disk drives are inadequate for large programs. High-performance machines such as the IBM PC XT, Seattle Gazelle (hard-disk or 8-inch drives), or an Otrona 8:16 with 96-TPI drives might be a better choice. For PC owners, a 320K-byte drive C: (RAM) disk would also work (power supply permitting).

Finally, the restriction that no array can be larger than 64K bytes, and that multiple large arrays must be in separate labeled COMMON blocks, still prevents one from running some mainframe programs. Microsoft is working on new versions that will ease this restriction and also support the COMPLEX variable type.

Supersoft FORTRAN-66, Version 1.07 for MS-DOS

The main virtue of this compiler is that it can be used on a dual 350K-byte floppydisk system. While it has many nice extensions to the FORTRAN-66 language, too many of them are nonstandard. Supersoft has fixed many of the problems in version 2.1, now in beta test. In addition, IBM PC graphics will be supported, and a rewrite of the manual is promised.

Supersoft FORTRAN limits programs to 64K bytes of data and 64K bytes of code. Although this compiler has COMPLEX variables, it lacks INTEGER⁴⁴ variables. In an attempt to ensure that only the subroutines used by a program would be included in the executable file, Supersoft made the poor design decision to automatically break up object modules into separate files for each subroutine. This creates a mess at link time.

Digital Research FORTRAN-77, for CP/M-86 and MS-DOS

This will be available early in 1984. While I have received the manuals (they are excellent), I can only relay the company answers to my questions at this time.

This is a full ANSI-77 FORTRAN with 8087 support. Large memory models are included. The total number of elements in any one array can't exceed 64K bytes. In addition, DRI claims that the scratch files are ½ to ½ of the input source file size, so a dual 350K-byte system should be adequate. DRI FORTRAN programs can also call routines written in DRI C or 8086 assembly language.

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	Source File Size	Pass 1 Compile Time	Rei File Size	Pass 2 Compile Time	Object File Size	Link Time	COM/EXE File Size
Compiler	(K bytes)	(seconds)	(K bytes)	(seconds)	(K bytes)	(seconds)	(K bytes)
Microsoft FORTR and Microsoft Linker	AN						
for CP/M-80						100	
(with floppy disk) Microsoft FORTR. and	2* AN-77	7	2	-	-	13	8
Microsoft Linker for MS-DOS							
(with hard disk) Supersoft FORTR and	0.25 IAN-66	8	1.38	13	0.84**	40	31
Microsoft Linker for MS-DOS		1.1					
(with hard disk)	0.25	5	0.5	5	0.75	43	20

*This size is due to the operating system rather than the compiler **A 15K-byte scratch file was also used

Table 5: The compile and link times for three compilers, as well as the size of the output files for the smallest program I could write.

Compiler	Hardware	Execution Time
Microsoft	4-MHz Z80A	40 min
FORTRAN	4-MHz Z80A with 9511	
	and 9512 coprocessors	8 min. 38.0 sec
Microsoft	4.7-MHz 8088 without 8087	10 min
FORTRAN-77	4.7-MHz 8086 without 8087	6 min. 44.0 sec
	4.7-MHz 8088 with 8087	57.0 sec
	4.7-MHz 8086 with 8087	40.7 sec
	4.7-MHz 8088 with in-line 8087	33.0 sec
	4.7-MHz 8086 with in-line 8087	26.7 sec
	8-MHz 8086 without 8087	4 min. 1.3 sec.
	8-MHz 8086 with 8087	24.3 Sec.
	8-MHz 8086 with in-line 8087	15.7 sec
Supersoft	4.7-MHz 8088 without 8087	7 min. 40.0 sec
FORTRAN-66	4.7-MHz 8086 without 8087	6 min. 50.0 sec
	4.7-MHz 8088 with 8087	2 min. 1.0 sec
	4.7-MHz 8086 with 8087	1 min. 32.0 sec
	8-MHz 8086 without 8087	3 min. 29.0 sec
	8-MHz 8086 with 8087	55.1 sec
Unix FORTRAN-77	10-MHz 68000 software	2 min. 14.0 sec
DEC VAX FORTHAN-77	DEC VAX 11/780 with floating point	3.0 sec
IBM FORTRAN-66	IBM 4341 Model I with floation point	2.3 sec
IBM FORTRAN-77	IBM 3081D with floating point	0.3 sec

Table 6: Compiled IEEE program execution times. "In-line 8087" means that the compiler has been set to assume that an 8087 coprocessor is available.

The clear winner in compile and link time is Microsoft's FORTRAN compiler for CP/M-80 computers. It is also a single-pass compiler, which means it takes less total time to compile code.

Table 6 shows the results of a traditional execution-speed test. I used the IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers) digitalsignal-processing Remez exchange program as a representative numbercrunching program rather than one of the classic benchmark programs. Because the IEEE program can be run in 64K bytes, I was able to use the program on all the computers.

No clear software winner emerges because the hardware makes so much of a difference. But, in terms of FORTRAN execution speed, the best microcomputer software-andhardware combination is Microsoft's FORTRAN-77 for MS-DOS and the Otrona Attache or Seattle Gazelle computers. This combination completed the IEEE program in 15.66 seconds.

In a final benchmark, I tested video-screen I/O. The test consisted of writing 100 lines to the screen. CP/M-80 version 2.2 scored 5 seconds on the Otrona Attache 8:16; MS-DOS version 2.0 scored 17 seconds on the IBM PC. Both computers used I/Omapped video via the operatingsystem console calls.

It's important to remember that the benchmark results are not the only thing to consider. You also have to consider price versus performance, price versus product support, price versus legacy, and what your application of the compiler will be. Perhaps in your application of the compiler, fast compile times mean nothing but price means everything. Remember to give benchmark results their proper rank in the hierarchy of compiler features that are important to you.

Acknowledgments

While I have read a few books on the theory and design of compilers and operating systems, I could not write a compiler or operating system. Even though I feel that I am fully qualified to benchmark compilers and to contribute suggestions for enhancing them, I would like to acknowledge the programming effort, R & D funds, marketing expense, and product support that go into each and every compiler. Hats off to all.

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All the opinions expressed in this article are mine alone and not those of Draper Labs.

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Benchmark Confessions

A close look at sometimes subjective tests

Everyone has opinions on three terpreting the result abjects—sex, religion, and bencharks. While the first two are in-

subjects—sex, religion, and benchmarks. While the first two are influenced by cultural and personal tastes, benchmark results often masquerade as objective fact cloaked in scientific methodology and absolute numbers. Figures don't lie, but liars figure, as the saying goes, and benchmarks are prime targets for selective interpretation and general confusion.

In presenting our philosophy of benchmarks in this article, we will focus on complete computer systems, but the principles involved are general and can be adapted to cover specific peripherals. We have not tried to encompass the entire field of benchmark methodology, but rather, provide guidelines and considerations for all who read and perform benchmarks-computer users, salesmen, and designers. Benchmarking is, at best, problematic, and at worst, a gross distortion of reality, but you can make the best of an impossible situation if you enter this fray armed with specific directions.

When we look at the role of benchmarks we need to ask questions, such as: What are they? Who uses them? How are they used? Understanding the background and intentions of benchmarks is the key to in-

by Peter Marvit and Mohandas Nair

terpreting the results. How those results are reported is also crucial. Complete information must be given if the results are to be meaningful. We recommend a point-to-point list of what may be included in a good benchmark write-up. The delicate issue of benchmark design and validity requires a great deal of thought. This article skims over many parts of the problem and points toward several avenues of investigation.

The Role of Benchmarks

A benchmark is an objective, reproducible measure of performance (e.g., execution-speed comparisons, object size, or device interrupt latency measures). It assists us in placing system performance within a continuum, be it a list of times measuring I/O (input/output) performance, or the like. Thus, from an individual standpoint, benchmarks are a means of comparing one system to others. Benchmarks form a strong feedback mechanism to manufacturers and software designers so that they can gauge how their creations will rate in the marketplace. However, the inherent attractiveness of using benchmark reports in advertisements demands of the buyer the

skill of differentiating the sales pitch from the benchmark information. But even if we have this skill, what's so important about benchmarks?

A computer purchase is roughly analogous to buying a car. Obviously, the decision-making process varies but very few people only think about performance and nothing else. Clearly, many other factors may be brought into the decision-making process. Benchmarks are but a part of the selection, decision, or evaluation process. Some individuals take benchmarks very seriously while others are unaffected or not highly influenced by them. All in all, benchmarks have a place in the comparison/evaluation process.

The Audience

We classify the audiences for benchmarks into engineers (makers), marketers (sellers), and users (buyers). Each has its own needs and methods of evaluating benchmarks. The engineer wants to optimize the system's design. The benchmark is a test that analyzes parts of a computer system and displays bottleneck areas or poorly performing components that can be improved. By varying a single element in the system, an engineer can improve the system performance, using a benchmark program as the measuring instrument to compare one system configuration against another.

Marketing people want to sell a product. They would love nothing better than a single number that conclusively shows that their computer outperforms the competition. Benchmarks also provide some indication about who the competition really is and what market niche the computer should target. Unfortunately, benchmark results serve as little more than advertisements.

Finally, the user wants objective comparisons between the different computer systems he might purchase. Benchmarks appeal to his need for (theoretically) unbiased reporting of a system's performance.

However, each user's needs vary depending on experience. Of course, the ideal solution to benchmarking is to take the final applications that the users perform and run them on the various computers. This usually proves impossible, especially for complex applications. To further the problem, future needs can rarely be anticipated and so any testing will be speculative, Again, this leaves us looking at existing benchmarks, armed with the ability to discern fact from advertising hype. Hence, let's consider how benchmarks are misused, in our attempt to isolate a solution.

Misuses of Benchmarks

In benchmark reporting, we have discovered a very narrow but distinct path between truths and lies. Developing the skill of telling not-reallythe-truth and not-downright-lies is important for successful benchmarking. Many people look upon benchmarks as marketing hogwash, only coincidental with facts.

Ironically, incomplete information is as dangerous as lying in the benchmark world, Consider an article published in EDN magazine highlighting a Unix-based benchmark with performance numbers for various competitive systems (see reference 1). Under the subheading "Test Results Tell the Story" we read, "System capabilities are subject to interpretation, but the results of a simple benchmark provided by the manufacturer tend to support claims of fast processing."

But results don't tell the story. The story requires much more information such as details of configurations used, the methodology used in tests, etc. A comment on performance serves no purpose to the true benchmarker, but feeds incomplete information to readers who enjoy sweeping, unsupported ideas, even if true.

Ironically, we received a copy of a benchmark report, generated by Teus Hagen and Andrew Tenenbaum from Amsterdam, entitled "Two Programs, Many Unix Systems" (see reference 4) that highlighted the same pro-

Benchmarks indicate who the competition really is and what market niche a computer should target.

cessor-bound benchmark program. They ran this program on a multitude of competitive systems. With amazing coincidence, the results they derived on the systems were identical to those published in the EDN article. However, Hagen and Tenenbaum drew the following conclusion: "None. You should take these measurements with a grain of salt, or better yet, an imperial gallon of salt." In two reports with the same results, we encounter two different messages. Such situations are common but this does not negate their contradicting effect on a fast-reading, often overlooking audience. Possibly, further detailed information could clear up any confusion about how these conclusions were derived.

But the lack of detailed information is not the only stumbling block in benchmark reporting. For example, consider person M who endeavors to buy a used car. M visits a reputable dealership, isolates a few choices, and finally decides on a beautiful car that has been kept indoors, under beautiful lighting. The car is dry, clean, and reasonably priced. M purchases the car, drives it off the lot, and discovers, on a rainy day, that the car leaks. Benchmarks can provide a showroom atmosphere to flawed products in a similar manner. By highlighting the good and overshadowing flaws, a benchmark report can deceive an audience until that terrible rainy day.

Picking Valid Benchmark Reports

As we discussed before, benchmark reports can deceive more than inform by giving incomplete data. However, the effect that benchmarks have on us can be approached rationally-as rationally as one approaches any form of advertising without discounting everything. The following considerations may assist in developing this rational approach toward reading and writing benchmarks by being less caught up in the results and more involved with how the information is presented. Look at any benchmark report and consider the following:

•Who originated/authored the report? Obviously a report on the XYZ computer done by the company that created the product will show the XYZ to be successful. Unbiased reports are hard to obtain but one technique would be to get benchmarks from other companies that include the XYZ computer in their reports as a competitive measure. Thus, if you want to benchmark XYZ, don't obtain benchmark reports from them, ask other companies for their reports that involve XYZ. Chances are they would report on the XYZ rationally.

•Determine the objective of the report. Here emerges the need for abstracts, detailed introductions, and summaries. Readers usually tend to read the introduction, the graph, and run to the conclusions of a benchmark report; thus, the need to identify and establish the message in any report. If you don't get the message clearly, drop the report—it will do more harm than good. Examples of clearly directed reports/articles are references 5 and 13.

•Descriptions are needed of the methodology used. Without a suc-

cinct description of how the benchmarks were performed, there is no use describing the results. The reader wants to reproduce these results to completely trust them, and comments on the technique used would be helpful. Descriptions of the programs or benchmarks used and further descriptions of the environments where testing took place are crucial to a successful benchmark report.

•Are source listings provided? Documented source code or listings of the actual benchmark program will give the readers a clearer understanding of what was performed. From this, we can reproduce the benchmark and criticize or applaud the technique. There's something about actual code that makes it all seem so technical and accurate.

•Detail the systems used in the benchmark. The report should give exact detail about the systems on which the benchmark was run. This would guard against readers who assume too much about the results obtained or the use of systems that are unmarketed, souped-up versions used only for the benchmark. Still sticking to our concern for reproducibility, we need details of the system configuration. The system configuration should be included in any benchmark report.

 Results are never forgotten. Benchmark reports always display results, results, and results. "We beat them by 5X (times) performance difference" is all we hear. The public seems to crave a single, definite X value that, to them, describes complete system performance in comparison to other competitive systems. We realize that an average number like 1.5X or 2X is nothing but an average estimation of comparative system performance. Comparative X values are useless unless the results are linked with what is being compared; e.g., 2X (times) better than system Y in I/O capability.

Benchmark results are usually represented graphically as well as in raw number form. We suggest that results be displayed in absolute raw numbers in combination with either a relative graph or an absolute graph. The main aim of benchmark reports is to inform, display results, and discuss findings. As in any scientific experiment, raw numbers or graphs are irrelevant scribblings without careful analysis and interpretation. In other words, when you hold a benchmark report in your hand next, look for a position or conclusions taken by the author. If the author has not made one, don't make one yourself.

Benchmark Design

Questions about benchmark programs and their design still remain. A look at benchmark programs today is a study in dichotomies: simple single-task processes vs. complex multitask global programs. Current taste favors the former.

If the author of a benchmark report has not made a conclusion, don't make one yourself.

First and foremost, small singletask programs are easier to use and understand. People can usually comprehend their purpose and method without difficulty. They seem to test a single element in a computer system (e.g., processor speed, disk access, etc.). Like minimalist art, streamlined programs have an elegant aesthetic. Because they are (presumably) easy to run, reproducing results presents few problems. These small programs often suffer from their simplicity, however. As mentioned before, the well-placed spotlight of a single benchmark focuses attention on one aspect of system performance, ignoring the rest. The question of exactly what the one program actually measures rears its formidable head again.

The gargantuan global benchmarks provide a stark contrast. Usually transported via many reels of magnetic tape and the child of laborious years of effort, these complex tasks require considerable expertise and time to set up and run. They produce voluminous statistics on many aspects of a system's performance.

Since their design supposedly reflects the requirements of typical computer loads, the results should predict real-life situations. Unfortunately, the global benchmark design is frequently not independently verified and the results are often cryptic-hardly the stuff for managerial decisions. Completeness can also be a problem. One missing software utility used at the beginning of the benchmark stymies the rest of the run since subsequent tests rely on previous results. To compound the problem, standardization from system to system is difficult due to differences in language and operating system versions, enhancements, and omissions.

One approach to system benchmarks is to use the following paradigm. To admittedly oversimplify the matter, a system benchmark could consist of an I/O loop and a central processing unit loop. You introduce parameters that determine how many times the individual loops are iterated. That way, you can have a program that is as I/O-bound or processor-bound as desired. To test different application conditions, you merely vary those parameters and the number of programs running concurrently. This conceptual model offers four advantages: (1) basic modules can be easily coded; (2) each module can test a discrete function; (3) individual modules are easily run and understood; (4) programs can be combined to produce complex tasks that simulate real-world applications.

Many problems and considerations are inherent in benchmark implementation. The actual coding is nontrivial. For example, each language has certain strengths and weaknesses, but a programmer must be careful that the benchmark measures system performance and not his or her own cleverness. Certain languages (and hardware, for that matter) tempt the programmer to use tricks that bias the test. For example, a microprocessor might decrement faster than add and so appear faster with an addition-only program. Code transportability must be considered. Benchmark programs should be doc-



Figure 1: Estimates of the job functions performed by a typical microcomputer system.

umented and conform to commonly accepted language standards.

Compiler efficiency also has a tremendous impact on system speed. Assembly-code can circumvent this problem but introduces computerspecific dependencies. How a higherlevel language is implemented might provide hidden optimizations; two different compilers operating on the same source code can produce dramatic differences. In this light, and considering language structures, benchmarking using two *different* languages is ludicrous.

Determining the importance of each portion of a benchmark requires a good understanding of a computer system's actual use. Many operating systems can provide empirical data about what tasks are performed how often using what resources. Figure 1 shows one possible job mix on a medium-sized computer.

To design even an individual benchmark module, you must clearly define its purpose. An ill-conceived program can measure many aspects of a system-none of them properly. A well-constructed and targeted program can effectively focus on a single performance element and form a valid building block for a benchmark. For example, an I/O loop might exercise moving data within pages in memory, from disk to disk, from memory to disk, etc. You must isolate individual performance factors, without getting caught up in little details, until you form an adequate model on a computer system.

Benchmark designers and discerning readers must remember that different types of users need different benchmarks. Special consideration is necessary to fulfill the needs of office automation, word processing, scientific, multiuser, or database applications. Indeed, system performance in each area depends on the proper match of hardware and software as well as basic computing speed. For example, the public is acutely interested in benchmarking multiuser environments, although they are especially difficult to measure accurately. The entire topic of benchmarking requirements covers a wide and barely touched area. Given the confusing variety of factors involved in benchmarking, it's a wonder that anyone even attempts such an onerous task.

Conclusion

In this article, we have attempted to explain a formalism that creates a framework for credibility in the development and reporting of benchmarks.

There is still much more to investigate and discuss. We hope that areas such as detailed benchmark design for specific applications, actual mechanics of benchmark execution, benchmark evaluation, and the possibility of standardized benchmarks will be attacked and covered in the future. Unfortunately, in the benchmark world, it's not who knows but who shows that counts. We have no lemon laws for benchmarking that guard against misrepresentation. But we do have methodologies and general techniques that assist us in our understanding or development of benchmarks.

The role of reader is seldom confronted but demands mention. The audience, if polite, will permit misrepresentation in benchmarking and if aggressively critical, will nurture clear and honest benchmark reporting.

In short, this article is not a thorough treatment of the deep subject of benchmarking. Consider this as a starting point for discussion and ammunition against credible reports. We encourage you to read the references for more insight. We are also anxious for your opinions and involvement in this controversial subject.

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2 optional internal	Operating Systems	256 characters and
diskette drives, 514"	DOS, UCSD p-System,	symbols in ROM
160KB/180KB or	CP/M-861	Graphics mode:
320KB/360KB	Languages	4-color resolution:
per diskette	BASIC, Pascal, FORTRAN,	320h x 200v
Keyboard	MACRO Assembler,	Black & white resolution.
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attaches to	Printer	summer constitution
system unit	All-points-addressable	text capability
N key sympole and	graphics capability	Communications
No-key familienc pad	Bidirectional	RS-232-C interface
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The Word-Processing Maze

How to find your way through all those "new" features

If you're in the market for a word processor, you might feel safer buying some land in Florida. Wild claims seem more prevalent than usual as more and more companies square off on the already-scarred word-processing battlefield. Only certain species of rabbit are known to produce more "generations" than the word-processing industry.

If you trust the comparison charts, you buy the program with the most red dots next to it. But is it that simple? What's really going on? What is a "style sheet"? Do you need horizontal scrolling? Do you need the features of a "dedicated" word processor? What if you're "dedicated" to your old word processor?

It's true, word-processing software is getting better all the time. With 16-bit computers and more sophisticated screens to run on, word-processing programs are adding features, dropping prices, and trying every gimmick to get attention. This article describes some new features you'll be hearing about and will help you create a mental checklist of what you want in your next word processor. (Also see "Evaluating Word-Processing Programs" on page 243.)

by Andrea Lewis

If you're in a store where you can test one of the new dazzlers, start by typing in some text. This is a little like kicking tires, but it does tell you some things. Watch for wordwrap at the right margin of the line you're typing. If a word won't fit on the line, it should automatically move down to the next one. (Reverse wordwrapgood buzzword-occurs when you delete something and words from below move up.) Not only is this quick and handy while you're typing, but it indicates the much broader design concept of automatic reformatting.

Most of your text entry is in insert mode, but make sure you can switch to overtype mode—replacing existing characters as you type. It should be available as a simple toggle and comes in handy for some editing operations.

Be Selective about Selecting

Next, most people try out one of the Big Three: Delete, Copy, or Move. To perform one of these operations, you must first choose the exact text you want to work on. Stop for a minute, take your attention away from the commands themselves, and consider the process of selecting text. This single process will, in time, cause you immeasurable grief if it is the tiniest bit awkward, slow, or difficult.

The system should provide many options for selecting the text you want. Imagine the agony of selecting every word character by character or every sentence one word at a time. Look for fast, flexible text selection: by character, word, sentence, and paragraph—with options to extend to multiples of each item. The use of a mouse makes text selection much easier.

Before you can select text, you must position the cursor in the right vicinity, involving some combination of scrolling and cursor movements. A mouse is handy because you can scroll by variable amounts using the scroll bars. If you are going to scroll with the keyboard, the system should implement Page-up and Pagedown keys to move you up or down by one screen. To scroll longer distances, look for Home and End keys, a jump to page n command, and the ability to mark text and jump to marker x.

Horizontal scrolling is a necessity

now that most word processors permit very wide documents. Find out which keys move the document left and right and in what increments.

No Big Deal

You were about to carry out a command before text selection, cursor movement, and scrolling sidetracked you, so now turn your attention back to the command interface. You should be able to see the main command menu on the screen while you are entering text. Find out how easy it is to choose a command, by pointing at it (using keys or a mouse) or by typing its first letter. Look for ease in moving back and forth between insert mode and the commands; it shouldn't be a big deal. Try some simple editing commands like Delete and Copy to see how easy or difficult it is to choose commands.

Reserve judgment on the command interface as a whole until you look at the more intricate commands, those with a submenu or more than one field to fill in. The important thing here is that, as much as possible, the commands be task-oriented, so that all the information you need is in one place. For example, the Replace command should prompt you for all the information it needs: the search text, the replace text, the direction of the search (forward or backward), and if it is case-sensitive and whole-word-sensitive. (Wholeword-sensitive means don't find occurrences of the search word within other words. Case-sensitive means search only for text in which the uppercase and lowercase letters match the search string. Some new systems do case-sensitive replacements automatically, that is, if the replacement word begins a sentence, its first letter is automatically capitalized.) You should also be able to specify confirming or nonconfirming, that is, whether you want to individually approve each replacement or globally replace all occurrences at once.

It is important to notice how logically and efficiently the command interface is organized. Check to see if the command fields are filled in automatically with defaults or likely responses. It is desirable to have commands with lots of options, but you don't want them to obstruct what you do 99 percent of the time.

The Formatting Jungle

The term "formatting" covers a lot of ground in word processing. How do you get from screens full of freeform text to the printed page with running headers, page numbers, centered titles, paragraphs, sections, tables, footnotes, and bold or italic characters? And how much of this can you see on your screen during editing? Functionally and visually, formatting features on microcomputers are finally meeting—or surpassing—those on dedicated word processors.

You'll keep hearing the phrase "what you see is what you get." It means that the word processor automatically reformats all the text while you are working, so you always see a reasonable facsimile of the formatted document on the screen. If there really is a next generation on the way, automatic reformatting is its single most distinguishing feature. The screen looks just as it's supposed to, without gaps after a deletion, without unjustified margins when they should be justified, and without Reformat keys or commands. Instead of control codes indicating bold or underlined letters, the letters appear bold or underlined. Centered text stays centered, even if you change its length. You get the idea.

In short, the formatting actions are not only automatic, but, once assigned, they become implied in the text. Special formatting commands assign the formatting properties that are not visible within the text itself. It's a subtle concept, but one that judges the effectiveness and elegance of a system's formatting repertoire.

A few formatting techniques require special mention:

Formatting tabs: tabular material was a problem in the past because word processors simply expanded tabs into spaces. If you changed the number of characters between tabs, you threw the alignment off. Today, real tab stops exist, which are a lifesaver for anyone working with columns. Look for a specific tab-setting command and the ability to see tabs on a ruler on the screen. Also look for alignment selection—left, right, center, or decimal—for the text at any tab stop. And, if you're really serious about tables, look for column operations, such as deleting an entire column or adding the figures in a column.

Formatting running headers: usually, word processors keep text for running headers in one place and then print it on each page. Look for the following options for formatting running headers: positioning at the top or bottom, different text for even and odd page numbers, expanding page numbers within the headers, and changing or eliminating the header on the first page. The package should allow any number of lines in the running header.

Formatting footnotes: at last, some microcomputer word-processing systems include specific commands for footnote management. If your work includes any documents requiring footnotes, don't settle for a system that doesn't handle them. Your word processor should number the footnotes and automatically put footnotes and their references on the same page during printing. There should also be an option to print all the footnotes at the end, if you prefer. Since the footnotes are usually stored at the end of the document during editing, some systems provide a footnote window that you can open to edit the footnotes without losing sight of the main text.

Format definitions: the ability to create format definitions rather than the formatting macros of yesteryear is in the works. Format definitions (or style sheets) are powerful tools, especially if you want a standard format for a certain type of document. The format definition is an entity, separate from the text, that the user creates to describe certain format properties. It includes such formatting information as indents, justification, running headers, font names, double-spacing, and tabs. If you store the formats separately and apply them to the documents later, you can establish standards for company documents or for your own use.



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Getting What You Saw

Be sure the word processor you buy works with your printer and takes full advantage of it, that is, be sure it has the correct printer description file. If your printer has proportional fonts, make sure your system supports them. The word processor must know the width of every character in the proportional fonts you use to calculate line breaks and justify the text. Find out if the printer description file has all the information you need. To justify with proportional fonts, most systems microspace between words, making the space between words on a line equal. Your output looks even better if the system microspaces between the letters of the words,

Other print options to look for include choice of continuous or sheetfed paper, background printing, and prompts for font (print wheel) changes during printing. Most new systems also offer *direct print* (or hot print), which lets you type directly from the keyboard to the printer handy for addressing a quick envelope.

Currently, no microcomputer word processors display text in two or more columns on the screen and reformat them as you type. [Editor's Note: There is now at least one: Jack II for the IBM PC from Business Solutions.] A few let you enter text as usual (in a single column) and then specify more than one column for printing. The system wraps and justifies the columns before printing, and you get multicolumn output. This is a good feature, especially if you print a newsletter or brochure with your word processor.

I Take It All Back

For the "what have I done" and the "oh no," an Undo command is a must, and most word processors today implement one. The Undo command takes back your last action, as if you never did it. The Undo command responds in two possible ways if you execute several in a row. It may undo only the most recent action (even if that action was an undo), or it may work successively backward through your actions, undoing each one in turn. Both are useful. You can experiment with formatting by undoing your most recent action. Change some formatting, look at it, undo it to compare it to the original, and so forth. How much text can the Undo command handle? The worst errors are usually the ones involving the most text, so it defeats the purpose of this command if there is much of a limit.

Chunky

All good word processors have a way to expand user-assigned abbreviations into their longer definitions. A glossary (or boilerplate) is a real time-saver for anyone doing business or legal documents. First, you assign abbreviations to chunks of text, such as the paragraph that describes your warranty or a phrase like "the party of the first part." When it's time to insert the text into the document, you simply type the abbreviation and expand it. The important questions are how many abbreviations can you have, how long can the chunks be, and how easy is it to do the expansion? It's supposed to be a time-saver, so a single keystroke should expand the abbreviation.

Mouse Pointers

The initial reaction to using a mouse with a word processor is usually: "I don't want to keep moving my hands on and off the keyboard." Well, that's true, you don't. Depending on how well the program differentiates between text entry and editing and formatting, the mouse can really shine at selecting text and commands. It allows easy scrolling and text selection. To carry out a command on the selected text, point the mouse at it and push a button. If the system is designed for this device, lots of operations can be performed only with the mouse. Of course, any system that works with a mouse should also have a keyboard equivalent for every function.

Window Shopping

A good system allows two, maybe more, windows open at once. Look for a Window command with the option of opening it vertically or horizontally. You want the ability to see different parts of a document, or different documents, through the windows. It should be easy to cross window borders and to copy or move text from one window to another—sometimes called cut and paste. Multiple windows allow you to see what is happening when you merge documents. Make sure you can merge at any location in a document, not just at the end.

Spelling and Hyphenation

To cut down on overhead, most systems don't build in spelling or hyphenation utilities but rather provide them as separate utilities. Hyphenation can exist with varying degrees of accuracy. Some programs hyphenate according to a set of rules about where it is safe to insert a hyphen (before "ing" or between double consonants, etc.). If an on-line dictionary already exists for spelling, the hyphenator should use it to look up proper hyphenation. This is slower but more accurate. Some spelling checkers also provide minor syntax checking, such as alerting you when you type the same word twice in a row.

Still Waiting

So far, generating an index or a table of contents automatically is still the exclusive property of dedicated word processors or mainframe programs. Look for these features on microcomputers 12 to 18 months from now.

Summary

I hope this list of new word-processing features helps you weave your way through the ads, brochures, and demonstrations. Plan ahead for the features you want and need so your word processor will be viable for years to come. In addition, don't lose sight of such design qualities as automatic reformatting, easy text selection, and a logical command interface. They make a real difference in efficiency and ease of use in the long run.

Andrea Lewis (1034 N.E. 90th St., Seattle, WA 98115) is a freelance writer.

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Evaluating Word-Processing Programs

A 100-point checklist simplifies the decision-making process

How to Keep Score

In the case of all yes/no questions, yes is the answer that earns the points.

When keystrokes are being counted, control characters count as a stroke and a half. So do shifted characters. Shifted control characters—or any other combination of three keys you have to hold down at once—count as two keystrokes. If a program can't do the function at all, it gets a five-keystroke penalty.

Count cursor arrows with autorepeat for a minimum of 3 (it takes a while to get started) and a maximum of 10 (to move from the top to the bottom of the page or from one end of a line to the other).

If a question asks, "Is there a onestroke command to ...," count control characters (but not shifted control characters or other three-key commands) as one stroke.

by Arthur Naiman

Since some microcomputer keyboards have special function keys like those on dedicated word processors, and since certain word-processing programs have been designed to work with them, such programs may get different scores, depending on the system they're used on. But for dedicated word processors (which always use the same hardware), and for word-processing programs that can't take advantage of special function keys, the score won't vary.

If a file name is required, assume it consists of eight characters. Be sure to include *every* keystroke—Return, Enter, etc. Remember that you can give partial points (for partial performance) on any item.

Since the checklist is so long, I've boldfaced certain key words throughout, to help you find particular items more quickly and easily.

Safety and error handling— 10 points

How hard is it to lose text? (4) Are there hard-to-avoid fatal error(s) that are likely to occur: about 1% of the time? (-25)

- about 2% of the time? (-50)
- about 3% of the time? (-75)

How well are errors documented? (2) How clear are the error messages? (1) Is verification of saves automatic? (1) Are backup copies automatic? (1) Can you save to either disk, or switch disks without exiting the program? (1)

Subtotal for safety and error handling:

Documentation—18 points

sume Is the training manual: e sure well-organized? (3) turn, readable? (3) 1 can complete? (1) erfor- Is the reference manual: complete? (3) 5, I've well-organized? (2) ough- understandable? (2)

Is there a good, complete index? (1) Are the manuals typeset? (1)

If not, is the text proportionally spaced? (½)

Is the layout intelligent and the design graceful? (1)

Are there special kinds of documentation, other than manuals (like a

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reference card, on-screen tutorial, training tape, etc.), that you find useful? (1)

Subtotal for documentation:

Ease of use and human engineering-18 points

Is the workfile held in memory or on-and-off disk?

(no score, but an important consideration)

How many keystrokes does it take to go through the following sequence of 23 commands? _____

 open a new text file (don't count the characters in the file name itself);
 2-4) center, boldface, and underline a title;

5) skip a line;

6) indent the next line of text 5 spaces;

7) indicate the end of that paragraph;8) skip a line;

9) indent the next paragraph 5 spaces;

10) put a page break at the bottom of that paragraph;

11-14) reset the top, bottom, left, and right margins (just count the commands, not the numerical values); 15) order the file to be double-spaced

(if single-spaced is the default), or vice versa (again, not counting the numerical values);

16) save the file;

17*) print it out;

18*) stop in the middle of printing out;

19) return to the text;

20) delete a word (5 characters and a space);

delete a line (60 characters or more);

22) save this new version of the file, keeping the old version for backup; and

23) begin printing out again at the top of the page.

[*Systems with virtual representation can skip these two steps (17-18), since it's just as likely that a mistake will get caught on the screen as in a printout.]

Fewer than 55 strokes—5 points 56-60 strokes—4½ points

61-65 strokes-4 points

66-70 strokes-31/2 points

71-75 strokes-3 points

76-80 strokes-2½ points 81-85 strokes-2 points 86-90 strokes-1½ points 91-95 strokes-1 point 96-100 strokes-½ point

more than 100 strokes—no points How easy is it to remember commands (thanks to mnemonics, cursor diamond, and other logical key placement, menus, logical command structure, reference card, key tops, dedicated keys, reconfigurable commands, etc.)? (3)

Is the main editing menu suppressible, or not normally on the screen with the text? ($\frac{1}{2}$)

Is there a way to know:

what page of the printout you're on? (1/2)

your location with respect to the entire file (what percentage of it is behind you, for example)? (%)

Can you find out the total size of the file you're editing without exiting the program? (½)

Can you do that and return to where you were in the file in less than 3 keystrokes (or two control characters)? (¼ additional)

Can you copy the program as often as you need to? (2)

Total program size:

Less than 25K? (1) 25-35K? (1/2) Or—on dedicated word processors, and other systems where the software and hardware are integrated—

Workspace more than 30K? (1)

Workspace more than 20K? (½) Are the editor and formatter loaded together? (1)

If not, can you keep the workfile in RAM while switching from the editor to the formatter? $(\frac{1}{2})$

How often does the program have to go to the disk to access overlays? (never, because whole program resides in memory—1; only goes to overlays occasionally, for special jobs—½; overlays are essential part of program—0)

Can you:

rename the file you're working on without abandoning the edit? (¼) rename a file other than the one you're working on without leaving the program? (¼)

delete a file other than the one you're working on without leaving the program? (¼) Can you get a **directory** of files on the disk without exiting the word-processing program? (-1 if not)

Does this directory also give you the size of each file? $(\frac{1}{2})$

Can you ask for just part of the directory? (¼)

Is there a type-ahead buffer (keystroke storage)? (1)

Will this program run memorymapped? (1/2)

Subtotal for ease of use:

Editing power-25 points

What is the total number of commands this program offers you (for editing, formatting—everything)? [Count every possible option.]

more than 170-4 points

150-170-31/2 points

130-149-3 points

110-129-21/2 points

90-109-2 points

70-89-11/2 points

50-69-1 point

30-49-1/2 point

fewer than 30-no points

Is there wordwrap? (1) Ease and power of basic cursor movement, insertion and deletion commands (6)

[The next 16 questions will give you a reasonable score for this item for programs that use conventional techniques. For other programs, you have to make this judgment subjectively.]

Is there a one-stroke (or one-controlcharacter) command to move the cursor:

right one character? (-1 if not) left one character? (-1 if not) up one line? (-1 if not) down one line? (-1 if not) (two-stroke or two-control-character commands count half for the next 11 questions)

forward one word? (1/2)

backward one word? (1/2)

to the end of the line? (1/2)

to the beginning of the line? (1/2)

to the top of the screen? (1/2)

to the bottom of the screen? (1/2)

to the beginning of the file? (1/2)

to the end of the file? (1/2)

Is there a one-stroke (or one-controlcharacter) command to:

OVERALL SCORES	Version(s) (of software)	Operating system(s) and/or machine(s)	Price	Overal) score	Safety and error handling	Documentation	Ease of use	Workfile in memory or on end off of dist	Editing	Formatting	Responsiveness and support
CPT 8100	G-2	ded. word proc.	\$15,000	9434	9	163/4	1434	M	24	261/4	4
DICTAPHONE DUAL DISP.	D	ded. word proc.	13,500	851/4	7	16¾	12	D	18%	263/4	4
PIE WRITER (W/ PRO/FORMAT	2.1 (2.2)	Apple II, Flex, IBM PC, TRS-80 Color Computer	200	8414	91⁄2	15	13	м	201/2	221/4	4
A. B. DICK MAGNA SL	7	ded, word proc.	14,500	83	8	161/2	934	D	193⁄4	25	4
WRITE	1.4	CP/M	400	8214	10	151/2	163/4	м	19	17V2	31/2
MICOM 2001	5.1R	ded. word proc.	12,000	821/4	744	1534	103⁄4	м	201/2	231/2	4
WORD STAR	3.0	CP/M, Apple II, IBM PC	500	80	71/2	1134	13	D	2134	22	4
NEW SCRIPT	7.0	TRS-80 Models & III	125	7914	8V2	151/2	1234	м	1834	19%	4
WANGWRITER 5503A	3.1	ded, word proc.	6,400	74	8	16	131/2	D	18%	141/2	314
WANG SYSTEM 5, MODEL 3	3.2	ded. word proc.	11,500	70	6	1434	1034	D	18	1714	31/4
MINCE & SCRIBBLE	2.6+1.3	CP/M, UNIX, PDP-11	275	6714	7	1214	8	D	1814	1734	4
SCRIPSIT	2.0	TRS-80 Model II*	400	611⁄2	2	141⁄4	734	D	1814	1614	3
MAGIC WAND	1.11	CP/M	400	6114	31/4	1234	8	м	17%	20	0
EASYWRITER	1.0	IBM PC**	175	35	-24	1414	1114	м	121/2	1634	4

"Similar Scripsit program also available for Models I & III

"Very similar program called Easywriter Professional available for the Apple II

Table 1: Composite scores of some word processors.

delete a whole word? (1/2) delete a whole line? (1/2) switch between insert and writeover mode? (1) either mode missing (-5) Is there continuous and unlimited: forward scrolling? $(\frac{1}{2})$ backward scrolling? (1/2) Can the scrolling speed be altered? (%) Can you call up any page in the text by number? (1%)Can you move the cursor where there is no text? (1/2) Can you: copy blocks of text? (%) move blocks of text? (%) delete blocks of text? (1) make a new file out of a block of text without having to stop editing

the file you're working on? $(\frac{1}{2})$ insert another file into the one you're editing $(\frac{1}{2})$

Can you:

find a string anywhere in a file? (1) replace a string anywhere in a file? (1)

search backward as well as forward? (1/4)

do many substitutions all at once, without having to approve each one? (1)

Can you see each change for approval if you want? (-2 if not)

In doing finds or substitutions, can you tell this program to **ignore caps/lowercase**? (½)

Look for whole words only? (½) Can you:

make substitutions that affect more

than one file at a time? (1/2)

store stock phrases in memory and insert them with a coded command while typing? $(\frac{1}{2})$

Are there other special global capabilities? (¼)

Is there a command that moves the cursor to where it was before the last command was executed? (%)

Is there a split-screen feature? (1) Can you edit one file while printing out another? (1)

Are there other special editing features that appeal to you? (1¹/₂)

Subtotal for editing power:

Formatting power-25* points

[*With virtual representation, possible total of 30] Can you vary:

the top and bottom margins? (-1 if you can't)

the side margins? (—1 if you can't) character **spacing**? (1) line spacing? (1)

the tabs? (1/2)

each tab setting individually? (½) Are there decimal tabs? (½)

Are there automatic indents? (½) outdents? (¼)

Automatic page numbering? (1) Can you choose:

where on the page the page numbers go? $(\frac{1}{2})$

what text (if any) accompanies them? (¼)

Can you get headers and footers printed automatically on each page? (1)

Are there special features like horizontal scrolling to help with formatting **extra-wide text** or **tables**? (½) Will the program allow you to **boldface** on printers that are capable of it? (¾)

Is there overstriking? (1)

Are there **subscripts**? (¼) superscripts? (¼)

Can you underline continuously, i.e., under spaces and punctuation as well as letters and numbers? ($\frac{1}{2}$) (--1 if program can't underline at all) Can you automatically center lines?

(¾)

Is there automatic two-column printout? (½)

Do you have a choice of single-page

or continuous printout? (1)

Can you link files during printout, either by embedding a line at the end of each file or by specifying the files to be linked when you give the print command?

Either (1) Both (11/2)

Can you have multiple copies of the same file printed out with one command? $(\frac{1}{2})$

Can you embed a command that makes the printout stop and wait for your instructions? (%)

Can you stop printout from the keyboard? (-2 if you can't)

Can you print from the middle of a file? (1)

Can you justify the right margin? (1) Is there true proportional spacing on printers that allow for it? (2)

Is there on-screen formatting? (2) (line breaks—½; page breaks—½; centering—½; other formatting information displayed—½)

[An extra 5 points is given for virtual **representation** (which is machine dependent). To qualify, the screen must display all of the following (partial points as indicated):

full page (at least 54 lines) of text (1) underlining (½) double underlining (½) boldface (1) justified right margins (1)

proportional spacing (1)] Is there automatic hyphenation? (1) If not, are there conditional hyphens? (½) Is there a conditional page break feature? (1)

Can you ask for a no-break space? (%)

Is there an instant print feature? $(\frac{1}{2})$ Are there other special formatting features that appeal to you? $(\frac{1}{2})$

Subtotal for formatting power:

Responsiveness and support— 4 points

(Based on reputation, users' comments, what the vendor says, etc.)

Program Name: Version #: Operating system(s) it runs under and/or machine(s) it runs on: Price: \$ Publisher: Vendor(s): **Overall** score: Scores in specific areas: Safety and error handling (10): Documentation (18): Ease of use (18): Editing power (25): Formatting power (25*): (*With virtual representation, a total of 30 is possible) Publisher support (4): Special notes:

Arthur Naiman is the author of several books on computers and is currently working on more. They include Introduction to WordStar and Computer Dictionary for Beginners.

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Reviewer's Notebook

Last month I mentioned a few of the new printers we had received. This month I'll mention one more, plus another type of output device—a plotter. And we'll even cover some software for a change.

The HP 7475A

The arrival of the Hewlett-Packard HP 7475A plotter ties in nicely with all the attention that is being placed on the graphics capabilities of personal computers, especially in television commercials. In these commercials, all you have to do is press two keys and your complete financial picture appears in four or more colors. Nice, even if the number of keystrokes is vastly underestimated. But if you want to take your financial portrait around to your associates, you're going to need either a very good camera or a plotter. And you can't beat a plotter for resolution and speed.

The HP 7475A is the enhanced version of the popular HP 7470A plotter. The earlier version had only two pens and could handle only 81/2- by 11-inch paper. But it was fast, accurate, and sold for the moderately inexpensive price of \$1795. The new plotter sells for about the same price as the older one, but it has several superior features-six pens instead of two, the ability to handle larger paper (11 by 17 inches), a better character font (the letter "O" is actually curved rather than octagonal), and even automatic pen capping, which keeps pens from drying out.

Of course, these features would be useless if there weren't any software to take advantage of them. Fortunately, the people at Hewlett-Packard have been very successul at getting the major graphics software houses to write driver programs for the HP 7475A. At last count we had received more than 10 packages, including

by Rich Malloy

Lotus's 1-2-3, Supercalc3, and Graphtalk.

In typical HP tradition, the HP 7475A has more control keys than you could ever hope to become even vaguely familiar with, but it is an impressive little graphics machine nonetheless. We'll have a more detailed article on it in the future.

The MT-160 Printer

Getting back to printers, we should mention another of the printers being offered by Mannesmann Tally. The MT-160 is a real workhorse, though it may be one of the smallest office printers around. Priced at \$795 (\$695 without a near-letter-quality mode), the MT-160 is a fairly reasonable value considering its capabilities. It can print at 160 cps (characters per second) in draft mode and 80 cps in near-letter-quality mode. As for pitch, it can print at 10, 12, and 16.5 cpi (characters per inch), and it is the only printer I have seen lately that can also print at 20 cpi. For graphics it is compatible with the Epson. And it has both a serial and parallel port. To top things off, the MT-160 offers a unique and simple way to set its various parameters: you merely press a "yes" or "no" button in response to a series of questions it prints out. And it remembers this configuration even after you turn the machine off.

Friday! and Peachtext 5000

After all this talk about hardware, I should mention two software packages we've received for the IBM PC one a database manager, the other a collection of practically everything.

The database manager, called simply Fridayl, was announced last April by Ashton-Tate amidst tremendous hoopla. This easy-to-use application program written in dBase II was supposed to revolutionize offices. Practically anyone could use it to do practically any office task.

Now that Friday! has been out for a while, we must agree with some of the hype. Friday! is a good product. And while it is true that practically anyone can use it, there is a definite limit to what you can do with it. Two things are particularly objectionable. First, each field of data is limited to 32 characters. And although 98 percent of your data will fit in 32 characters, the 2 percent that doesn't will sure keep you from saying LG.I.F. Second, although our IBM PC has 500K bytes of memory, Friday! acts as if it still has only 64. In order to use all of its 200K bytes of code, Friday! must constantly load small program modules from the disk drive and overlay them onto a 64K-byte memory space. Practically every other time we hit a key, Friday! goes out to the disk and pulls in another overlay. A nice product, but I'll wait for Saturday!

Another event that happened last April was that the folks at Peachtree Software decided to knock Wordstar off the Softsel software Hot List by offering Peachtext 5000, available for the IBM PC, the Compaq, the Texas Instruments Professional Computer, and the Zenith Z-100. It didn't knock Wordstar out of the Top Ten, but it's a real contender. It combines a good word processor with a thesaurus, a no-frills spelling checker, a no-frills spreadsheet, and a no-frills database manager, all for \$395. Only the word processor and the thesaurus are real leaders in their field, and I have minor complaints about all of these programs. Also, these packages are not exactly "integrated" with each other. But you can't beat the price.

If you can afford to buy only five software packages for your MS-DOS machine, try just this one. If it doesn't meet all your needs, it will give you a good idea of what will.

Software Review

ProDOS

by Rob Moore

Although Apple Computer's DOS 3.3 operating system has more software available for it than any other personal computer operating system, it does have some minor problems. Originally designed as an operating system for small floppy disks, DOS 3.3 doesn't easily support 8-inch floppy disks or the increasingly popular Winchester-technology hard-disk drives. Typically, vendors of larger disk drives have resorted to supplying DOS patches or special modified versions of DOS 3.3. Due to its heritage, DOS 3.3 also doesn't support very large files, or interrupts, which are necessary for local networking and other more advanced applications.

To remove these limitations, Apple is releasing Pro-DOS, a totally new operating system for Apple II and Ile computers. According to Bill Schjelderup, product marketing manager at Apple Computer Inc., ProDOS is "designed to overcome the limitations inherent in DOS



Figure 1: A typical ProDOS directory structure. The pathname, shown above each directory listing, describes the path followed to reach a particular directory from the volume name on down. If the volume specified is mounted anywhere in the system, ProDOS will find it regardless of which drive it's in.

3.3 and provide a significantly improved base for applications software development." Although ProDOS doesn't make DOS 3.3 obsolete, Apple expects that most new applications will be written under ProDOS because of the numerous advantages it offers.

New Features

ProDOS provides a variety of new features and greatly enhanced performance over DOS 3.3. Some of the new ProDOS features include

•support for Apple's Profile 5-megabyte Winchester hard-disk drive on an Apple II or IIe

•automatic time and date stamping through built-in drivers for the Thunderclock clock/calendar card (available from Thunderware Inc., 44 Hermosa Ave., Oakland, CA 94618, (415) 652-1737) or through user-installed drivers for other clock/calendar cards

•Unix-like nested directory structures and file types that are compatible with the Apple III SOS operating system so that disks can be interchanged between the two machines

•file sizes that can range from 1 byte to 16 megabytes, and the ability to randomly access any type of file

 up to 256 different types of files, including a number of reserved user-defined types

 support for up to four interrupting devices through user-installed interrupt handlers

•a uniform machine-language interface that lets assembly-language programs easily access and use all the ProDOS features

•use of Apple's 64K-byte extended 80-column text card as a high-speed pseudodisk for ultrafast file accesses

For the average user who programs primarily in BASIC, ProDOS adds a number of new commands and increases the flexibility of many existing DOS 3.3-type commands. In fact, the DOS command structure is *extensible*—ProDOS includes provisions for additional user-added commands to provide special features or allow customization for a particular application.

ProDOS is also much friendlier to outside peripheral vendors than DOS 3.3. ProDOS will automatically recognize and use other disk devices of all sizes, providing they are designed to follow the interface-protocol guidelines described in the *ProDOS Technical Reference Manual*.

For software developers, it will now be possible to

create one disk that will load on either the Apple II or Apple III. The boot loader, common to both ProDOS and SOS, recognizes the type of machine it boots on and attempts to load SOS into an Apple III or ProDOS into an Apple II or IIe. All you have to do is include both operating systems and the necessary files on the same disk.

Volumes, Directories, and Pathnames

A number of differences are found between ProDOS and existing operating systems like Apple's DOS 3.3 or Digital Research's CP/M. Where DOS 3.3 or CP/M specify disks by their *physical* drive location (e.g., S6,D1 for DOS 3.3 or B: for CP/M), ProDOS uses volume names to specify disks rather than the drive locations. Under DOS 3.3 or CP/M it's easy, for example, to delete the wrong file or initialize the wrong disk by inadvertently inserting the disk in the wrong drive. With ProDOS, errors like these don't occur. If ProDOS can't find the specified volume in a particular drive, it searches through all the drives attached to the system until the volume is found or the last drive is searched.

To help keep disk storage organized, ProDOS uses a Unix-like system of nested directories known as a hierarchical directory structure. In addition to having a main directory on each disk (or volume), ProDOS also allows subdirectory files within the main directory. Each subdirectory can hold files of any type, including further subdirectories. This nested directory structure makes it easy to keep large amounts of disk storage organized. (Figure 1 shows an example of a typical ProDOS user's disk directory structure.)

To specify which directory is accessed at any given time, ProDOS uses pathnames. A pathname describes the path to follow through the various levels of directories until you reach the directory where your program resides. For example, if you wanted to run a program called Videowars in a subdirectory called Games, which was in the main directory of a volume called Mydisk, you could type

RUN /Mydisk/Games/Videowars

To avoid having to retype the entire pathname every time you access a particular directory, ProDOS lets you set up a pathname prefix, which specifies a default directory. If you enter a pathname without a leading slash, it is automatically appended to the path stored in the pathname prefix, and the result is used as the actual pathname. Using the previous example, we could set the pathname prefix to /Mydisk/Games/ and then simply type RUN Videowars.

ProDOS's nested directories and pathname facility add some unique capabilities to your software. Programs can now keep their own directories and file types, avoiding some of the confusion encountered when all the programs on a disk are lumped into a single large directory. On a large hard disk, you can easily partition the disk into logical areas for various types of programs and data

At a Glance

Name ProDOS

Type

Disk operating system software

Manufacturer

Apple Computer Inc. 20525 Mariani Ave. Cupertino, CA 95014 (408) 996-1010

Hardware Regulred

Apple II or lie computer with a minimum of 64K bytes of memory for operation with Applesoft BASIC; supports 128K-byte memory configuration with Apple's extended 80-column text card

Description

Single-user, single-task operating system with significant performance improvements over Apple's DOS 3.3; includes hierarch ical directory structures, numerous predefined and user-definable file types, directory time and date stamping, support for up to four interrupts, file sizes up to 16 megabytes, and block-oriented disk I/O; ProDOS disks are compatible with Apple III SOS disks to allow easy file sharing between the two machines

Special Features

A 64K-byte column adapter card in the Apple IIe auxiliary slot can be used as a pseudodisk to provide significantly faster file accesses; ProDOS provides support for Apple's Profile 5-megabyte hard disk with the Apple IIe interface card

Software

Software utilities available for ProDOS include Filer, a program to initialize and copy whole disks or individual files; Convert, used to transfer files to or from DOS 3.3 disks; Exerciser, to access ProDOS machine-language calls and functions, BASIC SYSTEM, a DOS command interpreter and user interface for Applesoft BASIC; and Help, which adds a series of help screens to the BASIC user interface; a BASIC Programming Examples disk can be used along with the ProDOS tutorial material in the documentation

Documentation

ProDOS User's Manual provides a tutorial on the Filer and Convert programs; ProDOS Technical Reference Manual describes Internal organization, machine-language calls, organization of BASIC SYSTEM, and how to interface additional device drivers and interrupt routines to the ProDOS system; BASIC Programming with ProDOS provides tutorial material and describes how to use ProDOS features and files from programs written in Applesolt BASIC

ProDOS Packages

ProDOS User's Manual with /Utilities disk including Filer and Conven

BASIC Programming with ProDOS with BASIC/Examples disk ProDOS Technical Reference Manual with the Exerciser program on disk

ProDOS Tool Kit package includes 6502 macro assembler, text editor, and debugger with 6502 Assembler/ProDOS Tools Manual

(The above packages were tentative at the time this article was written.)

Price and Availability

The price was not available at the time of writing; it is due to be released in early 1984 and shipped with new Disk II systems after that



Figure 2: ProDOS file-storage methods. ProDOS uses a growing "tree" structure to provide efficient storage of files that can range from 1 byte to 16 megabytes. Files smaller than 513 bytes are stored in a single data block and are referred to as "seedling" files. "Sapling" files have an index block that holds block numbers of up to 256 data blocks, thus providing storage for up to 64K bytes. The largest files, stored as "tree" files, use a master index block to designate up to 128 index blocks, each of which can point to 256 data blocks.

As files grow or shrink during system operation, the file-storage method is automatically changed as the file size crosses the boundaries between "seedling," "sapling," and "tree" sizes.

files without having to resort to such tricks as making the hard disk look like a number of separate, fixed-size floppy disks.

Blocks and Files

Rather than dealing with physical disk tracks and sectors like DOS 3.3 does, ProDOS reads and writes 512-byte blocks. The conversion from disk sectors to blocks is handled by each disk's driver routines. For example, if ProDOS were reading a block from a disk that stored data in 128-byte sectors, the disk driver would read four sectors and supply the data to ProDOS as a single 512-byte block. Since ProDOS simply supplies a block number to the disk driver, it is completely independent of the physical disk-sector sizes or the number of sectors per disk track.



Figure 3: A memory map of a 64K-byte Apple II or IIe with Pro-DOS and SYSTEM. BASIC installed. ProDOS is stored primarily in the language-card area of memory, and BASIC.SYSTEM resides in the area formerly occupied by DOS 3.3. Coincidentally, a ProDOS system provides about the same amount of free BASIC user space as a DOS 3.3 system.

To efficiently accommodate files that can range from 1 byte to 16 megabytes, ProDOS stores files in three different ways (shown in figure 2). Depending on a file's size, it will be stored as either a "seedling" file, a "sapling" file, or a "tree" file. Files with sizes between 1 byte and 512 bytes are stored as seedling files-the data is stored in a single disk block. A sapling file can range in size from 513 bytes to 64K bytes. ProDOS creates an index block that holds the block numbers of up to 256 data blocks, each of which can store 512 bytes of data. Files larger than 64K bytes are stored as tree files that can consist of up to 32,768 data blocks or 16 megabytes of data. To store a tree file, ProDOS uses a master index block that holds the block numbers of up to 128 index blocks, each of which can specify 256 data blocks. As files grow or shrink during disk operations, ProDOS changes the storage method automatically-the entire process is completely transparent to the user.

Inside ProDOS

From the BASIC user's point of view, many ProDOS commands are virtually identical to existing DOS 3.3 commands. However, ProDOS is a completely new design internally. It is normally located in the language-card area of memory and prevents the use of Apple's Integer BASIC that is loaded there, under DOS 3.3. (Figure 3 shows a memory map of a 64K-byte Apple II or IIe with ProDOS installed.) When used with assembly-language programs, ProDOS uses only the memory above hexadecimal BF00, leaving 45.75K bytes of free memory space in a 64K-byte machine.

Also unlike DOS 3.3, ProDOS doesn't include any user interface. All commands are passed to ProDOS through a set of 24 machine-language calls to the ProDOS MLI (machine-language interface), which are similar to the





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Figure 4: A detailed block diagram of an Apple II or IIe with Pro-DOS and BASIC.SYSTEM installed. Arrows indicate the flow of control through the system. ProDOS includes device-driver routines for Apple's Disk II floppy-disk and Profile hard-disk drives. Also included are drivers to handle the /RAM pseudodisk and a Thunderclock clock/calendar card. Any other disk or clock/calendar devices require additional routines installed. Other interface cards with on-board ROM drivers will be recognized and operate properly, providing that they follow Apple's various interface guidelines.

set of calls used by the Apple III's SOS operating system. No provision for user-entered commands exists within ProDOS itself. Instead, ProDOS is designed to work with various .SYSTEM programs, which translate userentered commands into the appropriate ProDOS calls. (Figure 4 shows a block diagram of a typical BASIC user's ProDOS system.)

To maintain a consistent DOS interface while allowing Apple to alter the internal code in the future, Pro-DOS uses a 256-byte page of memory as a ProDOS globals page. The globals page is used to hold the addresses of all disk-driver routines, interrupt handlers, the clock-calendar routine (if installed), and the call address of ProDOS itself. It also holds a memory bit map that is used to indicate which pages of memory are currently used so ProDOS won't overwrite them during a load. The globals page is the only part of ProDOS that Apple guarantees will be consistent when future versions are released. No matter where ProDOS itself is loaded (depending on memory size), the globals page will always be in the same place and contain the same data. To allow programs to deal with future versions of Pro-DOS, the globals page also includes data to indicate the version of ProDOS currently installed in the machine and data to indicate the type of machine it's installed on.

Currently, the system recognizes the Apple II series of computers or Apple IIIs running in Apple II emulation mode. However, room is available for future expansion.

Curiously, ProDOS won't work on most of the Apple II work-alikes. On a Franklin, for example, it hangs up during the boot process and coincidentally leaves Apple's copyright message on the screen. This is unfortunate for the owners of these machines, but you can't really expect the people at Apple to spend much time getting new software to work on unauthorized copies of its hardware.

BASIC.SYSTEM

Most users will talk to ProDOS through the .SYSTEM program called BASIC.SYSTEM, which provides an extended set of DOS 3.3-like commands to Applesoft BASIC. When BASIC.SYSTEM is loaded, it resides just beneath ProDOS in memory. Coincidentally, it leaves about the same amount of free memory as DOS 3.3.

Most BASIC.SYSTEM commands are compatible with the equivalent DOS 3.3 commands to allow existing BASIC programs to run with minimum alterations. A few seldom-used commands have been removed, however, and a number of new commands have been added and existing commands extended. You can now, for example, use OPEN, READ, WRITE, and CLOSE to access any type of file (including directories), and you can use BLOAD or BSAVE on any part of any type of file.

One of the most interesting new commands is simply a dash, a "run anything if possible" command. By typing " - filename", you can run a BASIC program, run a binary program, execute a text file of commands, or load and run a new .SYSTEM program.

To help you deal with ProDOS's nested directories, BASIC.SYSTEM provides a PREFIX command. You can use it to either set the pathname prefix to specify a default directory or to read back the current pathname prefix onto the screen or into a program variable.

BASIC.SYSTEM also provides I/O (input/output) commands that are much more flexible than those found in DOS 3.3. Instead of just using PR# or IN# to specify an I/O slot for input or output, BASIC.SYSTEM provides extensions to these commands that allow you to specify a particular address in memory to call for input or output or even to assign new addresses to given I/O slots. For instance, if your printer-interface card is in slot 1 and you have a special printer-driver routine loaded into hexadecimal address 300, you could type PR#1,A\$300. From then on, any output normally sent to slot 1 would be sent to your routine at hexadecimal 300 instead. Another way to accomplish the same result would be to type PR# A\$300 when you want to turn the printer on and PR#0 when you want to turn it off.

Adding Commands to BASIC.SYSTEM

In addition to providing a variety of flexible DOS commands, the BASIC.SYSTEM command structure is also extensible—you can add your own commands for special applications. By changing a pointer location in



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Listing 1: A listing of the two benchmark programs used to perform the disk access-time tests for the 500-record file. The programs used for the Apple III and the IBM PC were similar. A 500-record file is created by the program in listing 1a and is read by the program in listing 1b (see "The Apple III and Its New Profile," September 1982 BYTE, page 92).

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	Apple lie ProDOS	Apple lis DOS 3.3	Apple III SOS	IBM PC PC-DOS	
Write 500 records	36	175	37	32	
Read 500 records	35	221	33	23	
Write 32K-byte file	19	44	_	-	
Read 32K-byte file	5.5	31	-	-	

Table 1: A comparison of the relative floppy-disk access times of ProDOS and DOS 3.3 with times indicated in seconds. Times for the IBM PC and the Apple III are included for reference purposes. The 500-record file consisted of sequential 128-character records terminated with carriage returns, giving a total file size of just less than 64K bytes. (Benchmark programs used are shown in listing 1.) ProDOS appears to operate effectively six or seven times faster than DOS 3.3.

the BASIC.SYSTEM globals page, you can specify the address of an external command routine, which will be called if BASIC.SYSTEM gets an unrecognized command.

Apple's Help and APA (Applesoft Programmer's Assistant) programs are two interesting examples of added BASIC.SYSTEM commands. Running the Help program on the /Examples disk adds a special HELP command to the system. You can then type HELP followed by any DOS command, and a screen of information describing that particular command will be quickly loaded from the Helpscreens file on the disk and displayed.

When you run APA, it adds a series of program editing

and debugging commands. Some of the commands added by APA let you renumber your program lines, merge two BASIC programs, use automatic line numbering, hold a program in a special memory area, compress a program to remove all REM statements, and obtain an XREF (cross-reference) listing of variables versus line numbers.

Performance

According to Apple, DOS 3.3 transfers data to or from an Apple Disk II at about 1K bytes/sec while ProDOS transfers data at 8K bytes/sec. These figures are the raw transfer rates and do not include overhead time to access directories, open file buffers, or pass the data to Applesoft BASIC.

To evaluate the actual effective speed improvement, I used the same disk-access speed benchmarks used to evaluate the Apple III (see "The Apple III and Its New Profile," September 1982 BYTE, page 92). The evaluation included additional tests to write and read a 32K-byte file of binary data, simulating a large program store or load. (The benchmark programs used are shown in listing 1, and the test results are summarized in table 1.)

The performance increase with ProDOS was impressive. ProDOS ran five to six times as fast as DOS 3.3 when accessing text-file records or reading the 32Kbyte binary file and about twice as fast when first storing the binary file. In fact, the times for ProDOS were almost the same as the times recorded for the Apple III running SOS, the progenitor of ProDOS.

It wasn't possible to use the same benchmark programs to measure the access times to the /RAM pseudodisk because /RAM provides 62K bytes of space while the benchmark program writes a 63.75K-byte file. However, the times to save and load the 32K-byte binary file were roughly 1.2 and 0.4 seconds respectively.

BYTE did not receive an Apple IIe Profile hard-disk drive for evaluation. However, based on the test results with the Apple III Profile, you should expect an additional improvement in overall disk speed of a factor of three to four.

Utility Software

Along with ProDOS itself and BASIC.SYSTEM, Apple provides three utility programs: Filer, to manipulate disk files and volumes; Convert, to transfer files between Pro-DOS and DOS 3.3 format disks; and Exerciser, to access the ProDOS MLI commands.

Filer is used primarily to copy files or whole disks or to initialize new ProDOS disks, but it also provides options that let you delete or rename files, rename volumes, alter file write-protection, and list ProDOS directories. To help the novice user, Filer provides a series of built-in tutor screens that explain the various Filer commands and options. Filer is also useful when you're moving files from one directory to another on the same disk. You could, for example, create a new subdirectory called Games and then use Filer to copy all your game programs from the main directory to Games. If the name

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of each game program ended with the same suffix, the Filer wild-card character (=) could be used to accomplish the copy with a single Filer command.

Convert can be used to copy files in either direction between ProDOS and DOS 3.3. Since ProDOS uses different filenaming conventions than DOS 3.3 (filenames can be 15 characters long and cannot contain spaces), Convert modifies DOS 3.3 filenames by truncating them to 15 characters and changing any spaces to periods.

Both Filer and Convert appear to be well written and user-friendly. The prompting is clear and unambiguous—it will be difficult to make an error using either program.

Exerciser is primarily a tool for system program developers. It can be used to manually execute each of the ProDOS MLI calls and to modify areas of memory. Exerciser should be used with caution. It will be very easy for an unwary user to damage the data on a disk because Exerciser lets you read or write data onto any disk block. However, it should be invaluable for debugging systems or for patching a damaged disk.

Documentation

Although the manuals I received for review were early draft copies, the ProDOS documentation looks excellent. All three manuals are well written, containing numerous examples and special cautionary messages when describing areas where problems might occur.

The ProDOS User's Manual explains how to use the Filer and Convert utilities. Written at a level suitable for rank beginners, it takes you step by step through each Filer and Convert function, explaining any new term encountered along the way. I found the ProDOS User's Manual to be the least needed of the manuals supplied because both Filer and Convert are menu-driven and virtually bulletproof. You simply progress from menu to menu, selecting the options you want—it's almost impossible to make any serious mistakes.

BASIC Programming with ProDOS will probably be the most read of the ProDOS manuals. Even though much of the material included will already be familiar to DOS 3.3 users, it explains all the new ProDOS commands and options and includes descriptions of ProDOS directories, pathnames, and file types. For the beginner, BASIC Programming with ProDOS includes all the information necessary to learn to use ProDOS effectively. A large percentage of the manual is spent explaining text files. It includes chapters that describe how text files are created and accessed, how to use random-access files, and how to create files of commands as Exec files. The appendixes include descriptions of the differences between DOS 3.3 and ProDOS when using Applesoft BASIC, a summary of ProDOS commands and features, descriptions of all error messages, and a complete glossary of all terms used.

The ProDOS Technical Reference Manual provides a complete description of ProDOS's inner workings. It will be invaluable to anyone who wants to write a system program, install his or her own device drivers, or deal with

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ProDOS from assembly language. It includes chapters that describe files and pathnames, calls to the ProDOS MLI, writing system programs, and adding routines to ProDOS. Appendixes provide descriptions of the filestorage methods and directory formats, disk organization, the relationship between ProDOS and SOS, and how to use the Exerciser program.

ProDOS Packages

At the time this was written, Apple had tentative plans to market four different ProDOS packages. For assemblylanguage programmers, there will be a ProDOS Tool Kit with a new version of Apple's EDASM editor/assembler, a debugger program, and the 6502 Assembler/ProDOS Tools Manual. The new version of EDASM includes macros and supports the various ProDOS file types and pathnames. Apple will also market a package that consists of the ProDOS Technical Reference Manual and the Exerciser program-useful if you want to write additional device drivers or .SYSTEM programs that interface directly to the ProDOS MLI. A BASIC users package will include BASIC Programming with ProDOS along with the BASIC /Examples disk. A utilities package will combine the ProDOS User's Manual with a /Utilities disk holding Filer and Convert.

Pricing hadn't been set when this article was written. Most previous Apple software packages of this type have cost less than \$100.



Conclusions

ProDOS provides a significantly improved operating system for Apple II and IIe computers. With disk accesses about six times faster than DOS 3.3, files up to 16 megabytes long, and support for Apple's Profile 5-megabyte hard-disk drive, ProDOS provides an environment that will make it easier for applications developers to write the increasingly sophisticated software required by the business community. Using disk and file formats that are compatible with the Apple III's SOS operating system, ProDOS allows development of software that will boot up and run properly on either machine—loading ProDOS on Apple IIs or IIes and loading SOS on Apple IIIs.

For the more casual user, ProDOS may initially seem more complex to learn than DOS 3.3 due to its nested directory structure and increased command options. However, it will be easier to keep your programs organized under ProDOS, and the volume names and pathnames will prevent errors that could occur under DOS 3.3 if the wrong slot # or drive were specified. You should note that ProDOS does not make DOS 3.3 obsolete. There is no need to convert existing software to ProDOS unless you need the increased performance or new features.

For hardware developers, ProDOS provides a uniform protocol that lets you interface virtually any type of disklike storage device without resorting to the now common DOS patches. If Apple's interface guidelines are followed, foreign disks will be recognized and used properly without requiring any alterations to the operating system. (This will also make life a little easier for users.)

On the minus side, neither Apple's UCSD Pascal nor Apple CP/M is compatible with ProDOS, and this may prolong some existing problems. Current suppliers of hard disks for the Apple II generally provide software that lets you partition your disk into areas for DOS 3.3, Pascal, and CP/M, because the three operating systems are not compatible. On the Apple III, Pascal resides on the SOS operating system and shares the nested directory/pathname facilities to manage disk storage. I hope to see a new Pascal for the Apple II with the same features. In the interim, Apple will supply software that will let you partition your Apple IIe Profile hard disk into separate areas for ProDOS and Apple's Pascal 1.1 operating system.

To summarize, Apple's new ProDOS represents a significant improvement over the existing DOS 3.3 operating system and includes features that are unavailable with most other personal computer operating systems. Although it may not be worth the effort to convert your existing DOS 3.3-based software to ProDOS, its capabilities give it some strong advantages for development of new programs.

Rob Moore (Warner Hill Rd., RFD #5, Derry, NH 03038) is a design engineering manager with an interest in FORTH, graphics, and computer music. The Professional's Editor for Program Development, Word Processing, Source Code Translations

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Software Review

Knowledgeman

A close look at a new, fully integrated management system with complete database and spreadsheet capabilities all in one

by James W. Walker

Multifunction integrated programs are a recent popular trend in personal computer software. These programs include such functions as database management, spreadsheet analysis, graphics generation, and word processing. Knowledgeman: The Knowledge Manager is a recent entry into this market.

This new information-management system from Micro Data Base Systems combines in one package a superior relational database-management system (DBMS), an advanced third-generation spreadsheet, a forms generator, the means for full statistical analysis, extensive operating functions, and a complete structured-programming language for writing command procedures. Both color and monochrome displays are supported. The program lists for \$500 and requires a minimum of 192K bytes of RAM (random-access read/write memory). Recommended mass storage is 500K bytes. Knowledgeman takes full advantage of the new generation of 16-bit microcomputers with releases for the IBM PC, Victor/Sirius, and Altos microcomputers. Unlike most other relational database management systems, such as dBASE II or Condor, Knowledgeman has few design limitations. For example, with Knowledgeman you may have up to 255 fields per record and an unlimited number of tables open at once (assuming enough RAM and disk space are available), thus allowing multiple table processing with a single command.

My work involves determining the evolutionary rela-

tionships between groups of flowering plants. I use Knowledgeman to analyze the distribution of characteristics among flowering-plant groups. For example, if the pollen of certain flowering plants indicates that two groups of plants may be related, Knowledgeman looks for other traits, such as flower, fruit, and seed type, that these groups may have in common. In this short review I can scarcely do justice to this comprehensive program, but I will attempt to outline its major features.

Database Management

As a database manager, Knowledgeman allows you to set up a file, define the various fields of each record, enter data, modify data, and access data in a number of different ways.

Table Formation

Knowledgeman creates each database as a table, consisting of rows, or records, and columns, or fields. The DEFINE command forms the table. You enter DEFINE and a table name, and the system prompts you for a filename and then for the fields. Each field must have a name and a type (string, numeric, or logical) and, if it's a string field, a maximum length.

You can have up to 65,535 records per table and up to 255 fields per record as long as you have enough disk space and RAM to handle it. Essentially, the software places no limit on record or field length since each may

At a Glance

Name Knowledgeman

Type Integrated relational database-management system and spreadsheet

Manufacturer Micro Data Base Systems Inc. POB 248 Lafayette, IN 47902 (317) 463-2581

Price \$500

Language Assembly language and C

Format Floppy disk

Software Required PC-DOS 1,1 and 2.0, MS-DOS 1.x, or CP/M-86

Computer System 192K bytes of RAM, SOOK bytes of mass storage

Documentation One reference manual, beginner tutorial guide, fold-out command guide

Audience "Second-time" users. BASIC programmers

be up to 65,535 characters long. You can define "pictures" to provide field-integrity checking (e.g., use placeholders to restrict data input to alphabetic, alphanumeric, or numeric characters) or specific kinds of editing (e.g., use placeholders to automatically convert alphabetic characters to uppercase or lowercase). Fields can also have fixed characters, e.g., the dashes in social security numbers can automatically occupy the proper positions on input. You can create virtual fields (defined by a formula) that occupy no storage in the table. The system updates virtual-field values as data changes occur in the fields or expressions that define them.

You can check table definitions with the SHOW command. SHOW with a specific table name gives you a display of the following: field names, field types, field "pictures," virtual-field definitions, index-key expressions, date of last modification, and current number of records. When SHOW is entered by itself, Knowledgeman gives you all tables in use and their complete filenames, as well as the default table.

The USE and FINISH commands respectively open and close the tables. If the RAM and disk space are available, there is no limit to the number of tables that can be used simultaneously. FINISH followed by a specific table name closes that table, while FINISH ALL closes all tables in use. A new default table can be declared using the DEFAULT command followed by the table name.

Data Input

After defining a table, you begin data entry with the CREATE command. Knowledgeman responds with "Record Number xxx" and provides field prompts. Fixed characters declared in field "pictures" appear automatically, and each field's length is indicated by dashes. The system supports full use of the IBM PC's arrow and special-function keys for editing data items (field variables). Field values of the previous record can be repeated. Furthermore, you can insert, delete, or overwrite a previous field-value display.

Knowledgeman doesn't provide virtual-field prompts because those values are automatically computed. If you create subsequent records after a table's initial record creation, you can place them in the file anywhere you choose.

Table Modification

You can easily modify tables with the REDEFINE command, adding new fields, deleting existing fields, or changing the type, size, or name of a field. You can redefine or add field "pictures" and virtual fields and rename or erase tables with the RENAME and DESTROY commands, respectively. Data items (field variables) themselves may be updated in one of two ways. Using the BROWSE command you can look at one record at a time and edit the data items in it or you can set the browsing scope to look only at records 134-256, for example. You can rapidly browse forward or backward through the records with the function keys. You can also set conditions, such as certain field values, for the records to be browsed. Knowledgeman has the added feature of selective field browsing so you can BROWSE (or CREATE) only some of a table's fields if you wish.

The CHANGE command changes data items globally. For example, the command CHANGE NAME TO "AUDREY" would change all field values for the field "Name" to "Audrey." However, if you want you can limit the scope of data item changes to certain record numbers or to certain conditions, e.g., you can CHANGE FNAME TO "AUDREY" FOR LNAME = "WALKER" to change only those records whose lname (last name) is "Walker."

Knowledgeman deletes records using a logical switch. When the system creates a record, it automatically sets up the first field as #MARK. You cannot delete or rename this field, and it has an initial logical value of "false." If you want to delete records, change the #MARK field of the selected records to "true" (with the MARK command). An UNMARK command is available to change records marked "true" back to "false." If you want to delete the records permanently, the COMPRESS command destroys all records marked "true." You can create new tables from existing tables using the IMPRESS, CONVERT, and ATTACH commands. The IMPRESS command allows you to "impress" an existing table definition onto a empty new table. Field names, types, sizes, and "pictures" are all carried over to the new table. The CONVERT command changes the field values from packed binary to a special file format-ASCII, BASIC-

compatible, and DIF (Data Interchange Format). If you only want the values from certain fields, Knowledgeman supports selective attaching. Although you can use the CONVERT and ATTACH commands in several ways, they are especially useful when you want to construct a new table out of existing tables.

Table Sorting and Indexing

The SORT and INDEX commands appropriately sort and index records. You can sort records in ascending (A-Z) or descending (Z-A) order or in some combination thereof. Sorting is based on the contents of a field or on relationships between fields (e.g., records could be sorted A-Z on three times the salary). You can also create indexes in ascending or descending order or in some combination of sequences using the INDEX command.

Data Retrieval

You can retrieve data a record at a time or generate an entire output table. There are two ways to get an individual record, OBTAIN and PLUCK. Use OBTAIN to get a particular record number, first, last, prior, or next

Perform files can keep the system busy for hours with just one entry.

record, as well as record number xxx, and to get a record conditionally, for example:

OBTAIN FOR FNAME = "AUDREY"

Use the PLUCK command for rapid retrieval of indexed records. This is the fastest way to retrieve a record conditionally, but before you can use the PLUCK command, you must create one or more index files for the table.

Knowledgeman uses B + tree indexing for rapid record retrieval. You can use an unlimited number of index keys per table. Each index can have as many as 65,535 fields and be up to 65,535 characters long. If you want to conditionally retrieve records often, use index files; the PLUCK commands are much faster than the conditional OBTAIN commands.

The system can automatically update indexes as you make changes with the BROWSE and CHANGE commands. However, this slows down the CHANGE command significantly, so you may decide to override this feature and create new indexes after major table changes. You must recreate index files after using REDEFINE, COMPRESS, or SORT commands.

The SELECT (LIST) command creates a new output table from one or more existing tables. It is one of the most powerful Knowledgeman commands. You can pick any number of fields for data generation, and the order in which you list the fields determines the arrangement of the output table. You can SELECT to include, for example, all records, the next 100 records, or records in a

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1	\BORDER	turn the spreadsheet's borders on
	\BYE	leave spreadsheet mode while maintaining all spreadsheet defini-
	\COLUMN, \ROW \COMBINE	add or delete columns or rows combine portions of different spreadsheets
	\COMPUTE	compute up-to-date values for all of a spreadsheet's cells
	CONCEAL, REVEAL	conceal cell's definitions from view
	\COPY	copy cell definitions
1	\DISPLAY	print desired cell values
	\DUMP	print formulas serving as basis for cell values
	\EDIT \PROTECT, \UNPROTECT	edit the active cell's definition protect or unprotect cell definitions from alterations
	SAVE. LOAD	save or load a file
	\STOP	leave spreadsheet mode without maintaining spreadsheet cell values
	STYLE, ACTIVATE,	declare and conditionally
	DEACTIVATE	activate-deactivate reverse video, blinking, etc.
	VUNDEFINE	undefine a cell or block of cells
	VUSING	assign a "picture" to a cell for in-
	MAIDTH	tegnty checking and editing
	\# 	reposition the spreadsheet display
	Table 1: The Knowledgem	an spreadsheet commands.

certain range. You can specify "pictures" for output data values to edit the data or set up any number of conditions for data retrieval. A full set of logical operators is available, including =, <>, >, <, >=, and <=.

Knowledgeman allows an unlimited number of tables to be open at once (dependent only on available RAM and disk space), so you can use the SELECT command to query multiple tables. The system supports wild-card string, character-match symbols, and a "unique" qualifier to suppress the display of an item's next value if it equals the preceding one. You can SELECT dynamic, multifield, multisequence sorting of the output table with the qualifier

"ORDER BY direction fieldname..."

This enables you to obtain sorted data from only the records retrieved without having to physically sort all the table's records. Finally, you can have an unlimited number of changes in an output field's value triggering control breaks by using the qualifier

"GROUP BY fieldname..."

This computes full statistics for all the fields in each control break and displays them if you wish.

Spreadsheet

To use the Knowledgeman spreadsheet within the database program, enter the CALC command. Spreadsheets can have up to 255 rows or columns. Special effects include up to eight foreground or background col-

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ors, reverse video, blinking, half-intensity, and sounding the bell (provided your hardware can handle it). The spreadsheet has entry, edit, and message lines and variable column widths, and you can execute regular database commands within it. Some of the spreadsheet commands are listed in table 1. Notice that \BYE database commands can be executed within the spreadsheet mode. Equally important, spreadsheet cells can extract data from independent tables and can also be defined as programs.

Forms Generation

You can design forms for data entry or output with the FORM command, declaring any number of elements. Use an AT command to position labels or data values at the desired row-column. Display forms with the PUTFORM command and print or write them to disk (with or without data) with the PRINT command. The TALLY command uses a screen form for "what if" analyses comparable to spreadsheet analyses. Screen forms may have up to eight foreground or background colors, reverse video, blinking, half-intensity, and bell sounds. The CLEAR command followed by a form name clears the form from the screen; when used alone, it clears the entire screen.

Statistical Analysis

You can generate a full statistical analysis of the output table with the SELECT command or you can obtain the desired statistics without displaying field values using the STAT command. The following statistics are available for numeric fields: count, sum, mean, minimum, maximum, variance, and standard deviation. Numerical accuracy depends on the operating system and the central processor. Count and minimum-maximum statistics are available for string fields as well.

Operating Functions

Knowledgeman supports many operating functions, numeric, string, and logical. Numeric operating functions include absolute value, arcsine, current record number, exponentiation, string length, natural and base 10 logarithms, position of matching string values, maximum and minimum comparisons, random number generation, root computation, sine, and square root. String operating functions include uppercase and lowercase conversion, substring extraction, trailing blanks elimination, and type determination. You can use logical functions to determine if you have reached the end of a table, if a file is on line, or if a string's first character is alphabetic or numeric. These operating functions are particularly useful in command procedures.

Command Procedures

When the same list of commands must be performed two or more times, Knowledgeman allows creation of command procedures (one or more commands in a perform file). A perform file is basically a batch file that you can evoke within the Knowledgeman program. You can

create perform files with a word-processing program or by using the COPY CON: command at the PC-DOS system level. Perform files can contain an unlimited number of commands. This way, you can initiate enough commands to keep the computer busy for several hours while only having to enter one of them.

You can call a perform file from within Knowledgeman with the PERFORM command or by including the perform filename with the KMAN command at the system level. The lengths of Knowledgeman commands and command procedures are unlimited.

You can include comments within commands and command procedures, using "* " before and " * \" after the comment. A single command procedure can contain up to 26 different parameters and an unlimited number of working variables that are entirely unrelated to table fields or spreadsheet cells. Working variables, macros, and forms can all be declared local to a given procedure. There is also a complete structured-programming language to construct command procedures.

Program Design

Knowledgeman comes with a memory-resident 56Kbyte main program and 16 overlay files that are called as needed. The overlay files run from about 8K bytes to nearly 17K bytes each (most are between 12K and 15K bytes). All 16 overlays together total slightly more than 210K bytes. For those with tight disk space it is possible to load the 56K-byte KMAN.EXE file that stays in memory and then use one drive for overlays and the other for data files. In addition, those with limited disk space can use several disks with different overlay programs on them. For example, if you are not using the spreadsheet mode you can leave out two overlays devoted exclusively to the spreadsheet, saving more than 30K bytes. Since the SORT, INDEX, CONVERT, and SELECT With Dynamic Sort commands generate temporary files on the default drive, it is useful to have one disk containing only the overlay files for default work space.

To enter Knowledgeman from the system level, key in KMAN. You can enter a perform filename to implement a particular set of environment variable definitions, macro and/or form declarations, and/or commands. For example, I call a perform file on entering Knowledgeman to set environment variables E.DMIN and E.DMAX to false (so the minimum and maximum statistics don't display with the SELECT command) and E.PAUS to true (so the system pauses after each screenful of data output).

Knowledgeman doesn't provide any menus, but you can easily create them with a word-processing program. Using Knowledgeman's structured-programming language and command perform files or a program like Prokey, it is not difficult to develop a menu-driven system. I started to do this but soon discovered that Knowledgeman's command structure is so easy that a menu-driven system is hardly necessary. I did use Prokey to define 40 special-function keys (FI-F10 unshifted, shifted, plus Control key, and plus Alternate key). I also used com-



Function	Command	Time
Nonconditional single-record retrieval	OBTAIN	<:02
Indexed single-record retrieval	PLUCK	<:02
Conditional middle-record (No. 672) retrieval	OBTAIN	1:24
Conditional last-record (No. 1345) retrieval	OBTAIN	2:48
Table 2: The OBTAIN and PLUCK com results. Times are shown in minutes: sec	mand perform onds.	ance test

ments embedded in commands. This kind of commanddriven system is much faster than a menu-driven one and still has many of its advantages.

Knowledgeman allows unlimited macro nesting and macros can be of any length. It also has a series of userdefinable variables—environment variables and utility variables. Environment variables all begin with "E." followed by up to four letters; they have string, numeric, or logical (true or false) values. All environment variables have default values and are easily changed in Knowledgeman or a command-procedure file.

The environment variables do such things as control whether the bell sounds on input of invalid data, define which statistics are displayed with SELECT or STAT commands, and suppress error messages.

Utility variables are preceded by a "#" and can also be modified. They contain such things as the average, count, maximum, minimum, and standard deviation.

The SAVE command stores environment and utility variables, global working variables, global macro and form definitions, and current spreadsheet definitions. You can leave Knowledgeman, do something else, and then resume work where you left off. The LOAD command, which reloads this information, can operate in whole (loading everything) or in part (loading only macros, working variables, or forms, for example).

Knowledgeman provides extensive data security to be used or not at your discretion. A file named USRMAN.EXE creates a global user file called KPASS.IGU containing passwords and security levels. You can use USRMAN.EXE (62K bytes long) to authorize new users, delete users, alter a password, or change a security level. You can specify read/write authorization down to the individual field or cell level. There are 65,535 possible security-code combinations, data files are encrypted, and a 49K-byte scramble utility is provided to

List data values for five fields	Time
Nonconditional SELECT	<:03
Conditional SELECT (single condition)	3:13
Including dynamic sorting:	
Nonconditional SELECT	
Sorted on one field	4:03
Sorted on tive fields	7:41
Conditional SELECT (single condition)	
Sorted on one field	3:01
Sorted on five fields	3:19
Table 3: The first SELECT (LIST) command results. Times are shown in minutes:seconds.	performance test

encrypt perform files so they cannot be read at the system level.

Performance

Written in assembly language and C with data files in condensed binary code (convertible to ASCII), Knowledgeman's performance is very pleasing. Limitations on the program's speed appear to be more the result of hardware restrictions than software restrictions. I ran command tests using two different data tables with the following results (both on an IBM PC with 320K bytes of RAM and two 320K-byte double-sided, double-density floppy-disk drives, using PC-DOS 1.10 and Knowledgeman 1.00).

The first series of commands were tested on a 154Kbyte data table with 19 fields and 1345 100-character records (see table 2). The results suggest that you should prepare indexes for fields you intend to retrieve often while you use the conditional OBTAIN command only when you want a field seldom used as a key.

I also performed various tests of the SELECT (LIST) command for this first data table. The results are shown in table 3.

A second data table, 152K bytes long, with 47 fields, and consisting of 592 208-character records, was also tested. Results are shown in table 4.

The small difference between the time for a conditional SELECT on four conditions with a dynamic sort (3:36) and the time for the same command without the dynamic sort (3:32) proves how fast the sorting process is and suggests that the response time is largely disk dependent.

I am pleased with Knowledgeman's speed, especially the SELECT command. Hardware seems to be the greatest limiting factor in this program's performance. The following suggestions may help overcome some of these limitations. First, try a hard disk rather than a floppy disk. Knowledgeman is not copy-protected, so you can put it on a hard disk or a RAM disk. Getting enough RAM to hold frequently accessed files should also improve performance because the system spends so much time searching the current database table.

Documentation

The 300-page reference manual (including appendixes) contains 12 chapters, 7 appendixes, a glossary, an index

List data values for seven fields	Time
Nonconditional SELECT	<:03
Conditional SELECT (single condition)	2:50
Conditional SELECT (four conditions)	3.32
Including dynamic sorting:	
Nonconditional SELECT	
Sorted on one field	3:07
Sorted on five lields	4:32
Conditional SELECT (four conditions)	
Sorted on five fields	3:36
Table 4: The second SELECT (LIST) command results. Times are shown in minutes: seconds.	performance test

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of commands, and a general index. The manual is written for three levels of comprehension: introductory, intermediate, and advanced, and sections are marked accordingly so you can reference it at the appropriate level of knowledge.

User Support

Micro Data Base Systems provides a customer-support number for end users. The people I spoke to were knowledgeable and courteous, returned my phone calls promptly, and answered all questions to my satisfaction. They will send one free update of Knowledgeman to everyone who sends in the program registration card, if a new update exists at the time the registration card is sent. A complete copy of the revised reference manual comes with the update.

Defects and Suggested Improvements

I found only one major problem in version 1.00 of Knowledgeman after using the database part of the program extensively. Micro Data Base Systems promised to fix the bug in the next release, and, sure enough, when I received it, the problem was gone. Considering the size and complexity of the programs involved and that this was version 1.00, 1 find Knowledgeman remarkably error free.

Although the list of Knowledgeman's features is impressive, there is always a "wish list" of useful additions: for instance, it would be nice if you could display or print



using field names (i.e., labels could be longer than the length of their field variables), if the SHOW command were separate from the ATTACH-IMPRESS overlay file (why should you need a 17K-byte overlay file to call the table directory command?), and if you could use wildcard characters in any expression (even if that limits their use), instead of having to use the IN operator.

Conclusion

Knowledgeman is an integrated information-management system combining a superb relational database with a fine spreadsheet for the price of one. You get a printed forms generator, screen-form management, statistical analysis, many operating functions, and a structured-programming language for building command procedures. More Knowledgeman modules are coming, including a graphics generator, an integrated full-screen text editor, and a forms "painting" feature. Knowledgeman activities and materials, including training seminars, videocassettes, a pocket-sized command guide, and a beginners' tutorial manual, are being developed rapidly. QUE is publishing an applications book, Using Knowledgeman, in the near future.

It is my opinion that Knowledgeman may be the most powerful relational DBMS currently available for microcomputers. For example, dBASE II allows only 32 fields per record, a maximum of two tables open at once, and no dynamic output sorting. Knowledgeman, on the other hand, allows up to 255 fields per record, an unlimited number of tables open at once, and dynamic output sorting. In addition, Knowledgeman is an integrated program, combining spreadsheet capabilities with database management.

Unlike Lotus 1-2-3, basically a spreadsheet-graphics generator with limited database capabilities, Knowledgeman is a full-fledged, powerful DBMS fully integrated with a full-fledged spreadsheet (with graphics coming). Lotus 1-2-3's limited "spreadsheet-used-as-a-database" has a maximum of 2048 records per table with only one table open at a time (hence no multiple table query). Knowledgeman allows 65,535 records per table and an unlimited number of tables open simultaneously. Moreover, Lotus 1-2-3's spreadsheet doesn't let cells access independent database tables or contain entire programs as Knowledgeman does. After several months use, I have learned to appreciate a statement made in the reference manual introduction: Knowledgeman has been "carefully designed to dominate all of the leading file handlers, 'application generators' and 'relational' systems existing in the micro world." Micro Data Base Systems can be proud of this package, its creation, and its continuing development.

James W. Walker (Department of Botany, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003) is a professor of botany researching pollen ultrastructure and the evolutionary relationships of flowering plants. He considers his computer an Indispensable tool in his research. (Work supported by NSF grants DEB 80-10893 and BSR 82-09195.)

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Hardware Review

The IBM CS-9000 Lab Computer

A closer look at IBM's "other" microcomputer

by Thomas R. Clune

At the Brandeis University Chemistry Department, we have been trying to use the IBM Personal Computer (PC) for all our microcomputer applications. Most of the time, we have been able to meet our needs with the PC. But not always.

Here's a case in point. One of our researchers wanted to have a microcomputer pulse a laser, trigger data collection on a Biomation 8100 waveform digitizer, then download the 2K bytes of data from the Biomation into the computer. This process would be repeated up to 1000 times at a rate of 30 times per second. The result of each run would be summed with the results of the previous runs. Next, a stepper motor controlling a monochrometer would be incremented, and all of the above would be repeated again for up to 200 monochrometer settings.

There was one more requirement—the computer should cost no more than \$10,000. That's a lot to ask. Surprisingly, though, it can be done, and done well, with the IBM CS-9000.

At the time I encountered this problem, the IBM Instruments Division in Danbury, Connecticut, had just announced its 68000-based laboratory computer, the CS-9000 (see photo 1). Usually, I prefer to wait until a product has been on the market for a year or so before using it. This gives time for the new-product hoopla to subside, the groundswell of early-user complaints to crest, and the manufacturer to show its level of good faith in correcting bugs. But we were faced with a Hobson's choice: either the CS-9000 would be adequate for our needs or nothing in our price range was. So, after a trip to Danbury to see the operation of a prototype, we took the plunge. For those who can't wait for an ending, we found two things: (1) being the first on your block is even more painful than we had expected, and (2) the CS-9000 is an incredibly powerful computer.

A System Description

The IBM CS-9000 is so versatile that it would take years for one person to test all of its features (see the January 1983 BYTE, page 100, for a product description). I am most familiar with a subset of the system's capabilities. In this review, then, I will describe the CS-9000's major features in broad strokes and give in-depth coverage of those aspects with which I have personal experience.

If you want additional information on the rest of the system, talk to IBM. In my experience, the people there are very helpful and scrupulously accurate in their discussion of the CS-9000. Indeed, the single strongest point of this generally excellent system is the unbelievable level of customer support. In particular, Dr. John Tesch of the customer-service department has provided us with expert technical assistance, the cash value of which has probably exceeded the purchase price of the system.

Now, for the computer itself. The basic processor unit features include

- an 8-MHz Motorola MC68000 16/32-bit microprocessor
- three cascadable, 16-bit timers for up to 2-MHz clocking
- 128K bytes of on-board RAM (random-access read/ write memory)
- 128K bytes of ROM (read-only memory), for a real-time operating system
- SYSBUS (a superset of Versabus) bus structure
- five expansion slots
- four DMA (direct memory access) channels with 1-MHz maximum throughput
- seven levels of interrupt
- one IEEE-488 parallel bus (see photo 2)
- three RS-232C serial ports (see photo 2)
- one bidirectional, 8-bit parallel port (see photo 2),



Photo 1: At left (1a) is a front view of a typically configured IBM CS-9000 with the built-in dot-matrix printer. The rectangular plate covers a mount for a single 5¼-inch floppy disk. Notice the paper tray under the keyboard. The handle below the video display connects to the mounting yoke (see text). Photo 1b shows a front view of the business configuration of the CS-9000. Note that the built-in printer and softkeys have been removed.

which is not a true Centronics-type port because it lacks some lines (e.g., BUSY and DONE); however, any device supporting a Centronics-compatible interface can be connected to it

 57 pressure-sensitive keys for dedicated systems control (see photo 3)

The monochrome display (see photo 4) shows 80 characters by 30 lines of text and has fairly good graphics resolution (768 by 480 pixels). This seems a bit thin for computer-aided design (CAD), but IBM has sold a number of the CS-9000s for preliminary design work-ups. The display has its own separate memory and 10 programmable softkeys. It also includes space for a single 5¼-inch floppy-disk drive.

The minimal configuration just described is used with the ROM-based operating system. Disk-based software is available for data acquisition and process control of the IBM Instruments Division's line of chemical instruments. These include FTIR (Fourier transform infrared spectrophotometry), NMR (nuclear magnetic resonance), and HPLC (high-performance liquid chromatography) analyzers. In connection with the HPLC, IBM offers a four-channel, 13-bit, 30-Hz ADC (analog-to-digital converter) card called the sensor board. The card provides autoranging with a dynamic range of 10⁶. Also included on the sensor board are four more RS-232C ports, 32 bits of parallel I/O (input/output), eight LED (lightemitting diode) drivers with eight debounced-switch inputs, and two 16-bit counters. IBM does not currently offer a high-speed ADC; however, the company tells me that it considers this a requirement for the near future.

To make the unit a usable computer, you will need to add a system bus card with five expansion slots and at least another 256K bytes of RAM on the expansion card. Each memory-expansion card can hold up to 1 megabyte of RAM, for an on-board system maximum of 5 megabytes. You will also need floppy-disk drives; the system supports up to four 8-inch and 5¼-inch drives in any combination. A hard disk, requiring a separate controller card, is also available. Next, you will need a keyboard; the keyboard offered with the system is the same one as on the IBM PC.

Additionally, you will need an extended, disk-based operating system. Two are available: Xenix and OS 1.1, a multitasking operating system with a full-screen editor that is similar to PC-DOS 2.0. The available languages include a BASIC interpreter, an assembler (included with OS 1.1), a FORTRAN compiler, and a Pascal compiler. A C compiler and a COBOL compiler (Xenix only) are reportedly in the works.

IBM also offers a dot-matrix printer that sits in the main processor housing and features

 software-selectable character density of 10 characters per inch (cpi), 80 characters per line (cpl); 12 cpi, 96 cpl; or 16.8 cpi, 132 cpl

24- by 9-dots/character matrix

At a Glanc	e							
Name The IBM CS-9000 Lab Computer								
Manufacturer International Busine IBM Instruments Div Orchard Park POB 332 Danbury, CT 06810 (203) 796-2500	ss Machines vision							
Dimensions	System unit: 22 by 17 by 6.6 inches. 27.3 pounds: with CRT, printer, and keyboard, 68.2 pounds							
Processor	16/32-bit Motorola MC68000 with an 8-MHz clock speed and four 1-MHz DMA channels							
Processor Board Interfaces	One IEEE-488; one general-putpose, bidirectional 8-bit parallel; three RS-232C							
Memory	128K bytes RAM minimum, expandable to 5 megabytes							
Display	80 characters by 30 rows; green phosphor							
Keyboard	Optional 83 keys with number pad and IO programmable function keys (the IBM PC keyboard); additional keypad has 57 user-programmable keys							
Mass Storage	Optional, 5¼-inch floppy-disk drives (327k storage); 8-inch drives (985K storage); 5¼-inch Winchester hard disks (5 to 10 megabytes of storage)							
Expansion	Optional, five slots with a system bus card							
Operating System	OS version 1.1; Xenix available soon							
Languages	BASIC interpreter, 68000 assembler, FOR- TRAN compiler, Pascal compiler, and C compiler available (COBOL available with Xenix)							

Software Options

Chromatography application program, math/stat library, IBM 3101 (and 3270 soon) emulator programs

Other Hardware Options

Analog/sensor card with four-channel, differential Input; autoranging ADCs giving 12-bit plus sign resolution at 30 Hz; sensor board also has eight debounced switch inputs: eight output drivers to 5-V supply; 32 bits of parallel I/O assignable in 8-bit groups as Input or output or as two 8-bit bidirectional ports: two cascadable 2-MHz clock counters providing two pulse trigger output points and pulse-counting input points: four asynchronous terminal or modem R5-232C ports with maximum speed of 19.2 bps: an adaptor to Multibus is available from HaI-Versa Engineering Inc., 18597 Paseo Tierra, Saratoga, CA 95070, [408] 374-2953

Documentation

8½- by 11-inch loose-leaf binder format, Operator's Manual, 108 pages; OS 1.1, 400 pages; Problem Isolation Manual, 114 pages; BASIC Manual, 500 pages

Price

Base system, \$5695; printer, \$2095; keyboard, \$270; 256K-byte RAM expansion, \$1095; 1-megabyte RAM expansion, \$4080; dual 5¼-inch floppy disks, \$1445; dual 8-inch floppy disks, \$2470; hard-disk controller, \$1295; single 5-megabyte hard disk, \$2495; single *10-megabyte* hard disk, \$2695; expansion feature with five slots, \$95; analog sensor board, \$850, BASIC interpreter, \$195; OS 11 extensions, \$155; Pascal compiler, \$595, FORTRAN compiler, \$595; chromatography application program, \$495



Photo 2: A rear view of the CS-9000, showing the IEEE-488 interface with the extender in place (far right), the disk-drive connector (next to the IEEE-488), the Centronics port (middle), and the three RS-232C ports. The connector on the top goes to the video display.

graphics resolution of 200 horizontal dots/inch by 336 dots/inch

four-color printing

• graphics and text screen dumps with the familiar shift-PrtSc keystrokes of the PC

The compact packaging of the CS-9000 is designed to save valuable laboratory bench space. We have set the unit on a four-wheel cart to roll it into position when it is being used and wheel it out of the way when it is not. The compact design is a mixed blessing, though. Because it is mounted on top of the computer and has to have adequate clearance for the printer beneath it, the screen is above normal eye level. Although the tilt of the screen is adjustable, the height is not. As a result, the operator tends to sit slumped in a chair with the keyboard on his lap and his feet on a desk, staring up at the screen. In short, the ergonomics of the package design are not state of the art. In a laboratory, however, you do not usually spend a lot of time at the keyboard. The working conditions of a researcher are not those of a secretary. For our applications, there have been no complaints regarding the display's human engineering.

If your applications are more keyboard-intensive, relief is at hand. The National Accounts Division and National Marketing Division of IBM have developed an interest in the CS-9000 for business applications. The system is being repackaged for them, sans integral printer, and given a quieter fan. The current fan sounds like a household vacuum cleaner. The business package is shown in photo 1b. The ergonomics, as you can see, are much improved. Because of the newfound business interest and the resultant expanded user base, a greater variety of canned programs should become available for this system. Indeed, the decision to offer Xenix and COBOL appears to be the first fruit of that interest.

Documentation

The documentation for the system is hardly a masterpiece. In fairness, it has been improved tremendously

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Photo 3: The CS-9000 keyboards. At the top, on the front of the main processor box, are the 57 programmable, pressure-sensitive keys.

since its earlier incarnations, but it is still less than ideal. The writing style is the usual turgid documentation prose. If you are a systems programmer it should present no great problems, but for a scientist-hacker it is formidable.

The manual lacks tutorials and, except for the highlevel language sections, lacks indexes. Most surprising, the documentation does not contain schematics or a memory map. IBM has answered all questions promptly, but better documentation would lessen the number of questions users would have to ask.

The Voice of Experience

My experience with the CS-9000 began with setting it up. The bridge over the main processor housing, used to support the video display, is a pain to install. But it needs to be done only once, so what the heck. The video display mounts on a plastic yoke with a ball joint that enables the screen to be positioned for user comfort. Unfortunately, the yoke is made of very cheap plastic. When I went to tighten the yoke, I broke it, even though I followed the instructions to tighten gently. That yoke is cheap. I would have written this off to my superior strength, but another research group at Brandeis has a CS-9000 and the same thing happened to them. I have been informed that the yoke has been redesigned to eliminate this problem.

Once the system was assembled, I started to plug a digital multimeter (DMM) into the IEEE-488 port. It wouldn't plug in. Amazingly, the IEEE-488 port is positioned too close to the plug for the disk drive. There is no room for the IEEE-488 cord, which exits the plug from the side of the plug head. In order to use the IEEE-488 while the disk drive was attached to the system, I had to install an extender to the IEEE-488 interface (see photo 2). IBM now supplies the extender with the computer



Photo 4: A sample screen display that shows text and graphics, taken from an IBM demonstration program.

and will soon flip the IEEE-488 port upside down so that the cord does not interfere with the other plugs. You may not have to contend with this problem, but I was beginning to think I had made a very serious mistake.

It got worse. When the extension to the IEEE-488 plug was installed, I tried to write a BASIC program to transfer data from the DMM. Nothing. A call to IBM identified the problem: the software driver for the IEEE-488 was not yet written. After the driver arrived, I appended it to the BASIC program and tried again. Nothing. Another call to IBM. Dr. Tesch made the first of three trips to Brandeis. The problem was that we had a prerelease version of the operating system, but the software driver was for version 1 of it. He took the computer back to Danbury with him, had the new ROM BIOS (basic I/O system) installed, and sent the system back with the new 1.0 DOS (disk operating system) extensions disk. Nothing. More telephone calls. It turned out that we had the prerelease version of BASIC. After we got the right BASIC, the interface worked perfectly. By the way, the resistor in question was 56K ohms.

Next, all we had to do was get the Biomation, with a two-line handshake, to transfer data over the IEEE-488, which has a three-line handshake. I had an idea on how to achieve this and it looked fairly simple on paper. A few months later, it worked.

The next problem was writing an assembly-language program to do the data-acquisition routine. I am a complete *patzer* when it comes to assembly language. I usually write the program in BASIC, compile it, and then optimize the program by keeping intermediate values in registers instead of shuffling them back and forth in storage. But there is no BASIC compiler for the CS-9000. So Tesch (God love him!) agreed to write an assemblylanguage routine from my BASIC program. These people take "customer support" literally.

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Unix is a trademark of Bell Laboratortes. VMS is a trademark of Digital Equipment Corp. MS-DOS is a trademark of Microsoft. UniCato is a trademark of Lattice, Inc. Tesch wrote the program. Nothing. He didn't have a Biomation in Danbury to test the program, so he came back up to Brandeis to see what the problem was (this was the third time; I've shortened the story a bit). He managed to identify the errant line of code, and we were finally squared away. While he was at Brandeis, he provided us with three different versions of the dataacquisition routine for three different modes of operation. I'm not sure whether he did this out of generosity or in hopes that he would not have to deal with us again, but either way it was appreciated. Finally, we were up and running with our application.

Or, rather, we are up and running most of the time. IBM is feverishly trying to track down an odd little glitch in OS 1.1. Once every few hundred times we try to write a file to disk, the computer tries to write the file into system space and an error results. We must then reboot the system with a consequent loss of data. The error happens so rarely and (apparently) randomly that IBM has been having a hard time tracking it down. Because we write data to disk every few seconds, the amount of information lost in rebooting is not substantial. And the missing data is easily reproduced in our application. If your application is not so fault-tolerant, however, you should make sure this problem has been overcome before buying the CS-9000. The problem has occurred at other installations, so it isn't our hardware that's causing it. In any case, be sure to back up your work on disk frequently.

I have only one continuing source of irritation with the system: the printer. It is awkward to load with paper, frequently jams when operating, and either holds very little paper (if you use the paper holder under the keyboard) or lets the paper drape in front of the operator's feet (if you set a box of paper under the desk and feed the printer from there). I understand that IBM has redesigned the paper bailer to minimize the jamming problem, but the other problems seem endemic to the builtin printer.

Back to BASICs

As I mentioned earlier, I have used the CS-9000 primarily with the BASIC interpreter. The rest of my remarks will center on using this very substantial BASIC. Those readers accustomed to one of the many incarnations of Microsoft BASIC are in for a treat. Unlike most BASICs, you are not limited to 64K bytes of programming space. The interpreter can address as much memory as you have on your system. It also includes the MAT (matrix) functions. Further, it features a broad range of statement modifiers, such as FOR J = 1 to 11 (see listing 1, line 80). You can use 8-bit, 16-bit, or 32-bit words. The range of floating-point numbers is approximately 1.0E +/-308 with approximately 15-digit precision. Because the MC68000 uses memory-mapped I/O, all devices (including the printer, screen, IEEE-488 port, etc.) use the OPEN statement (like files), which makes programming I/O routines quite painless.

There are, of course, a couple of usual features of in-



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Listing 1: The program listing for the data-acquisition and analysis routine using the Biomation 8100. Because the bus-management lines of the IEEE-488 are not used by the Biomation, the REN line is used to trigger the laser and the Biomation, and the IFC line is used to trigger the monochrometer stepper-motor (lines 240–250 and line 370, respectively).

```
I REM PROGRAM FOR COLLECTING DATA FROM BIOMATION 8100
10 REM INITIALIZE CALL LOCATIONS
20 B=$E000; SREAD=B+$2948; SYSFUNC=B+$2CB8
30 REM DIMENSION ARRAYS.
40 DIM A%(2000), B%(1025), F%(11)
50 LENG=2048
60 REM INITIALIZE IEEE488 ROUTINES
70 DATA 286,10,290,10,0,17,0,12,0,10,0
80 READ F%(J) FOR J=1 TO 11
90 RESTORE
100 REM SET EXPERIMENT PARAMETERS
110 INPUT "BIOMATION SAMPLE INTERVAL SETTING (MICROSEC) "; BIOM
120 INPUT "NUMBER OF SCANS PER MONOCHROMETER SETTING "; REP
130 INPUT "NUMBER OF MONOCHROMETER SETTINGS ";NOSTEP
140 INPUT "DURATION OF PAUSE BEFORE TRANSFER "; 222
150 INPUT "NOISE LEVEL OF SIGNAL ";NOISE
160 INPUT "NAME OF FILE TO SAVE RUN DATA IN "; FILES
170 OPEN FILES AS FILE #1
180 PRINT #1, BIOM
190 PRINT #1, NOSTEP
200 OPEN "#BUSD?" AS FILE #6
210 REM DATA ACQUISITION ROUTINE
220 FOR MON=1 TO NOSTEP
230 FOR SCAN=1 TO REP
240 CALL SYSFUNC(6, F%(6))
                                     ISET REN TO TRIGGER LASER, BIOMATION
250 CALL SYSFUNC(6,F%(B))
                                     IRESET REN
260 WAIT (222)
270 CALL SYSFUNC (6,F%(1))
                                      ICOLLECT DATA
280 CALL SREAD(6., 8%(1), LENG, $0D, $0D, 0)
290 FOR I=1 TO 1000
                                     UNPACK DATA, ADD COUNT TO MEMORY A%
300 C%=SWAP%(B%(I)) AND 255
310 IF C%>NOISE THEN A%(2*I-1)=A%(2*I-1)+1
320 C%=B%(I) AND 255
330 IF C%>NOISE THEN A%(2*1)=A%(2*1)+1
340 NEXT I
350 NEXT SCAN
360 REM TRIGGER MONOCHROMETER MOVE AND WAIT FOR IT TO STOP
370 T=TIME: CALL SYSFUNC(6, F%(10))
                                      LIFC TRIGGERS MONOCHROMETER
380 FOR I=1 TO 2000: PRINT #1, A%(I): A%(I)=0: NEXT I
390 IF TIME-T(3 THEN 390
400 NEXT MON
410 CLOSE #1
420 CLOSE #6
430 END
```

terpreted BASIC that I miss. Arrays cannot be dynamically dimensioned because the interpreter translates each line of BASIC code into a tokenized pseudocode as it is entered, not as it is executed. This feature makes the BASIC run rather fast for an interpreter. For example, lines 230–340 of listing 1 trigger a laser and the Biomation, collect 2K bytes of data from the Biomation, compare each byte to a noise level, and, if appropriate, add 1 to an element of a 2K data array. Interpreted BASIC does all of this in one second! For that level of speed, I'm willing to live without dynamically-dimensioned arrays. By the way, a compiled FORTRAN version of this program did the same process 12 times in one second.

Another consequence of translating each statement as it is entered is that the BASIC comes with a line editor rather than a full-screen editor. And the editor is a little tricky to use. For example, if you have a variable type error in a program line and edit the line, you may still get a type error prompt. I've found it's best to delete the offending line and retype it correctly.

Line 300 of listing 1 illustrates a couple of interesting points about the BASIC. First, 2 bytes may be stored in
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Listing 2: The program listing for plotting the data from listing 1 on the screen, one monochrometer setting at a time.

```
1 REM PROGRAM TO PLOT DATA COLLECTED FROM PROGRAM 1
10 CLS
20 INPUT "FILE NAME "; FILE$
30 OPEN FILES AS FILE #1
40 INPUT #1, BIOM
50 INPUT #1,NOSTEP
60 DIM DAT(10,2000)
70 FOR I=1 TO NOSTEP
80 FOR J=1 TO 2000
90 INPUT #1, DAT(I, J)
100 NEXT J
110 NEXT I
120 CLOSE #1
130 FOR K=1 TO NOSTEP
140 MAX=-128:MIN=127
150 CLS
160 LOCATE 10,0
```

Listing 2 continued on page 289



Figure 1: A screen dump of a plot of a single scan of the Biomation, showing the luminescence decay curve of Benzil excited by a pulsed nitrogen laser. Data was collected from a modified version of listing 1 and plotted using listing 2.

```
170 INFUT "FIRST CHANNEL TO PLOT", A
180 INPUT "LAST CHANNEL TO PLOT", B
190 INPUT "SCREEN INCREMENTS", C
200 FOR I=A TO B
210 IF DAT(K, I) (MIN THEN MIN=DAT(K, I)
220 IF DAT(K, I) MAX THEN MAX=DAT(K, I)
230 NEXT I
240 FACTOR=450/(MAX-MIN)
250 LINE (1,470-((DAT(K,A)-MIN+1)*FACTOR),1,470-((DAT(K,A)-MIN+1)*FACTOR))
260 FOR I=A+1 TO B
270 LINE (-1,-1,(I-A)*C,470-((DAT(K,I)-MIN+1)*FACTOR))
280 NEXT I
290 LOCATE 24,0:PRINT BIOM;" MICROSEC/SAMPLE","MONOCHROMETER SETTING ";K
300 INPUT "ANOTHER PLOT WITH THE SAME FILE", Q$
310 IF Q$="Y" THEN 140
320 NEXT K
330 END
```





Text continued from page 286:

one 16-bit memory location to save space. The SWAP% function lets you reverse the high and low bytes in a memory location. Of course, performing an AND 255 with the value masks out the high byte. The second point has to do with why line 300 is there at all. It seems that the interpreter cannot perform B%(I) AND 255 and compare it with noise all in one line; apparently, there is a bug in the interpreter. If you do the operations separately, there is no problem. This is the only bug I have encountered in the interpreter.

Lines 80 and 240 in listing 1 illustrate the use of the IEEE-488 port. The operating parameters of the port are entered into a data array and passed to the interface driver by calling SYSFUNC: . Line 70 lists the parameters this program uses. The parameter 286 sets the maximum timeout for a transfer to the succeeding argument (which is 10) times 50 milliseconds; the parameter 290 sets the maximum transfer size without using DMA to whatever follows (10 again); the 0 ends a sequence of instructions, so F%(6) begins a new sequence; the 17 sets the REN line high and the 0 ends that sequence; the 12 resets the REN line, and again 0 ends the sequence; then, 10 sets the IFC line, with the 0 ending the sequence. Thus, the F% array actually contains four different sets of parameters, each invoked by CALL SYSFUNC(dev #, F%(N), which reads F%(N) to F%(N+I), where F%(N+I) = 0.

Let's look at line 20 in listing 1. This line initializes the system calls used in the program. In the new version

of BASIC, version 1.1, you do not need to add the call locations.

Listing 1 collects data from the Biomation. Listing 2 displays that data, one monochrometer setting at a time. Lines 250 and 270 of listing 2 do the actual screen plot. Line 250 draws a line from the first data point (scaled for the screen) to itself. That is, it sets the first point of the line. Line 270 draws a line from each subsequent point to the preceding point. The -1, -1 argument says, "Connect this point to the last point." Figures 1 and 2 show screen dumps of sample outputs from listing 2, using data collected from a modified version of listing 2 in which the raw voltages from a single scan of the Biomation were collected.

Summary

The CS-9000 is a very fast and powerful laboratory computer. It has enough I/O ports to please the most jaded palate. The options let you configure the system for most conceivable laboratory applications. The range of numbers it can work with makes it unnecessary to constantly use log values to avoid overflows. The CS-9000 is very affordable. And, above all, the level of customer support sets new standards of excellence for the microcomputer industry.■

Thomas R. Clune (55 Central St., Ashburnham, MA 01430) is physical chemistry laboratory coordinator for the Chemistry Department of Brandeis University in Waltham, Massachusetts.



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Hardware Review

The Rixon R212A Intelligent Modem

A modem that can emulate the Hayes Smartmodem and do a few other tricks besides

by Chuck Weger

Remember when you could tell the difference between a computer and a peripheral? In the old days, computers had front panels full of lights and switches, printers were large, clattering beasts, and modems were big, ugly boxes that connected to special, and expensive, phone circuits. In those times a modem knew its place. But now, here comes a modem with a full-blown Z80 microprocessor in it—the same chip that's in lots of home computers. All of a sudden, the distinction between computers and their peripherals is getting hazy. What do you call a modem that has memory like a computer? In this case, you call it a Rixon R212A Intelligent Modem.

The folks at Rixon have been in the modem business a long time, but they have manufactured primarily industrial products. The R212A and its IBM PC-compatible cousin, the PC-212, are among the company's few ventures into the consumer world. If Rixon keeps producing products like this, the company might have to discontinue some of its industrial business to keep up with the demand of consumer and commercial markets. Not only is the R212A the most sophisticated modem in its class I have seen, it is also easy to use. I'll describe some of the R212A's features in this review.

Setting Up

Photo 1 shows the R212A as it comes packaged with an AC (alternating current) adapter and a modular telephone cable; an instruction manual (not pictured) is also included. It does not come with the RS-232C cable you'll need to connect it to your computer or terminal, but this is a stock item in most computer stores. The modem is packaged in a beige molded case with a black front panel. The first thing that I noticed about this modem was its front panel, which really wasn't a front panel—or not what I would call one. There is a piece of black anodized aluminum with the Rixon logo, but there are no LEDs (light-emitting diodes), lights, or switches on the panel. In fact, there are no controls or indicators anywhere on the case. And if you're the kind of person who opens the case to see the insides, you'll see that there are no DIP (dual-inline package) switches on the circuit board, either. All the options—and there are plenty in this modem—are set by software commands.

The back panel contains two RJ-11 modular telephone jacks as well as a connector for the power supply. It also contains a standard 25-pin female RS-232C connector labeled DTE (data terminal equipment) for connection to the terminal or computer. Once again, there are no switches or indicators.

Installing the R212A is extremely simple. Run a cable from a serial I/O (input/output) port on your computer or terminal to the DTE connector. The phone line goes in one of the modular jacks with the cable supplied. Finally, plug in the AC adapter. The other modular jack is a real convenience; if you want a telephone connected to the same line, it can be plugged into this jack, saving the cost of a phone-line Y adapter. Note that the whole telephone—not just the handset, as on some other modems—plugs into this jack. Of course, you don't need to plug a phone into this jack. The modem will work fine without one.

To communicate with the R212A, you will need a communications program that allows your computer to send and receive ASCII (American National Standard Code for Information Interchange) characters over its serial I/O



Photo 1: The Rixon R212A package includes the modem, a modular telephone cable, an AC line adapter, and a manual (not pictured).

port. This could be a program that makes your computer into a dumb terminal, or it could be a more sophisticated modem program. Both kinds will work with the R212A. Of course, if you are using a terminal instead of a computer, you don't need a program.

As the lack of switches implies, the R212A is controlled entirely from your computer or terminal. Once the modem is connected to the computer, you can type two carriage returns to wake it up. It responds with a signon message, shown in the first four lines of photo 2. It also determines automatically the transmission speed of your system, either 300 or 1200 bps (bits per second), and the type of parity, based on the carriage returns you send it. From then on, it accepts ASCII commands. These commands can be entered manually from the keyboard, or you can use a program to send them. In my experience, a fancy modem control program is not needed, since the R212A can do just about everything by itself. The commands are all one or two letters long, so it takes little effort to type them. Table 1 briefly summarizes the R212A's command set.

Features

One of the nicest features of the R212A is its help display. Most user-friendly software packages now have some sort of help facility. It's rare, though, to find a piece of peripheral equipment with one. The R212A's help display, shown in photo 2 as it appears on the screen of my Zenith Z-89 computer, gives a brief description of each command. While the help goes no deeper than this (e.g., you can't ask the R212A to further explain the keyboard dial command), it is sufficient to jog your memory after you've read the instruction manual.

Any intelligent modem should be able to automatically dial a phone number. The R212A can do that easily with the K (keyboard dial) command. Merely type a K, and the modem prompts for the phone number. Entering the number followed by a carriage return causes the R212A to dial the number. The R212A ignores spaces and hyphens, so the number can be entered in the usual manner. Don't try to use parentheses to enclose an area code, though; these have special meanings to the R212A.

In addition to plain old auto-dialing, the R212A has the S (store) command for built-in number storage. The modem can store up to 10 phone numbers; each can be up to 60 characters long. When you want to dial a stored number, you need to enter only its index number (a digit from zero to nine). The numbers are saved in the modem's internal RAM (random-access read/write memory), which has a battery backup in case there's no AC power. Rixon says the battery will last at least two years. In addition to the S command, the R212A has the D (dis-

RIXON R212A INTELLIGENT HODEN R 1200 BPS	EV 4
N FOR HELP	
E N	
E EVENARD DIAL SO STORE 0 0-9 DIAL 0 R REDIAL ROD WULTI-REDIAL D DISPLAY OS SC LOGOW CHAR T TEST C CLEAR OS S GO ON-LIME O OPTIONS X MANG UP M RHSWER I ORIGINATE BU HAVES 0 QUIT	

Photo 2: The help display generated by the R212A. Note the signon message at the top of the screen. The dollar sign is the modem's prompt character. Each of the commands shown is accessed by its oneor two-character mnemonic.

At a Glance

Name

Rixon R212A Intelligent Modern

Use

Communication over voice-grade telephone lines at 300 or 1200 bits per second (bps)

Manufacturer

Rixon Inc. 2120 Industrial Parkway Silver Spring, MD 20904 (301) 622-2121

Size 1.5 by 6.25 by 9.7 inches

Weight 2.5 pounds

Features

Direct-connect, 0 to 300 bps plus 1200 bps; accepts ASCR commands from computer or terminal; holds 10 phone numbers plus identifying information in battery backed-up memory

Hardware Needed

Computer or terminal with RS-232C port, along with RS-232C interconnecting cable

Software Needed

Any communications program capable of sending and receiving over the computer's RS-232C port

Documentation

78-page manual in a 51/2- by 81/2-inch format

Options None

List Price \$499

Command K	Definition Keyboard dial; any telephone number may
	be entered directly from the computer or
	oumber closed in the modem's memory
0.4	Store e telephone sumber in location #
31	Side a temptione fulliper in locator π ,
	where wis a number from zero to mile. The
	number may be up to 60 characters long,
	including comments.
0-9	Dial a number stored in the moderns
	memory (memory locations are numbered
	zero through nine).
R	Redial the last number dialed.
M	Multiple redial; redials the last number dialect
	up to 10 times before giving up.
D	Display the phone number directory,
SC	Set the "log-on" control characters; once set.
	the characters can be used within a log-on
	sequence to send stored text to the remote
	system and welt for a response.
т	Test mode The R212A does into a local
	loonhack self-test or a remote self-test if on
	line
~	Clear all stand sumbers The B212A
6	Clear all stored numbers, the R212A
	prompts to be sure this is really what is
-	wanteg.
G	Go back on line it previously disconnected
	with special "programmed disconnect"
-	character.
0	Option select (see table 3),
X	Hang up the phone line,
A	Forces the modern into "answer" mode when
	dialing a call (i.e., high-frequency modern
	tones).
1	Forces the modern into "originate" mode
	when dialing a call (i.e., low-frequency
	modern tones).
NU	Select Haves mode, The R212A will
	recoonize Haves Smartmodern commands
0	Quit: causes the modern to "sion off" and
-	roturn to anointeractive state (Calls will still b
	auto annuorad though t
DADITY	Turter the word DADITY is were the
PARLIT	lyping the word PAHIT in uppercase
	causes the H212A to detect the parity your
	system is using.

play) command for displaying the directory. A sample directory is shown in photo 3.

You'll notice in this picture that the phone numbers have text associated with them. This is a handy feature; I use it to save the name and/or description of the system associated with each phone number. You have to use a slash (/) following the phone number to indicate text. Everything after the slash is interpreted by the R212A as text.

Also shown in photo 3 is an example of the S command. At the bottom of the screen I typed S7, which means store a number in slot 7. The modem responded with the existing contents of slot 7, and with a message questioning whether I really wanted to change what was in that slot. I did, so the modem then prompted me for the new phone number—a simple, logical procedure.

The R212A is well matched to modern telephone systems. For example, it can detect the presence or absence of dial tones, and it will inform you if it can't get a dial

THE BUFFER DID IT.

Who Stole The 1500 Letters From The Computer?

Let's just say you've got to send a letter to 1500 different people. Would you like to spend 22.5 hours* or 60 seconds of Mr. Hanold Burns computer P.O. BOX LILL TOIRID, OND 18020 time? With a garden-

variety buffer, the computer has to mix, merge and send 1500

addresses and 1500 letters to the buffer. Trouble is, most buffers only store about 32 letters. So after 32 letters, the computer's down until the printer's done. Altogether, you're talking 22.5 hours.

In the case of our new (not to mention amazing) But there's ... ShuffleBuffer. that's turned donuts computer time mailings, manuscripts, report is 60 believe it. You'd love my w seconds dian't no is the Brite flat. Just give

ShuffleBuffer one form letter and your address list, and it takes care of the mixing, the merging, and the printing. But that's not all ShuffleBuffer's stolen from the computer, Oh, no.

Who Changed and **Rearranged The Facts?**

Again, ShuffleBuffer's the culprit. You want to move paragraph #1 down 12/82 where 3.59 9182 #3 is? 10001's Want 6182 TH SUCCESS. to add a chart or picture? No problem. No mystery, either. Any buffer can give you FIFO, basic first-in, first-out printing. And some Circle 184 on inquiry card.

buffers offer By-Pass; the ability to interrupt long jobs for short ones. But only ShuffleBuffer has what we call Random Access Printing - the brains to move stored information around on its way to the printer. Something only a computer could do before. Comes in especially handy if you do lots of printing. Or lengthy manuscripts. Or voluminous green NE 14% and white spread sheets. And by the way, ShuffleBuffer 23% does store up to 128K of information and gives you a By-Pass mode, too. . 20%

And Who Spilled The **Beans 239 Times?**

Most buffers can't tell the printer to duplicate. If they can, they only offer a start/stop switch, which means you're the one who has to count to 239. Turn your back on your buffer, and your printer might shoot out a room full of copies. ShuffleBuffer, however, does control quantity. Tell it the amount, and it counts the copies. By itself.

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ShuffleBuffer The Buffer with a Brain Interactive Structures Inc. 146 Montgomery Avenue Bala Cynwyd, PA 19004



Photo 3: The R212A's directory display. The notations next to the phone numbers are stored as ASCII text by the modem. "BATCH" is a way to run a set of commands. The bottom of this display contains an example of storing a new phone number.

tone by telling you "dead line." It can also interpret most busy signals and will inform you if the line is busy or if there is no answer. If you wish, you can use the R (redial) command to automatically redial the most recently dialed number. If you're really desperate to get through, you can use the M (multiple redial) command. This automatically redials the last number up to 10 times, with a brief pause between each attempt.

In case redialing the same number isn't impressive enough, the R212A has something called linking. Any stored number can be linked to any other number. Then, if the first number is busy or does not answer, the modem automatically tries the linked number. So if your favorite bulletin-board system is busy, you can automatically try another one. It's possible to link numbers to each other, so the modem goes back and forth between them until it finally gets one to answer. You can also link several numbers, causing the R212A to try them all. If you link the last to the first, you get the modem's equivalent of an endless loop. Your phone line will be busy forever unless one of the numbers on the linked list answers or you manually abort the dialing operation.

The R212A is capable of both tone and pulse dialing. If you don't instruct it otherwise, it tries to dial the first digit with a tone. If sending a tone fails to interrupt the dial tone, it assumes that the phone line works only with pulse dialing, and it dials the whole number with pulses. If the dial tone goes away after tone dialing the first digit, the modem dials the rest of the number with tones. You can, of course, put the modem into a tone-only or pulseonly mode, so it doesn't have to go through this detective work each time it dials. Finally, the letters T and P can be embedded in phone numbers to manually switch

Command	Definition
8.	Wait for intermediate dial tone; generally used with PBX (private branch exchange) systems where an access number must be used to get an outside line.
96	Pause 5 seconds; can be used to wait for access tone on long-distance services such as Sprint and MCI.
P	Forces pulse-dial mode for subsequent digits
Т	Forces tone-dial mode for subsequent digits.
Ĺ	Link to another stored number if this number is buey.
/	Comments. Everything following a slash character is treated as a comment. Commen
	characters are displayed in the directory but not dialed.
Space	Ignored. A space can be used within
	telephone numbers to improve readability.
Table 2. Snor	rial characters in telenhous numbers

between tone and pulse dialing. This is useful if you're on a PBX (private branch exchange) that understands only pulses, but you dial an access code to get an outside line, which can use tones. The R212A can handle the whole dialing operation, including waiting for secondary dial tones. You can also use the percent (%) character to cause a 5-second pause anywhere in a dialing sequence. Table 2 summarizes the special characters allowed within telephone numbers.

Advanced Features

In addition to storing phone numbers, text, and link codes, the R212A can store log-on sequences. A log-on sequence is a series of ASCII characters that the R212A sends down the phone line once it has detected a modem on the other end. This can be an account number, a password, or whatever. In effect, the log-on sequence lets you automatically log on to a remote system without lifting a finger. The log-on sequence is stored by enclosing it in square brackets ([]) when you store the phone number.

The log-on sequence feature is very versatile. It can, for example, contain any ASCII control characters, not just printable ones. It can contain a special character that causes the R212A to wait for a specific response from the remote system before proceeding with the rest of the sequence. It can also contain secure characters, which are never displayed in the R212A's phone number directory. Secure characters are enclosed in parentheses when you first store the log-on sequence. This is a useful feature if you set up your modem to be used by others who should not know things like remote system passwords.

Another advanced feature is the batch facility. Sequences of commands can be enclosed in angle brackets (< >). The R212A buffers everything received after an open bracket and executes it (without echoing or prompting) after it sees the closed bracket. Therefore you can write a program that sends a series of commands to the modem all in one batch, without cluttering up your screen display. The contents of the batch buffer

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B o Options:	
0-EXIT	
I-DISC (Y/N)?-Y	
2-AUTO @ (Y/W)?-Y	
3-ECH0 (Y/W)?-Y	
4-05R DH (Y/N)?-Y	
5-CTS OH (Y/N)?-Y	
6-LHGTH (9/10)?-18	
7-8LIND (Y/N)?-H	
#-EN@ (Y/N)?-N	
9-DIAL (A/T/P)?-AUTO	
R-ON-LINE HS6 (Y/N)?-Y	
879	
9-DIAL (A/T/P)?	

Photo 4: The options menu displayed by the R212A in response to the O command. Option 9 (dialing mode) has been selected.

always appear on the directory display (photo 3), so you can see what your computer has been sending.

In case you aren't satisfied with the way the R212A works, the designers give you a chance to change it with the O (options) command. This command calls up the menu shown in photo 4. There are 10 user-selectable options shown in the menu. Some of these deal with such details as how the modem controls certain RS-232C lines, while some deal with more mundane issues, such as whether the modem sends the message ONLINE to you when it detects a carrier. Table 3 gives a brief summary of the options. Most people, however, should find that the default options are sufficient; I didn't even look at the other options until I had thoroughly played with the auto-dialing and other features.

If your telephone system is old and uses dial tones with unusual sounds, which the modern might not be able to detect, you'll find that you need the O command and option number 7. Option 7, BLIND, causes the R212A to begin dialing a number after five seconds have elapsed, even if it doesn't detect a dial tone.

Other Nice Touches

The R212A has some other nice features, too. For example, the C (clear) command clears out all the stored phone numbers. Fortunately, the R212A gives you an "are you sure?" prompt before doing this. There is also a built-in self-test mode that loops back (connects the modem to itself) to make sure signals are being transmitted and received correctly.

The R212A can also emulate a Hayes Smartmodem. This means that the Rixon modem can operate like a Hayes Smartmodem so that people who have invested in software that understands the Hayes modem can use the R212A with their old software. The Hayes modem is much more limited than the Rixon modem, however; it doesn't have number storage, linking, or log-on sequences, and it doesn't detect dial tones. Also, it doesn't provide a help menu. I like all the Rixon features, so I haven't really used the Hayes-emulation mode except to test it.

Number 1	Name DISC	Definition Stores a special disconnect character. The character selected with this option, if typed 3 times in guick succession, will cause the
2	AUTO Q	modern to return to keyboard mode without disconnecting the telephone line Determines whether or not modern
		automatically exits keyboard mode 2 minutes after last keyboard entry.
Э	ECHO	Determines whether or not modem echoes back characters when in keyboard mode.
4	DSR ON	Causes the Data Set Ready (DSR) lead to be either permanently on or on only in data mode.
5	CTS ON	Causes the Clear To Send (CTS) lead to be either permanently on or on only when the modern is ready to transmit.
6	LNGTH	Selects 9- or 10-bit character lengtl in 1200 bps mode.
7	BLIND	Determines whether modern tries to detect dial tone automatically or merely diats blind after a 5-second wait.
8	ENQ	Determines whether modern sends the ASCII character ENQ to a remote modern for handshaking ourposes.
9	DIAL	Selects tone, pulse, or automatic dialing.
A	ONLINE MSG	Determines whether or not the modern issues an ONLINE message when it detects a remote modern's carrier.

Finally, in keeping with its industrial origins, Rixon has a version of this modem available without the case, for use in a card cage. If you have many modems at one site, this would be a good way to keep your modems organized.

Documentation

The R212A comes with a very comprehensive 87-page manual. The manual is well designed, full of figures and examples, but was obviously written with the industrial market in mind. It's a bit dry, and the organization is occasionally puzzling. For example, on page 4, it tells you how to disassemble the modem. I think I would rather see some setup information first. An index would also be useful. There is, however, a nice foldout summary of all Rixon and Hayes commands and options.

Complaints

The lack of external adjustments makes the modem extremely simple to use; it cannot accidentally be set for the wrong speed, parity, or operating mode. The absence of controls also means that the modem can be located anywhere that's convenient; it doesn't have to be within easy reach of the operator. The absence of indicator lights or LEDs is another matter. Some people find it comfort-

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RETAILERS: For the Distributor in your area, call Toll Free 1-800-262-6006 Dept. D (7am-3pm Pacific Time) ing to watch the "transmit data" light on a modem wink at you as the bits are swallowed by the telephone network. You don't get that with the R212A. People who are accustomed to the Hayes Smartmodem may notice that the Rixon lacks the Hayes's monitor speaker. Personally, I don't care to eavesdrop on modem conversations, so I don't mind the lack of a speaker.

These features aren't missed if everything is working, but if you're trying to track down a problem, like a broken wire in your RS-232C cable, you begin to see the need for them. For example, my one-year-old daughter got her hands onto the computer keyboard when I was experimenting with the modem. I returned to find that the modem would not respond to the computer; nothing I could type or do would make it respond. Finally, I discovered that she had somehow entered the command to put it into Hayes mode, so none of the Rixon commands I was trying had any effect. I suppose this is an argument in favor of child-proof computers.

Since the R212A is a new product, Rixon is bound to have its share of shakedown problems with it. I have experienced two such problems. One was an undocumented "feature," while the other was actually a hardware failure.

The feature problem arose because Rixon designed this modern to be compatible with a wide variety of terminals and computers. Some of these terminals apparently don't understand that normal modern handshaking requires one RS-232C signal (called DTR, or data terminal ready) to be active when talking to the modern. To get around this, Rixon installed a pull-up resistor on this line so that DTR is always active. That's fine most of the time, but it means that, unless the modern is turned off, it answers the phone—even when the computer is turned off. Not a very useful situation. The people at Rixon were very helpful when I complained about this and they told me how to disable it. The solution required cutting that pull-up resistor on the DTR line (R79 on the circuit

Circle 406 on incuiry card.

board). This is no big deal, but people with no hardware experience might feel better asking a friend to do it. It's easier just to unplug the modem when it's not in use.

The second problem was a fluke. During a thunderstorm, the phone line apparently took a lightninginduced jolt. It was not enough to knock out the phones, but it did cause the modem to behave peculiarly. For example, the modem kept the phone line off the hook when it was not supposed to. It turned out the lightning had zapped a protective device. (Better than zapping the whole modem, I thought.) Since my modem was only a few weeks old at the time, the people at Rixon replaced it with a new one, no questions asked. We have had more storms, but the replacement modem has not had any problems.

Conclusions

The Rixon R212A is an extremely intelligent modem that has auto-dialing features more powerful than many modem programs. It supports stored numbers, identification text, log-on sequences, and several forms of autoredial. It communicates with the user through a series of ASCII character commands that are documented in a self-contained help facility. The R212A is extremely easy to set up and use, yet offers many powerful options for sophisticated users.

Some people may find the total lack of switches and indicators difficult to accept; in normal operation, however, they are not missed.

Anyone who is in the market for a 300/1200 bps modem would do well to consider the R212A. At \$499, it is definitely an "intelligent" choice.■

Chuck Weger (c/o Oldenberg, 331 6th St. NE, Washington, DC 20003) is an independent consultant specializing in computer graphics. He was formerly on the technical staff of Computer Sciences Corporation.

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Software Review

SAVVY

This easy-to-use system actually learns from you

by Peter V. Callamaras

Imagine finding one package that combines the elements of hardware, software, and firmware with some general-purpose business applications and doesn't require a master's degree in computer science to understand or to use. In addition, the package understands plain ordinary English. What would you call it? Incredible? A lifesaver? Well, Excalibur Technologies Corporation calls it Savvy.

Savvy is a system that runs on an Apple or an IBM PC (Personal Computer) and is unique in the personal computer arena. The Apple hardware consists of a plugin card for slot 7 of the motherboard. Much like the CP/M cards available for the Apple, the Savvy card contains a Z80 processor and support chips plus the necessary Savvy ROM chips. The Apple's 6502 processor becomes a subordinate controller for the microprocessor. The IBM PC, on the other hand, requires no unique hardware additions. The Savvy software consists of four disks containing a set of business-type applications, a set of demonstration programs, and a robot programmer.

Ease of Use

The intent of Savvy is to make it easy for the noncomputer-oriented Apple or IBM PC owner to perform business and professional tasks. Actually, easy is an understatement. Savvy usually knows what you want to do, even if you misspell the command. The operating system is oriented toward human or natural language.

Usually, if you want to perform a particular set of operations, you must follow a very precise, unforgiving set of instructions. For instance, if you want to scan a database for any BYTE articles on AI (artificial intelligence), you would follow this scenario:

- 1. Call the search-retrieve module.
- Input the correct information in the key search fields.
 Example: first search field = BYTE

second search field = Article

third search field = Artificial Intelligence

Initiate the database manager that retrieves the records matching your search criteria.

To perform the same operation with Savvy, all you need to enter is: "get me all the BYTE atricles on artificial intelligence." The system then retrieves the articles. Note the misspelling of the word articles. Normally, if a misspelling occurs, you get an error message and must reenter the data. This system can usually figure out what you mean. The process Savvy uses is called adaptive pattern recognition, or learning.

The learning comes from you. The more you use the system, the more it learns. The Savvy system builds up patterns to compare with your input. If it finds one or more exact match, Savvy returns those items. If there is no match, however, Savvy makes a guess by finding a pattern that comes close to your input. For example, if you ask people to identify a city from a skyline picture, they mentally match the picture to skylines they have seen before. Most people can easily tell the difference between New York and Paris, for instance. If you show them pictures of 10 different skylines, they should be able to identify them easily. This is what Savvy does.

At a Glance	
Name Savvy	
Manufacturer Excalibur Technologies Corp. 800 Rio Grande Blvd. NW 21 Mercado Plaza Albuquerque, NM 87104 (505) 242-3333	
Hardware Z80-based plug-in card on Apple; four applic	ations disks
Computer Apple (II, II+, IIe), 48K- or 64K-byte IBM PC, I floppy-disk drives; optional 80-column display printer	two 514-Inch /, monitor, and
Features Integrated operating system, pattern recogniti natural-language programming, 63-place dec	on, virtual memory. Imai arithmetic
Compatibility IBM PC, IBM PC XT, other PC-compatibles	
Documentation 146-page programming manual and 330-pag manual	e loose-leaf reference
Warranty Limited one-year	
Price	

\$950

Audience

Nontechnical computer users; business and professional computer users desiring an easy-to-use set of programs; those interested in a pattern-recognition system

It gives you the best answer based on patterns it has observed previously.

To continue the skyline analogy, if you ask people to identify a city and then show them an evening picture of the skyline from a slightly different angle, they can probably connect the two. Savvy does this also; in fact, the more you use the system, the better it discriminates between patterns. Excalibur Technologies claims to have a proprietary method of ensuring the integrity of Savvy's pattern-recognition system so you can't overload it with too many patterns.

There is no need for the user of Savvy to have any particular computer skills or background. The system does everything possible to make it easy for the noncomputeroriented user. For example, if you want to temporarily lock the value of an item or a variable, you tell Savvy to "freeze" the item. When you want to change the value, you simply "thaw" the item. The developers of Savvy have gone out of their way to eliminate as much computer jargon as possible.

This leads us to a strong point in the Savvy system: the ability to program without any programming background. You use your own words to describe what Savvy is supposed to do. It is very close to programming in your natural language. As an example, instead of coming up with some algorithm to add two numbers, multiply the sum by a third number, and print the result, you simply tell Savvy to "take number one, add it to

number two, then multiply the sum by a third number and display the result," using almost those exact words.

The robot programmer that comes with the Savvy system, one of the more highly touted parts of the system, is designed to help you establish your own databases. You can use it only to write databases. For instance, if you want to create a database for birthdays, you can use the robot programmer to write it. You follow the manual and prompts to configure the input formats, relations, search criteria, and output. Then the robot programmer writes the code while you watch.

When the robot finishes, you can input the names, dates, addresses, and whatever else you want in your database. Once it is established, you can search for, update, and output information from it. Typically, you might ask it to list all family members who have birthdays in March or all the members of the local church who were born on the 15th of any month. The relationships can be as simple or as complex as you wish, and you ask for the information in plain English.

Applications

The Savvy applications programs include a text processor with a mailing-list feature and a set of standard business accounting applications, with accounts receivable, accounts payable, inventory management, payroll, and general ledger.

The text processor is not designed for heavy wordprocessing applications but works fine for writing short letters. The mailing-list feature enables Savvy to generate your printed letters. File size is not the problem here; the software just isn't available yet.

In the payroll module, you set up a payroll file, subtract any individual deductions and taxes, record time data, and print out both checks and a payroll summary report.

The accounts-payable/receivable packages track receipts and expenditures by client or supplier as well as service charges, past-due accounts, payment due dates, and all the other standard AP/AR data.

The general ledger tracks your accounts, prints checks for expenditures, runs trial balances and prints income statements.

Finally, the inventory-management program establishes your inventory and tracks changes in stock levels. You can set up the inventory to include parts numbers, descriptions, stock levels, costs and prices, reorder points, and storage-location information.

As you can see, Savvy is primarily designed for small business or professional use, and in that context it does an adequate job. If you find that the applications don't meet your needs as written, you can enhance or modify them as you wish. The package includes the source code, and you can use the programming facilities of the Savvy system to make any changes.

Documentation

The accompanying documentation is an important part of the Savvy system. I received a large loose-leaf



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ALF Products Inc. 1315F Nelson St. Denver, CO 80215 (303) 234 0871 Telex: 4991824 binder and a separate Savvy programming manual. The manual is fairly straightforward, and you are led through the various Savvy functions with extensive use of the tutorial approach and actual screen images of the dialog between the user and Savvy. Almost no technical jargon is included. My only complaint is that Excalibur Technologies used a rather small typeface and packed every page full of information. Consequently, it takes a long time to go through the documentation.

Conclusion

Savvy is a combination of hardware, software, firmware, and applications programs designed for small business or professional use. The actual system consists of a plug-in board (for Apple users) and four disks. The package also includes two sets of support documentation.

Communicating with the Savvy system through English-like conversations makes it very quick and easy for the noncomputer-oriented user to get up to speed. The more you use the Savvy system, the more it recognizes your commands. You can use the system's robotprogramming capabilities to write all sorts of databases using English-like instructions. Savvy requires no specific programming skills and after using it for a while, you can become quite adept at writing your own Savvy programs.

The applications are pretty much no-frills business programs, consisting of a document- or letter-writing module with mailing-label capabilities, payroll, accountspayable/receivable modules, general ledger and inventory management. You can modify or enhance any of these modules.

The documentation is voluminous, but complete, and does a good job of leading the user through the various functions and capabilities of the Savvy system.

Savvy costs \$950; a fairly large investment. You also need at least a 48K-byte Apple system (Apple II, II Plus, or IIe) or a 64K-byte (currently it won't use more) IBM PC, two disk drives, a monitor with an 80-column display, and finally a printer. To make a choice, you must balance the unique operating and programming capabilities Savvy offers against a set of specific application programs for your word processing and business needs.

Overall, Savvy is a very easy-to-use, friendly system that requires almost no background in computers. I enjoyed using the Savvy system, but reviewing it was not easy, as I could have spent many pages on any one of its capabilities. I look forward to seeing how Savvy's unique abilities affect the way people interact with computers in the future.

Peter V. Callamaras (HQ AFCC/EPPB, Scott AFB, IL 62225) is an officer in the Air Force. He has degrees in computer technology and biological sciences, and a master's degree in systems management. He has been interested in computers since 1966 and was formerly the service department manager of a computer store.

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Options:

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modem cord MegaPlus.II^{(**}) is the moler Newthic expansion product evalable for the PC. It's companion, the SixPakPlus^{**}, has quickly become the number one selling multifunction board for IBM PC's. The Qubio' modem card utilizes four digital microprocessors to provide Hawless performance at 300 or 1200 baud. It even comes with PC-TALK IN" software, the program PC WORLD magazine called. "The benchmark that other PC communications packages are measured against". All this for under \$300 No wonder the Fortune 500 is impressed!

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QUBIE' PC212A/1200 Modem \$299 includes: Bell 103 & 212A compatible auto-dial modem card for IBM PC or XT. PC-TALK III communications software Modular phone cord, instruction manual, card edge guide, 1 year Warranty.

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Software Review

The Micro-Sci Gameport III for the Apple III

How to upgrade your Apple III to an Apple II and recapture the fun of computing

by William J. Purpura and Paula K. Purpura

The Apple III is a high-powered, sophisticated computer, but you can't use it to play Space Raiders, Choplifter, or any Apple II games that require a joystick or paddles.

The Apple III was designed to utilize more than 64K bytes of RAM, and this design did away with the permanent memory locations used by the Apple II paddles. The new joystick input designed for the Apple III, although it has a much better A/D (analog to digital) converter than the Apple II's, is not much help. Most Apple II games were written to use the Apple II paddles or joysticks, and we couldn't find any game software designed specifically for the Apple III. Until now, Apple III owners have had to sit back and let the fun slip by.

Now, Micro-Sci (2150 South Hathaway St., Santa Ana, CA 92705, (714) 662-2801) has come to the rescue with



Photo 1: The Gameport III board,

the Gameport III. Gameport III is an inexpensive (\$74.95) card that plugs into an Apple III slot to emulate the Apple II's normal game I/O (input/output) port. With this slick little board in place, most Apple II game software will run on the Apple III.

Micro-Sci has assured us that it has found only one Apple II game, Frogger, that does not work with the Gameport III. Frogger uses a unique joystick reading routine, which is sensitive to the individual joystick used and causes problems on both the Apple II and the Apple III.

Installation of the Gameport III is extremely easy (just insert it in a slot), and the instructions provided by Micro-Sci are simple. One caution: the 16-pin connector from the joystick or paddle must be aligned properly in the socket on Gameport III's board. If, for example, the game won't recognize the joystick button or the position of the joystick, the cable is probably not plugged in correctly, so double-check the installation before powering up your computer.

Once the hardware is installed, the Apple II emulation disk supplied with the Apple III must be modified to handle the Gameport III. Micro-Sci provides a disk that will simplify this chore. You boot Micro-Sci's disk, which will then ask for the Apple II emulation disk and will modify it without further action on your part. The whole process takes a few minutes.

A few older versions of this board may require a minor hardware modification to run correctly. This is due to a problem discovered after the first units had been in the field awhile. When the Gameport III is activated in something other than Apple II emulation mode, it causes problems with the normal Apple III SOS (super operating system) operation. For this reason, the Gameport III is disabled automatically on power-up or CONTROL-RESET.

To make the Gameport III operational, the user must press button one on the joystick or paddles. (Remember to do this while the game is loading, or you might end up with certain incorrectly initialized inputs.)

It seems that a significant amount of EMI (electromagnetic interference) noise is generated inside the Apple III card-slot area. This high level of noise, particularly during disk operation, occasionally caused the Gameport III to turn on, leading to all sorts of system failures. This happened to us during a disk-copy operation, which failed with a "Stack Overflow" message.

The solution to the problem turned out to be simple.

In Apple II emulation mode, the Apple III can only output the high-resolution color signal on the NTSC pin.

A 0.1 micro-farad capacitor (ceramic type, nonpolarized) must be soldered between pins 2 and 8 of the 16-pin game connector on the trace side of the old version of the Gameport board. Micro-Sci assures us that all new boards have this modification, and anyone who has experienced such system failures with their board should contact the Micro-Sci Customer Service Group at (714) 662-2801.

Anyone who is using an RGB (red, green, blue) monitor with the Apple III should be aware that in Apple II emulation mode, the Apple III can only output the high-resolution color signal on the NTSC (National Television System Committee) pin. This means that such monitors can only display color games in black and white. The problem is in the design of the Apple III and is not a fault of Gameport III. The exception is the Elec-

At a Glance

Name Gameport III

Use

Permits the use of Apple II paddle/joystick game software on the Apple III

Manufacturer Micro-Sci Corporation 2150 South Hathaway St Santa Ána, CA 92705 (714) 662-2801

Price \$74.95

Components Card. disk

Name	Manufacturer
A2FS.1	Subloaic
ABM	Muse
Allen Rain	Broderbund
Alian Typhoon	Broderbund
Bug Attack	Cavaller
Cannon Ball Blitz	Sierra On-Line
Castle Wolfenstein	Muse
Choplifter	Broderbund
David's Midnight Magic	Broderbund
Dog Fight	Microlabs
Falcons	Picadilly
Fire Organ	Vacabond
Jaw Breaker	Sierra On-Line
Lunar Leeper	Sierra On-Line
Olympic Decathion	Microsoft
Pest Patrol	Sierra On-Line
Planetoids	Adventure International
Pool 1.5	IDSI
Raiders of the Lost Ring	Cavalier
Raster Blaster	Budgeco
Snack Attack	Data Most
Sneakers	Strius
Space Invaders	Apple
Space Raiders	United Software of America
Space War	Apple
Slar Blazer	Broderbund
Star Cruiser	Sinus
Suicide	Picadilly
Super Invader	California Pacific
Thunderbirds-GX	Urban Soft
Zenith	Gebelli
The above list is by no means	s comptehensive.
Table 1: The following are	games we tested with the
Gamenort III that require ei	ther naddles or inusticks.

trohome RGB monitor, since Electrohome has an adapter board to convert the NTSC signal back to RGB. Unfortunately, this board will work only with Electrohome monitors.

An annoying aspect of using the Gameport III is that each time the user wants to run a new game or use the computer in normal Apple II emulation mode, the system must be rebooted. One of the game manufacturers' piracy-prevention strategies is to set up disks so that the user cannot exit to the operating system while running a game. The rebooting procedure can be frustrating (particularly when you're reviewing lots of games), but it does not detract much from the joy of turning the serious and dull Apple III into a fun-loving Apple II.

Summary

The Gameport III is a must for anyone with an Apple III who would like to run Apple II game software. The price is not out of line for the fun provided. Check to be sure that the unit you buy already has the capacitor modification for reliability.■

The authors can be reached at 5810 Paseo Ferrelo, Anaheim, CA 92807.

William J. Purpura holds master's degrees in mechanical engineering and business administration and works as a project engineer for Rockwell International.

Paula K, Purpura is a senior systems engineer at Thermco Products Corporation and has a B.S. in computer science and an M,B,A.

Software Review

The Videx Ultraterm

A video-display card that enables the Apple to display up to 160 columns or 48 lines

by Peter V. Callamaras

The Videx Ultraterm is a new video-display card designed to plug into any Apple II (II, II Plus, or IIe) to enable the Apple to display more than its standard 40 columns.

Before the introduction of this display card, Apple owners had only two choices concerning the number of columns they could display: they could accept the standard 40 columns or add a peripheral card to give the Apple 80 columns. In either case the number of rows, or lines displayed, was limited to 24. The Ultraterm offers Apple owners a greater choice of displays (see table 1).

In addition to adding to the amount of information you can display on the screen (see photo 1), the Ultraterm actually enhances the visual display with these features:

•a standard high-resolution character set (7- by 9-dot font)

•a high-quality character set (9- by 16-dot font)

 the ability to choose between normal or inverse-video display

•the ability to display the characters in either a highlight, normal, or lowlight mode (this refers to the relative brightness of the characters on the screen)

•a 15-character line-drawing set as part of the standard character set

•seven block graphics characters as part of the standard character set

 96 ASCII (American National Standard Code for Information Interchange) characters with true descenders

The Ultraterm also gives you the ability to "program"

your video display using any or all of the available modes (highlight, lowlight, inverse, etc.), a built-in soft switch that will automatically give you the 80-column mode when you boot either Pascal or CP/M, and a well-written users manual.

The features are impressive, yet the Ultraterm is also easy to install and use. After you open the top of the Apple and ground yourself to the power supply (by touching the large gold unit in the left-rear corner of the computer), simply plug the Ultraterm board into one of the Apple's expansion slots and plug a two-wire molex

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Photo 1: An example of one of the text formats possible with the Videx Ultraterm card for the Apple II. In this mode, the Apple can display an incredible 48 lines of 80-column text.

At A Glance	Columna	Davis	Display to a
Name	Columns	RUWS	Display type
Iltratern Video-Ditolay Card	40	24	Normal Appl
onaterin video obploy calo	80	24	Standard 80-
Manage Street and	80	24	High-quality
Admitiacturer Admitiac	80	32	Extended 80
/idex inc.	60	48	Extended 80
W/ NW Grant Ave.	96	24	Extended-col
Orvallis, OR 97330	128	32	Extended/Vis
03) 758-0521	132	24	Super-extend
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	is uppuitable	if which	to take ad
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	eves), but it car	take advant	age of all th
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nyone who uses Visicalc	Tfame		
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	of these monito	ors. I would e	ncourage vo

connector into the Ultraterm board (one end of the connector into the normal Apple video-output port and the other to your monitor). Put the top back on your Apple, turn it on, and begin.

With the Ultraterm, you must use a monitor for a video-display terminal because a standard television set cannot handle an 80-column display. The monitor must have at least a 15-MHz bandwidth to handle up to the 132-column mode or a 20-MHz bandwidth for the 160column mode (extended bandwidth is required because of the Ultraterm's 28-MHz clock). It must also have a high-persistence phosphor because the Ultraterm uses an interlaced display mode to give more than 24 lines in the 32-/48-line modes. Potential Ultraterm owners

	40			24	Normal Apple display
	80			24	Standard 80-column display
	80			24	High-quality 80-column
	80			32	Extended 80-column
	80			48	Extended 80-column
	96			24	Extended-column display
	128			32	Extended/Visicalc display
	132			24	Super-extended display
	160			24	Ultra-extended display
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plating buying one you to check with your local computer dealer about the compatibility of other specific monitors. If your dealer is unable to help you, check with the Videx technical services department. The folks at Videx are happy to answer consumer questions.

The only problem I had while using the Ultraterm was with some of the popular Pascal programs that normally display in the Apple 40-column mode. Specifically, PFS, Wizardry, and Visischedule will "fool" the Ultraterm into thinking it is supposed to be in the 80-column mode, and you end up with no display! The solution is to plug your monitor directly into the Apple's videooutput port. Or, if you use any of these software packages often, you can install a Videx switch plate for a simpler switchover.

Besides the obvious advantages of the expanded-display area, there are some other handy features available with the Ultraterm. Using the programmable "alternative attributes," you can display either standard or highquality character sets in inverse or normal video with highlight or lowlight brightness. You can also get other character sets from Videx on EPROMs (erasable programmable read-only memories) featuring some common foreign characters.

Special Features

The high-quality character set uses a 9- by 16-dot matrix instead of the standard 7- by 9-dot matrix. It is easier to read, although I found the standard set satisfactory. The relative brightness of the display can be controlled with the highlight/lowlight feature. This means that you can have a screen display with some characters brighter (or dimmer) than others. (This can be useful for emphasis.) You can also combine the highlight/lowlight feature with the normal/inverse screen capability to extend the emphasis capabilities of the screen display. For instance, you could show an important caution or warming message in an inverse highlight, while the normal text would be in a lowlight, normal-video mode. The uses are limited only by your imagination.

Again, both Pascal and CP/M will come up automatically in 80-column mode; there is no need to buy additional hardware or make any modifications. I found this feature handy because I often switch back and forth between programs. With the standard Videx Videoterm I sometimes forgot to throw the switch to the right output. The built-in soft switch makes the Ultraterm easier to use.

The Ultraterm's capabilities are also programmable, so you can customize your screen displays if you wish. A chapter in the manual addresses the various methods and techniques for programming your screen displays to take advantage of the Ultraterm's wide capabilities. BASIC, Pascal, and assembly-language information is included. One note: there are changes in how some video displays work with the Ultraterm installed, such as the loss of the FLASH command capability, but this is all documented in the manual.

The Videx Preboots

Videx sells a set of preboot disks that allow you to enhance some of the more popular software in conjunction with the Ultraterm.

The preboots are separate disk-based programs that you have to load into the Apple before you load an application program. The preboot then configures the Apple and Ultraterm to give you some special features. The preboot will first ask you to select one of several options and it sets up the Ultraterm accordingly. You then load the application program as you would normally. The preboots do not make changes to the application program, so there is no need to worry about voiding warranties or writing things to your application disks. Let's take a look at two currently available preboots.

Applewriter II/IIe Preboot

The Applewriter preboot program gives you the ability to display more than 40 columns and 24 lines. Your choices are: 80 columns by 24 lines, 80 columns by 32 lines, or 80 columns by 48 lines.

As mentioned before, you need a good monitor to use the 80-column feature. The extended displays make a big difference in how you process words. I found that the 80 by 48 display gives me a better "feel" for how my final documents will look because it is so close to the actual size of a physical page (80 by 55). Most first-time users will probably prefer the 24-line mode until they get used to the slightly smaller characters that are used with the 32- and 48-line modes.

This preboot works with either Applewriter II or IIe. Just follow the instructions on the instruction sheet.

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All three PGS monitors are engineered for no-compromise performance to provide you with a cleaner, sharper image than any other monitor in the same price class. The HX-12 and the SR-12 both feature uncompromising color convergence for crisp whites without color bleed. The MAX-12 offers impressive clarity in a monochrome monitor with easy-onthe-eyes amber phosphor.

And all three monitors come with a non-glare screen and a shielded cable that plugs directly into the IBM PC or XT.



The HX-12 has the highest resolution (690x240) and the linest dot pitch (.31mm) in its class. And yet its suggested retail price is comparable to many medium resolution monitors. The HX-12 brings no-compromise color to the PC and now, with the PGS RGB-80 board, to the Apple IIe as well. Suggested retail price: \$695.

The new SR-12, in conjunction with the PGS high performance color graphics card, also features a .31 mm dot pitch supporting 690 horizontal resolution. However, by Increasing the horizontal scan rate to 27.5 KHz, the SR-12 can support 400 vertical resolution in noninterlaced mode. This results in a very high quality, flickerless image with the ability to generate graphics and text that is truly of monochrome quality. Suggested retail price: S799.

The new MAX-12 offers you easy-on-the-eyes amber with 720x350 resolution at a suggested retail price (\$249) that is actually lower than the leading green-on-black competitor. And the MAX-12 runs off the IBM PC monochrome card—no special card is required.

Clarity of the Max 12 is enhanced by dynamic focusing circuitry which ensures sharpness not only in the center but also in the edges and corners. Suggested retall price: \$249.

Whatever your needs, from word processing to super resolution graphics, there's now a no-compromise PGS monitor that sets the standard. Ask your dealer for a demonstration and let your eyes decide. Or call for more information and the name of your nearest dealer.

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The Visicalc Preboot

This preboot will probably be the answer to the prayers of Visicalc users everywhere! As with the other preboot programs, you load the Visicalc preboot first, but the first time you use it, it will automatically configure itself to match your version of Visicalc (version 193, 202, 208, or 218). If you change versions the preboot can be reconfigured. This program has the following display size options: 80 columns by 24 lines, 80 columns by 48 lines, 128 columns by 32 lines, or 160 columns by 24 lines. With the 160-column option, however, you have to have a monitor that can handle the full 160 columns.

The first time I went from 40 to 80 columns and tried different line lengths I was amazed at the difference this preboot made in using Visicalc. When I went to the 128and 160-column modes I was astounded. The added window width and height gives you a realistic idea of how your spreadsheet will look when done; it also "feels" better.

It's worth adding the Ultraterm display card to your Apple just to have access to this preboot-expanded Visicalc. It was difficult to go back to normal Visicalc after using the preboot.

Documentation

The Ultraterm manual deserves mention as one of the best I have seen. It includes a table of contents, glossary, index, overview, and installation guide, as well as separate chapters on each relevant subject area. It contains the Ultraterm's theory of operation, schematics, and firmware listings. There is even a section that lets Wordstar users configure their disks to come up automatically in the 80-column by 48-line format. I wish all manuals were as complete as this one.

Conclusion

Overall, the Ultraterm display card is one of the best peripheral devices I have seen to enhance the display capabilities of the Apple. It can be used in any Apple II, including the IIe with extended memory. This display card will without a doubt make the Apple II display the new standard against which all microcomputer video displays will be measured.■

Peter V. Callamaras, an officer in the Air Force, can be reached at AFCC/ EPPB, Scott AFB, IL 62225. The recipient of degrees in computer technology and biological sciences, he recently received his master's degree in systems management. He has been interested in computers since 1966 and used to be the service department manager of a computer store.



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Hardware Review

Apple Disk Emulators: Axlon, Legend, Pion, and Synetix

Four RAM disk emulators for the Apple II allow faster execution times for certain applications

by Michael W. Gilbert

Applications that require a lot of file manipulation and disk access are often slowed considerably by the relatively slow disk-access speeds afforded by the Apple's 5¼-inch disk system. These applications, of course, would be greatly enhanced if the disk information transfer rate were brought up to the transfer rate of data in RAM (random-access read/write memory). Some user systems could also benefit from the addition of storage space in the form of more disk drives.

For most applications, a RAM disk emulator (DE) performs exactly like a mechanical drive, but considerably faster. This speed advantage can be put to good use in many applications, including compilations, assemblies, database manipulations, sorting, word processing, data acquisition, and graphics. The current basic building block of the DE is the 64K-bit RAM chip. As RAM technology is developed, we will see RAM chips with greater storage capacity and lower prices, and DE units will become even more competitive with mechanical storage methods.

I compared four RAM DE devices for the Apple II/II Plus/IIe family: the Axlon Ramdisk 320, the Legend 128K DE Softdisk, the Pion Interstellar Drive, and the Synetix Flashcard (formerly the Synetix 2202 Solid-State Disk Emulator) (see photo 1). All four DE devices support the three most popular operating systems for the Apple: Apple DOS 3.3, Pascal, and CP/M. Prices range from \$529 for the Synetix Flashcard to \$1095 for the Pion Interstellar Drive. Each system includes a manual, software to interface it with the operating systems, various utilities, and a diagnostic program for the RAM chips.

Disk Emulators and DOS

Each of the four units I reviewed has a program that alters Apple DOS 3.3 to allow it to use RAM as an emulated disk drive. Unlike CP/M, Pascal, and the Apple III's SOS, Apple's DOS 3.3 was not designed to allow for alternate drivers. Unfortunately, RAM DEs will not work with most copy-protected or modified software that does not use all the standard DOS conventions, commands, or entry points, or with software that must be booted to run. The Synetix and Legend emulation software places the DOS patches right under DOS and moves the file buffers down to protect them. The Axlon and Pion interface cards both have their own RAM space; the patches are located on the interface card and not in the Apple II main memory.

The Axlon DOS patch has an excellent feature: it can toggle (by means of a \$300 routine) between Axlon DOS and normal unpatched DOS. This routine also preserves all DOS data in the lower pages (0-3) of memory. The four systems patch a routine called the RWTS (read/write track/sector) to route calls through their own access routines. (Note: a DE could be set up to look exactly like a standard disk controller to the bus, but without the DOS modifications—involving timing loops—it would be no faster than a disk.)

In a sense, the Axlon and Pion DEs will be compatible with a few more programs than the others (for example, Magic Window II), but because they all change DOS by at least 2 bytes (a Jump–JMP–operand), any program that overwrites DOS with its own operating system will obliterate the patch no matter how small it is. The







Photo 1: RAM disk emulators for the Apple. The units shown are, top to bottom, the Axlon Ramdisk 320, the Synetix 2202 Solid State Disk Emulator, and the Pion Interstellar Drive. Not shown is the Legend 128K DE Softdisk, which somewhat resembles the Synetix card.

Task	RAM Disk Emulator (seconds)	Disk (seconds)
BLOAD (34 sectors)	2.5	10
with Fastload	0.4	3
BSAVE (34 sectors)	3	15
LOAD (84 sectors)	6	21
with Fastload	0.7	7
SAVE (84 sectors)	7	34
Table 1: A comparison	showing how quickly a RAM	A disk emulato

can access data comparison showing now quarky a NAW disk emiliator DOS 3.3. Performance was also tested with a DOS speed-up program called Fastload/DOS.

Axion DOS can, however, be reconnected easily (using the toggle) once you are back in normal DOS. This method may lend itself well to future interface developments.

In all cases, the systems are less than ideal for the canned-software user. They are more suited to specific user-written or user-modified applications or for use in development systems.

How Much Faster?

The access speed increases offered by all four units are almost exactly the same. All but the Legend are compatible with Microseeds' Fastload/DOS, a commercially available utility that speeds up DOS 3.3. The Legend has a feature that is functionally equivalent to Fastload/DOS built into its software. The units all work approximately the same way; the RAM is paged and accessed through a peripheral "window" address(es). The factors that limit speed are the operating system's file-handling overheads and the clock speed of the microprocessor. The file-handling overheads can be reduced by using a DOS speedup program (such as Fastload/DOS) or by bypassing the file handler entirely. The 34-sector BLOAD routine takes 0.4 second and can be executed directly, using RWTS in a machine-language program, in under 0.2 second. The use of a speed-up card such as the Number Nine Booster card (a 6502C processor with a 3.6-MHz clock) can further increase the speed of data transfer. Table 1 shows a sample of the speed-ups under DOS 3.3. Speedups under all three operating systems range from 200 percent to over 5000 percent, depending on the application and on how you choose to compare things. Most operations, other than those involving DOS 3.3 text files, will be considerably (approximately 1000 percent) faster.

For DOS 3.3 text files, none of the four units offers a spectacular speed advantage over 5¼-inch disk drives. This is because of the DOS overheads used when handling text files. The Axlon software enhances text-file speed by loading groups of records into memory and accessing them there. However, this nongeneral solution to the problem requires rewriting user programs, and it will not work in many cases.

Pascal access times increased similarly with all four units. Synetix and Axlon configure the emulators as the root volume, allowing faster system access (filer, etc.) and compilations. Neither the Pion nor the Legend card can act as the root volume—a limitation. Pascal more readily allows for the attachment of nonstandard device drivers: all the systems will probably be more compatible with software and hardware under Pascal than with DOS 3.3. The Synetix Pascal software comes with an excellent utility (U.code) to transfer files to and from the Flashcard.

CP/M access times are also virtually identical. None of the units can use the emulator as the A: drive, so SUBMIT files cannot be tested for speed-up. In addition, the ATTACH programs associated with the systems cannot be used in SUBMIT files. When SUBMIT.COM is in effect, it changes vector table locations needed by the attach routines. The emulated drives cannot be formatted with FORMAT.COM, but they usually don't need explicit formatting (if they do, a quick utility is supplied). You should PIP your files to the DEs rather than using COPY.COM.

Despite these minor limitations, the CP/M user probably stands to gain the most from the DEs; they can be used with most commercial CP/M software with little or no incompatibility. For example, if you run a spelling-checker program on a large text file first with the 5¼-inch disk and then with a DE, the DE's usefulness is apparent. The ease with which CP/M can be reconfigured to accept I/O (input/output) code changes and new drivers to support custom I/O devices serves to highlight a weak point of the Apple DOS.

All four DEs can be accessed directly with the RWTS routine under DOS 3.3 in assembly/machine language for high-speed applications. This makes them especially useful and extremely fast for applications programmed directly in 6502 assembly code.

System Configurations

The Synetix system can emulate up to 12 drives (using six cards) under DOS 3.3, two large (560-block) drives (two cards) under Pascal, and four drives (two cards) under CP/M, with a suggested maximum of three to four cards with the Apple II Plus standard power supply. New CP/M software allows two cards to be configured as one large 576K-byte drive. In addition, utilities are included to segment and reconstruct large files for backup on the Apple 126K-byte floppy disks. The Synetix system also includes a routine to use its 294K-byte card under DOS 3.3 as one large 32-sector drive. This is the only system offering a large drive option under DOS 3.3.

The Axlon system can emulate up to 12 drives (six units) under DOS 3.3, six drives (three units) under Pascal, and one drive (one unit) under CP/M, with no limit to how many systems can be used. Each Axlon unit has its own power supply. The Axlon allows for using its extra (within the 320K-byte) RAM as an expansion from 35-track to 40-track emulation, with appropriate software patches.

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Options	
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The Legend unit can emulate four drives (four cards) under DOS 3.3, four drives (four cards) under CP/M, and six drives (six cards) under Pascal. Legend Industries Ltd. is currently working on emulations of larger drives under Pascal and CP/M.

The Pion system can emulate two drives (one unit) under DOS 3.3, two drives (one unit) under Pascal, and one drive (one unit) under CP/M. The Pion system, however, can be physically expanded up to 1 megabyte of RAM (extra available in 256K-byte increments) enabling emulation of up to eight drives (one unit) under DOS 3.3 (using optional mapping software) and very large drives under Pascal (up to 1768 blocks) and CP/M.

The four units include software for initializing the emulator system (installing the patches). The Pion system requires the DE to be formatted for each operating system; this is usually done only once, after the unit has been powered down, or for a change of operating system. The Axlon system uses a configuration utility that creates a boot program to carry out particular copy operations. The Synetix system has an installation utility that is user friendly, including a prompted copy routine. The Legend system has an installation utility that assigns an emulated drive number that can be other than the slot/ drive numbers, to be used by DOS enhancement copy commands. The Legend DOS enhancements add two new commands directly to DOS 3.3; MOUNT and UP-DATE. The command .M1,S6,D1 copies the contents of S6,D1 5¼-inch disks onto emulated drive 1; .U1,S6,D1 copies the contents of emulated drive 1 onto a disk in S6,D1. Under CP/M, all the systems use similar AT-TACH.COM files. Note that, because of SUBMIT's use

of the vector table under CP/M, some of the AT-TACH.COM files cannot be used in SUBMIT files for turnkey use. Under Pascal, all systems use similar drives that are appropriately configured and attached by the Pascal system after booting from the disk.

All of the units include software for configuring turnkey systems for initial loading and start-up.

Installation

The Axion DE is an attractive, freestanding unit, the size, shape, and color of an Apple II Disk Drive, with a power cord and cable/interface card that installs in any Apple slot (1 through 7).

The Pion unit is also well packaged in a slightly larger metal case (to allow for RAM expansion), with an interface card that must be installed in slot 4. I have one criticism of the Pion: the power supply is a calculator type, on the plug end of the power cord, and it cannot be switched on and off. Because both the Axlon and the Pion RAM are external to the Apple, heat is not a problem.

The Legend is a compact card that installs inside the Apple in any slot. My Legend card required the removal of an Apple motherboard RAM chip and the installation of a refresh strap from card to motherboard, which may make the current version of this card incompatible with the IIe. Legend Industries Ltd. has now updated the product: the new version has its own refresh (no strap) and will work with both the IIe and the III in II emulation mode.

The Synetix is a large, tightly packed, cleanly laid out card that also installs in any Apple slot. Despite the fact that the RAM is inside the Apple, the low power con-

At a	Glance
Name	
Legend 1	28K DE Softdisk
Туре	
Memory	card with disk-emulation software
Manufa	turer
Legend In	ndustries Ltd
2220 Sco	tt Lake Rd.
Pontiac, I	MI 48054
(313) 674	-0953
Size	
7%-inch	Apple expansion card
Features	
128K byte	es of memory, comes with several utility programs
Hardwa	re Needed
Apple II a	or III
Docume	ntation
98-page	operating manual
Ootions	
64K-byte	version (\$327)
Price	
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At a Glance

Name

Pion Interstellar Drive

Type External RAM disk emulator

Manufacturer Pion Inc. IOIR Walnut St. Watertown, MA 02172

(617) 923-8009 Size

9 by 8% by 4 inches

Features

256K bytes of memory, own power supply and battery backup

Hardware Needed

Interfaces available for several computers, including Apple II, S-100-based systems, TRS-80 Models II, III, and 4, Morrow, and IBM PC

Documentation IS-page manual

- F-g-

Options Extra 256K-byte memory cards (\$595), up to 1 megabyte

Price \$1095

sumption (approximately 150 mA) ensures that very little heat is generated.

All four DEs are compatible with a wide range of peripherals including language cards, printer cards, serial I/O cards, Z80 cards, 80-column cards, etc. Problems will arise with alternative storage devices that use the same parts of DOS for patching and with a peripheral card that has a routine in ROM (read-only memory) that makes an absolute reference to a DOS point that has been patched or changed.

The Axlon and Pion units are self-powered; each has its own power supply and battery backup. Without this backup system, any loss of power will mean loss of stored information. The drives can be left on all the time and will retain data. In addition, in case of power failure or brownout, the drives are battery backed-up for approximately three hours (Axlon) and one-half hour (Pion), with the battery under continual trickle charge when the power is on. I tested the feature and the claimed backup times are accurate.

The self-power feature accounts, in part, for price differences between the units. The potential DE user must assess his needs with regard to the importance of data retention after power down. The feature is not needed for every DE application; the devices can be reloaded easily with data on power-up. An ideal situation would be to have the entire computer system backed up; currently, if a power outage lasts longer than the batteries, the data is lost because it can't be backed up onto a disk.

The Axlon is the only unit to store the DOS image: it can be warm booted with the command PR#x, where x is the slot number of the Axlon's interface. Because it is always powered independently from the Apple II, it can also be used as a cold-boot drive if placed in a slot numbered higher than the disk controller's slot. The ability to warm and cold boot from the Axlon gives it an advantage for certain uses. Most designers opt not to designate tracks on the emulated disks as system tracks for saving space or using it for data; in almost every case, the operating system tracks are already on the disk in the system.

Documentation and Software

The Synetix and Pion software are sparsely documented; a listing for direct access of the RAM in assembly code is included but is only briefly commented on. The package could be improved with source-code listings for the DOS patches.

The Axlon unit has well-annotated assembly-code listings of its programs, and its manual is well presented and relatively clear.

The Legend software is well documented and the software can be modified fairly easily (by a skilled assembly-language programmer).

In all cases, however, the manuals are not always clear enough, and they fail to cover aspects of use as well as problems due to software interactions with existing system conventions. All of the units come with hardware diagnostic routines that were tested by substituting known-defective RAM chips for good ones. The Synetix program is the easiest to use, but the card must be in a particular slot, an inconvenience in multicard systems.

At a Glance

Name

Flashcard (formerly Synetix 2202 SSD)

Туре

RAM disk-emulator card for Apple II

Manufacturer

Synetix Micro Products 15050 N.E. 95th St. Redmand, WA 98052 (800) 426-7412

Size II ½-Inch Apple expansion card

Features 294K bytes of memory

Hardware Needed Apple II

Documentation 30-page user's manual

Options

147K-byte card (Synetix 2201). Softech Microsystems' p-System operating system, Magicalc spreadsheet program from Artsci (\$70)

Price With 294K bytes: \$529 With 147K bytes: \$349

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As for applications software, both the Synetix and Pion systems come without any. The Axlon unit, however, comes with two database systems, both documented, listed, and modifiable; a utility to enable the extra 40K bytes of memory the unit has; and a utility to manipulate certain text files faster. The Legend unit is a generalpurpose RAM card; as such, the disk emulation itself is, in a sense, a utility. The Legend unit comes with a complete documented set of additional utilities: Ampercard-software that enables the user to easily use the card to store and access 128K bytes of strings, arrays, and variables under BASIC; Memory Master-software that relocates DOS onto the card and out of Apple II memory and simultaneously makes available 3.2 and 3.3; Slide Select-software for rapid access of image files; Firmware Selector-software allowing the user to move a firmware Integer or Applesoft card out of slot 0; and Visicalc-Expand-to enable Visicalc users to manipulate larger (up to 176K-byte) models.

A Balance Sheet

Axlon pluses; the unit is always powered and backed up by battery, and it does not need reloading. The operating-system image is stored for cold and warm booting. It has the least amount of in-Apple memory patching due to RAM space on interface. It can toggle between Axlon DOS and normal DOS. It has good documentation (currently being revised and expanded) and a complete software package (also being expanded to include more CP/M and Pascal utilities). Minuses: it takes up physical space outside of the Apple and is expensive.

Legend pluses: the Legend is a general-purpose RAM card that can be used in many applications other than disk emulation, including use with Visicalc. It has DOS enhancements with new commands, MOUNT and UPDATE. It has excellent commented listings of software to allow for modifications and an excellent package of memory-management utilities. Minuses: it has the smallest disk-emulation capacity per card and total drives, and it has one technical problem—if a system Reset occurs during disk (emulator) access, the system will hang up, requiring a cold boot (and causing the loss of RAM-card data). [Editor's Note: Legend Industries has recently released another version of its memory card, called S-Card. This card can hold from 64K bytes to 256K bytes of memory. And, when 256K-bit chips become available, the upper limit will be 1 megabyte. The price for the 64K-byte version is \$399; 128K-byte, \$524; and 256K-byte, \$724.... R. M.]

Pion pluses: the unit is always powered and battery backed-up, and it does not need reloading. It has the least amount of in-Apple memory patching due to RAM space on its interface. Its RAM is expandable to 1 megabyte. It has good documentation, and hardware error detection is provided to prevent faulty data. The Pion drive is the only system I evaluated that is not designed exclusively for the Apple; it can run (using different host interfaces) on Apple, S100/IEEE 696, TRS-80 II/III, IBM, SS50, Motorola, and with a universal Z80-interface Osborne, Intertec, Superbrain, Morrow, etc. It will soon be expanded to cover North Star, Victor 9000, and Dec Q bus as well. Operating systems supported include Apple (DOS 3.3, CP/M, and Pascal), CP/M 2.2 (S100), TRSDOS, LDOS, FLEX, OS-9, RT-11, and North Star DOS, soon to include CP/M 3.X, CP/M-86, concurrent CP/M, MS-DOS, TURBODOS, MP/M, and CDOS. Because of its extensive range and its capacity to expand to 1 megabyte, this device will be of interest to many users outside the Apple market. Minuses: it takes up physical space outside of Apple, its power supply is unwieldy, and it is expensive.

Synetix pluses: the Flashcard performs functionally as well as any system on the market, but at a much lower cost. It is well developed in all operating system environments. It has well-developed CP/M software and 32-sector operation in DOS 3.3. It takes up the least amount of space and is the easiest unit to install or move around. Minuses: it has inadequate documentation and not enough utility and applications software.

Conclusions

All these units perform well and are reliable. Not once during many weeks of moderate-to-heavy use did any of the units (once debugged) fail to operate correctly. They all offer about the same speed advantages and the same software incompatibility disadvantages. Axlon and Pion have a power/backup hardware advantage, but at a price. Synetix offers equivalent performance with fewer features at a lower price. Legend offers a general-purpose RAM board whose features and uses extend well beyond disk emulation.

The RAM disk emulators that I reviewed will give users a definite speed advantage over mechanical drives. Another advantage is the possibility of using DEs in environments hostile to the moving parts of mechanical drives. (One manufacturer cited systems used at a grain elevator as an example. The grain dust in the air would hopelessly jam up a disk drive after prolonged use.) I have found the DEs useful; in fact, I wrote this article with the help of one. My programs can be edited and compiled faster than they were without the DEs, my database runs and sorts much faster, and I have developed full-frame graphics animation programs that run at about seven full frames per second—no easy task on an Apple.

I use CP/M on my Apple almost exclusively these days. It is under CP/M that all the DEs are most compatible and, therefore, most useful.

There is no one "best" DE: each has features that make it suitable for different applications. There are differences in software, documentation, and ease of use that will be important when you evaluate a potential purchase.

Michael W. Gilbert (73 Spaulding St., Amherst, MA 01002) is an independent microcomputer consultant, electronic music composer, and technical writer. His first contact with RAM disk emulation was as a consultant to Synetix Micro Products writing graphics demo software. His current area of computing interest is graphic art.

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IBM/Apple Communication

Sending text files between Apples and IBM PCs is easy with these simple programs

Perhaps there are some BASIC programs or files on an Apple II Plus or Ile computer that you would like to use on an IBM PC or XT without having to type them in all over again. Or maybe there is an IBM file that you would like to massage with some Apple software. The IBM PC and Apple versions of BASIC are similar enough that, with only minor modification, many programs written for the Apple II will run on the IBM PC and vice versa. In this article I will outline a method and list programs that will allow you to transfer BASIC programs or data files between IBMs and Apples quickly and easily.

These programs assume that each machine has a serial I/O (input/output) board and that a "cross-over cable" (sometimes called a "modem eliminator") links the serial boards together. A cross-over cable has connectors on each end that join pin #2 of one serial connector with pin #3 of the other machine's serial connector. This crossover of the data lines enables the data output from one machine to become the input to the other. Cross-over cables are available from computer dealers at a nomimal price.

These programs also assume that disk drives (as opposed to cassette recorders) are used on each machine and that a reasonably standard DOS (disk operating system) is being used on each system. The programs run on the IBM PC and Apple II Plus and

by Robert Jones

will probably run on the IBM XT and Apple IIe as well, because no unique features of these models are used.

A Brief Overview of the Method

The user controls the operation of this data transfer from the keyboard of the receiving machine. This control is assumed once the sending machine's program begins to run. The user runs the receiving program, supplying, when asked, the name of the file to be sent from the sending

Their versions of BASIC are similar enough that, with minor modifications, many programs written for the Apple II will run on the IBM PC and vice versa.

machine and the name of the file under which to save it on the receiving machine. The requested file is loaded into a string array on the sending machine, sent line by line to the receiving machine's comparable string array, then the string array is saved to a file on the receiving machine's disk drive. These programs use a 4800-bps (bits per second) rate and a format of 7 data bits, 1 stop bit, and even parity. Set the parameters on the Apple serial card and use the IBM program's OPEN statement to fix them for the PC's communications buffer.

Apple-to-IBM Example

Suppose that you have a text file on your Apple but your IBM PC has some software that plots data for you. The following instructions will send your text file from the Apple II to the IBM PC. Listing 1 is the APTOIBM sending program. Listing 2 is the APTOIBM receiving program. Before running these programs, be sure that the serial-card slot number for the Apple is correctly noted in the Apple II program (that is, set SLOT equal to the slot number if it is other than slot #5). Check that your IBM PC serial board is configured as COM1: as specified in the OPEN statement. COM2: can be used in the program by modifying the OPEN statement. Make sure that there is sufficient disk space in the receiving machine.

Run the program on the (sender) Apple II first. The message "Waiting for instructions from the IBM..." should appear. Be sure that the file to be transmitted is on the disk in one of the Apple drives. Now run the IBM (receiver) program. When asked for the Apple filename, enter the name as it appears in the catalog of that disk, including the drive specification, if needed (e.g., "MYFILE,D2"). You will also be asked for the filename under which to save this file on the IBM PC. Be sure to give it a valid filename specification (e.g., "B:MYFILE.DAT"). After pressing the Return key, you should see the Apple's drive light go on as it searches for the requested file. As the file is being transferred, it will be listed on the Apple's screen. When transmission is completed, the lengths of the string arrays (containing the "lines" of the files) in both machines will be compared. If the lengths match, then the IBM will save the file. If the lengths do not match, then you will be asked to either save the file or abort it. Over 90 percent of the time, the lengths will match. If they do not, there may have been a leading or trailing blank space in one or more of the lines or control characters within the text. I would suggest saving the transferred file anyway, then later searching for the cause of the problem. I have not yet had a discrepancy with a Visicalc file nor with a text file containing only alphanumeric characters (such as those written with an Applesoft WRITE statement). The files created by word-processing programs are another story, however. These are best saved (despite any length discrepancies) and edited later.

If the file to be transferred is not found on the sending machine, then the user is informed and asked to enter the correct filename. The program may be halted by pressing the Return key instead of specifying a filename. If the requested file can't be found, check the drive specification and the spelling of the filename and run both programs again.

If the file contains more than the 2000 lines for which X\$() is dimensioned in all programs, then dimension the X\$() arrays in both programs to a larger size. A dimensioned size of 2000 "lines" is probably more than adequate for a file that fits into 25 to 35K bytes of available memory. If the file is too large to fit into the memory available, you will receive an OUT OF MEMORY message on the sending machine, and some major modification of both programs may be needed. Alternatively, you could break the file into smaller segments, transmit the segments separately, then rejoin them.

Listing 1: The Apple to IBM sender program.

SENDING PROGRAM FOR APPLE - LISTING #1 100 REM APTOI BM BY ROBERT JONES AUGUST 3, 1983 110 REM 120 : 130 HOHE 140 : 150 REM SOME DEFINITIONS DIM X6(2000) 160 170 SLOT = 5: REM BERIAL PORT SLOT 180 DS = CHRS (4) 190 EFS = "XX" 200 DE = 1 210 : 220 : 230 LI = 768: REM LINE INPUT ROUTINE FOR I = 768 TO 812: READ X: POKE I.X: NEXT I 240 250 : 260 REM DET NAME FROM 18M 270 **GOSUB 800** PRINT DSI"IN#"ISLOT: INPUT FAS: PRINT DSI"INHO" 280 290 PRINT 300 IF FAS = "" THEN 760 310 : REM READ APPLE FILE FROM DISK 320 PRINT DOI "OPEN "IFAS PRINT DOI "READ "IFAS 330 340 350 ONERS GOTO 380 360 1 = 0370 I = I + DE: CALL LI, X#(1): GOTO 370 380 PRINT D\$1 "CLOSE": POKE 216,0:ER = PEEK (222) 390 : IF PEEK (222) = 5 THEN 490: REM END OF FILE FOUND 400 410 : REM ERROR REPORT 420 430 PRINT DS; "PRO"; SLDT: PRINT "ERROR": PRINT DS; "PROO" IF ER = 107 THEN PRINT "(0) IS TOO SMALL FOR FILE." IF ER = 77 THEN PRINT "FILE TOO LARGE FOR AVAILABLE MEMORY." 440 450 IF ERR = 176 THEN DNERR GOTO 380: GOTO 370: REM LINE TOD LONG 460 470 GOTO 770 480 : 490 N = I - 1 500 : REM NEL MEANS FILE NOT FOUND. 15 N > 0 THEN 540 510 REM 520 PRINT DS; "PRH":SLOT: PRINT "NF": PRINT DS; "PRNO": GOTO 270: REM NF 530 540 : 550 REM SEND FILE TO IBM PRINT DOS "PRO" ISLOT 560 PRINT "FOUND" 570 580 AC = 0 590 FOR I = 1 TO N 600 PRINT X#(1) 610 AC = AC + LEN (XS(1)): REM APPLE CHECKSUM NEXT I 620 630 : REM SEND END OF FILE FLAB TO IBM 640 650 PRINT EFS 660 : REH SEND CHECKSUM FROM APPLE 670 680 PRINT AC PRINT Des "PROO" 690 700 2 710 PRINT : PRINT "WAITING FOR ANSWER FROM IBM. PRINT D4; "IND"; SLOT: INPUT ANSS: PRINT D5; "INDO" IF ANST = "MORE" THEN 270 720 730 740 : REM FINISH UP 750 760 PRINT : PRINT "NORMAL COMPLETION." 770 END 780 : REM SUBROUTINE FOR HEADING 790 800 HOME : HTAB 10: PRINT "APPLE TO IBH SENDING PROGRAM": PRINT 810 PRINT "WAITING FOR FILE NAME FROM IBH . . . ": PRINT 820 RETURN 830 : 840 REM LINE INPUT AT 768 - 812 (CALL 768, ANYS) DATA 32, 190, 222, 32, 227, 223, 162, 0, 32, 117, 253, 134, 253, 32, 57, 213, 165 253, 32, 82, 228, 162, 0, 160, 2, 32, 226, 229, 160, 0, 165, 253, 145 131, 200, 165, 111, 145, 131, 200, 165, 112, 145, 131, 96 850 DATA 860 870 DATA

The FILE NOT FOUND, SUB-SCRIPT OUT OF RANGE, and OUT OF MEMORY errors are the only major problems I have encountered in the six months I have been using these programs. However, I am sure that other errors could be encountered—there is always at least one more bug.

IBM-to-Apple Example

To send a file from an IBM PC to an Apple, see listings 3 and 4. Listing 3 is the IBMTOAP sending program. Listing 4 is the IBMTOAP receiving program. Run (first) the sending program on the IBM PC; then run the receiving program on the Apple. The operation is analogous to that of Text continued on page 338

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Listing 2: The Apple to IBM receiver program.

100 REM APTOIRM RECEIVING PROGRAM FOR IBM -- LISTING #2 110 REM BY ROBERT JONES AUGUST 3, 1983 120 : 130 REM SOME DEFINITIONS 140 DIM X8 (2000) 150 EFS = "XX": REM END-OF-FILE FLAG 160 ONE = 1 170 : 180 WIDTH 40 190 ON ERROR GOTO 710 200 OPEN "COMI: 4800, E, 7, 1" AS #1 : REM SERIAL PORT 210 : 220 CLS: LOCATE 1.7: PRINT "APPLE TO IBM TRANSFER PROGRAM": PRINT: PRINT 220 PRINT "BE SURE THAT THE APPLE PROGRAM" 240 PRINT "IS RUNNING BEFORE YOU CONTINUE!": PRINT 250 INPUT "APPLE FILE NAME ";FAS 260 IF FAS = "" THEN PRINT \$1,FAS : GOTO 660 270 INPUT "ISM FILE NAME "IFTS 280 PRINT 270 IF FIS = "" THEN FIS = FAS 300 : 310 PRINT #1, FAS: REM TELL APPLE THE FILE TO FIND 320 FOR J = 1 TO 750: NEXT J 330 INPUT #1, NF*: REM SEE IF APPLE HAS FOUND IT 340 IF NF*= "NF" THEN PRINT "FILE NOT FOUND...REENTER NAME": GOTO 250 350 IF NFS = "FOUND" THEN GOTO 390 360 GOTO 660: REM ANY OTHER RESPONSE FROM APPLE 370 : 380 REN READ FILE FROM APPLE 390 PRINT: PRINT "READING FILE FROM APPLE . . .":PRINT 400 I = 0: REM INITIALIZE COUNTER 410 I = I + DNE: LINE INPUT WONE, X\$(I) : IF X\$(I) <> 1 420 INPUT # ONE, AC: REM APPLE'S CHECKSUM XS(I) : IF XS(I) (> EFS THEN 410 430 N = I - 1: REM DROP THE END-OF-FILE SIGNAL FROM THE LIST 440 : 450 REM COMPLITE LENGTH FOR CHECKSUM COMPARISON 460 PRINT "NUMBER OF LINES: "IN 470 PRINT 480 PRINT "APPLE LENGTH: ", AC 490 PRINT "IBM LENGTH 500 IE = 0: FOR 1 = 1 TO N: IE = IE + LEN(X*(I)): NEXT I 510 PRINT IC 520 IF IC= AC THEN 560; REM IF CHECKSUMS MATCH 530 INPUT "CHECKSUM ERROR, CONTINUE? "; CNO: IF CNS ("Y" THEN 650 540 : 550 REM SAVE FILE TO I.B.M. DISK 560 OPEN FIS FOR OUTPUT AS #2 570 FOR I = 1 TO N: PRINT 02, XG(I): NEXT I: CLOSE #2 580 : 590 REM ANOTHER FILE? 600 PRINT: PRINT "DO YOU WANT ANOTHER FILE ";: INPUT ANS& 610 IF ANS% < "Y" THEN GOTO 650 620 PRINT #1, "MDRE": GOTD 220 630 : 640 REM FINISH UP 650 PRINT #1, "ND" 660 CLOSE #1 670 PRINT: PRINT "NORMAL COMPLETION" 680 END 690 3 700 REM ERROR HANDLER 710 IF ERR = 24 THEN RESUME: REM AVOID TIMEOUT 720 PRINT "STOPPED BY ERROR NUMBER"; ERR; " IN LINE "FERL 730 CLOSE #1 740 STOP Listing 3: The IBM to Apple sender program. 100 REM IBMTDAP SENDING PROGRAM FOR IBM -- LISTING #3 110 REM BY Robert Jones AUGUST 3,1983 120 : 130 REM SOME DEFINITIONS 140 DIM X\$(2000) 150 EF\$ = "XX": REM END DF FILE FLAG 160 DLY = 300: SHDLY = 50 : REM DELAY BETWEEN LINES AND AFTER 40 CHARS. 170 ONE = 1 180 : 190 WIDTH 40: GOSUB 760 200 ON ERROR GOTO BOO 210 OPEN "CON1: 4800, E, 7, 1" AS 01: REM SERIAL PORT 220 : 230 REM GET FILE NAME FROM APPLE 240 INPUT #1,FIS 250 IF FIS = "" THEN GDTD 680 260 OPEN FIS FOR INPUT AS #2 270 280 REM SEND FILE TO APPLE 290 PRINT #1, "FOUND" 300 310 REH READ FILE FROM J.B.M. DISK

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Listing 3 continued: 320 1 = 0 330 IF EDF(2) THEN 350 340 I = I +ONE: LINE INPUT 02, X6(I): GDTO 330 350 CLOSE 02 340 N = 1 370 : 380 REM SEND FILE TO APPLE 390 PRINT 400 PRINT "SENDING"INI "LINES TO APPLE . . ." 410 CL = CSALIN 420 IC = 0 430 : 440 FOR 1 = 1 TO N 450 LOCATE CL + 1,1; PRINT "LINE BEING BENT:"; 1: REM LINE COUNT TO SCREEN LUCATE CL + 1,1; PRINT "LINE BEINE BENTE", 1; KEN LINE COURT TO SUK L = LEN(X\$(1)); IC = IC + L; REM SUM NO. OF CHARACTERS FOR J = 1 TO DLY ; NEXT J; REM DELAY BETMEEN LINES FOR K = 1 TO L GTEP 40; REM 40 CHARACTERS AT A BURST MAXIMUM FOR J = 1 TO SHDLY; NEXT J; REM DELAY BEFORE EVERY 40 CHAR. BURST 460 470 480 490 PRINT #1, HIDS(XS(I),K,40); 500 NEXT K 510 PRINT #1,: REM CARRIAGE RETURN TO END LINE 520 530 NEXT I 540 : 550 REM SEND END OF FILE FLAG 560 FOR J = 1 TD DLY: NEXT J 570 PRINT #1, "XX" 580 : 570 REM SEND CHECKSUM TO APPLE 600 FOR J = 1 TO DLY:NEXT J 610 PRINT #1,1C 620 : 630 REM ANDTHER FILE 640 INPUT #1, MDRES 650 IF MDRES < "Y" THEN GDTD 680 640 GOSUB 760 : GOTO 240 : REM GET NEXT FILE NAME 670 : 680 PRINT : PRINT "NORMAL COMPLETION" : PRINT 690 : 700 REM FINISH UP 710 CLOSE #1 720 ON ERROR GDTO O: REM TURN THE ERROR TRAPPING DFF 730 END 740 : 750 REM SUBROUTINE FOR HEADING 760 CLS:LDCATE 1,13: PRINT "IBM TO APPLE" : PRINT : PRINT 770 PRINT "WAITING FOR FILE NAME FROM APPLE . . . " 780 RETURN 790 : BOU REM ERROR HANDLER 810 IF ERR = 24 THEN RESUME : REM TIME-DUT ON CON1: 820 IF ERR = 53 THEN PRINT #1, "NF" : RESUME 240 : REM FILE NOT FOUND 830 : 840 REM OTHER ERRORS 850 PRINT "ERROR ";ERR;" IN LINE "IERL 860 PRINT #1, "ERROR ": ERR : REM LET APPLE KNOW 870 6010 710 Listing 4: The IBM to Apple receiver program. 1BHTOAP APPLE RECEIVING PROGRAM -- LISTING #4 100 REM BY ROBERT JONES AUGUST 3, 1983 110 REM 120 : 130 REM SOME DEFINITIONS 140 DIM X\$ (2000) 150 SLOT = 5: REM SERIAL PORT SLOT 160 DS = CHRS (4) 170 EFS = "XX": REM END-FILE FLAG 180 DE = 1 190 : 200 LI = 768: REM LINE INPUT ROUTINE 210 FOR I = 768 TO 812: READ X: POKE I, X: NEXT I 220 : 230 HOME : PRINT "IBM TO APPLE RECEIVING PROGRAM": PRINT 240 : 250 REM REM SEND FILE NAME TO 1.8.M. PRINT "NAME OF 1.8.M. FILE >"1 260 CALL LI, FIS IF FIS = "" THEN 330 PRINT "APPLE FILE NAME "T 270 280 290 CALL LI, FAS 300 310 PRINT 320 PRINT DS; "PRO"; SLOT: PRINT FIS IF FIS - "" THEN PRINT FIS: PRINT DS; "PRO": GOTO 780 330 340 PRINT DOT "PROO" 350 360 : REM GET RESPONSE FROM IBM PRINT DS;"INO"ISLOT INPUT ERS: IF ERS = "FOUND" THEN 470 PRINT DS;"INO" 370 380 390 400 410 PRINT IF ERS = "NF" THEN PRINT "FILE NOT FOUND. ": GOTD 260 420

Listing 4 continued on page 338

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```
Listing 4 continued:
430
       PRINT "CHECK IBH FOR ERROR MESSAGE."
440 STOP
450 :
460
                READ FILE INTO XO() UNTIL END FLAG
       REM
       PRINT
470
480 I = Ó
490 I = I + DE: CALL LI,X$(I): IF X$(I) < > EF$ THEN 490
SOO INPUT IC: REM CHECKSUM FROM IBM
SIG PRINT D$; "IN#0"
520 N = 1 - 1: REM ELIMINATE END OF FILE FLAG
       PRINT
530
540 :
550 AC = 0
        REM COMPUTE NUMBER OF CHARACTERS RECEIVED
FOR I = 1 TO N:AC = AC + LEN (X$(I)): NEXT I
PRINT "IBM CHECKSUM = "1IC
560
 570
 580
        PRINT "APPLE CHECKSUM = "TAC
 590
 600
        PRINT
        IF IC = AC THEN 680
 610
 620 :
 630
        PRINT "CHECKSUNS DO NOT MATCH."
        INPUT "CONTINUE ANYWAY ?"&CAG
 640
 650
        PRINT : BOTO 720
REM SAVE FILE TO APPLE DISK
 660
 670
        PRINT DS; "OPEN "; FAG
PRINT DS; "WRITE "; FAG
 680
 690
        FOR 1 = 1 TO N: PRINT X$(1): NEXT I
 700
        PRINT DA;"CLOBE"
PRINT DA;"CLOBE"
PRINT "ANOTHER FILE ";
INPUT ANSS
PRINT DA;"PR#";SLOT: PRINT ANSS: PRINT DA;"PR#0"
 710
 720
730
740
 750
        IF ANSS = > "Y" THEN 230
 760 :
 770 PRINT
 780 PRINT "NORMAL COMPLETION"
 790
        END
 800 :
        REM LINE INPUT AT 768 ~ 812 (CALL 768, ANY®)
DATA 32,190,222,32,227,223,162,0,32,117,253,134,253,32,57,213,165
DATA 253,32,82,228,162,0,160,2,32,226,229,160,0,165,253,145
DATA 131,200,165,111,145,131,200,165,112,145,131,96
 810
 820
 830
 840
```

Text continued from page 332:

sending files in the opposite direction (outlined previously) except that the transmission time is about one-third as fast because of the delays Applesoft needs to process each string before receiving the next one. In fact, if a line contains more than 40 characters, a slight delay is needed while the Apple's cursor returns to the left side of its 40-column screen. Delay loops (e.g., FOR J = 1 TO DLY: NEXT J) are inserted in the appropriate places in the IBM sending program.

I have tried to keep these programs short and straightforward so that you can easily tailor them to your own needs. Presumably, similar programs could be written to transmit files between different microcomputers with similar serial connections.

Notes on Using the Programs

1. Sending an Applesoft program to the IBM PC requires that the program first be converted into a text file. The following is a one-line routine, entered as line number 0 (zero), to save the Applesoft program in memory as a text file suitable for transmitting to the IBM PC. Type it in, then type RUN. You will be asked to name the text file for your Applesoft program.

0 D\$ = CHR\$(4): INPUT "TEXTFILE NAME]";F\$: POKE 33,33: PRINT D\$;"OPEN"; F\$:PRINT D\$; "WRITE";F\$: LIST 1 - :PRINT D\$;"CLOSE": POKE 33,40: END

Similarly, an IBM PC BASIC program can be saved with the "A" option so that it is stored in ASCII format instead of the tokenized form, e.g., use SAVE "MYFILE", A.

2. If you are transmitting the Visicalc file from the Apple to the IBM PC, the direction indicator needed for the Apple II Plus version of Visicalc will cause a problem (i.e., horizontal or vertical movement on the arrow keys). This information is stored near the end of the Visicalc file as either "/X!" or "/X-". It must be deleted before you attempt to load it into the IBM version of Visicalc. Failure to delete this command could cause a loss of data in the cell in which the cursor is positioned when the file is loaded by IBM PC Visicalc.

3. To transfer a random-access file,

I suggest first converting the data in the random-access file to a sequential file, transmitting the sequential file, then converting the data back into random-access form.

The monitor routine used by the Apple II Plus converts lowercase letters to uppercase letters. This conversion presents a problem if maintaining lowercase is desired. One way around this is to write your own input routine in machine language. A simpler way, if you have a language card, is to move the monitor (and Applesoft) to the RAM (randomaccess read/write memory) card, eliminate the conversion switching, then run the program. On an Apple II Plus with a 16K-byte RAM card in slot 0, these changes are accomplished as follows:

CALL -151	to enter the
	monitor
C081 C081	read ROM (read-
	only memory) and
	write to RAM
D000[D000.	
FFFFM	copy Applesoft
	and monitor to
	RAM card
C083 C083	select the RAM
	card
FD82: EA	
EA	delete the lower-
	case conversion
3DOG	warmstart DOS

Users who are familiar with EXEC files may want to create one with these commands in it. If you press Reset on the Apple, then ROM Applesoft (with the lowercase to uppercase conversion reinstalled) again takes over. To return to the modified RAM monitor, just type PRINT PEEK (-16256).

5. Interested persons may want to add routines to handle other errors or long files. A large file, for example, could be read and transmitted in blocks of 1000 lines, with appropriate delays for loading and saving to disk between blocks.

6. More memory for holding a file can be obtained on the Apple by using one of the DOS moving programs to relocate DOS to the RAM card (as long as you are not using the

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A Low-Cost, Low Write-Voltage EEPROM

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If you need nonvolatile memory, a PROM (programmable read-only memory) gives you what you need at low cost. Unfortunately, you can program a PROM chip only once. It is possible to reprogram EPROMs (erasable PROMs), but first they need to be erased with expensive ultravioletlight devices. EEPROMs (electrically erasable PROMs) do not need ultraviolet light. Instead, they are erased and reprogrammed with high voltages (usually between 20 and 30 volts). But another problem arises here-if you want to reprogram the EEPROM, you have to remove it from your circuit and put it in a special EEPROM "burner" that has the proper voltages. This happens because most personal computers don't have power supplies with 20to 30-volt (V) ranges. You can, of course, build a burner into your computer, as Louis Wheeler did in "The Practical EEPROM" (July 1983 BYTE, page 460).

But what a chore. It would be much easier if you could program the EEPROM without such high writevoltages and without taking the EEPROM out of your computer. With that capability, you could easily store programs or data in your computer indefinitely.

Fortunately, Seeq Technology of San Jose, California, has created such an EEPROM—the 52B13, part of the 52BXX family of EEPROMs (or E²ROMs, as Seeq calls them). The 52B13 is programmed with a TTLlevel voltage and, on top of that, costs only about \$10. I paid \$6 for a preproduction sample chip, which is

by Joe D. Blagg

a tenth of the cost of the Intel 2817 EEPROM.

Simple Interfacing

The 52B13 is a 2K by 8-bit EEPROM that is pin for pin compatible with the popular 2716 EPROM as well as the 6116 static RAM (random-access read/ write memory).

Since my Z80-based personal computer uses 6116 static memory, I was able to plug the 52B13 into one of the 24-pin memory sockets. I needed to make only one small circuit change to create a 10-millisecond (ms) writeenable (\overline{WE}) input to the 52B13. To create the WE signal, I "stretched out" the write signal from the processor with a monostable multivibrator or "one-shot," as it is commonly called.

The read cycle of the 52B13 does not require any special circuitry. Even with a 4-MHz clock rate, the 52B13 needs no wait states, because it boasts a 250-nanosecond (ns) maximum read access time (some versions are rated for 350 ns). The number of read cycles is unlimited, but the number of write cycles is limited to 10,000 per byte. As you might expect, a write cycle is much slower than a read cycle. The limitations for writing to the 52B13 are a small price to pay, though, for the advantage of nonvolatile memory.

The Circuit

The 52B13 needs proper address decoding, as any memory chip does. My computer decodes addresses with a 74LS138 decoder/demultiplexer, as figure 1 shows. Each of the eight output lines of the decoder goes to the different chip-enable inputs of the separate 2K memory devices.

The 74LS123 one-shot stretches out the WR signal from the Z80 microprocessor to 10 ms because the WE input of the 52B13 must remain low during the 10-ms write cycle. (By the way, the 10-ms time is a nominal period that may actually be anywhere from 9 ms to as long as 70 ms. If you need a faster write time, Seeq has a higher-performance version, the 52B13H, that can be programmed in 1 ms.) The resistor-capacitor combination causes the one-shot to stay on for 10 ms. The entire chip could be cleared in a single step, but with the 52B13 this requires a +15- to +22-V pulse. I did not experiment with this feature of the device,

Switch SWI lets you protect the EEPROM from accidental writing. The switch should be closed when you're programming the device and open after you have finished writing to it.

Programming the 52B13

Programming the 52B13 is simple. After constructing the circuit shown in figure 1, I used BASIC commands to put data into the 52B13 and then checked to see if I was successful. It was a pleasure to see the EEPROM and its support circuitry work the first time. But why not, since the interface is so simple? Turning the power on and off did not change the contents of the EEPROM. All seemed to be well.

Then I tried to change one of the memory locations that I had previ-



Figure 1: A schematic of the 52B13 EEPROM circuit. The EEPROM is decoded the same as the other 2K by 8-bit memory blocks. A one-shot provides the 10-ms write-enable pulse needed for the EEPROM to be programmed.

Listing 1: This BASIC routine moves data from RAM to the EEPROM.

```
100
     REM ** E2ROM PROGRAMMER **
110
     REM
          D = STARTING ADDRESS OF
120
     REM
130
     REM
               DATA TO PROGRAM.
140
            = NUMBER OF BYTES - 1.
     REM
           N
150
            = E2ROM STARTING ADDRS.
     REM
          P
160
     REM
170
          0 = 0
     LET
          N = 2047
180
     LET
          P = 14336
190
     LET
200
     REM
          I = D TO D+N
210
     FOR
220
     IF PEEK (P) = 255 THEN GO TO 260
230
     PJKE P, 255
240
     FOR J = 1 TO 2
250
     NEXT J
     POKE P, PEEK (1)
260
270
     NEXT I
280
     REM
     PRINT "DONE"
290
300
     STOP
```

ously put data in using POKE. To my dismay, the memory-byte contents did not change. That is when I learned that, unlike with the 2817 EEPROM, you cannot write to a memory address in the 52B13 until it is first erased, which you do by writing all logical highs to the address. When you first get the 52B13, you'll notice that all bits have already been set to a logical high state.

I wanted to try programming the full 2K bytes, so I wrote the program in listing 1. The routine first checks to see if the byte is cleared before attempting to write the data. The FOR...NEXT loop at lines 240 and 250 provides a time delay before the next POKE statement is executed; this delay permits the WE signal to time out before another byte is written. The entire 2K-byte transfer takes about 150 seconds to execute.

Conclusion

My original reason for using the 52B13 was to store a text-editing routine in my personal computer as a resident program. Now that I have some experience with the 52B13, I am looking forward to adding a host of resident utility programs to my system.

The age of the EEPROM seems to be upon us. Major advances in the last year have made them a costeffective alternative to EPROMs in many areas. We can expect to see more and more of them in the future.

References

- Wheeler, Louis. "The Practical EEPROM." BYTE, July 1983, page 460.
- 52B13–Electrically Erasable ROM (preliminary data sheet). San Jose, CA: Seeq Technology Inc., March 1983.

Joe Blagg has been an instrument engineer at Union Carbide for six years. Before that, he was an electronics field engineer for the Federal Aviation Administration. He is a 1974 graduate of the University of Kentucky, where he earned his B.S.E.E. degree, His special interest is personal computer hardware and software. You can contact him at RR 13, Box 556, Paducah, KY 42001.

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Foot Control

Adding a foot-operated Control key to your keyboard simplifies control sequences

Wordstar is a nice piece of software, but its nifty editing features are hampered because you must use too many simultaneous key strokes or control characters to implement the features. You generate them either by simultaneously pressing the Control key and a particular alphabetic character, by selecting from a group of additional keys with dedicated editing functions, or by using a mouse.

by Dennis M. Pfister

These methods work, but they all have one serious deficiency: they require you to move your hands from the standard typing position. This is inefficient and provides you with more opportunity for error.

I thought that there must be a better way. I had done a considerable amount of commercial sewing, where a foot switch is used to free the operator's hands, so I decided that this approach might be just the



Figure 1: A schematic of a typical keyboard matrix showing a foot switch Control key addition.

thing. This idea developed into what I have termed Foot Control, which is an inexpensive (less than \$40) solution for relief from all those control characters.

What Does It Do?

Foot 'Control gives you an additional Control key that is located on the floor and operated by foot. This allows your hands to remain in the standard typing position. You generate a control character by pressing the foot switch and then typing the desired character key. It can also be used as a duplicate ESCape key for software requiring large numbers of ESC sequences.

What You Need

The only parts required are a reasonable quality foot switch with a set of normally open contacts, a phone jack and plug, and a length of twoconductor wire. The length of wire is determined by where you intend to locate the foot switch. The plug and jack are necessary only if you want to be able to remove the foot switch.

I have used many types of foot switches and found that the heavier commercial-grade units tend to stay in place on the floor better than the cheaper ones. Second-hand switches from old office equipment work especially well. They also provide a better feel and will allow you to rest your foot on them without accidental



Figure 2: A diagram of a foot switch Control key.

closure. I think that the ability to rest your foot on the switch is a must for anyone engaged in long word-processing sessions.

Wire can be anywhere between 18 and 24 gauge and should be stranded to ensure flexibility when routing the cable underneath your workstation. Stranded wire also provides greater resistance to breakage due to flexing.

If you decide that you want to have the capability of plugging and unplugging your foot switch from the keyboard, choosing the right plug and jack is almost purely a matter of aesthetics. Voltage and current levels associated with keyboards generally are so low that they can be discounted in the selection criteria. Just choose the plug and jack combination that provides the easiest mechanical installation.

The Installation

Keyboards are usually nothing more than switches grouped in matrix fashion (see figure 1). Your installation goal is to provide yourself with a duplicate Control-key switch wired in parallel with the existing keyboard Control-key switch. This allows you to use either the normal keyboard Control key or the foot switch as the Control key. Adding "pedal power" to your system requires only that your keyboard be of the mechanical-contact type and not, for instance, the capacitance type. There are ways to add the footcontrol feature to capacitance-type keyboards, but the solutions are system-dependent. You will find that most systems are of the mechanical type. Write me if you have a capacitance or other type; I'll try to help.

The easiest way to check whether your system or terminal is suitable for conversion is to turn off the power, open the keyboard enclosure, and find where the Control-key terminals are soldered into the keyboard printed-circuit board (see figure 2). Using an ohmmeter, connect the probes across the two contacts associated with the Control-key switch, press the Control key, and see if there is a meter deflection with each pressing of the key. If so, your keyboard is suitable.

The only thing that remains to be done is the soldering of a wire from each contact of the Control key to the jack contacts. If you decide not to use a plug and jack, wire directly from the keyboard Control-key switch contacts to the foot switch. Be careful not to apply too much heat to your keyboard because it is easy to damage the keyboard printed-circuit board. Mount the jack on the keyboard case and reassemble the keyboard enclosure if required. Wire up the foot switch to the plug and insert the plug in the jack.

Plug in your foot switch, invoke Wordstar or whatever word processor you are using, and get ready for a new adventure in word processing. Now, whenever you need a Control key, just press the foot switch and the appropriate key. If you are like me, you will never go back to hunting for that keyboard Control key again. I also can guarantee that the addition of this foot switch will generate considerable comment and speculation from the uninitiated.

Dennis M. Pfister (POB 1248, San Luis Obispo, CA 93406) is MIS manager at TRW Inc. He holds a B.S. degree in mathematics/computer science and is interested in motion control, electronics, computers, and music.

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Inside a Compiler

Notes on Optimization and Code Generation

A look at Pascal/MT+86 and Pascal-86 shows you how to evaluate these and other compilers

As compilers for microcomputers proliferate, an understanding of how those programs work can prove valuable to high-level-language programmers. Examining compiled code, for example, can help you pinpoint subtle programming errors, and it opens the door to speed improvements in time-critical program sections. An examination of two compilers-Digital Research's Pascal/MT+86 and Intel's Pascal-86-illustrates how compiler optimization and code-generation schemes affect compiler performance, but first let's consider compilers in general.

Compilers are relatively new to microcomputers. Early microprocessors, such as the 6502, were programmed mostly in assembly language or BASIC. The advantage of assembly language is performance--assembly-language mavens have managed to make even rudimentary processors such as the 6502 perform impressive tasks. Of course, the disadvantage is that it is very difficult to write new assembly-language programs, and it's even more difficult to

by Kaare Christian

rewrite or reuse existing programs.

Programming in BASIC is the other extreme. BASIC is easy to learn and easy to use for simple tasks because it is interactive. However, interactive languages are very slow because each statement in the language must be evaluated and interpreted on the fly as the program runs.

Programs written in compiled languages are easier to understand and modify than those in assembly language.

More and more people are using compiled languages for programming microcomputers because such languages avoid the difficulties of assembly and interpretive languages. Numerous compilers are available for microcomputers. There are compiled versions of BASIC and Pascal for microcomputers as well as compilers for languages such as C, FORTRAN, COBOL, and PL/I, which originated on larger computers.

Compilers

First, let's note some of the strengths of compiled languages. Compiled languages are easier to learn and more universal than are assembly languages. These features are important because there are too few programmers today. Programmers should learn generally useful tools, such as compiled languages, rather than special-case tools, such as machine-dependent assembly languages. In addition, programs written in the better compiled languages are easier to understand and modify than are programs written in assembly language. These factors are important because many programs are maintained by a number of people over a long period of time.

Another compiler advantage is that programs written in compiled languages execute much faster than do those written in interpretive languages, and speed is one of the major factors that determine what problems a computer can solve. Numerous problems cannot be solved effectively in interpretive BASIC because it is hundreds of times slower than are the better compiled languages (reference 2).

If compilers offer so many advantages over assemblers and interpreters, then why aren't compiled languages more common in the microcomputer world? Unfortunately, many of the early microprocessors, such as the 6502, are unsuitable for use with compiled languages. In particular, the limited stack and lack of 16-bit arithmetic on the 6502 make it hard to write a good compiler for that machine. Just five distinct highlevel languages for the Apple II-Pascal, FORTH, BASIC, Sweet 16, and FORTRAN-are available, according to a BYTE article by Jim Gilbreath and Gary Gilbreath (reference 2). It is not known how many of these languages are compiled, but from the fact that these languages are between 10 and 200 times slower than 6502 assembly language, it is apparent that the 6502 is not the machine of choice for high-level languages.

On machines such as the Z80, it is possible but difficult to write compilers. A dozen high-level languages for the Z80 were cataloged in the Gilbreath article: Coral, FORTRAN, PL/I, C, BASIC, ZSPL, Pascal, PLMX, Ada, FORTH, APL, and COBOL. The fastest of these are just twice as slow as Z80 assembly language, and an astonishing 35 high-level-language implementations on the Z80 are within a factor of 10 of Z80 assembly-language speed. The newer microprocessors are much more promising. The 8086, the 68000, and the NSC16032 all offer features that make compilers relatively easy to write.

Compilers on the 8080 produce code that is, at best, about twice as slow as code written in assembly language. In articles by Jim and Gary Gilbreath, BYTE recently benchmarked a wide variety of systems and languages by comparing their performances in the Sieve of Eratosthenes, a method for finding prime numbers (see references 1 and 2). The advantage of the Sieve of Eratosthenes method over more obvious approaches is that the Sieve can find prime numbers without using multiplication or division. The results of the Gilbreath benchmarks indicated that the assembly-language version of the Sieve running on the Z80 was twice as fast as the fastest compiled language and about four to eight times as fast as the more typical compilers. The bottom line for compiled languages on the rudimentary microprocessors is that they are much easier to use than assembly language, but they produce code that is significantly slower than handwritten assembly code.

On machines that more efficiently support compiled languages, there is a much smaller performance penalty for using a compiled language instead of assembly language. But just how much of a penalty? Several methods exist for discovering just how much performance is sacrificed

Compilers avoid the difficulties of assembly and interpretive languages.

when you use a compiler rather than an assembler. One technique is the benchmark.

Benchmarks

The Gilbreath benchmark measured the speed of a large assortment of high-level programming languages running on a variety of machines, from microcomputers to mainframes. The results of this and other benchmarks provide useful information for people who are evaluating compilers. Many of the more popular languages, such as Pascal, are available from several different companies, and the Gilbreath benchmark results provide a direct comparison of competing products.

Most benchmark authors are very careful to point out that the results of a single benchmark, or of benchmarks in general, should not be overstated. Numerous factors should be considered when choosing a programming language and implementation. Among them are the features of the language, the documentation for the language, and the availability of programmers already skilled in the language. Add to that the available tools for the language, the availability of the language for the target computer system, and any extensions to the language that might be useful in your application.

In the Gilbreath benchmark results, the enormous range of performance of the various languages and computers is striking. One might expect that a version of the Sieve written in assembly language for the IBM 3033 would be 400,000 times faster than a version written in BASIC for the PET. But why is an assemblylanguage version on the Z80 twice as fast as a CB80 version on the Z80, which in turn is twice as fast as an Aztec C version on the Z80, which in turn is twice as fast as Whitesmiths' Pascal on the Z80?

Benchmarks tell us which languages are fast and which are slow at performing the benchmark task. From a pragmatic point of view, a user cares only about performance, not about how that performance is attained. But from an inquisitive point of view, it's interesting to see what compilers do to achieve their level of performance.

Examining Code

Most compilers provide a feature that enables programmers to examine the code they are producing. Typically, these compilers enable you to create a listing file that contains the original source code interspersed with the assembly-language code that the compiler produced. On systems that lack an explicit codeexamination feature, you can examine the code by using a program debugger or a separate disassembler program, but in that case even more sleuthing is necessary. If you plan to rely upon a compiler, it is certainly best to use one that shows you its code so that you can tune performance when necessary, verify correct operation, etc. Convenient access to generated code is one of the most im-



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portant features of any compiler.

Compilation usually consists of two separate parts: analysis (often called syntax analysis) and code generation. The analysis section deciphers (understands) your original program; the code-generation section actually creates the machinelanguage output. Syntax analysis is one of the better-understood techniques in computer science, whereas code generation remains a black art. Because each computer has a unique instruction set, it is necessary to rework (and rethink) the code-generation part of a compiler each time the compiler is transported from one machine to another. Why does one compiler produce faster code than another? Although there are no simple answers, two basic reasons emerge: (1) compilers use different schemata for code generation, and (2) compilers perform varying amounts of optimization on their code.

A compiler's schema is its basic philosophy of code generation. The schema dictates what code is generated for each feature in the highlevel languages.

Assembly-language programs are usually faster than high-level-language programs because the assembly-language programmer can adjust the code to fit the circumstances more flexibly than can a compiler. Human coders can *understand* programs, whereas compilers merely translate programs. Experienced programmers usually can tell what's important in a program, which often enables them to apply shortcuts that improve performance at the expense of generality.

To improve their code, compilers usually perform optimizations. By optimizing, compilers can produce code that approaches the speed of code produced by an assembly-language programmer.

In order to actually examine these two aspects of code generation (schemas and optimization), I wrote the Sieve of Eratosthenes algorithm in "pure" Pascal. I chose Pascal because several Pascal compilers are available in the Rockefeller University laboratory, where I work, and because it is one of the most popular

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Listing 1: The Sieve of Eratosthenes in Pascal.

program sleve (input,output); (* fhe sieve in pascal *)

const size = 8190;

var flags : array[0.size] of boolean; i,prime,k : integer; count: integer;

begin

count := 0;(* Init flags array *) for I := 0 to size do flags[i] := true: (" look for primes ") for i := 0 to size do if flags[i] then begin (" found one! ") prime := i + i + 3; $\mathbf{k} := \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{prime};$ while k < = size do begin (* rule out multiples *) flags[k] := false; k := k + primeend: count := count + 1end: end.

microcomputer languages.

A Tale of Two Compilers

Listing 1 shows my version of the Sieve in Pascal. It is an almost direct copy from the Gilbreath benchmark. I compiled my version on two compilers for the Intel 8086 microprocessor. The first compiler is Digital Research's Pascal/MT+86 version 3.1 running under the CP/M-86 operating system, also from Digital Research. The second compiler is Intel's Pascal-86 version 2.0 running under the Intel iRMX/86 operating system. Both compilers accepted the listing 1 version of the Sieve without complaint, and both compilers produced working programs. I have used both compilers in the past and I have found that both are trustworthy products.

All of the measurements were performed on an Intel SBC 86/14 singleboard computer running the iRMX operating system. The board is configured to run at 8 MHz. Where necessary, assembly-language code produced by Pascal/MT+86 was transported to the 86/14 and assembled using Intel's ASM86. Reference data for the 8086 microprocessor was taken from *The 8086 Family User's Manual* (reference 6).

All of the timings presented in this article were produced by running the code and measuring the time for a certain number of iterations. The times are slightly slower than "book" times for two reasons: (1) the 8086 I used was suffering wait states due to slow memory-access times, and (2) the repetition loop introduced some overhead. (Executing the code a large number of times made it possible to measure the time with a stopwatch rather than with a logic analyzer or scope.)

It would be impossible to detail the code for all the features of Pascal in a single article. Instead, I have chosen to focus on two examples of code generation: one that illustates the effect of optimizations and one that shows the different FOR loop schemata used by the two compilers. You should perform your own investigation if you are interested in



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some other feature of code generation.

An Example of Optimizing

The primary responsibility of a compiler is to produce correct code. This doesn't mean that the program is correct, merely that the operations written in the high-level version of the program are correctly performed in the machine-language version produced by the compiler. The program may be wrong, but it isn't the compiler's fault.

Most compilers strive for more than correct codes; they want to produce fast code. Fast code usually requires optimizations. I envision optimizations as modifications to a compiler's basic code-generation schemata. For instance, the following 8086 assembly code would initialize the variable named TFLAG to the value 0:

MOV TFLAG,0

On the 8086 this instruction is 6 bytes long and takes 16 basic clock cycles to execute. This code could serve as a compiler's schema for initializing variables. How could we improve upon this schema? Suppose that the operation occurring just before the MOV TFLAG,0 operation left the value 0 in the accumulator. Given that the AX (accumulator) register already contains a 0, the following 8086 assembly-language instruction can initialize the variable named TFLAG:

MOV TFLAG, AX

Although this instruction doesn't look very different from MOV TFLAG,0, the improvement is dramatic. The 8086 MOV TFLAG, AX instruction is just 3 bytes long and takes only 10 basic clock cycles to execute, yielding nearly a 50 percent improvement. This second version could not serve as a basic schema for initializing variables because it relies upon the previous contents of the accumulator, However, if a compiler recognized those cases where the accumulator contained the required value, then it could perform this optimization.

Listing 2: The 8086 assembly-language code generated by the Pascal/MT+86 and Pascal-86 compilers for the following two statements from the listing 1 program:

prime := i + i + 3;k := i + prime

Pascal/MT+86 Code

	PRIM	$\mathbf{E} := \mathbf{I} + \mathbf{I} + \mathbf{I}$	3
1	MOV	AX,I	Place the value of I into AX register
2	ADD	AX,I	;Add the value of I to AX register
3	ADD	AX,3	;Add 3 to the AX register
4	MOV	PRIME, AX	Store the AX register in PRIME
	;K :=	I + PRIME	
S	MOV	AX,I	;Place the value of I into AX register
6	ADD	AX, PRIME	;Add the value of Prime to AX register
7	MOV	K,AX	;Store the AX register in K

Pascal-86 Code

	;PRIMI	E := I + I +	3
8	ADD	AX,AX	;Add AX register to itself yielding I + I
9	ADD	AX,3	;Add 3 to the AX register
10	MOV	PRIME, AX	Store the AX register in PRIME
	;K :=	I + PRIME	
11	ADD	AX,SI	;Add AX register to SI register yielding I + PRIME
12	MOV	K,AX	;Store the AX register in K

Pascal/	MT+86		Pascal-86	
Statement Number	AX Register	Statement Number	AX Register	Si Register
1	-	8	I	1
2	I	9	I+I	1
3 4	I + I PRIME	10	PRIME	I
5	PRIME	11	PRIME	I
6	1	12	К	1
7	К			

 Table 1: Register contents during execution of the listing 2 code. Note that the value indicated in this table exists in the register at the start of the instruction cycle.

I examined the assembly-language code produced by the Pascal/MT+86 and Pascal-86 compilers for the Sieve program in order to find a good example of optimizations. I chose the following example because it is relatively simple and because it clearly illustrates how optimization can improve performance.

Whenever a new prime is located, the listing 1 Sieve program computes two values, PRIME and K. Two Pascal statements compute PRIME and K:

prime := i + i + 3; k := i + prime; The Pascal/MT+86 code and the Pascal-86 code produced by these two statements are shown in listing 2. The assembly-language code in all the figures in this article uses the mnemonics and assembly-language directives supported by the ASM86 assembly language. Note that listing 2 is an excerpt from listing 3, which shows the complete code generated by both compilers for the Sieve.

The Pascal/MT+86 code can be understood simply by reading through it and noting the sequence of operations. The Pascal-86 code is much harder to understand because it is heavily optimized. In order to Text continued on page 360



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Listing 3: The complete code produced by two compilers for the listing 1 program.

Pascal	I	Pascal/MT+86		1	Pascal-86		
count := 0;		MOV	COUNT,0		MOV	COUNT,0	
for i := 0 to stze do	M4:	MOV MOV INC DEC JGE JMP	I,OFFFFH DS:WORD PTR 202CH,1FFFH I DS:WORD PTR 202CH M2 M3	P5:	MOV MOV	CX,0 I,CX	
(lags(i) := true;	M2:	NOP MOV ÅDD XCHG MOV IMP	AX,OFFSET FLAGS AX,I AX,DI BYTE PTR [DI],01 M4		MOV MOV INC CMP JLE	SI,CX FLAGS[SI],1 CX CX,1FFEH P5	
or I := 0 to size do	M3: M12:	MOV MOV INC	I,0FFFFH DS:WORD PTR 202EH,1FFFH I	P6:	MOV MOV	AX,0 I,AX	
		DEC JGE JMP	DS:WORD PTR 202EH M5 M6				
i flags i] then begin	М5:	NOP MOV ADD XCHG TEST INZ JMP	AX,OFFSET FLAGS AX,I AX,DI BYTE PTR [DI],01 M7 M8		MOV TEST IE	SI,AX FLAGS[SI],1H P7	
orime:= i+i+3;	M7:	MOV ADD ADD MOV	AX,I AX,1 AX,3 PRIME,AX		ADD ADD MOV	AX,AX AX,3 PRIME,AX	
t := i + prime;		MOV ADD MOV	AX,I AX,PRIME K,AX		ADD MOV	AX,SI K,AX	
while k <= size do begin	M11:	CMP ILE IMP	K,1FFEH M9 M10	P8:	CMP JNLE	K,1FFEH P9	
lags[k] : = false;	M9:	NOP MOV ADD XCHG MOV	AX,OFFSET FLAGS AX,X AX,DI BYTE PTR (DI),0		MOV MOV	SI,K FLAGS[SI],0	
t := k + prime		MOV ADD MOV	AX,K AX,PRIME K,AX		MOV ADD MOV	AX,PRIME AX,SI K,AX	
end;		IMP	M11		JMP	P8	
count := count + 1	M10:	MOV INC MOV	AX,COUNT AX COUNT,AX	P9:	INC	COUNT	
end;	M8:	IMP	M12	P7:	MOV INC CMP JLE	AX,I I AX,1FFEH P6	
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Compiler	Time (microseconds)	Size (bytes)
Pascal/MT+8	36 31	23
Pascal-86	18	13
Table 2: Sun 2 code.	umary of results of	the listing

Text continued from page 356:

understand the Pascal-86 code, examine table 1, which details the register usage. I deduced the first line in table 1 by backtracking through the code. Given that the accumulator contains the value of I, it makes perfect sense to compute I+I by adding the accumulator to itself. This step is an optimization because doubling the accumulator won't normally double I; this particular optimization can therefore take place only when the accumulator contains I. This optimization gives the Pascal-86 code a one-instruction advantage over Pascal/MT+86 code.

Similarly, the code for computing K was optimized in Pascal-86 by tak-

ing advantage of the fact that registers happened to contain all of the necessary values. As the Pascal-86 instruction 11 in listing 2 starts to execute, the SI register contains the value of PRIME. Pascal-86 simply adds the two registers together to form K and then stores the result in K, saving one instruction over the more obvious approach taken by Pascal/MT+86. The total code size and execution times for Pascal/ MT+86 and Pascal-86 are shown in table 2.

Could these examples be improved by an assembly-language programmer? A programmer might be able to produce a Sieve program that was faster overall than the Pascal-86 code, but it would certainly be impossible to improve on the code that Pascal-86 generated for the computations of K and PRIME. The Pascal/MT+86 computation of K could easily be improved. As Pascal/MT+86 starts to compute K, the value of PRIME is already in the AX register. All that is required is to add in the value of I and store the result in K as shown below:

$;\mathbf{k}:=\mathbf{i}+\mathbf{pri}$	ime
ADD AX,I	;AX already
	;contains
	;PRIME, just
	;add in I
MOV K, AX	;Store result in
	;K

This code saves one instruction and would make the Pascal/MT+86 code more competitive with the Pascal-86 code.

The Pascal-86 code for computing K and PRIME is devious. It uses an approach that is not recommended for human programmers because the code is hard to understand and hard to modify. Pascal-86 uses results of many previous steps as a starting point for computing K and PRIME. However, I believe that devious (but correct) code generated by an automaton (the Pascal-86 compiler) is acceptable. Programmers strive to create readable programs because programs that can be easily read can be used and maintained by others. In this case, the goal is to create readable



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Listing 4: The 8086 assembly code generated by the Pascal/MT+86 and Pascal-86 compilers for the following listing 1 FOR loop:

for i := 0 to size do flags[i] := true;

The code has been reformatted to make it more legible, and it has been slightly revised to conform to Intel op-code standards. Both routines have been assembled and tested.

Pascal/MT+86

1		MOV	I,OFFFFH	;Initialize I to -1
2		MOM	DS:WORD PTR 202CH, 1FFFH	;lnitialize anonymous
				; loop counter to 8191
3	M4:	INC	I	;Increment I
4		DEC	DS:WORD PTR 202CH	Decrement anonymous loop counter
5		JGE	M2	Jump to M2 if loop should continue
6		JMP	M3	;Jump out of loop
7	M2:	NOP		:Do nothing
8		MOV	AX,OFFSET FLAGS	;Place base address of FLAGS ; array into AX register
9		ADD	I,XA	Add I to the base address in AX register
10		XCHG	AX,DI	Put address of an element of FLAGS array into DI register
n		NOM	BYTE PTR (DI),01H	;Put a 1 (true) into element of FLAGS array
12		IMP	M4	Jump back to loop increment
	1.00			

Pascal-86

13		MON	CX,0H	;Put a zero into CX register
14	P5:	MON	DS:I,CX	Place value in CX register into I
15		MOV	SI,CX	Copy CX register into
				; SI index register
16		MOV	DS:FLAGS(SI),1H	;Put a 1 (true) into an
				; element of FLAGS array
17		INC	CX	Increment CX register
18		CMP	CX,1FFEH	;Compare value in CX register
				; with Terminal Value
19		ILE	P5	Jump back to PS if loop should continue

Coding Method	Time (milliseconds)	Size (bytes)	
Pascal/MT+86	265	39	
Pascal-86	155	21	
Author's Assembly Loop	120	15	
Author's Assembly String	17	13	

and maintainable Pascal source code. The object code generated by the compiler doesn't need to be readable—it should be correct and efficient.

The FOR Loop Schemata

The Sieve benchmark program includes two FOR loops: one loop to initialize the array of flags that form the basis of the Eratosthenes method and one loop to actually search for primes. The FOR loop is obviously a very important part of Pascal and it also happens to be one of the areas where the two compilers in this study use very different strategies.

We will examine the initialization

FOR loop because it is the simplest FOR loop in the Sieve. Another reason for studying the initialization FOR loop is more subtle—this particular loop can be dramatically optimized. Listing 4 shows the code for the initialization FOR loop produced by the two compilers.

The coding schema for a FOR loop can be separated into three logical sections: the initialization of the loop, the test-and-increment section, and the body of the loop. A glance at listing 4 reveals that Pascal/MT+86 and Pascal-86 use different FOR loop structures.

In Pascal/MT + 86 the initialization section is at the top of the code (lines 1 and 2), the test-and-increment section is in the middle (lines 3 through 6), and the body of the loop is at the end of the code. The Pascal/MT + 86 FOR loop is completely coded in twelve 8086 assembly-language statements containing 39 bytes of code. The execution time of the initialization FOR loop (8191 iterations) is 265 milliseconds (see table 3).

The Pascal/MT+86 FOR loop schema uses two loop counters, the visible loop counter named I and an anonymous loop counter created by the compiler. In the listing 4 code the anonymous loop counter is stored at location 202C hexadecimal and is referenced only twice, once in line 2 and once in line 4. The visible loop counter is incremented once each pass through the loop, whereas the anonymous loop counter is decremented each time through. The visible loop counter is initialized (in line to be 1 less than the starting value, while the anonymous loop counter is initialized (in line 2) to be the number of passes through the loop plus 1. During each execution of the loop the anonymous loop counter actually determines whether the loop should continue. The visible loop counter (I) is just along for the ride and for use in the body of the loop.

Dual loop counters are the most striking feature of the Pascal/MT+86 FOR loop schema. What is to be gained from dual loop counters? Actually there is an advantage. Pascal is intended to be a very "safe" language. Pascal uses strong type check-

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ing, strict syntax, explicit declarations, etc., to safeguard against programmers' mistakes or laziness. One of the safeguards built into Pascal is the inviolability of the FOR loop. It is supposed to be impossible to prematurely exit from a FOR loop in Pascal. The initial conditions of the loop are evaluated once (when you enter the loop), and the loop counter itself should not be modified during the course of the loop. The dual loop counters of Pascal/MT+86 make it impossible for a programmer to prematurely exit the loop since the actual loop counter is inaccessible to a Pascal programmer. We will come back to this point shortly.

The next striking feature of the Pascal/MT+86 FOR loop schema is the presence of a pair of Jump statements on lines 5 and 6 of listing 4. One statement clearly would have been adequate. The conditional jump on line 5 is a "jump if result is greater than or equal" around the second jump. It would have been simpler and shorter to simply insert a "jump if result is less than" to M3. Another interesting feature is line 7, the "nooperation" line. Occasionally a compiler is forced to insert NOP codes in a program in order to fill reserved space. However, why should a NOP be the target of a Jump instruction? With miniscule effort the jump on line 5 could have used line 8 as the target instead of line 7.

One final comment must be made regarding the Pascal/MT+86 listing 4 code. The 8086 microprocessor has addressing modes specifically designed for accessing arrays of bytes or words. These addressing modes are ignored in the Pascal/MT+86 code shown in listing 4, and the address calculations are done explicitly in statements 8 through 11.

The FOR loop schema used by Pascal-86 is much leaner than the Pascal/MT+86 schema. The basic organization of the Pascal-86 FOR loop is different. In Pascal-86 the loop initialization is at the top (line 13), the body of the loop is in the middle (lines 14 through 16), and the test-and-increment portion is at the end. The Pascal-86 version doesn't use dual loop counters; it effectively uses the array addressing mode of the 8086 microprocessor, and it avoids back-to-back Jump statements.

The advantage of the Pascal-86 loop schema over the Pascal/MT+86 schema is obvious. The Pascal-86 code is 18 bytes shorter and executes 110 milliseconds faster. (The results are summarized in table 3.)

Could an assembly-language programmer produce a better initialization FOR loop than Pascal-86? Although I'm not a veteran 8086 assembly-language coder, I decided to attempt to improve on the Pascal-86 code. The easiest way to program in assembly language is to use a highlevel language (Pascal, perhaps) as a crutch. Write the problem initially in the high-level language. Once the high-level language version is working, it is relatively easy to examine the compiler's code and then write an optimized version.

I was able to improve the Pascal-86 initialization loop very slightly (see listing 5). Pascal-86 used the CX register as the loop counter and the



Listing 5: Two routines written by the author in 8086 assembly language. The first version is essentially an optimization of the Pascal-86 FOR loop; the second version uses 8086 string operations to achieve an enormous speed advantage. (Compilers cannot easily detect loops that could be recoded using string operations; programmers have a definite advantage in such situations.) Both routines were coded and tested using an Intel development system.

8086 Assembly-Language Loop

;Initialize FLAGS array so that each element = 1;Use SI to index FLAGS array and also as a loop counter

1		MOY	SI,0H	Put a zero into SI index register
2	LI	MOV	FLAGS[SI],1H	;Put a 1 (true) into an element
				; of FLAGS array
3		INC	SI	Increment SI register
4		CMP	SI,1FFEH	Compare SI register with final value
5		JLE	L1	Jump back to L1 to continue

8086 Assembly-Language String Operation

Initialize FLAGS array using string operations

6	PUSH	DS	:Move contents of DS segment register
7	POP	ES	; into ES segment register
8	CLD		Clear the direction flag
9	MOV	CX, IFFFH	Place iteration count into CX register
10	MOV	DI,OFFSET FLAGS	;Place address of FLAGS array into DI index register
11	MOV	AL,01	Place a 1 in the AX byte register
12	REP	STOSB	Repeat the string operation

SI register as the array index. I combined these two functions in the SI register and saved one instruction. I also saved an instruction by keeping the loop count in the SI register; the Pascal-86 version copied the value to memory once per iteration. (I could have saved one more instruction by looping from 8190 down to 0 instead of looping from 0 up to 8190.)

This first assembly-language tweaking produced a modest improvement—the code shrank from 21 to 15 bytes and the time shrank from 155 to 120 milliseconds. The 35-millisecond improvement represented approximately a 20 percent increase in speed.

Can the initialization FOR loop be tuned even more? The 8086 microprocessor includes string instructions for performing operations on arrays or bytes or words. My second assembly-language coding effort produced a much faster version by using the 8086 string instructions. Notice that the string version in listing 5 doesn't even use an explicit loop; the actual iterations occur in statement 12 where the "store byte string" operation is repeated 8191 times. The assembly-language string version is 2 bytes shorter than the assemblylanguage loop version, and it is over six times faster.

Many observers have cautioned that tweaking code produces only modest improvements; dramatic improvements require changing the whole approach. In this example, tweaking produced a 20 percent improvement, whereas changing the whole approach by using the string instructions produced a sixfold improvement.

You should also note that the initialization code using the 8086 string instructions shown in listing 5 is not a general substitute for a FOR loop schema. The particularly simple FOR loop studied in this article happens to be expressible as a string operation—most FOR loops cannot.

Ramifications of the FOR Loop Schemata

The biggest difference between the FOR loop schema of Pascal/MT+86

Listing 6: A program that investigates premature exits from a FOR loop.

program premature(input,output); var i.count : integer;

begin

count := 0; for i ;= 1 to 10 do begin count := count + 1; i := 10; end; writeln(count,' iterations') end.

Listing 7: Pascal code containing a subroutine (named "shortcircuit") designed to circumvent Pascal-86 compilation safeguards.

program premature(input,output); var i,count : integer;

procedure shortcircuit; begin i := 10 end;

```
begin
count := 0;
for i := 1 to 10 do begin
    count := count + 1;
    shortcircuit
    end;
writeln(count, iterations')
end,
```

and of Pascal-86 is MT+86's anonymous loop counter. We saw previously that the Pascal/MT+86 approach was used to make it impossible to exit a FOR loop prematurely by modifying the control variable. I decided to investigate how the Pascal-86 compiler protected the FOR loop because safe programming is so important to Pascal.

I coded the test shown in listing 6 in order to investigate the safety of the two Pascal compilers' FOR loops. The program attempts to short-circuit the loop by setting the loop counter variable I to 10 each time through the loop. The variable COUNT actually keeps track of how many times the loop operates. When I compiled the program in listing 6 using Pascal/ MT+86, it compiled without complaint; when I executed the program I saw the message "10 iterations." When I compiled the program using Pascal-86, I received an error message informing me that it was not acceptable to change the value of I in midloop. Pascal-86 protects FOR loops during compilation by detecting assignments to the control variable, while Pascal/MT+86 protects FOR loops during execution by using dual loop counters.

Could either technique be fooled? After several false starts, I produced the program shown in listing 7. The coding techniques shown in the listing are definitely not recommended, although they appear to be legal in Pascal. Since I couldn't explicitly alter the loop index variable (I), I decided to use a subroutine to do the dirty work. The subroutine named Shortcircuit is designed to circumvent the compilation safeguards of Pascal-86. The program in listing 7 compiled without complaint using Pascal/ MT+86 and Pascal-86. The loop executed 10 times in the MT+86 version and only once in the Pascal-86 version.

The Pascal-86 compiler does its best to protect the FOR loop at compile time, but the compiler can be fooled. The Pascal/MT+86 compiler protects its FOR loop during execution by using an inaccessible loop counter. I wasn't able to short-circuit the MT+86 method, but I was dismayed by the lack of warnings when I compiled the program in listing 6. It's up to you to decide which compiler's operation you prefer.

Conclusions

I hope that you don't decide to forgo the FOR loop in Pascal because of its overhead. In the great majority of FOR loops, calculations in the body of the loop dominate the execution time. Fine-tuning your programs for today's language implementations may allow marginal improvements, but your program wil be harder to understand and possibly harder to transport.

Similarly, I hope that all of you avoid the FOR loop short-circuit technique shown above. Clever programming can occasionally add a new feature to a language, such as the ability to prematurely exit a FOR loop. However, such programming is nonportable and hard to understand, and it may not even work when the next version of your compiler is released. Code generation enables us to understand why the Pascal/ MT+86 loop is inviolable while the Pascal-86 loop is not, but if you program in Pascal, you should use FOR loops only when you really know in advance how many times you want to iterate.

For the most part you should strive for correct, clear programs. Speed is a secondary concern. People who write programs with a compiler's quirks in mind are trying to serve two masters. Programming is hard enough when you are serving a single master—correctness.

When is it appropriate to examine your compiler's code? Sometimes a program that appears to be correct is not working as you think it should. Examining the relevant code might reveal a bug in the compiler, although it is more likely to reveal a subtle error in your programming. Simply examining the code in a different form—assembly language—often reveals errors in your high-level-language programming.

Another reason to examine code is to speed up the time-critical section of a program. We've all heard that 10 percent of the code executes 90 percent of the time. If a small section of code must be rewritten by hand in assembly language, it is easiest if the code is programmed first in the highlevel language and then optimized based upon the generated code. An added benefit of this technique is that the high-level version can serve as documentation, a much better form of explanation than the usual assembly-language documentation.

A final excuse for examining code is curiosity. Compilers perform a vital service, but we don't normally get to see the results. Poking around in the compiler's attic can be good clean fun.

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One of the many new features of MS-DOS 2.0 is its ability to allow you to write your own device drivers to be included in the operating system at start-up time. This feature lets you add new peripherals, such as disk drives, that are not supported by the standard software.

The IBM PC will support, without hardware modification, the Tandon TM100-4 disk drive. This drive looks exactly like a standard IBM doublesided drive except for the IBM insignia on the newer drive. In fact, Tandon is one of two IBM suppliers. The TM100-4, however, will hold twice as much data as the standard IBM double-sided disk. Unfortunately, MS-DOS 2.0, as configured for the IBM PC, cannot recognize this drive without some modification. Thus, MS-DOS 2.0 is a natural candidate for a user-written device driver. Though it is possible to patch DOS to make it work with this drive using existing device drivers, writing a new routine allows you to make optimal use of the TM100-4's features, such as the faster head-stepping rate that is possible with this drive.

In this article, I will describe the development of a device driver for the TM100-4, explain device drivers in general, and look in some detail at problems I encountered in developing this particular driver. These problems reflect some pitfalls that are characteristic of the IBM PC and DOS

by J. Eric Roskos

2.0, so they are useful when writing other kinds of drivers as well.

Device Drivers

An MS-DOS 2.0 device driver consists of two separate procedures, called at separate times by DOS. These procedures are patterned closely after the device drivers in the Unix operating system produced by Bell Laboratories, although the DOS drivers' structure reflects an orientation toward assembly-language programming, whereas this part of Unix is written entirely in the C language.

The first of the two procedures that make up a device driver is the "strategy" procedure. It is called by DOS to request an operation from the device, such as a read or a write. The procedure stores the request and then returns to the caller.

The strategy procedure does not perform the requested operation; that is done by the second procedure, the "interrupt" procedure. It is important to understand the reason for this. In a well-designed operating system, I/O (input/output) operations should occur asynchronously. It may be possible to make the peripheral function more efficiently if you are allowed to make requests to it and it is then allowed to process them, without an unreasonably tight connection between the two events. For instance, it may help to let the device handler sort a set of requests in some strategic order that minimizes the amount of movement required by the disk heads. Likewise, it may help to allow the device driver to anticipate a future I/O request based on past ones and to prepare for it before the user requests it. Such advanced reasons are usually found only in multiuser (or multiprocess) operating systems and, in fact, DOS 2.0 does not make much use of them; but we can design better device drivers if we realize this underlying principle.

The interrupt procedure, the second of the two making up the device driver, is responsible for performing the operation requested by the strategy procedure. The interrupt procedure is called when the device is ready to handle another request. It looks for a request stored by the strategy procedure, and if it finds one, it executes the requested operation and signals DOS that it has done so by turning on a "DONE" indicator associated with the request.

In large operating systems, the interrupt procedure is called by the peripheral, which sends a hardware signal, or interrupt, to the microprocessor when it has finished a previously requested operation. This signal causes the processor to issue a subroutine call to the interrupt procedure, which starts the peripheral working on another request. In DOS 2.0, the interrupt procedure is instead always called by DOS immediately after the strategy procedure is called, probably because this is an early version of the operating system that does not seem to use the fully asynchronous structure just described. In fact, the sample driver given in the DOS manual assumes that DOS will always call the interrupt procedure immediately after the strategy procedure, which would be incorrect in a truly asynchronous system. But even when asynchronous interrupts are used, the first time a device is used after it has been sitting idle, DOS will have to call the interrupt procedure to get things going, because an interrupt is generated only when a device first finishes an operation.

This means we don't have to worry about setting up the processor to produce interrupts (or about asking DOS to do it for us), but we can still program a device handler that has a structure much like those used in sophisticated operating systems. Thus, we can learn a lot about how device drivers work by constructing this relatively simple driver.

Disk Drivers

The kinds of requests that can be given to a device driver by DOS are listed in Chapter 14 of the DOS 2.0 manual. For a disk driver, the possible requests are as follows:

INIT-Initialize the disk hardware when the system is first started up. This procedure is always called exactly once, when DOS is started at power on or by pressing Ctrl/Alt/Del. MEDIA CHECK-Check whether the user has changed disks since the last time the disk drive was used. For my device driver, I always tell DOS I "don't know" whether it was changed because for a floppy disk this is probably more efficient than reading the disk to see if it has been changed. An interesting alternative to this approach might be to tell DOS the disk hasn't changed if the disk motor is still on and tell it it has changed if the motor is off. The motor is turned off by the clock-handling routine in the ROM BIOS (the portion of the basic input/output system that is permanently stored in read-only mem-

ory) if the disk is not used for a few seconds; this provides a good guess as to whether the user might have changed the disk. If the user has changed the disk, the motor will be off (unless he is incredibly fast). Thus, if the motor is on, you can assume the user hasn't changed disks; in such a case, DOS would not reread the disk if the block being accessed was in memory, speeding up multiple accesses to the same block. The DOS manual doesn't tell exactly what the three alternatives (has changed, hasn't changed, don't know) do, so you are probably safer with the "don't know" alternative. BUILD BPB-Tell DOS where in memory you have stored a table, called the BPB, describing the size of the directory and the number of

blocks on the disk. INPUT-Read from the disk into memory. DOS gives you the starting block number on the disk, the starting address in memory where you are to put the data, and how mar.y blocks you are supposed to read in. OUTPUT-Write from memory to disk. DOS gives you the same information as for the INPUT function. OUTPUT WITH VERIFY-Write from memory to disk, then verify that the data was written correctly. For our disk driver, we treat this request the same as a plain OUTPUT, although it would be fairly easy to add a function to check that the data was written correctly, since the ROM BIOS provides a VERIFY function.

The exact form in which a request is given to the driver is explained in Chapter 14 of the DOS manual. This data is called a "request header" and tells exactly what DOS wants the device driver to do. It always contains a "command code," a number identifying the functions to be performed; a "status word," in which we store information telling DOS whether we successfully performed the operation it asked for; and some other information that I won't go into here, telling the size of the request area in memory and the unit number when more than one device is to be handled by the same driver. The request header usually has other information following it in memory, such as the address and block numbers to be used for an INPUT or OUTPUT operation.

The two main things that a device driver for a disk must accomplish are the INPUT and OUTPUT operations. The other functions are fairly simple and may be based, with appropriate modifications, on the listing supplied in the DOS manual. I'll concentrate on the INPUT and OUTPUT operations in the remainder of this article.

Accessing the Disk

When DOS asks the driver to perform either an INPUT or OUTPUT function, it supplies three numbers that tell exactly what is to be done. The first is the "transfer address," consisting of two words. These words are the address in memory where the disk transfer is to take place. For an INPUT, this is where the data from the disk is to be stored as it is read from the disk. For an OUTPUT, this is where the data to be written onto the disk is found in memory.

To understand this, let's consider how a user's program would access the disk; for simplicity, let's say you want to read an integer from the disk in a BASIC program. You can't read just an integer, which is 2 bytes long, from the disk; the disk is read in blocks of 512-bytes. One of the functions of DOS (and the BASIC interpreter) is to figure out where on the disk the integer is stored; it will be in some 512-byte block of the disk, and this whole block has to be read into memory all at once, because that's how the disk works. So DOS sets aside an area in memory, called a buffer, into which the block is to be read. This area is entirely separate from your basic program and is invisible to you. It then asks the driver to read the block into the buffer, and after the driver has done so, it extracts the integer from the block and puts it into your BASIC variable.

It is the address of this buffer in memory that is the first of the numbers given to the driver with an IN-PUT or OUTPUT request. The driver does not have to set up the buffer or determine where data is on the disk; that is done by the higher-level parts of DOS. It only has to read one or

more 512-byte blocks from the disk into memory when requested. The second number given to the driver is the number of these 512-byte blocks that are to be read in. Often, only one block will be read at a time; but when a lot of data is to be transferred at once, such as when copying a file or saving the text from a word processor, many blocks may be read or written at the same time. The third number given to the driver is the "starting-block number" telling where on the disk this data is to be read or written. Because disks always work in terms of 512-byte blocks, the disk is divided up into a series of these consecutively numbered blocks: the block number is a "disk address" analogous to the memory address of a variable in memory, but the size of the object being addressed is much greater (512 bytes versus 1 byte).

Operating the Hardware

I've just explained that when DOS asks the driver to perform an INPUT or OUTPUT, you'll be given information on where in memory and on disk the data is to be found or put. But you have to make the disk drive actually read or write the data. Fortunately, the program in the IBM PC's ROM (read-only memory), called the ROM BIOS, makes this easier. This program has subroutines for almost every hardware device available for the machine, including, fortunately, the TM100-4 disk, which is just another floppy-disk drive to the IBM PC. To use this subroutine, move information concerning what you want done into the 8088's registers and then call the subroutine via the 8088's INT instruction. However, there are two problems. First, the ROM BIOS doesn't know about DOS's block numbers; second, in any one call to the ROM BIOS subroutine, you can't transfer more than nine sectors at a time. (Depending on where the starting sector is on the disk, you may only be able to transfer less than nine.) The information you have to give DOS is listed in table 1.

Of the available functions, a DOS disk drive needs to use only functions 0, 2, and 3; these are the RESET,





READ, and WRITE functions. Notice that locations on the disk are given in terms of the track, head, and sector. The track number identifies which of the concentric rings of data on the disk is to be used; the TM100-4 can store twice as much data as a standard double-sided drive because it has 80 tracks instead of 40. The head number on a double-sided disk drive such as the TM100-4 identifies the side of the disk you should use. And finally, the sector number tells which of the nine available sectors on a given track and side is to be used. (This sector number can be anything between 0 and 255; although Microsoft and I use numbers 1 through 9, any numbers can be used. This is how most copy-protection schemes work.)

To compute the track, head, and sector number from the DOS block number, we use the following formulas:

track = block / 18 TS = block mod 18 head = TS / 9 sector = TS - (head \times 9) + 1

Because each track holds 18 blocks (9 blocks per side, 2 sides), the track number is the block number divided by 18 (using integer division). The value TS is the sector number within the track, a number between 0 and 17. If this number is less than 9, use head 0 and sector TS + 1 (because sector numbers start at 1, not 0). If it's 9 or greater, subtract 9 from TS + 1 and use head 1. In other words, the first 9 sectors are on head 0; the second 9 are on head 1. This is also how head, sector, and track numbers are calculated by the DOS disk drivers. For an introductory description of the ideas of head, sector, and track, see pages 1–10 of the DOS 2.0 manual; it provides more information on the basic concepts involved.

After you've translated the block number to the numbers required by the ROM BIOS, you have to break up requests for transfers bigger than can be handled at one time into consecutive requests to the ROM BIOS. The reason you have to do this is that the ROM BIOS doesn't know how DOS numbers sectors. It doesn't assume after it has transferred the last sector on track n that it can go to some other track and sector, say track n+1 sector 1. You have to tell it explicitly. So whenever the track or side (head) numbers change, you have to give the ROM BIOS another request.

Although this is somewhat complicated, if you sit down with pencil and paper you can probably write out a simple procedure, in the programming language of your choice, to solve the problems just described. This is not too difficult and is a good practice whenever you are programming a complicated procedure in assembly language. Unfortunately, there are some interesting and frustrating aspects of this problem that aren't documented in any manual--and this made my project much harder.

Unexpected Problems

When I wrote the original device driver, I used the example in the DOS manual as a guide. Within a reasonable amount of time, I had what should have been a working driver. But it wasn't that simple.

First, I had put some calls to DOS into my driver to display information so I could trace the activity of the driver for debugging. But the driver didn't work at all. It hung the system.

I tried using the debugger supplied with DOS. I traced the execution of the driver, using breakpoints at appropriate places. Strangely, the requests to the driver seemed to be getting destroyed; and more strangely, no matter where I put the breakpoint, this would always happen sometime after the first breakpoint was hit. Finally, by more tracing, I discovered the first difficulty with writing device drivers for DOS 2.0: you can't use the debugger because the debugger uses DOS's I/O routines rather than having its own, as is desirable in a good debugger (a debugger should generally be as independent of anything else in the system as possible); and DOS's I/O routines are not "reentrant," meaning you can't call them from within a previous call on the I/O routines, or the former's data will be destroyed.

This was a disappointing setback. You can't use the debugger to debug the operating system because the debugger tampers with the data you're trying to examine. It's hard to understand why Microsoft designed it this way. It would be helpful if someone would develop a debugger independent of anything (except perhaps the ROM BIOS) to plug into the extra socket on the 5150 central processor (there's not a free socket on the 5160, so it wouldn't work there).

The second problem I had concerned the DOS I/O routines. They aren't reentrant. This is mostly because DOS seems to have been written in assembly language. Many of the idiosyncrasies of DOS could have been avoided if, when making a Unix-like single-user operating system, they had also followed the lead of Unix and written it in C, which uses a stack for local variables, thus tending to minimize problems such as those that occurred with the debugger and I/O routines.

After filling out one of the complaint forms in the back of the DOS manual to send to Microsoft, I proceeded to write my own routines to use the ROM BIOS to display debugging information on the screen. They are illustrated in listing 1. After replacing the original calls to DOS with calls on my new routines, I tested it again. A third problem emerged. No matter what I did, DOS would give the message Sector size too large in file Tm4.com. This message Listing 1: The ROM BIOS debugging routines.

```
debugoino maccos
2
2
  prireg - print contents of register rg in hex, followed by message
2
                                       prtreg ax,"=ax register"
ŝ.
            string in msg. e.g.,
2
prtreg macro
                 rg.msg
         push
                  XB
                  ax.rg
        mov
         call
                 prtax
        wto
                 msg
         000
                  ax
         endm
 wto - write meso to display. E.g.,
                                             wto "1/0 Error"
1
2
wta
         MACTO
                 meso
         local
                 msostr, around
         ifdef
                 debug
         push
                  3X
                 he
         push
         push
                 51
         MOY
                  si, offset msgstr
         call
                 putc
         DOD
                 51
         pop
                 bu.
         pop
                  ax
         Jmp
                  around
msostr:
         db
                 mesg
                 00H,0AH, '$'
         db
arounds
         endif
         enda
| Local Procedures for debugging macros
  putc - equivalent of DOS function 9
$
putc
                  DFDC
                          Dear
                          61.7
                 mov
                          bh.0
                 mov
putcls
                 mov
                          al, Isil
                          al , '$
                  CIDD
                          putc2
                  3e
                 MOV
                           ah, 14
                          10H
                  int
                  inc
                          81
                          putc1
                  Jmp
putc2:
                 net.
putc
                  endo
  prtnum - print low-order 4 bits of al register in hex
or thum
                 proc
                          near
                  push
                          ds
                  push
                          CS
                  DOD
                          ds
                 push
                          bx
                 mov
                          bx, offset xitab
                 xlath
                           ah, 14
                 mov
                           bh,0
                  MOY
                  int
                           10h
                  DOD
                          bx
```

Listing 1 continued on page 374 February 1984 © BYTE Publications Inc. 373

	.pop	ds
ritah	db	101234547896BCDEF1
ortour	endo	01201001011000
pri crount	chop	
1		
; prtax - p	rint ax reg	ister's contents in he
1		
prtax	proc	near
	push	CX
	push	ax
	MOV	al,ah
	mov	c1,4
	shr	al cl
	call	prtnum
	pop	ax
	push	ax.
	mov	at,ah
	and	a),0Fh
	cali	prtnum
	pop	ax.
	push	ax
	mov	c1,4
	shr	al,cl
	call	prtnum
	pop	Xe
	push	ax
	and	al,OFh
	call	prtnum
	pop	ax
	pop	CX
	ret	
prtax	endp	
Listing 2: 7	he denice di	iver local stack mutine
1 . Carda Marid	he and 100	· · ·····

: Code used to set up a private stack for the device driver
:
: #X# The following is in the code segment for the driver: because
; ### the code, stack, and data segments are set up to all start at
: ### the same address.

: Private stack - because DOS doesn't provide enough ; room for us to do our debugging I/O

i	db	102 dup	("TH4	Stack	: ") :	1020	oytes	stack	area
stkbot eo da	equ dw	5	; a 1	ittle	extra	space	Just	to be	safe
	đw	?							

; Stack pointer save area r spsav dw ? ; DOS s stack pointer is saved here sssav dw ? ; DOS s stack segment is saved here

; entry to exit from device strategy: example of stack switching : dev_strategy:

: switch to private stack

: save DOS's stack pointer mov 5054V.50 SESAV, SS ; and its stack segment mov ; stack is in the code segment, so we BOV ax.cs mov 55. dX ; set stack segment = code segment BOV sp, offset stkbot ; and point stack pointer to bottom : of the stack : ### Code for strategy routine goes here I switch back to DOS's stack

mov ss,sssav : restore DOS's stack seg we saved mov sp,spsav ; likewise its stack pointer ret ; and return to DOS, who called us. meant that my driver was telling DOS that the disk's sector size was something other than the intended 512 bytes. After careful examination, I found that this was false-the sector size was correct. At this point, only guessing and intuition led to a solution. I guessed that what was happening was that the system stack, a small stack local to DOS that is used in place of the user's stack whenever a DOS function is called, was overflowing and destroying some of DOS's data. This seemed possible because my debugging I/O routines saved all the system's registers, using a lot of space on the stack, and called ROM BIOS procedures, using even more. So I resorted to the unorthodox method of having the device driver set up and use its own local stack (this method remains in the finished driver). This eliminated the error message, although I have no concrete evidence that this was the cause of the error. This is not a satisfactory solution, because it means the driver takes up more space than it should and the method used to switch stacks is complicated, much like a context-switching operation used in a multitasking operating system to switch between several programs running at the same time. But this solution does assure that the driver will have a known amount of stack space, and it eliminates the error message. The method used to switch to a local stack is illustrated in listing 2.

Hardware Limitations

Following this improvement and the addition of some macros to print the contents of the registers on the screen, debugging proceeded about as expected for a while. The driver seemed to be working at last. But then, while copying a large file, an VO error occurred. The error code returned by the BIOS was code "09"; according to the ROM BIOS listing in the Technical Reference manual, this means "attempt to DMA across 64K boundary." This was the first reference I had seen to what turned out to be a difficult, and largely undocumented, hardware restriction on the IBM PC. When doing I/O to the disk

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page boundary; note that the upper 4 bits of the starting and ending address differ.

This wouldn't be so bad except that DOS regularly tries to do I/O operations using buffers that lie on page boundaries. This happens, for instance, when the COPY command is used to copy a large file if your machine has more than 64K bytes of RAM (random-access read/write memory).

Again, it's hard to understand why this was done. Certainly the new I/O functions provided in DOS 2.0 that use a pool of buffers maintained by the operating system shouldn't have to do this, and probably don't; the buffer pool almost certainly can be allocated to avoid these 64K-byte boundaries. It would also have seemed reasonable for functions such as COPY to check and not attempt such I/O. It's true that user programs would have to be restricted not to attempt such I/O either, if they were using the "raw" I/O functions provided by DOS. Perhaps this was an attempt to allow DOS to smooth over

irregularities in the hardware, as a good operating system should. As such, it was not a bad design decision, but it does make writing device drivers more difficult, especially since documentation of this restriction is so sparse. The only case in which such a restriction is necessary, raw I/O by the user, is not desirable in any operating system because it minimizes protection by the system against the user accidentally destroying valuable data in memory.

I solved this problem in my driver by checking whether a requested I/O operation crossed a 64K-byte boundary. If it did, I transferred up to the block that crosses the boundary. Then, I copied the offending block to a local buffer within the driver and transferred it; then I transferred all the data following the boundaryviolating block. This requires three transfers where one would have sufficed, but it solves the problem. This may not be the best method-there may be some hardware trick to solve the problem, but if there is, it's not documented. The method I used



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complicates the code (and, in fact, my solution does an unnecessary copy in the case of an INPUT operation because of the way the program is structured), but it works, and there is no visible degradation in performance.

The Finished Program

The finished device driver is a fully functioning driver for a TM100-4 disk configured as device 1 (the drive normally called B: by DOS). It assumes that the device 0 (or A:) drive is a standard IBM disk drive compatible with either the TM100-1 (single-sided) or TM100-2 (double-sided) disk drive. This is probably the best approach to use, unless you have an expansion chassis supporting more than two disk drives, because IBM and the other software suppliers all distribute their programs on the standard 40-track disks, and these do not appear to be readable on the TM100-4 with IBM's disk controller.

A major feature of this disk driver is that it changes the head-stepping rates for both the standard TM100-2 drive and the TM100-4 to rates that seem to work much better. Specifically, the TM100-2 is operated at 4 ms (milliseconds) per step and the TM100-4 is operated at 2 ms per step. This is slightly faster than the specified optimal stepping rate for the drives (the optimal rates are not possible because the fast clock rate on the IBM PC causes the controller's stepping rate to be settable only in increments of 2 ms, and the optimal rates are 5 and 3 ms, respectively). Using these rates causes the heads to move smoothly and quietly, eliminating the loud and irritating buzzing noise usually produced by the drives. If you find that your drives will not work at these rates, you can change them to slower values, but it is important not to operate the TM100-4 at a 4-ms step rate, because it is claimed by at least one vendor (Network Consulting, Inc.; see the warning on page 3 of chapter CONFIG.IBM(Utl) in the UCSD p-System programmer's guide dated 16 March 1983) that a "serious vibration problem" exists that can damage the drive if a 4-ms stepping rate is used. I have used my disk drives at the rates set by this driver for the past eight months with no adverse effects or increased I/O error rate; in fact, it would seem that the reduced vibration levels produced by operating the heads close to their specified optimal rates would reduce wear on the head supports and other parts in the drive.

Future Enhancements

One advantage of having your own disk driver is that you can devise ways to further increase the storage capacity of your drives. One of the easiest ways to do this is to go to 10 sectors/track instead of 9. This feature is currently available under some implementations of the UCSD p-System, where it appears successful. However, it requires changing various timing parameters provided to the disk controller, and thus it is not as easy as going from 8 to 9 sectors per track.

Retrospective

In looking back on this project, several things are apparent. The first and most important is that, if I were writing the driver over, I would do it in C. I used assembly language primarily because I did not have a C compiler. I have subsequently purchased a C compiler that would be well suited for this application; I have used it to write several stand-alone device-handling programs. I would guess that it would have taken me a third of the time it took me to implement the program in assembly language if I had used C, because the majority of bugs, other than the problems described in this article, were related to register and addressing complications and structural flaws in the code that would have been avoided or easily detected if a blockstructured language had been used.

I favor C for this project because it is not strongly typed but has powerful control structures, unlike either Pascal, which is strongly typed and has weaker control structures, or systems-programming languages such as BLISS, which essentially has no typing at all and relatively weak control structures.

It is also apparent that DOS 2.0

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would have benefited from the use of C. This version of DOS is obviously patterned after Unix; even the names of the system calls are the same as in Unix (more exactly, it is a subset of Xenix, which was patterned after Unix). Unix began as an assemblylanguage system but was quickly revised to be written in C. Some of the benefits of this approach would have been a more uniform calling sequence for the DOS system calls (presently they tend to be irregular) and a much greater likelihood that the operating system's routines would be reentrant, because C and similar programming languages store most variables on the stack. If all "static" variables are properly used, implementation of multitasking is much simpler and does not involve the previously described problems.

Finally, debugging this device driver was enormously difficult because of the absence of adequate debugging facilities. A large software house probably would have an Intel Development System or a similar facility to provide hardware tracing for debugging, but the average user does not have such equipment. Anyone attempting to implement a device driver for this system would do well to first obtain or write a good stand-alone debugger. Unless you have considerable patience, experience, and intuition, locating bugs in such a program is difficult.

Conclusions

It is feasible to write device drivers for MS-DOS 2.0, although debugging can be difficult. This is a good feature of the operating system, as is its structure. Some problems, as explained previously, exist; with luck these can be ironed out.

A project such as this can give you a better feel for what goes on within a given operating system than does user-level programming. At present, MS-DOS is rather complicated. The original system, developed outside Microsoft, was written quickly and lacked many necessary features. Considerably more expertise (as well as an understanding of Unix) was involved in developing version 2.

Yet MS-DOS still seems to be subject to two opposing forces. One steers it toward a fairly good structure, perhaps because of the upwardcompatibility with Xenix that it is supposed to have. The opposing force, fostered largely by the continued use of assembly-language coding, is steering it towards the oldfashioned disarray and patchwork familiar to anyone who has done systems programming for one of the older operating systems on mainframe machines. Hopefully, with new features such as the ones discussed in this article, the former will prevail in the end.

J. Eric Roskos (Box 120562, Nashville, TN 37212) is a graduate student at Vanderbilt University whose dissertation is on a new architecture for multiprocessor shared-memory systems and related theories of communication and synchronization.

For more information on the source code used to construct this device driver, please contact the author.



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Deciphering Word Games

Two BASIC programs that will help you solve cryptograms and anagrams

Puzzles fascinate me. As a youngster, I loved encrypted codes, secret languages, decoder rings, and similar puzzles. I still enjoy decoding word puzzles; all the more so when they're as close at hand as cryptograms or anagrams in the local newspaper.

The cryptograms in newspapers are short messages, often only a few sentences long, in which each letter of the original text has been replaced by some other letter of the alphabet. Usually the substitutions are random choices without a pattern. For example, the latter *a* may replace all the *ts*, while *b* replaces all the *o*s. One particular letter is never used for more than one coded letter. Sometimes a few letters will not be encoded at all; they remain the same in the encoded message as in the decoded plain text.

Anagrams are words whose letters have been rearranged into a meaningless jumble. The trick is to put them back into their proper order to spell a word. For example, SIBAC is an anagram for BASIC. The longer a word, the more possible combinations it has. For instance, a threeletter word has six possible combinations: $1 \times 2 \times 3 = 6$. A four-letter word has 24 possible combinations: $1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 = 24$. A five-letter word has 120 combinations, six letters have 720 combinations, and so on. You can spend a lot of time trying to find the hidden word in a six-letter

by Mark C. Worley

anagram unless, of course, you are inherently intuitive or prone to logical analysis. (Some people just go on to the comics page.)

Cryptograms are a particular challenge to decode because of the continuing search for the correct letter substitutions, or keys, to the cryptogram. Prior to computers, this search would consume a lot of paper, pencil lead, erasers, and patience as each new key was tried out in the text. With computers, the monitor provides a constantly fresh worksheet and the keyboard becomes a pencil that never dulls with an eraser that always wipes cleanly. Perhaps you will be interested by the following programs written in Microsoft Extended BASIC that can help you enjoy solving word games.

To Solve a Cryptogram

Crypto.bas is a program ideally suited for solving the short- to medium-length crytograms frequently found in the corners of newspaper pages. Using a 24-line by 80-character display monitor, Crypto.bas displays almost 400 workspace characters. This means that five lines of code and workspace, 79 characters long, can be displayed. Those of you with smaller screens will have less available workspace, but the program can be modified for your screen size by changing the 79 in line 50 to 1 less than your screen width. For instance, if your screen is limited to 40 characters, then change the 79 to a 39.

To decode a cryptogram, load and run Crypto.bas (see listing 1). The screen will clear and the command

TYPE THE CRYPTOGRAM:

will appear on the screen, along with an on-screen ruler showing 79 dashes. The input command LINE INPUT allows punctuation to be included in the string. The ruler is printed to help eliminate entering an 80-character line, which usually results in an automatic carriage return and line feed (CR LF) on the screen. These unexpected CR LFs use up extra space in the display and generally make the display unmanageable. If the cryptogram occupies more than one displayable line, type what you can, then enter new lines by hitting the Enter or Return keys. When you have finished entering the entire cryptogram, hit Enter or Return on a blank line.

Line 80 in listing 1 checks for a 0-length line. When a 0-length line is encountered, variable A is set to equal the number of lines entered, then a subroutine counts the frequency of each character. The MID\$ and ASC commands count the characters quickly.

The next subroutine, beginning on line 480, starts with ASCII character 65 (capital *a*) and continues through

ASCII character 90 (capital z), searching for the largest value of AMT(X). AMT(X) is the variable that contains the frequency of occurrence of the letter whose decimal ASCII value is the X in AMT(X). Line 500 searches and compares each value of AMT(X) to find the highest value (or last-found highest value) if more than one character has an equal number of occurrences in the text. To ease decoding and the character-frequency count, you should enter the anagram in capital letters. The program can be modified to include in the characterfrequency count coded messages that use numbers and other printable characters for letter substitutions.

After the five most frequent characters are found, the subroutine returns to line 110 where the cryptogram and workspace lines are printed. A line of the encoded text is printed, then a workspace line below that, followed by a blank line. This continues until the entire message is displayed. Below the text, the five most frequently used letters in the English language—e, t, o, a, n—are shown. Immediately below those letters the five most commonly used letters in the message are displayed. This provides as easy way for you to choose the first few letters for possible substitution into the encoded text. Also shown is a count of the total number of characters in the text, which is helpful to know. (There is some argument about what the most commonly used letters really are. According to various sources, they include the following combinations: etlan, ethsi, etaoi, or etona. The most commonly used character is actually not *e*, but the space between words. The frequency of spaces is important to recognize in many encoded texts and in text-compression storage methods.)

After the code is entered and displayed, you are prompted to begin substituting letters. Choose a letter in the coded text to be changed and enter it. Then choose a letter that should substitute for that letter and enter that. The program will now search for every occurrence of the first letter in the coded text and substitute the corresponding letter in the Listing 1: Crypto.bas is a program in BASIC used to solve and create your own cryptograms.

10 REM CRYPTO. BAS PGM TO EASILY WORK CRYPTOGRAMS 12/31/82 CLEAR THE BCREEN (CLB) 20 PRINT CHR4(17) 30 DIM GN(95).AMT(95) 40 PRINT TYPE THE CRYPTOGRAM Terminate with a blank line <CR>* SO PRINT STRINGS (79, 95) LINE INPUT ALLOWS PUCTUATIONS 68 LINE INPUT ZS(A) 78 LET LL (A) =LEN (Z + (A)) 'LL (A) =LINE LENGTH BLANK LINE TERMINATES INPUT 80 IF LL (A) <>0 THEN A=A+1:8010 50 A-# OF LINES IN CRYPTOGRAM 98 A=A-1 COUNT LETTER FREQUENCY 100 GOSUB 390 110 FOR X=0 TO A: X#(X)=Z#(X) :NEXT X MAKES CRYPTO & WORKSPACE EQUAL CLEAR BCREEN (CLS) 120 PRINT CHR# (12) 130 FOR Y=0 TO A 140 PRINT 24(Y):PRINT X4(Y) PRINT CRYPTO & WORKSPACE IF PF=1 THEN LPRINT Z0(Y):LPRINT X0(Y) PRINT: IF PF=1 THEN LPRINT *AND 150 AND A SPACE BEFORE NEXT LINES 160 170 NEXT Y PRINT NEXT CRYPTO/WORKSPACE LINES 188 PF=0 PRINT THE FIVE MOST FREQUENTLY USED CHARACTERS 190 200 FRINT "CRYPTDGRAM: "1 210 FOR Y=1 TO 5 IF BIYICH THEN PRINT CHR& (BN (Y)) 1" 226 . 4 2 230 NEXT Y TEXT LENGTHS " TEXT 250 PRINT "PLAIN TEXT E T L À N" 250 PRINT "PLAIN TEXT E T L À N" 260 PRINT INPUT"ENTER THE LETTER TO BE CHANGED (or DUIT or PRINT) "JA\$ 270 IF AS="PRINT" THEN PF=1:GOTO 120 'PF=PRINT FLAS 270 IF AS="PRINT" THEN PF 290 INPUTTENTER THE LETTER IT IS TO BE CHANGED TO" B 200 ' *** SEARCH FOR AN IN Z*, THEN REPLACE IT IN X* WITH B 310 ' *** 2* IS THE CRYPTORRAM, X* IS THE WORKSPACE 320 FOR Y=0 TO A 'A=# OF LINES OF TEXT 330 FOR I=1 TO LL(Y) 'LL(Y) =LENGTH OF THAT LINE FOR I=1 TO LL(Y) 'LL(Y) *LENGTH OF TH IF MID*(Z*(Y),I,1)=A* THEN MID*(X*(Y),I,1)=B* 348 350 NEXT I 368 NEXT Y 370 6010 120 PRINT CRYPTO & WORKEPACE W/CHANGES BUB-ROUTINE TO COUNT FREQUENCY OF EACH LETTER 380 398 PRINT CHR# (12) STRING\$ (12, 101 TAB (25) "COUNTING LETTERS" AR OF LINES OF TEXT 408 FOR Y=8 TO A FOR X=1 TO LL(Y) 410 Q==MID= (Z= (Y) , X, 1) ; Q=ASC (Q=) ; AMT (Q) =AMT (Q) +1 420 430 NEXT X 440 NEXT Y 458 FOR X-8 TO ALTEXT-TEXT+LEN(26(XI) INEXT X 'TOTAL-UP TEXT LENGTH, 468 TEXT=TEXT-AMT (32) '& SUBTRACT SPACES FROM COUNT SELECT THE FIVE MOST FREQUENT LETTERS 478 E *** 498 FOR X=65 TO 90 IF AMT (X) == B(Y) THEN G(Y) =AMT (X) GN (Y) =X 'FIND HIGHEST COUNT. 500 510 NEXT X '& STORE IT AS GN (Y) AMT (GN (Y))=0 IGNORE THIS ONE NEXT TIME AROUND & 520 536 NEXT V 'LOOK FOR NEXT MOST FREQUENT LETTER. 548 RETURN

workspace with the second letter. The alternating lines of coded text and workspace will be reprinted on the screen with the coded text remaining unchanged and the workspace showing the substitutions. Now, a ready comparison can be made between the two versions to see if the substitution choice was a good one, and to see which is the best letter to try next. If the choice was a bad one, you can change the letters in the workspace back to the original or to some other letter. The top line of each pair of lines (the original cryptogram) always remains unchanged. Only the bottom line of the pair (the workspace) changes.

The program won't save the cryptogram on disk. However, if you've decoded it or are interrupted and want to save your work, enter PRINT in answer to the prompt from program line 260. PRINT will save the cryptogram and workspace on paper via your printer, then it will return to the program and reprompt you for an input. When you enter QUIT as an answer to the prompt, the program will exit.

Crypto.bas is not intended for rigorous code-breaking other than simple letter substitution, but it can be used to create cryptograms. By following the instructions on decoding a cryptogram, you enter the plain text in place of the coded text, then use the letter-substitution capabilities of this program to generate the desired cryptogram. (Use the program to decode your cryptogram and check that you haven't assigned the same letter for two letters or made some other error.)

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To Solve an Anagram

Anagram.bas (listing 2) will accept a word that is three- to six-letters long, display all the possible combinations on the screen, or print them at your command. A two-letter word has two combinations that are easily visualized without the aid of a computer. But a seven-letter word has 5040 possible combinations, far too many to scan on paper or on your monitor. Thus, the SWAP command is used extensively to simplify the program and increase its speed. Without SWAP, the process of swapping A\$ and B\$ requires these three steps:

> 1. T\$=A\$ 2. A\$=B\$ 3. B\$=T\$

SWAP requires only one command

SWAP AS, B\$

to accomplish the same thing.

It works like this: when a word is entered, its length is checked and each letter is assigned to the string variables A through F. If the entered word is less than three characters or more than six, you're reprompted to make another input.

A three-letter input will generate six combinations. A three-count FOR . . . NEXT loop with two internal swaps provides the six possible "words."

A four-letter input has 24 possible combinations. By running through the three-letter swap four times, you produce 24 combinations. This is accomplished by the routine beginning on line 300. It runs through the threeletter routine once, swaps A\$ and D\$, runs through again, does another swap, and repeats the process until we have all the combinations printed on the screen.

A five-letter combination produces five times the combinations that a four-letter combination does, so we run through the four-letter swap five times. A repeated swap of B\$ and E\$ each time produces the proper circular shifting of each letter in the group.

As you might have guessed, a sixletter combination can be accomListing 2: Anagram.bas is a BASIC program to decipher and create anagrams.

14.		
20 1		E COMBINATIONS
TAD	DIE & FRIETO PLA. FUDEID	TOC-DOTHT ELAD
50 1	NENTRENTED & WODD /V &= -V/A arrest Stud	FEECUTION FEED
40 L	PROPERTIES A WORD IN SO WITE PROGRAM	
367 1	F HT-A" INEN END	. A. BALIB PROM PROBAN
045 1	APUT PRIMIED COPY (Y/N/1" PP	a shudwith the same ship are
70 1	F Pasty" THEN PESTILPRINT WA	ANTINING BUI T' THU
8@ I	F LEN(WA)K3 THEN 30	LESS THAN 3 IS TOO FEW
90 I	F LEN(WO) >6 THEN 30	MORE THAN & IS TOD MANY
100	* ### ASSIGN A#-F# FOR THE UP-TD-BIX CHAR/	ACTERS OF WE LEL
170	Ac=MIDe(We,1,1): Be=MIDe(We,2,1): Ce=MIDe(We,3)	5,13
120	D==MID=(W+,4,1):E+=MID+(W+,5,1);F+=MID+(W+,6	A, 1)
130	IF LEN(WO)=3 THEN GOBUB 400180T0 30	FIGURE LENGTH DF WW,
146	IF LEN (WS) =4 THEN GOSUB 300,60TO 30	'THEN GOBUD AND BWAP,
15#	IF LEN(WO)=5 THEN GOBUB 2001GOTO 30	
160	609UB 5001G0T0 30	*LEN (W#) =6
200	FOR J=1 TO S	'S-VARIABLE EWAP
216	SWAP 34, E4, GOBUS 300	
220	NEXT J	
230	RETURN	
300	606UB 400	'4-VARIBALE EWAP
310	SWAP A4, D4, GOEUB 400	
320	SWAP BS, DS: GOBUB 460	
330	SWAP CS. DS: GOEUB 400	
340	RETURN	
408	FOR X=1 TO 3	' J-VARIABLE SWAP
410	SWAP BR. COLPRINT ASIBELCEIDE ESIFET"	
420	IF PERI THEN LPRINT AGABGSCONDELEGIES"	17 g
430	SWAP AS, COLPRINT ASI RELCELDELESIES	
440	IF PEAL THEN LPRINT ASABARCADASESES	на
450	NEXT X	
460	IF PERT THEN LOBINT	
474	PRINTERFURN	
Sda		TA-UARTAR S RUAR
51.0	EWAP AR EGABOOUR 200 COCUP 420	D. ANNALDER DANK
524		
530	CHAD CE CE. 00010 200100000 020	
500		
SEG		
SLO	DETION	
100		
400	THE FREEZE DIBFLAY FUR STLEITER COMBINA	1104. 455
400	THE PRIME POINT INTO INTER STATE	
120	THE THERE SET IN CONTINUE."	CBF 7=SPALE BAR.
0.310		LOUKS FUR A PRESSED
640	IP IND-UNK4(32) THEN PHINT CHR0(12) (RETURN	BANCE BAN BEFURE
000	3010 638	"LLS AND RETURN.

plished by going through the fiveletter swap six times, with the necessary swap between each runthrough of the subroutines. Since 720 six-letter words cannot be displayed simultaneously, they are printed in six groups of 120 words each. After each group of 120 words is printed, the subroutine starting on line 620 freezes the display. This gives you the time to scan the screen for the desired word(s), and only by pressing the space bar can you go on to the next 120 combinations. The program lets you print the letter combinations on your printer by answering the prompt

PRINTED COPY (Y/N):

with a Y. Any other response is accepted as a no. And as with Crypto.bas, Anagram.bas can also be used to create encoded words.

With these two programs, Anagram.bas and Crypto.bas, I hope you'll find that your decoding tasks are easier. Understandably, there will be a few purists who dislike using a computer to decipher anagrams, and I won't argue with them. It depends on your purposes for attempting to solve puzzles. Using a computer to solve a cryptogram, however, doesn't prevent the human intellect from participating in the process; it only removes the drudgery.

As a final word, I'll leave you with a cryptogram to test both the program and your decoding skills.

YJMQ CJDYANQR AS ZJJEAYW SJ HJRK SWQYQ TIOOEQY, HWAEQ JSWQRY TRQZQR BDBGRBMY BDN CRJYYHJRNY. A EAKQ SWQM BEE BDN WJTQ SWBS PJI WBN YJMQ ZID HASW SWAY QBYP JDQ. (Answer on page 468).■

Mark C. Worley (POB 7225, Dallas, TX 75209) is an electronics-design engineer of meteorological equipment and its interfaces at Texas Electronics Inc. in Dallas, Texas. He has published several articles on a variety of analog and digital projects.

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Five Original Graphics

Improving on the Spirograph by Robert Sussman and Ted Sussman

> Aesthetically pleasing graphic designs can be produced using mathematical curves—specifically, those called hypocycloid and epicycloid. One way to construct them is to use (by hand) physical templates to form combinations of these curves. This approach formed the basis for the popular toy Spirograph. A second method is to plot them, point by point, and, using a ruler, connect adjacent points to approach the true mathematical shape. We used a third method—computer graphics. This ar-



ticle outlines the computer-graphics method and illustrates some of its results.

The epicycloid is a curve described by a point on the circumference of a circle as the circle rolls, without slipping, on the outside of a fixed circle. The hypocycloid is a curve described by a point on the circumference of a circle as the circle rolls, without slipping, on the inside of a fixed circle. Their equations are given in parametric form in the text box on page 390. They are abstracted from Murray R. Spiegel's Mathematical Handbook of Formulas and Tables, McGraw-Hill Schaum's Outline Series, 1968, page 42.

To best appreciate and understand the computer method, it is instructive to simulate it by hand using the second method. The independent parameter— θ —is assigned successively larger values, at a fixed step size, and the x and y coordinates of the cycloid are calculated and plotted. The adjacent points are then connected by straight lines, thereby obtaining an approximation to the true mathematical curve.

As an example, figure 1 shows the construction of a hypocycloid using circles in the ratio of 5 to 14. Because this figure was drawn by hand, a large parametric step size of 10 degrees was used in the construction. The points on this figure are numbered to show the development of the curve.

Notice that if θ is allowed to increase past a certain value, denoted by θ_{max} , the cusps will coincide. For



Epicycloid



Figure 1: An example of a handmade hypocycloid using the point-to-point technique described in the text.



figure 1, θ_{max} equals 1,800 degrees. In general, θ_{max} is easily calculated given the radii of the circles; this permits you to predict the total number of points needed to draw the hypocycloid.

Additional properties of these curves can be developed to aid the designer in the choice of the values of the radii.

The computer permits the use of extremely small parametric step sizes resulting in points on the cycloids that are very close together. The computer connects these points by straight lines, but the illusion of a fully developed mathematical curve is created. In addition, many curves can be drawn quickly, giving the user many options for new designs.

But the most interesting aspects of using a computer to create these curves are those that extend the concept beyond what is possible with the first two methods. These extensions of the concept can be realized only using a computer. In general, these designs are sets of overlapping patterns. An example of this is shown in the first illustration on page 388. The program creates an initial pattern with and from initial parameters and linearly changes these parameters for successive patterns:

- The location of the point on the rolling circle moves toward the circle's center as a function of the pattern number.
- 2. Each successive pattern is rotated a fixed number of degrees from the preceding one.
- 3. Each successive pattern is scaled to produce a zoom effect.

The five designs shown here are a small subset of all those possible using this technique. It requires your creative ability and artistic insight to use the computer to reveal them.■

Robert Sussman is a fourth-year student in the school of engineering and applied science at the University of Virginia. Ted Sussman is a graduate student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. They can be reached at 11022 Saffold Way, Reston, VA 22090.

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Bubbles on the S-100 Bus Part 2: The Software

Making Micropolis MDOS and CP/M work with last month's project

Author's Note: Since this article was completed. Intel has revised the BPK 72 Bubble Memory Prototype Kit discussed in the Editor's Note at the end of part 1 of this article (BYTE, January 1984, page 380). As mentioned there, Intel is now offering the revised for for \$199 as a promotional item. The new kit is completely assembled and tested at the factory and incorporates the latest version of the 7110 bubble-memory chip, which has been repackaged. The new chip is thinner, leaded, soldered directly to the printedcircuit board (permitting standard board spacing), requires a smaller board area, and is more reliable. Because the BPK 72 is already assembled and tested, those portions of part 1 relating to its testing can be skipped unless problems occur. The new kit is also equipped with an on-board clock oscillator that eliminates the need for the clock circuit, IC1, IC3, the 8-MHz grystal, and associated components, shown in the schematic diagram (figure 2). The BPK 72 Bubble Memory Prototype Kit User's Manual also has been revised to incorporate the information previously found in application note AP-119. A new application note, AP-150, containing a set of subroutines written in 8085 assembly language that demonstrates the basics of bubble-memory software design, is supplied with the kit. Although no longer needed, the much revised user's manual has eight pages of assembly instructions similar to those that come with a Heathkit. The new manual is a great improvement over the earlier documentation.

by Louis Wheeler

Last month, we built and completed preliminary testing on the bubble-memory board. In this concluding part, we'll dive into the software and discuss the details of making the magnetic bubbles act like a floppy-disk drive or cache memory.

Before you proceed with the upcoming software, be sure all previous tests have been successful. Then discard the BASIC test routines.

Bubble-Memory-Driver Package

The application note supplied with the kit contains a set of subroutines to drive the BPK 72 bubble memory. These subroutines demonstrate the basics of bubble-memory software design. The bubble-memory-driver package (see listing 1) is based on the principles derived from this set of subroutines and the user's manual. I have been using it for some time now without any problems.

Before I get into the details of the driver package, I will give a brief description of the environment for which it was written. My system consists of an IMSAI (S-100 type) computer with a Z80 microprocessor, 56K bytes of RAM (random-access read/ write memory), 2K bytes of EEPROM (electrically erasable programmable read-only memory), a Micropolis Mod II dual-disk-drive system (77 tracks, 16 sectors per track, 256 bytes per sector), a Z-19 terminal, and a printer. I have two operating systems: the Micropolis disk operating system (MDOS), which came with the floppy-disk system, and a recently acquired CP/M system.

Most of my applications software is written in Micropolis BASIC, which uses the MDOS resident I/O (input/ output) package called Res. Res is something like CP/M BDOS (basic disk operating system) and BIOS (basic input/output system) combined. MDOS is a more sophisticated operating system than CP/M, but it cannot be modified as easily as the CP/M system with its BIOS module. The bubble-memory-driver package I am about to discuss functions with either of these operating systems. Given the proper linkage routine, it can probably be used with any operating system running an 8080, 8085, or Z80. Linkage routines and installation procedures for both MDOS and CP/M will be covered later.

The bubble-memory-driver package in listing 1 can be located anywhere in memory. Since it is only 220 bytes long, I placed it in EEPROM along with my system monitor and other peripheral drivers. The package provides six bubble-memory functions: (1) initialization, (2) general control operations, (3) reading of data, (4) writing of data, (5) reading the FIFO (first-in/first-out) buffer, and (6) writing 42 bytes to the FIFO buffer. Functions 2, 5, and 6 are normally not required and can be deleted if you are short of space. (They were included for use in an as yet unwritten

diagnostic program; they might also prove useful for special applications.)

All functions (except number 2) use the same calling sequence. The control function requires the additional step of loading the C register with a 7220 Bubble-Memory-Controller (BMC) command code (see table 1). Normally, you just have to load the HL-register pair with the address of the parameter block (discussed below) and then call the desired function. On return, if an error has occurred, the Carry flag will be set. If needed, the BMC status code can always be found in the Status byte of the parameter block. I have yet to encounter an error during normal operation. For testing purposes, errors can easily be forced by first writing data without the automatic errordetection/correction bit being set and then reading the same data back with the bit set. The error-detection/correction option is selected with bit 6 in the Enable byte.

The parameter block includes the data necessary to set up the parametric registers in the 7220 BMC, the address of a user buffer long enough to store the data to be transferred to/from the bubble memory, and 1 byte to store the BMC status. This is a total of 10 bytes. The parameter block can be located anywhere in RAM. Also, because its address is provided with every call to the bubble-memory-driver package, it can be moved about. You can even have more than one block if circumstances dictate. For example, if two separate files are being accessed at the same time, it might be desirable to set up two parameter blocks, one for each file. In any case, once a parameter block has been initialized, only two of the parameters are normally updated: the starting page number, BEGADR, and the user buffer address, BUFADR.

The number of FSA (formatter/ sense amplifier) channels, CANALS, will always be 1 (indicating two FSA channels); 0 specifies one FSA channel and is used only for testing. The bank-select parameter, MBMSEL, should always be 0 (anything else would indicate a multibank system). BLKLEN specifies the number of 64-Text continued on page 402

Listing 1: The bubble-memory-driver package contains 8080/8085 assembly-language subroutines that can be set in ROM and linked with a disk operating system to enable the bubble memory to function as a disk-emulator or cache-memory system. The package requires 220 bytes of storage and can be located anywhere in memory.

HOOR BL B2 B3 E LINE I ANEL

8088 8088 8088 8088 8088 8088 8088 808		1010 • 1020 • 1020 •	INTEL BP	(72 BUBB	LE MEMORY DRIVER PRCKAGE
8098 8098 8098 8098 8098 8098 8098		1020			
8888 8888 8888 8888 8888		10.00 -	Convert	shi (C)	1983 Louis E. Wheeler 4
8008 8098 8096 8096		1849 + ++++++	-		*********
8888		1068 4 The sul	moutines co	entained	I in this package provide the user with
0000		1989 * bubble	MEMORY SYST	Len. Be	fore calling any of these functions
0000		1898 . the us	r must esta	blish a	PARAMETER BLOCK with the following
0000		1129 4 Paramet	(Rutas)	In une : Function	order snown:
8888		1130 +	1000000		
8998		1140 • BLKLE	(9-1) =	Block 1	ensth. The number of 64 or 68 bute pase
0000		1168 + CANALS	5 (2) =	The num	ber of FSA channels. 8 or 1. Normally
0000		1178 4		1. indu	cating 2 FSR channels.
6666		1190 ·	(a) =	7228 co	nutrolier.
0008		1208 + BEGADA	2 (4~5) =	Startin	is pade number (address) for a transfer
0000		1210 - 1228 - MBMSEI	. (6) =	Bank nu	mber of multibank systems. Always A
6668		1238 +		for sin	dle bank sustens,
0000		1248 + BUFRO	((7-8) ■	Riddress 64 bute	of user defined buffer. Ninimum size
0000		1268 . STATUS	5 (9) =	Status	byle returned after all calls.
0000 51999		1278 # The fir	nt frim nor	-	and defined to the INTEL documentation
69999		1290 . BUFADR	Points to a	a user s	umplied buffer with a annual size of 64
64088 64088		1398 + bytes.	The actual	l size d	levends on the block length in pages and
8088		1320 + ENFIELE	bute. On r	return.	the STATUS byte will contain the last
0000		1338 + BH stat	us input fr	rom the	BMC. If an error condition existed
0000		1358 +	199 AJ11 D	e set.	
0000		1368 + FUNCTIO	NIS PROVIDED	D:	
00000		1378 +	- TINING -	Intial	trans the highly assessed and
0060		1398 •	BHCHTL -	Perform	is non-data transfer control operations
0000		1408 -	BAREAD -	Reads o	me block vecord) from bubble memory
6666		1428 *	RUFIFO -	Reads c	content of FIFO buffer
8080		1439 *	WRFIFO -	Writes	42-byles of dala into FIFO Luffer
3090		1458 + CRLLIN	SEQUENCE:		
0000		1468 +			
69998		1438 *	NUL CITCOM	andi	Required for non-data transfer-
6666		1498 +	LXI K. PARM	HELL .	HL = FWA of the above PARAMETER BLOCK
0000		1508 +	CHLL Inunci	Lion]	Transfer to user defined error couline.
6666		1528 +			
69966		1538 + +++++++		indeleterindeleterije	```
0000		1558	URG	0F623H	A place to put it.
F623		1568 # 1578 # ########		in the silver for the silver in silve	
F623		1588 •			
F623		1596 • COMPAN	CODES		
F623	0811	1610 CIZ	EQU	\$1H	# INSTIRLIZE
F623	0812	1629 CRD	EQU	124	1 READ
F623	0813	1648 CMR	EQU	158	I WRITE
F623	001D	1650 CFR	EQU	LDH	1 FIFO RESET
F623	0 61E	1660 CPURG	EQU	1EH	a NBH PURGE COMMAND
F623		1680 + STATUS	WORD BITS		
F623	0001	1698 +		1011	- CIPD CREDIC
F623	0848	1718 0PDOHE	EQU	484	J PIPU SINIUS
F623	9666	1728 BUSYBT	EQU	88H	: BUSY BIT
F623		1748 * OTHER I	QUATES		
F623	0000	1758 .		-	
F623	DOGED	1708 REGB	EQU	REDH	J FIRST SINC REG TO SET (BLKLEN) J HASK FOR PARTTY BIT
F623	003C	1780 STRTER	EQU	3CH	; STRATUS WRO ERR MSK IGHORE PTY
F623		1798 • 1898 • Lo Po	T ADDRESS A	SSIG	ATS
F623		1816 •			
F623	BREI	1828 BHSTAT	EQU	BETH	STATUS PORT
F623	OBER	1940 BHDATA	EQU	DECH	I DATA PORT
F623		1958 •			
F623		1878 •			
F623		1898 * BMINIT	- Initializ	zes the	NBM system for operation as specified









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Listing 1 continued: E623 1900 * 1910 * CALLS: SENDREG, BMEXIT F623 F673 1928 . F623 1938 . F623 CD 20 F6 1948 BMINIT: SHDREG I LOAD BHC REGISTERS CRU F626 3E 11 1958 IWI A.CIZ GET INITIALZIE COMMAND F628 03 E1 F629 C3 58 F6 1969 OUT REPORT : SEND IT. : WAIT FOR COMPLETION 1978 JHP OMEXIT F-620 1988 F620 1990 F620 2000 F670 2810 . SIDREG - Formats and sends internal control registers to the BMC. F520 28229 # Hote: HE must point at the user supplied PARAMETER BLOCK. F620 2030 4 F620 2848 . CRITES: News F620 2858 F620 2260 * 2074 SHOREG: F620 JE 88 1 GET 1ST REG HODRESS R. REGR 11.04 F62F D3 E1 2830 CUIT RMCOND I PHID SEND IT. F631 2090 F631 2188 CONSTRUCT AND SEND BLOCK LENGTH. [BLR] F631 2118 . F631 7E 2120 MOLE. H.H & GET BLKLEH (LSB) F632 D3 E8 2130 OUT PENDATA 1 SEIRO IT. (BMC B-REG) 5 BUMP AUOR F634 13 2148 **INX** н Fb35 46 2150 B.H 1 B=BLALEH UNSE. NOV F636 23 2160 THX н 1637 TE 2178 MON A.N I RANKIN OF ESA CHANNELS. F638 17 2180 RAL F639 17 2190 RAL 3 SHIFT LEFT 4-PLACES E638 17 2288 RAL E638 17 2218 RAL I MELD WITH BLKLEN (MSB) F63C 80 2228 TIPA F630 D3 E8 2238 OUT RHDATA A SEND IT. (BMC C-REG) F63F 2240 F63F 2258 * ENABLE BYTE. TER 1 F63F 7768 F63F 23 F648 7E F641 D3 E0 I BUMP ADDR 2278 INK HAB. I GET ENABLE BYTE 2289 HOU 2298 OUT BHDATA F643 2306 F643 2310 . CONSTRUCT AND SEND RODRESS REGISTER. LAR1 2329 4 F643 23 2338 HAX A I RUMP GOOD F644 7E 2340 A.M I A=ADDR REG (LSB) HOU F645 D3 E8 2350 OUT **EMDATA** ; SEND IT. (BHC E-REG) F647 23 2368 INX F648 46 2379 HOU B.M 1 B=RODR REG (MSB) F649 23 2388 INX F648 7E R.H : A=BUBBLE NUMBER 7399 HOU F648 17 2400 RA F64C 17 2410 RAL I SHIFT IT 3-PLACES F640 17 2420 RAL F64E BB 2430 11PA ٨ ; MELD WITH PAGE NUMBER (HSB) F64F D3 EB 2448 ENDATA SEND 1T. (BMC F-REG) ាព F651 23 2450 THE н F652 2468 F652 5E 2470 SWAPREG: HOU E,M GET USER BUFFER HOOR F653 23 F654 56 2489 INX TO DE-REG 2498 HOU DIM FOR LATER USE. F655 23 2590 INC BUMP PHTR TO STRTUS ADDR. н £ 2518 F656 E9 **SCHG** HL=POINTER TO USER BUFFER. F657 2520 F657 C9 2530 RET F658 2548 * F658 2554 + F658 2560 + F658 2578 + BMEXIT - Waits for completion of the current BMC operation and F658 2588 . then checks for any error conditions. If an error is F658 2598 4 indicated. the C-flad is set prior to exiting. This F658 Fouring serves as a common exit for all functions. Note: H busy condition that persists too long is considered 2688 * F658 2618 . F658 2628 . an error. This might occur if the parameter block is improperly constructed. F658 2638 * F658 2648 + F658 2658 CRUISI None F658 2668 + 2678 + F658 F658 81 FF FF 2680 BMEXITE 8. OFFFFH 3 SET UP TIMER. LXI F65B 2698 + -658 DB E1 2708 BMEX1: tH RHSTAT ; GET STATUS MASK OUT PTY ERR. SAVE IT. F650 16 FD 2718 RHI PTYMSK ł F65F 12 2728 STRA Ð F668 12 6C F6 2738 JP EMFX. NO, GO CA FOR ERRORS. F663 88 2740 DCX ELSE, FOR JUST MOU ORS A,B 2758 SO MPHY F665 BI 2768 TIMES 5 F666 C2 58 F6 BHEXI LOOP AND TRY AGAIN. TOOK TOD LONG IF BC=0 2778 JNZ F669 C3 73 F6 2730 INP EMERRX F66C 2798 F66C E6 3C BMEX2: WAS THERE AN 'ERROR? VES. TAKE ERROR EXIT. NO. CLEAR FLAG 2880 **BNT** STATER 1 F66E C2 73 F6 F671 AF JNZ 2810 EMERRX ż. 2820 XRA A ł F672 C9 2830 RET AND EXIT. 2848 F673 F675 3E 19 2850 BHERRY: NUI A.CRB I CLEAR THE RECKAGE F675 03 EI 2868 DUT ENCOND J BY REORTING Listing 1 continued on page 400

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Gifford has a lock on multiuser CP/M 8-16.

It's 11:00 P.M. Do you know where your files are?

It's great when multiple local and off site users can run any 8- or 16-bit CP/M or MP/M[™] program. It's even better when they can share expensive resources like printers, hard disks, and tape drives. Best of all is when they can share your most precious resource – data. Gifford has been delivering systems with all these features for over two years.

But sometimes data is sensitive. How do you keep people from taking more than their fair share?

Gifford adds a new dimension to CP/M security.

With our new security features, you can control what resources and data are shared.

Gifford's proprietary security enhancements include user login with encrypted passwords, control over access rights of modem users, secure electronic mail, and the ability to restrict users to specified terminals, programs, and directory areas. Plus, an audit log utility that keeps a permanent record of system activity. And you also get all the standard security features of Digital Research's MP/M-86.™

You select the level of security needed to get the best balance between file sharing and file safety.

Unleash productivity with Gifford's Virtual Terminals.

With our Virtual Terminals, each terminal on your system can monitor up to four different programs running concurrently. And at the touch of a key you can switch screens instantly from one program to another.

You could look up an address in dBASE II,[™] jump over to SuperCalc[™] to make some projections, then switch instantly to WordStar[®] to use this information to update a letter. If you forget what's on a screen, just touch a key to refresh your memory. You won't need to go through the distracting process of loading and unloading programs.

And since your Virtual Terminal can run any 8- or 16-bit CP/M or MP/M program, you can choose the best programs for your job from the biggest software library in the world. It's easier than 1, 2, 3!

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Gifford delivers solutions. This means professional pre-sale consultation, expert system integration with 200 hour system burn-in, complete training, and full after sale support.

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Other Gifford solutions include systems with hard disks that range from 5 to 300 megabytes, 4 and 9 track tape backup, printers, plotters, and moderns. Single- and multiuser 8086, 68000, and Z-80 based systems are available for immediate delivery, with 80286 and 16032 systems on the way.

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Lock in on Gifford Security today.

If total support, training, on site service, obsolescence-proof upgradeable S-100 bus architecture, and complete system security sound appealing, cut the coupon or give us a call. We'll send you a free brochure that tells the whole story. Once you get it you'll see why Gifford has a lock on multiuser CP/M 8-16.

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Listing 1 contin	ued;		0.000	A COMPANY OF A CASE
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F678 37	2890	STC		SET CARRY FLAG
F670	2910 +	REI		I HND EXIL.
670	2928 • •******		n de	****
670	2940 + BMCNTL	- Facilitat	les direct user	control of the MBM system through
F67D	2958 +	compand a	meralions. No	data is transferred. The routine
F67D	2978 •	ANALCS .	US 1310 UNP CON	THE COLE IN CAP & PRAISCOP.
670	2988 • CRLLS:	SHOREG, B	MEXIT	
670 CD 20 F6	3008 BHCHTL:	CALL	SHOREG	I LORD BHC REGISTERS
688 79	3810	HOU	A.C.	: GET COMMIND
F683 C3 58 F6	3836	JHP	BNEXIT	J WAIT TILL DONE
F686	3848 4	a desirado de standa de sincita des	****	
686	3068 •			
- 6 9 6	3870 + BIREHD	- Reads one	e record as spec	cified in the PARAMETER BLOCK.
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F686 F686	3100 * 3110 * CRUS:	SHOREG. B	WEXIT	
F686	3128 *		1.1.1.1	
F696 3E 10	3130 * 3140 PMRFAD:	HUT	H.CER	: RESET FIED
-698 D3 E1	3150	OUT	BHCOND	
-68H LO 20 F6	3160	CALL	SIDREG	INITIATE READ
68F D3 E1	3168	OUT	BMICOMD	S OPERATION.
-691 DB E1	3200 BMRD1:	IN	HISTRT	I GET STATUS
F693 B7	3210	URA	H	: WAIT FOR BUSY
F697	3230 *	JP	BINKD 1	3 LOOP UNTIL SET.
F697 D9 E1	3240 BMRDZI	111	BHSTAT	I GET STATUS
Ft-98 F2 58 Fb	5268	JP	H BMEXIT	3 BUSY 7 3 NOPE, ALL DOME.
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Circle 67 on inquiry card.

Text continued from page 396:

byte blocks to be transferred in one operation. For the 128-byte records used by CP/M, BLKLEN is set to 2. For MDOS, which uses 256-byte records, BLKLEN is set to 4. A BLKLEN of 0 implies a block length of 2048. The Status byte need not be initialized.

Using the driver package with an assembly-language program is not difficult. Just set up the parameter block, load the address of the parameter block into the HL-register pair, and call the desired function. Although linking the bubble-memorydriver package with an operating system is also fairly straightforward, it does require some knowledge of the interworkings of the operating system involved.

MDOS Linkage

Linking the driver package to the Micropolis operating system was somewhat simpler than it was with CP/M. This is partly true because the MDOS linkage (see listing 2) is not a complete disk emulation; it functions more like a cache memory than a disk. Although it lets you access the bubble memory with BASIC disk commands (OPEN, CLOSE, GET, PUT, etc.), it has no directory, and, if more than one file is to be maintained, it is your responsibility to keep track of where the files are located. I chose this approach for two reasons: (1) MDOS does not readily lend itself to this type of modification, and (2) it is more in keeping with my intended application-to provide my text editor with a large, fast, yet nonvolatile storage medium. The editor uses the bubble memory as though it were disk 3 with a capacity of more than 30 typewritten pages. It treats the bubble memory like a temporary working file, using a floppy-disk file for permanent storage. I intend to use it for other large files where rapid access is a factor, such as a checkbook file.

The preceding approach simplifies the modification of MDOS and still produces the desired results. There is room in the Res module to accommodate the added code. The only patch necessary is at the point where Res determines if the disk number is *Text continued on page 406*

the kit.

Listir	ig I i	contin	ued:				
P6E5	CA 5	9 F6	3848	52	BNEXIT	# NO EXIT.	
FSEB	DBE	Ø	3850	114	BNDHTH	2 YES, GET DATH	
FEEH	77		3868	HOU	H.A	\$ STURE IT	
FEEB	23		3876	(HOK	H	: BUMP STURE ADDR	
FIDEC	C3 E	1 56	3888	JHP	RDF IF02	: LOOP FOR MORE.	
FSEF			3898 +				
FéF			3985 + ++++++++			*********************	-
FGEF			3910 +				
FILEF			3928 . WRF IFU	~ Sends 42	byles to the	e FIFO buffer.	
FGEF			3930 +				
F6EF			3948 + CALLS!	SNDREG, B	MEXIT.		
FGEF			3958 +				
FGEF			3968 *				
FGEF	CD 2	D F6	3970 WRF IFU:	CALL	SHDREG	1 SEND REU'S	
F 6F2	6E 2	8	3980	IUI	C. 42	SET ONT FOR 42 BYTES	
F6F4	7E		3990 WRF J FU21	HOU	B.N	J GET SOME DATH	
F6F5	03 E	8	4000	OUT	BHDATH	J SEND IT	
F6F7	23		4818	[HOK	H	J BUMP LOAD ADDR	
F6F8	00		4929	DCR	C	3 COUNT IT AND	
F6FY	C2 F	4 F6	4836	JNZ	MRF1F02	I LOOP IF HOT DONE.	
F6FC	C3 5	8 F6	4940	JHP	BMEXIT	J EXIT.	
F6FF			4858 *				

ERRORS THIS ASSEMBLY 8000

Command Code (hexadecimal)	Command/Explanation
10	WRITE BOOT LOOP REGISTER MASKED. Can be used in place of the WRITE BOOT LOOP REGISTER command. Masks out any trailing
11	IS. INTIALIZE. Reads and decodes the boot loop from the MBM and stores the result in the FSA's boot-loop register. Does not alter any data stored in the MBM
12	READ BUBBLE DATA. Causes data to be read from the MBM into the BMC FIFO buffer. All parametric registers must be set up prior to issu-
13	WRITE BUBBLE DATA. Causes data to be transferred from the BMC FIFO buffer to the MBM. All parametric registers must be set up prior
14	READ SEEK. Rotates the MBM to an address designated in the parametric register. Can be used to reduce access time. After this com-
15	READ BOOT LOOP REGISTER. Causes the BMC to read the boot-loop
16	WRITE BOOT LOOP REGISTER. Causes the BMC for building. WRITE BOOT LOOP REGISTER. Causes the BMC to write the contents of the BMC FIFO buffer into the selected FSA channels. The data must
17	WRITE BOOT LOOP. Causes the existing contents of the MBM's boot loop to be replaced with 40 bytes taken from the BMC FIFO buffer. Caution—execution of this command destroys the boot loop written in- to the MBM at the factory. This command cannot be executed until the Write Boot Loop. Each bit her boot and to the BMC First and the the
81	READ FSA STATUS. Causes the BMC to read the 8-bit status register of all ESAs and stores it in the BMC FIEO buffer
19	ABORT. Terminates any command currently being executed. If the BMC is busy when executed, this command must be followed by an IN- ITIALIZE or MBM PUBGE command.
1A	WRITE SEEK. Rotates the MBM to a designated address location. After a WRITE SEEK command is executed, the parametric registers must
18	READ BOOT LOOP, Causes the BMC to read the boot loop from the MBM into the BMC FIFO bulfer. Must be preceded by a FIFO RESET
10	READ CORRECTED DATA. Causes the BMC to read into the FIFO but- fer a 64-byte block of data after the FSA has attempted to correct the data. The FSA informs the BMC whether the error was correctable or not. The command is used only when the system is in the error-correction mode an applied in the Eachtra register.
10	RESET FIED. Clears the BMC FIED buffer and all I/O latches
1E	MBM PURGE. Clears all BMC registers, counters, and the MBM ad- dress. Does not clear the block-length register, FSA counter, or the 4 high-level bits of the address register
1F	SOFTWARE RESET. Clears the BMC FIFO and all registers except parameters. No INITIALIZATION command is required after this command.
Table 1: A list of	7220 Bubble-Memory-Controller command codes. Each code is further
explained in the B	PK 72 Bubble Memory Prototype Kit User's Manual supplied with

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Zer	lth
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Listing 2: The MDOS bubble-memory-driver linkage modifies the MDOS Res module to allow Micropolis BASIC to access the bubble memory as a cache memory. The modification can be installed using the MDOS LOAD command.

OPEDANO

HOOR B1 82 83 E LINE LABEL OPCO.

98189 96198		1000 + ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	HDQS	RES - BUBBLE	TETROTOSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSESSES	4
0000		1028 +	Commi		Louis C. Master	
9699		1848 * *******			LOUIS E, MADIOT	
0000 21900 00		1678 1698	ORG	2800H) DUMMY ORG FOR LOADER	
2891 2891		1898 * 1188	ORG	6968H	# UNIT NUMBER CK PATCH	
8968	r.		001	onti	- CHECK LEEDE ADDUE	
096A 02 0	8 87	1138	JNC	BUBRES	1 HO, ITS A BUBBLE.	
8960		1148 =	005	04000		
HOFE AF		1160	XIRR	R	I FIN FOR PRINTER INIT.	
GEFF C9		1170	RET			
8708		1198 . RESIDENT	INTERFAC	E FOR BUBBLE	MEMORY DRIVERS	
0799		1200 *				
0799		1220 + SYSTEM E	DUATES	(BH function	addr's emiate to EEPROH Jump La	ble
10798 F	818	1248 COMINIT	EQU	BF018H	J INITIALIZE BUBBLE NEMORY	
8788 F	018	1250 48MREAD	EQU	OF01BH	I READ BUBBLE MEMORY RELORD	
6768	DIE	1278 +	EM	SPO1EH	I WRITE BUBBLE MEMURY RECORD	
0700 0	884	288 SBLKLEN	EQU	9884H	J BLOCK LENGTH-4 PAGES	
6798 0	828	1290 SCHNALS	FOU	01H 20H	I NUMBER OF FSA CHALS=2	
8798 0	999	1310 SBEURDR	EQU	00000	BEGIN ROOR-PAGE 0	
8798 9	666	1320 SHENSEL	EQU	00H	3 BUBBLE NUN SELECT=FIRST	
0790		340 *				
6788 3A 2	1 12	1358 BUBRES:	LDA	1221H	J GET 1ST CODE	
6784 CA 1	4 87	1370	JZ	BINOUT	1 17 LUUE = 1 99 - 60 CK 2ND CODE	
0707 FE 0	4	1368	CP1	B4H		
879C FE B	8	1408	UPT	BUPEN	1 84 - IT'S AN OPEN	
UTRE CA 3	2 87	1418	JZ	9CLOSE	J 08 - IT'S A CLOSE	
0714 LS F	4 82-	1438 #	116	BEE4H	3 "PARM ERROR" EXIT.	
0714 1E 0	G	1448 BIHOUT:	HUI	E/3	I ERR RETRY CNT	
0716 SH 2 11719 FE M	212	1458	LDA	1222H	I GET 2ND CODE	
0/18 LA 4	9 87	1478	32	BPUT	1 96 - IT 5 A PUT	
971E FE 0	9 9.047	1488	CPI	89H		
8/23 C3 F	4 BF	1508	JMP	SFF4H	1 "PRRM ERROR" EXIT.	
8726 1026 32 3	9 97	1518 4 1520 BOREW	C70	000.00		
10729 CU 7	E 186	1538	URLL	INT IPB	J INITIALIZE PARAM BLOCK	
6720 CD 1	BFB	548	CALL	EMINIE	I GO INITIALIZE BUB NEM	
8/32	1- 1973	1568 +	State.	89FLH	I ENAT	
U. 72 12 3	8 87	1576 BCLOSE:	STH	UCFLAG	I SET CLOSE FLAG	
0735 C3 FI 0738	C 09 1	1288	JMP	09FCH	J EXIT	
0738 99		688 OCFLAG:	DB	OBH	I OPEN/CLOSE FLAG	
0739		1618 •			; 84 = OPEN 88 = CLOSED	
6739 CD 5	9 87	638 BGET:	CALL	BSETUP	3 GO SET UP CNTL BLK	
973C CD 10	6 F6 1	L648 BRDRPT:	CALL	REFERD	J GO REHO REL	
8742 1D		668	DCR	E	I BUNP RETRY CNT	
8743 C2 3	C 07 :	1670	JNZ	SRORPT	I TRY ONCE AGAIN.	
0749		1690 *	198	Ciril 141	I "FERT ERRUR" EXIT.	
8749 CD 5	9 67	798 BPUT	CALL	BSETUP	I GO SET UP CHTL BLK	
874F 02 FI	C 09 1	1728	JHC	89FCH	I GO WRITE REL ; GOOD PUT, EXIT.	
8752 10	c 02	1730	DCR	E	I BUNP RETRY CHT	
9756 C3 F	HOF	1758	2NL SML	SEP-14	I TRY UNCE AGAIN.	
8759		768 .			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
0759 38 3	8 87	1798 BSETUP:	LDA	OCFLAG	I CK FILE OPEN	
875L FE 8	4	1790	CPI	64H	- service and the factor	
0761 E1	5 87	1966	JZ	SETREL	1 YES, GO ON. 1 CLEAR STRCK	
0762 C3 0	0 10	1820	JNP	10004	FILE NOT OPEN" EXIT.	
0765 28 2 0768 29	/ 12	1838 SETREC:	LHLD	12271	J SET UP REL 0	
8769 29		1856	DAD	H	1 (64 X 4 = 256 BYTES)	
8768 22 R	0 06 3 12	1960	SHLD	BEGADR	J PLACE IN PARAM BLOCK	
8778 22 R	3 96	1980	SHLD	BUFHOR	PLACE IN PARAM BLOCK	
8773 21 9	C 06	1898	LXI	H, PARAMBLK	I HL-PARAMETER BLOCK FUH	
8777		1910 *	POE (

Listing 2 continued on page 406

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Text continued from page 402:

legal. The jump-to-error routine was changed to jump to the bubble-linkage code. Thus, the Res module now assumes that a disk number greater than 2 is not an error but a bubblememory request.

The linkage itself is straightforward. Similar to BDOS calls in CP/M, MDOS uses a code to determine the intended disk function. However, it is a 2-byte code stored in hexadecimal locations 1221 and 1222. Only the codes for OPEN, CLOSE, PUT, and GET have been decoded. Any other code is interpreted as a Parm Error, and the appropriate error exit is taken. OPEN causes the parameter block to be initialized, then calls the BMINIT driver routine to initialize the bubble memory. GET and PUT call the appropriate driver routines. If the Carry flag is set on return from either the BMREAD or BMWRITE routines, indicating that an error did occur, three attempts are made to perform the I/O function correctly before taking a Perm-Error exit.

Actual installation of the linkage is quite simple. With the bubble-memory-driver package already in PROM (programmable read-only memory) or elsewhere in memory, it is necessary only to assemble the linkage and then use the system's LOAD command to overlay the Res module. The bubble-memory exerciser program in listing 3 can then be used to test the installation and the bubble memory. Written in Micropolis BASIC, it reads and writes single records or blocks of records. It also incorporates a test routine that writes a predefined record, then reads it back and compares it with the data that was written. It also checks the bubble-memory status. Testing the whole bubble memory of 511 records takes about 114 seconds (using a Z80 with a 4-MHz clock). For comparison, I ran the same program (slightly modified) using the floppydisk memory; it took 368 seconds, or roughly three times as long.

One other note. Because there is no directory, it is not necessary to format or initialize the bubble memory before writing to it. The BMINIT subroutine does not change any data stored in the bubble memory. It Text continued on page 412

Listing	2 2	co	ntinı	ued:				
0777				1928	•			
8777				1934		ORG	067EH	S FIN EMPTY AREH
967E				1940				
967F				195M	*			
867E 2	19	84	20	1968	INTTPRE	1 83	H, SPLKLEN	# SET BLOCK LENGTH
8581 2	22	90	86	1974		SHLD	BLKLEN	
0684		~~	~~	1920	*			
0694 3	GF.	01		1996		MUT	8.SCRIMPLS	: SET NUMBER FSB CHANNELS
14696 3	1	9F	86	2000		STR	CANALS	
9689	-		~~	20114				
MAR T	1	28		2828		HUT	A.SENNIALE	I SET FIMAR F RYTE
0608 3	2	GE .	85	2030		STA	FIA-BLE	
OLOC L	**	41	00	3040		2111		
DEGE S		00	66	2054	•	LVT	H CODLAND	F SET DELIVATING POSE NO
10000 1	22	00	00	7040		SHO	DECEMBER 1	a set begingting time no.
0071 4	~	146	00	7676		SHED	DEGRAM	
0004 0	SC.			1000	T	Mag	0	· CET DH DOW CELD'T
0405 1		07	oc.	2000		STO	AND MILLEY	a SET DE DIMAN SELECT
00000	×	n <u>c</u>	00	1100		310	TROPENCY.	
0/00 *		-	ar	1110	•	1.01		I CET IN FINE DODONETED OF N
0070 4	<u>.</u>	76	00	2110		LAL	RATTICHTER.B.	1 DET HEFTER FIRMETER DER
0030 1	-3			2120		REI		
UCOC.				2130	*	-		
UCOL.				2140	* PHRHMETER	BLUCK		
8690		-		2130		-		
8690		663		2160	PARAMBLK	EQU	\$	1
0690				2174	*			
869C (36	09		2188	BLKLEN	DW	0000H	; BLOCK LENGTH (PRGES.)
869E 6	30			2190	CANALS	DB	Bight	I HUMBER OF FSA CHANNELS
069F 6	90			2200	EIMBLE	DB	OOH	I ENHIBLE/CNTRL BYTE
06A8 1	20	66		2210	BELIADR	DŅ	9000H	J BEGINNING PAGE HUMBER
0682 (20			2220	NEMSEL	DB	19614	\$ BUBBLE BANK
96A3				2234	•			
06A3 (88	99		2240	BUFHOR	DM	BBBBH	I USER BUFFER ADDRESS
10685 I	88			2256	STHTUS	DB	GGH	J RETURN STATUS
SUR				2268				
0696				2278		END		
ERROR	5 -	THIS	5 855	SEMBLY	6666	20		

Listing 3: A BASIC program to exercise/test the BPK 72 bubble-memory kit, software drivers, and operating system linkage. The program, written for Micropolis BASIC, must be modified for use with other BASIC interpreters.

```
1000 REM :
                                     *** BUBBLE MEMORY EXERCISER =
1010 REM
1020 REM
                 REU. A 830413
1030 REM
1050 REM
1040 DIM As(250), Bs(250), Ds(250)
1050 Qs=CHAR4(34) :REM 34 = Quote Mark
1060 P=225 :REM Status Port address
1070 OPEN 1 "3:BUBIST" ERROR 1790
 1090 REM .
1090 PRINT: PRINT: GOSUB 1710: PRINT
1100 C$=""IPRINT "Read/ Write/ Read File/ Write File/ Test file/ Quit ";
        INPLIT CF
1110 INPUT C#

1120 IF CM="R" GOTO 1190

1130 IF CM="W" GOTO 1240

1140 IF CM="RF" GOTO 1300

1150 IF CM="RF" GOTO 1300

1160 IF CM="T" GOTO 1400

1170 IF CM="0" THEN CLOSE 1 : STOP : END

1100 IF CM="0"
1110
1 190
       GOTO 1898
1190 REM
                                     READ A RECORD
       INPUT "RECORD # "IR
1200
       GET 1 RECORD R AS
1210
 1230
       GOTO 1090
       REM
 1240
                                   - WRITE A RECORD
1258 INPUT "RECORD # ";R
1268 INPUT "ENTER DATA TO WRITE ",D*
       D$=LEFT$(D$, 248)
1 278
1288 PUT 1 RECORD R D#
1298 GOTO 1898
 1300 REM
                                     READ A BLOCK OF RECORDS
       INPUT "BEGINHING RECORD # ":
1310
1320
       FOR R=R TO R9
GET 1 RECORD R
 1 330
 1 340
1358 PRINT A$
1368 PRINT "-
                       -"#R
 1378 HEXT R
 1380
       GOTO 1898
 1390 REM
                 WRITE A BLOCK OF RECORDS
"BEGINNING RECORD # "IR
"ENDING RECORD # "IR9
 1400 INPUT
1410 INPUT "ENDING RECORD #
1420 INPUT "ENTER TEST DATA" .D.
 1438 D$=D$+LEFT$(D$,248)+Q$
1448 FOR R=R TO R9
1450 PUT 1 RECORD R D$
 1460 NEXT R
 1478 GOTO 1090
 1488 REM
                                     TEST A BLOCK OF RECORDS
        INPUT "BEGINHING RECORD #
 1490
1500 INPUT "EHDING RECORD #
                                                 "1R9
```

Listing 3 continued on page 408



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Listing 3 continued: 1510 Ds="RBCDEFGHIJKLMHOPQRSTUUWKY21234567898abcdefshijklmores-Luuwky2" 1520 D#=D#+D#+D#+D# 1539 A\$=0\$+1+\$+0\$ 1540 FOR R=R TO R9 1550 PUT I RECORD R 8# S=IN(P) AND 253: IF 51.65 THEN GOSUB 1648 1560 1570 GET 1 RECORD R B# 1580 S=11(P) AND 253: IF 5(-64 THEN GOSUB 1640 1590 IF B#(->D# THEN GOSUB 1640 IF R/10 = INT(R/10) THEN PRINT "RECORD #":RJ" COMPLETED." 1688 1610 HEXT R PRINT PRINT "HUMBER OF ERRORS = "JE 1620 1630 GOTO 1093 1640 REM 1650 PRINT "ERROR ENCOUNTERED IN RECORD # "JR 1660 E=E+1 1670 GOSUB 1730: GOSUB 1710 1680 PRINT BE 1690 PRINT 1798 PC TI IOH 1710 REM --- DISPLAY STATUS IN HEX -SHINLPI AND 253 1720 1720 S=18(7) MeV 200 1730 S1=187(5/162+48 1740 IF S1 57 THEN S1=51+7 1750 S2=(5 AND 15)+48 1760 IF S2 57 THEN S2=S2+7 1770 PRIMT 'STATUS = JCHART(51/JCHART(32) 1788 RETHEN 1818 GOSUE 1713 1820 6010 1050 1830 ENL Listing 4: The CP/M bubble-memory-driver linkage. This program illustrates how the CP/M BIOS can be altered to use the bubble-memory-driver package. Modification specifics are dependent on the CP/M implementation in question. HOOR BI B2 B3 E LINE LABEL UPCD OPERAND 6666 1008 0000 INIA . CP/N BIOS ~ BUBBLE DRIVER LINKAGE 8898 1828 . 1000 1038 + Conversant (C) 1983 Louis E. Wheeler 0000 1848 * 8000 1858 -0000 10:0 . 8888

1078 * The modifications presented here are intended as an example only. They demonstrate how a two:cal CP/M B105 can be modified to use the BUBBLE MEMORY DRIVER PACKAGE (separate listing). 8886 1668 + 6666 1090 . 0000 1188 + To incorporate these chanses, the BIOS use table must be located, along with free space to store the added code. Then, the modified BIOS should be installed in the system following 1110 + 8888 1128 + Then. 8288 1138 * 0099 1148 . the instructions siven in the appropriate OP/H manual. 0000 1158 -1168 + This listing is divided into two sections: (1) Patches 0000 1178 # (2) Ridded Code. All match addresses shown are for a 32% CP/H 0008 1168 * configured by Centa for a Nicropolis disk system. 6666 1198 . 0000 1280 . 9990 1218 . 0408 1778 . PATCHES 8888 1738 * ********** 0000 1248 + This section revises the existing BIOS Jume table to go to the added code routines listed below. The actual location of 0000 1258 + the added code routines listed below. The actual location the jump table and address of the patches is dependent on 0008 1268 + 66439 1278 * 0000 1789 . the existing BIOS. Each system is different. The ORG's 0008 shown in this assembly are for a CP/H configured by Centa Systems 1298 . 0888 1308 . for Hicropolis disk systems. AHAA 1318 7588 HIGH 1320 8105 FOU 75004 : CP/N BIOS Base Address 0008 1339 * 8088 1348 4 0000 1358 NRG B105+24 J Location of Jump Table + 24 7518 1368 * 7518 C3 28 98 1370 JHP BHOME J Patch for HOME 7518 1398 * 7518 1398 CIRG. B105+34 I Jump Lable + 36 7524 1488 * 7524 C3 34 80 1410 JMP **BSETDMR** 1 Patch for SETDHA 7527 C3 5F 80 7529 C3 71 98 Patch for READ 1420 JHP BREAD BURITE 14391 JMP J Patch for write 7520 1448 . 7520 1450 URG 8105+49 I Jump Lable + 48 7538 1468 * 7538 43 30 88 1470 **THP BSECTRAN** # Patch for SECTRON 7533 1498 . 7533 1498 * The following equates taken from existing 8105 June table. 1500 . 7533 7827 1510 HOME EQU BI05+327H ; www Demends on existing BIOS 7533 7901 1520 SETOMA EQU BI05+301H 1 and Depends on existing BIOS and 7533 7852 1530 READ EQU BI05+352H I even Derends on existing BIOS +++

7533

78FD

77E9

1540 WRITE

1550 SECTRAN

EQU

FOL

BIOS+3FDH

B105+2E9H

Listing 4 continued on page 410

Depends on existing BIOS was

I was Depends on existing BIOS was



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Text continued from page 406:

simply loads the boot-loop registers and readies the BMC for operation.

When everything checks out, all that remains is to save the modified Res module.

CP/M Linkage

The modifications required for CP/M are more extensive and complicated than those for MDOS, and the installation isn't as simple. However, the CP/M modification provides complete disk emulation (see listing 4). Programs, including transient commands, as well as data can be stored in bubble memory. It is a real pleasure to enter Stat and get an immediate response without the usual "clank, whirm" of the floppy disk. The assembler and other programs that require disk access also run much faster and quieter. However, since no changes to the "warm-boot" sequence have been made, a Control-C still boots the CCP (console command processor) and BDOS from floppy disk. There is, of course, no reason why a warm boot or, for that matter, a cold start cannot be made directly from bubble memory if the necessary revisions are made to the boot loader. I have not done so yet, but it appears to be a simple task for the experienced assembly-language programmer.

Explaining the modification to CP/M would be much easier if the CCP or BDOS portions of the operating system were being altered. These two CP/M modules are standard for all CP/M systems. But the BIOS or CBIOS (customized BIOS) module is hardware dependent, and we must modify this module to enable CP/M to communicate with the bubblememory-driver package.

Altering the CP/M operating system for bubble memory is quite similar to the modification described in "Building a Hard-Disk Interface for an S-100 System, Part 3: Software" in the May 1983 BYTE (page 368). The approach I have taken is slightly different. Instead of creating a new BIOS, listing 4 shows how an existing BIOS can be patched to accomplish the same end. I chose to patch rather than revise because I didn't have a complete source listing for the disk

Listing 4 co					
8813 22 E6	5 253	9	SHLD	BELIADR	: SET BH BANK SELELT
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8623 32 63	260	3	STH	0800	1 eee replaced by JMP instruction
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3029	266		the best	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	***************************************
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84834	283	ä **********	*****	en de alemán de alemá	****************
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2034	287	0 + -> Posili	ons the	disk head to	the selected track. If this
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8834	29	8 •			
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Listing 4 continued on page 414



Who's sold more printers to American business?



Actually, we've not only sold more printers to American business, we've sold more printers to America.

Which brings up some very important reasons why Epson is the printer for your business.

Standard equipment.

Virtually every microcomputer made is Epson-compatible. Which means manufacturers make their computers to work with our printers, because Epson printers are not only the world leaders, they're the world standard.

The reason why.

We sell more printers, because we make better printers. Our features are consistently one step ahead of the competition. Our quality and value have never been equalled. And our reliability rates are second to none.

Another reason.

Epson printers are stocked by more computer stores in more

places than any other brand. Which means if you *ever* have a problem — and you probably won't — we'll be there. **Your next printer.**

It can be very confusing buying a printer nowadays. But it needn't be. If you want the features, the reliability, the quality, the value, just remember one thing.

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The Epson FX-100[™] can print spreadsheets in correspondence-quality type at 160 characters per second. To see it and the entire line of Epson high-performance printers, call (800) 421-5426 for the dealer in your area. In California, call (213) 539-9140.

Listing 4 conti	nued:		
6071	3508 *		
8871	3518 *		
8871	3520 + +++++++++++	n de la construite de la c	<u>}}}}</u>
8871	3536 + WRITE - W	TTE SELECTED OP AN SEC	CTUR
8071	3540 .		
8071	3556	ORG \$	1 HREH6 www
8871	3568 •		
8871 3H 49 7H	357W BWRITE:	LDA DISKNU	J GET DISK NUMBER
8874 FE 93	3586	CPI NDISKS	J CHECK FUR BUBBLE
8876 C2 FD 78	3598	JHZ WRITE	J NG. GU WRITE DISK
8879	3600 .		
8074 F3	3610	DI	I KILL INTERRUPTS.
807H 21 E2 75	3629	LXI H.PRRAMBLK	: FWA PARAMBLK TU HL
8070 CD IE FU	3630	ORLL BINNRIT	J GO WRITE BUBBLE DATH
8698	3648 *		
8868 FB	3650 BRWEXT	EL	J ONLY THIS INSTRUCTION
8881	3660 #		1 IF YOUR SYSTEM DOES
8881	3674 *		: NOT USE INTERRUPTS.
8081 3E 08	3698	NAT B'8	I CLEMR A-REG
9G83 D9	3698	RNC	I NO PROBLEM EXIT.
8084 30	3708	INR A	
8885 09	3710	RET	I ERROR EXIT.
8/2/36	3720 .		
8086	3736 *		

ERRORS THIS ASSEMBLY 0000

portion of my BIOS, which was written by Centa Systems for Micropolis.

If you are fortunate enough to have a complete listing of your BIOS, or you are using a Micropolis disk system and CP/M with BIOS written by Centa Systems, the modification should not be too difficult. If not, you will probably have to unleash your disassembler to uncover a few hidden locations. You need to know the location of the current selected disk number, the selected track, and the DMA (direct memory access) address (user buffer address). You must also find out where and how your BIOS determines whether a selected disk number is legal or not and fix it so that the number that you select for the bubble memory is acceptable.

Another thing you will need is an unused area large enough to hold the added code. About 130 locations will be required, but they need not be contiguous. The source code shown in listing 4 is designed to be segmented and scattered around memory wherever space is available. The version of CP/M that I am using is quite tight on space. Therefore, as a temporary measure for testing, I assembled the added code to start at hexadecimal location 8000, which is above my 32K-byte CP/M. This lets me use the DDT (dynamic debugging tool) to load the added code and make the rest of the patches by hand. In the future, I plan to revise the "stream I/O handler" so that the peripheral drivers I have stored in EEPROM are used instead of the I/O routines located within the BIOS

module. This will free up sufficient storage for the bubble-memory-driver linkage. The listing is intended primarily as an example. Exactly how you incorporate the added code and changes depends on the specifics of your system BIOS.

Installing a new operating system is covered in the CP/M manual and also in the May 1983 BYTE article (see figure 6 on page 378). The method I used differs only in that I used DDT to make the patches to the BIOS jump table and the jump instruction patched at the beginning of GOCPM.

After completing the installation, a BASIC program like the one shown in listing 3 can be used for testing. Some modifications to the disk instructions (OPEN, CLOSE, GET, PUT) and the INP instruction probably will be required; otherwise, the program should function as written.

Since the CP/M alteration is a true disk emulation complete with directory, initialization of the bubble memory is required before it can be used. My CP/M system came with a program called VOLPREP.COM; however, it did not work with the bubble memory. Fortunately, an assembly-language file (VOLPREP.ASM) was provided, and I quickly discovered that the program directly accessed the disk drivers rather than the BIOS jump table. Consequently, it was not getting to the bubblememory drivers. A simple change in the address table in the beginning of the VOLPREP program plus a few other minor changes were all that was required to make it work.

I am very pleased with the performance of the bubble-memory project; with it, I no longer fear the flickering lights. I used it to write this article, which was much too long to fit in my system's RAM. Yet with the bubble-memory addition, my text editor performed as though it had adequate space.

With even larger-capacity bubblememory chips on the way (Intel recently announced a 4-megabit version), I would not be surprised to see bubble memories beginning to replace hard disks in small or portable computer systems. Using the newer chips, it should be relatively easy to put 4 megabytes of reliable bubble storage inside the cabinet of an S-100 computer. I believe that bubble memories will replace floppy disks in some systems, particularly in the portables.■

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Calculating Overhead Costs by Computer

A simple, foolproof arithmetic procedure determines the distribution of indirect costs quickly and accurately

This article demonstrates how an accounting application that can be used by all types of businesses eases the distribution of indirect, or overhead, costs. Specifically, it shows how to calculate those costs using an arithmetic procedure that provides information that is more accurate than that obtainable using approximation procedures. In addition, the method described here does not require the long, tedious work the approximation approach demands. The accounting procedure can be used on a large computer as well as a small one, and it can also provide results on a hand-held calculator.

An Accounting Problem

The procedure solves a common accounting problem by permitting a computer user to calculate costs that are transferred among departments of a company. Determining such costs is known as indirect cost accounting, overhead cost distribution, burden distribution, or burden cost accounting. Cost accountants have been calculating these transfer costs for decades, relying on estimates and approximation procedures to minimize the cost of the calculations in time, money, and effort.

In fact, it's well known that solving the problem of calculating the cost of reciprocal transfers among departments requires the solution of a set of simultaneous equations. Before computers were widely available, these results took many hours to calculate by hand. And because the starting point for the procedure was often a set of estimates of dubious ac-

by G. Truman Hunter

curacy, many people believed that precise solutions were unobtainable and therefore unimportant. Consequently, emphasis was on speedy approximations rather than exact answers.

Cost-accounting textbooks took the same approach, telling their readers that if more than four or five departments were involved, solving simultaneous equations would not be practical. Instead, they proposed using such methods as the Christmas Tree or the Waterfall approach. Their names come from the geometry of the solution, where a decreasing number of departments provides a triangular picture of data as costs flow from one level to the next. The first department examined has its costs distributed to all other departments, and no costs are returned to it. That department is then no longer involved in the calculations. The next department then has its costs distributed, with none returned to it, and the procedure thus continues. Data on the less important departments is collected first, and the final product departments are done last; the product departments cannot distribute charges among themselves.

This process did not tell the user where the indirect costs, or burdens, originated. Since the source was not known, there was no way to attack the problem of reducing specific distribution costs. Moreover, no trail showed the actual transfer of dollars from each department to every other department under this old scheme.

With the simultaneous-equation solution, on the other hand, an ex-

act number of dollars for every distribution factor is known. This method easily leads to reductions in overhead costs.

History of a Faster Solution

I was first introduced to the problem of indirect cost accounting in 1951, when a steel company asked IBM to tackle such a problem. It was taking the firm about 300 man-hours to calculate those costs by hand.

After I studied the problem and read an accounting handbook, I found a practical solution: the Gauss-Seidel iterative procedure. This procedure provides easy error detection and is simple, foolproof, and fairly fast. The nature of its equations and values guarantees a solution.

The steel-company case required a set of 51 equations for 51 departments and a possible 51×50 transfers. Only about 600 of 2550 possible transfers actually occurred, however. This ratio—about 1:4—of the number of actual to theoretical transfer relations has held for several similar business applications.

Once the procedure was worked out, the calculations took only 35 minutes on an IBM card-programmed calculator. The calculation procedure is iterative: each intermediate set of answers gets closer to the final set. When no further changes take place, the solution has been reached.

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$F(B,A) \times T(B) +$	$F(C,A) \times T(C) + F(D,A) \times T(D)$	+ DC(A) =	T(A)
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$F(A,C) \times T(A) + F(B,C) \times T(B) +$	$+ F(D,C) \times T(D)$	+ DC(C) =	T(C)
$F(A,D) \times T(A) + F(B,D) \times T(B) + F(C,D) \times T(C) +$		+DC(D) =	T(D)

Figure 1: Equation layout for 4-department indirect cost calculations.

or seven iterations. In other words, the accuracy of the estimates of the final answers increases about one decimal place per iteration.

When I originally tried to convince several accountants to try this procedure, I heard many excuses as to why they thought it had no value. After one accountant had told me repeatedly that his starting data was approximate and that he therefore didn't need the precision I could provide, I told him that this procedure could give him any level of inaccuracy he desired. Needless to say, he didn't appreciate sarcasm any more than the truth.

In 1953, this procedure was used on an IBM 701 computer to solve an indirect-cost-accounting problem for 156 departments of a large New York City bank. Calculating and printing the answers took about 10 minutes, considerably less than the 1000 manhours required for hand-calculation procedures. When the procedure was followed for a 91-department bank, an IBM 650 calculator did the job in 7.5 minutes, replacing a 300 manhour hand calculation. Similar savings were realized for a pharmaceutical company's 45-department distribution. A state hospital then used the procedure to reduce a severalmonth task to a 4-day job on punched-card machines. A lot of card handling was required because the institution had no computer:

A Sample Problem

The current availability of microcomputer-spreadsheet programs makes the solution even easier. Here's a sample procedure for analyzing costs for four departments. It is not a real case and takes more iterations to solve than an actual problem would, but it uses the procedure that actual cases follow. First, this simple four-department distribution demonstrates how to set up the necessary equations and use the procedure to obtain a solution. Then the sample is worked out using the usual spreadsheet notation of rows and columns.

The total cost of each department is made up of the charges transferred to it from all other departments, plus its own direct charges. The total cost for department A is best stated with this equation:

Cost (B to A) + Cost (C to A) + Cost (D to A) + Direct cost (A) = Total cost (A)

To simplify subsequent calculations, the equation can be expressed as:

 $F(B,A) \times T(B) + F(C,A) \times T(C)$ + F(D,A) \times T(D) + DC(A) = T(A)

where T represents the total cost of a department named by the letter in the parentheses following it, F represents the distribution factor between two departments (the first department mentioned is the source of the costs and the second is the receiver), and DC represents the direct charges of a specific department.

The equations in figure 1 are used to calculate indirect costs for a fourdepartment distribution. Because no department distributes costs to itself, a gap is left in each line. Note the symmetry to the equations; they are set up to fit nicely into a spreadsheet arrangement of rows and columns, organized by departments. The calculations along a row correspond to the costs absorbed by a particular department, and those down a column correspond to transfer of costs from one department to others. After the equations are set up, the factors for making distributions between departments are needed. Calculation of the distribution factors is done separately and is not part of the distribution-calculation procedure. The information for developing the factors for a company should be available from the firm's accounting department and, indeed, the factors themselves may already be available.

One way a department might measure its distribution of the costs for services, for example, is based on the number of persons in each department. If a department has one percent of the company's personnel, for instance, and it is assumed that all personnel share the use of the cafeteria, then one percent of cafeteria expenses would be distributed to that department. Figures then would be calculated in a similar manner for other departments. Telephone expenses, however, might best be distributed based on the number of phones rather than people in each department, although long-distance costs can be charged directly to the department that made them. The distribution factors can also be based on relative amounts of floor space or on any items that can (and must) be quantified. Each factor is a number between zero and one inclusive.

Once all the factors are known, they can be substituted in the equations. For this example, a set of factors and initial expense values is used. Note that the gaps have been filled with a zero factor, which can ease some computer procedures.

- $.00 \times T(A) + .10 \times T(B) + .15 \times T(C)$ + $.15 \times T(D) + 8000 = T(A)$
- $.15 \times T(A) + .00 \times T(B) + .20 \times T(C)$ + $.10 \times T(D) + 7000 = T(B)$
- $.00 \times T(A) + .10 \times T(B) + .00 \times T(C)$ + $.30 \times T(D) + 9000 = T(C)$
- $.15 \times T(A) + .15 \times T(B) + .10 \times T(C)$ + .00 \times T(D) + 12000 = T(D)

Now the only unknown quantities in these equations are the depart-

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ment's total expenses. The paradox, however, is that you can't calculate the total expenses unless you already know them. Here the powerful iterative procedure is useful.

For the first equation, assume that the total expenses are the direct expenses. Then the first equation becomes:

 $0 + .10 \times 7000 + .15 \times 9000 +$ $.15 \times 12000 + 8000 = T(A)$

0 + 700 + 1350 + 1800 + 8000 =T(A) = 11850

The estimate for total expenses of department A gets more accurate, going from a value of 8000 to 11,850.

Using that new value in the second equation and other values assumed to represent total expenses provides a new figure for T(B) of 11,775, which is considerably better than the first estimate of 7000. Similar substitutions and calculations that cycle through the four departments lead to the final answers. When no further changes occur, the final totals are

T(A)	=	14,455
T(B)	=	14,108
T(C)	=	15,769
T(D)	=	17,861

Now that the total costs for each department are known, we can calculate the net, or true, final cost by subtracting the amounts distributed from each department to others. They can be found with the same general equations, because the amount going to a department has to come from some other department. In this example, department A distributes \$2168 to department B and \$2168 to department D, leaving a net cost of \$10,118. The net costs for the other departments are calculated similarly.

When the distributions both to and from all departments are calculated, the sum of the costs must equal the initial costs of the four departments, because we can neither gain nor lose any dollars. Because the original sum was \$36,000, the sum of the net costs must also be \$36,000. (Verifying that these sums match is a way to check

the accuracy of the calculations and the procedures.)

Spreadsheet Procedures

The setup for this sample data using a typical electronic spreadsheet procedure is shown in table 1. Row 3 has spaces for the total expenses of each department and the sum of all departments. Rows 6 through 9 are designed to hold the calculations for the distributed amounts to each department as well as each department's direct (initial) charges and total costs.

Row 11 will hold the net expenses for each department and the sum for all the departments. Net amounts are calculated by subtracting the distributed amounts in each column from the total in row 3.

Because no department can distribute more than 100 percent of its total expense, net expense can never be negative. The net expense can be a few cents or a dollar under, however, as a result of accumulated roundedoff values in the calculation procedures. Rows 14 through 17 contain the factors for calculating the costs to be transferred between each pair of departments.

The usual spreadsheet program is set up to detect the type of circular relationships that exist between the department totals. It prevents the use of an analysis that incorporates such relationships by substituting the values comprising them with the word "error," thus indicating errors. Therefore, to avoid the problem of having the screen filled with error signs, the row of totals-B3 through E3—has the total for each department set to zero. Once this precaution has been taken, you can manipulate the figures on the terminal screen, but you must be sure that no circular relationships are stated when you store your data, or you will get error signals when you reload the sheet.

Before you can begin solving a particular problem, the row of totals must be copied from the column of totals at the right (G6 through G9) to row 3 (B3 through E3). Table 2 shows the resulting data at this point. The sum of the net expenses does not equal the total of the initial expenses

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BDEPT-C		0		0		Ò.	0	700Ŭ	9000
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 Table 1: The data for analysis for a hypothetical four-department company is set up here as it would be for use with an electronic spreadsheet program. Row 3 provides spaces for the total expenses of each department, and row 11 will display their net expenses.

, A	B	C	B FTON AF	E	F	G
1	INDIALCI COS	1 11514180			ROLEDURE	
3	10293	10287	9820	15535	45935	
4	TOTAL EXPENSE	ES ARE ADO	VE THIS LI	NE		
STO///FROM	DEPT-A	DEPTB	DEPTC	DEPTD	INITIAL	TOTA
SDEPTA	0	1029	1473	2330	8000	1283
7DEPT-B	1544	0	1964	1554	7000	1206
BDEPT-C	0	1029	0	4661	9000	1460
9DEPTD	1544	1543	982	0	12000	1606
0	NET EXPENSES	ARE BELOW	THIS LINE		36000	5565
1	7205	6687	5401	6991	26283	
.3	DI	STRIBUTION	FACTORS			
4	0	-1	.15	.15		
5	.15	0	.2	.1		
6	0	-1	0	.3		
17	.15	-15	- 1	0		
Bananananan			an trè la trè la t			

21THEN FORCE RECALCULATIONS UNTIL TOTALS AT F3 AND G10 ARE EQUAL.

Table 2: This data appeared during the calculation procedure. Note that the calculations for determining F3 are always one cycle behind those used to find G10. When the values for the two spaces are equal and cease changing, the solution has been reached.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	INDIRECT COST	T DISTRIBU	TIONAC	COUNTING	PROCEDURE	
3	14455	14108	15769	17861	62194	
4	TOTAL EXPENSE	ES ARE ADD	E THIS LI	NE		
510///FROM	DEPT-A	DEPTB	DEPT-C	DEPTD	INITIAL	TOTAL
6DEPT-A	0	1411	2365	2679	8000	1445
7DEPT-B	2168	0	3154	1786	7000	14108
BDEPTC	0	1411	0	5358	9000	15769
9DEPT-D	2168	2116	1577	0	12000	1786
10	NET EXPENSES	ARE BELOW	THIS LINE		36000	62194
11	10117	9170	8673	8038	36000	
12						
13	D1:	STRIBUTION	FACTORS			
14	0	-1	.15	. 15		
15	.15	0	.2	. 1		
16	0	- 1	0	.3		
17	.15	.15	-1	0		
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 Table 3: The final results of the four-department analysis. The totals in G6 through G10 correspond respectively to those in B3 through F3,

Circle 9 on inquiry card.

at this time because of the lag in the computation procedure. At the end of the several iterations, however, the total net expenses and total initial expenses will be the same.

The total of all departments in F3 is always one cycle behind the total in G10. Both totals increase as each cycle is performed. Eventually, when the two totals agree and stop increasing, the solution is reached. This example takes 11 iterations to obtain a solution. To carry results to the nearest penny takes 21 iterations; the results, however, are not worth the extra effort.

The problem is now ready for the iteration procedure, which is signaled via the Recalculate key of the system that will perform the calculations. Each time the key is touched, one complete iteration takes place.

Remember that all totals must increase with each calculation. Any decrease indicates an error in values, calculations, or formulas. Table 3 presents the final result. It contains all the factors, all the initial expenses, all the dollars related to each factor, and all the dollars transferred in and out of every department. Now the total expenses of each department can be analyzed to determine what can be done to reduce expenses.

Modifying the Data

After reviewing the results of a set of calculations, you might want to change one or several factors. It is possible to make such changes and then use the Recalculate key to obtain new results. In this case, some amounts will decrease to the new values (contrary to what was said above). However, changes must keep going in the same direction and not oscillate up and down. And because the calculations are easy to make, you can also go back to the beginning with a new set of figures and complete the whole procedure again.

Using BASIC or APL

A similar program can be written to do the same calculations, loop back, and repeat them until the totals do not change. I have written such programs in BASIC and APL.

Listing 1 contains a BASIC program

for the sample problem. It will print all intermediate values to the screen and then give final answers in a format similar to that of table 3.

To bypass the printing of intermediate totals, you can delete the PRINT statements in lines 390 and 480. You can also expand with remarks to make it more understandable. Or you can shorten it by putting multiple statements on a line; however, this makes it less understandable.

To include more departments, more data statements must be added and the dimension statements (lines 10-110) must be enlarged to cover the maximum number of departments. The output printing statements must also be changed to accommodate such an increase.

If 100 departments were used, for instance, 10,000 spaces would have to be allocated for the factors and 10,000 for the distributed amounts. At a rate of 2 bytes per space, this analysis would require at least 40,000 bytes of storage. Again, this requirement could be reduced significantly by limiting storage to only the actual factors needed and giving up the symmetry of the tables. Note, however, that large values could require double-precision calculations and a corresponding increase in storage requirements.

In APL, the procedure is even simpler, since the final result to the equations can be found in just one step. You get the inverse of the factor table using the quad-divide function and then multiply the inverse by the initial expense vector. Then you print out the appropriate items of initial, final, net costs, and transferred amounts using appropriate array functions. Mathematicians and APLers will love this trivial procedure.

Hand or Desk Calculator Procedure

With a hand or desk calculator and a large piece of paper, you simply simulate the procedure done by a computer by starting with table 1. Use a soft pencil to write down the distribution amounts and the department total (column G), then replace



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Listing 1: A BASIC program for determining how indirect costs are distributed among the four departments of a hypothetical company.

10 REM program for reciprocal cost distribution among four departments. 20 $N\!=\!4$ 30 DATA 0. . 1. . 15 .. 15 40 DATA .15,0,.2,.1 50 DATA 0,.1,0,.3 60 DATA .15,.15,.1,0 70 DATA 8000,7000,9000,12000 80 DIM 1(4) 90 DIM M(4) 100 DIM T(4) 110 DIM P(4,4) 120 REM set up factor table from data 130 FDR R=1 TO N 140 FOR C=1 TO N 150 READ V 140 LET P(R.C)-V 170 NEXT C 180 NEXT R 190 REM set up initial expense table from data 200 FOR Z=1 TO N 210 READ 1(2) 220 NEXT 2 230 REM set up temporary total expense table 240 FOR 2=1 TO N 250 LET H(2)=1(2) 260 NEXT Z 270 REM set up total expense table 280 FOR Z=1 TO N 290 LET T(2)=1(2) 300 NEXT Z 310 REM begin calculation iteration 320 FOR R=1 TO N 330 LET G=0 340 FOR C=1 TO N 350 LET DEMIC) AP (R.C) 360 LET 6×6+0 370 NEXT C 380 LET M(R)=0+1(R) 390 PRINT R.H(R) 400 NEXT R 410 REM calculate old and new total expenses 420 LET E=0 430 LET F=0 440 FOR Z=1 TO N 450 LET ERE+HIZE 460 LET F=F+T(Z) 470 NEXT 2 480 PRINT E,F,E-F 490 REH save "new" totals as "old" totals for next iteration 500 FOR 2#1 TO N 510 LET T(2)=M(2) 520 NEXT 2 530 REM test for completion of iteration cycles 540 IF (E-F) =1 THEN 320 550 FOR C=1 TO N 540 LET N(C)=T(C) 570 FOR R=1 TO N 580 LET N(C)=N(C)-T(C) #P(R,C) 590 NEXT R 600 NEXT C 610 FOR 2=1 TO N 620 PRINT INT(1(2)), INT(T(2)), INT(N(2)) 430 NEXT Z 640 PRINT "FINISHED" 650 REM print results 660 PRINT "TOTAL EXPENSES ARE!" 670 FOR Z=1 TO N 680 PRINT INI (T (Z)). 690 NEXT Z 700 PRINT . . 710 PRINT 720 PRINT DISTRIBUTION AMOUNTS ARE: 1...... TOTAL" 730 FOR R=1 TO N 740 FOR C=1 TO N 750 PRINT INT (P(R, E) #T(C)). 760 NEXT C 770 PRINT INT(1(R)), INT(T(R)) 780 NEXT R 790 PRINT "NET EXPENSES ARE:" 800 LET 0=0 BIU FOR C= 1 10 N BZU LET DOD+N(C) 830 PRINT INT (N(C)), 840 NEXT C 850 PRINT INT(Q) BAD END

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them when better figures are calculated. The totals are also copied to the top of each column (in row 3) to make it easier to find the pair of numbers involved in each calculation of distribution amount.

Computer Capacity Required

From a practical standpoint, the size of the problem that can be solved using the procedure outlined here depends on the maximum number of columns the spreadsheet program can handle and/or the computer's total storage capacity. For example, if you use an electronic spreadsheet program or a program that stores the full table of distributed amounts and the full table of factors, you will need much more storage than if you use only the required nonzero elements.

Because in actual cases about 75 percent of the factors equal zero, you can rearrange and condense the data layout if you're willing to give up the convenience of having all the items line up neatly in their own rows and columns by department. For example, in the 91-department bank case, only 620 factors of the possible 8281 (91 \times 91) existed. Thus only 7.5 percent of the possible number of transfers occurred.

The bank's problem was analyzed using DOS 2.0 and Lotus's 1-2-3 in a 327,680-byte IBM Personal Computer (PC). Initially 211,340 bytes were free. Data on the 91 departments would not fit in this space, however, and I estimate that the task would have taken an additional 64K bytes, or a total of 280K bytes, of problem space.

Compare these requirements to those for completing the same job in BASIC, coding only the nonzero factors. That approach required only 11,500 bytes of space for data, program, and stored initial, final, and net expenses. And even with full table space stored, the problem might still have fit into the available 61K bytes of free space in an IBM PC. It took only eight iterations to arrive at the solution-a total-expense figure of over \$20 million. That figure is accurate to the nearest dollar. In other words, accuracy improved at a rate of just one iteration per column. And

coding for only the nonzero factors speeded program execution.

Conclusion

The data for determining indirectcost distribution throughout a company can be found in the firm's accounting records. The arithmetical procedure is simple, and the report forms can be custom formatted to suit various user needs. Current accounting books still ignore the use of small computers for business calculations. The availability of small computers and spreadsheet software eases this standard accounting task and provides far more information than has been available under previous approximation methods.■

G. Truman Hunter (31 Overlook Dr., Greenwich, CT 06830) holds a Ph.D. in experimental nuclear physics from the University of Wisconsin and an honorary doctor of science degree from the University of Tampa. He retired from IBM in 1975, at which time he held the position of Manager of APL in the Systems Development Division. Since his retirement he has had more time for Scouting and has laught courses on the use of the IBM PC and other systems.



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Programming Quickie

Bullet-Proof Pascal Input

This valid-number program holds data-input errors at bay

by David F. Hinnant and Michael B. Smith

One of the major problems with Pascal as implemented on microcomputers and some large mainframes is that data-input errors in running programs can often have catastrophic results. Not only can the program terminate abnormally, but on many microcomputers the entire operating system is often forced to reinitialize; data can be lost or corrupted when disk files are not properly closed or buffers are not flushed before program termination.

When reading in *character* input there is no problem; a character variable can hold practically any key combination available on the terminal keyboard. The datainput error problem surfaces when data of an *unexpected* type is entered. This is most likely to happen when the running program is expecting a number but finds an alphabetic character in its input stream. On most UCSD Pascal systems, a message of the form

IO error: bad input format S# 1, P# 1, I# 10 Type <space> to continue

informs the user of such an error, and the operating system must then be reinitialized.

Reasonably, then, you would like to input numbers as character strings because the possibility of input errors is remote—but you cannot do arithmetic with strings. Fortunately, Pascal provides a relatively simple way of circumventing this dilemma by providing: (1) a capability to input data as an alphanumeric character string, and (2) the ORD() function, which lets the input character string be used to construct a valid number.

The ORD() function returns the integer decimal ASCII (American National Standard Code for Information Interchange) code of the character argument passed to it. Because the ASCII values of the numeric characters are in continuous ascending order (see table 1), each character of the input string can be easily tested to see if its ordinal value minus the ordinal value of the first ordered numeric character (0) is a valid counting number (0 through 9). If it is, then the input character is a valid digit. The central algorithm of listing 1 is really quite simple.

Character (decimal)	ORD(character) (decimal ASCII integer code)	ORD(character)—ORD('0') (integer value)
	40	0
0	48	V
1	49	1
2	50	2
3	51	3
4	52	4
5	53	5
6	54	6
7	55	7
8	56	8
9	57	9

Table 1: The ascending values of the decimal ASCII integer codes correspond to the ascending decimal character integers. By subtracting ORD ('0'), which is decimal 48, from the decimal ASCII integer of the input character, the result must fall in the 0–9 mage if the input character is to be considered valid.

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(*5--*) (* Turn range checking off since we know what we're doing. *) PROGRAM numbertest(INFUT, OUTPUT); (* David F. Hinnant Michael B. Smith 5-Jan-83 *) TYPE typechoices = (realnumber, intnumber, nonumber); (* We either have a real, an integer, or garbage *) VAR result : REAL; inputkind : typechoices; buff : STRING; PROCEDURE numberize(VAR number : REAL; VAR numtype : typechoices; buffer : STRING); (* This procedure accepts an input string, and parses it to produce a number. The number can be either a real or an integer. The returned boolean variable 'input' contains the type of the number. If the input string contains doesn't contain a decimal point, it is assumed to be an integer. The variable 'buffer' contains the input string. The variable 'number' contains the valid parsed number, if any. *) CONST radix = 10;(* We are working with base 10 numbers hopefully *) decimal='.'; VAR sign, power, position, len, scale : INTEGER; negpower : BOOLEAN; expset, opset : SET OF CHAR; BEGIN expset := ['e','E']; (* valid identifiers for scientific notation *) opset := ['+','-']; (* valid sign operators *) numtype := nonumber; (* initially assume input is invalid *) number := 0.0;power := 0; scale := 0; position := 1; (* Start with the first character *) sign := 1; (* Initially assume that the number is positive *) (* Initially assume power (if any) is positive *) negpower := false; len := length(buffer); (* Get the length of the input string *) if len > 0 then (* If we have something, then parse it *) BEGIN IF, buffer[position] IN opset THEN BEGIN (* First character is a sign operator *) IF buffer[position] = '-' THEN sign := -1; (* Number may be negative *) (* Go to the next position in the input *) position := position +1; END: IF buffer[position] IN ['0'...'9'] THEN BEGIN (* First character is a valid digit *) Listing 1 continued on page 432


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Listing 1 continued:

```
(* Number could be an integer *)
        numtype := intnumber;
        REPEAT
          number := radix * number + Ord(buffer[position]) - Ord('0');
                      (* Translate the character into a number using 'Ord()' *)
          position := position + 1;
        UNTIL (position > len) OR (NOT(buffer[position] IN ['0'...'9']));
      (* Keep translating until we run out of characters or input is invalid *)
     END;
      IF position <= len THEN
     BEGIN
                                      (* We have something left to work with *)
        IF buffer[position] = decimal THEN
       BEGIN
                                       (* We have encountered a decimal point *)
          numtype := realnumber; (* Number isn't an integer, but may be real *)
          position := position + 1;
          WHILE
                (position <= len) AND (buffer[position] IN ['0',,'9']) DO
          BEGIN
            number := radix * number + ord(buffer[position]) - ord('0');
            position := position + 1;
            scale := scale+1;
                                       (* Count digits past the decimal point *)
          END:
       END:
        IF buffer[position] IN expset THEN
                         (* We have encountered a scientific notation marker *)
        BEGIN
          position := position + 1;
          numtype != realnumber;
                                           (* All scientific notation is real *)
          IF buffer[position] = '+' THEN position := position + 1;
          IF buffer[position] = '-' THEN
          BEGIN
                           (* Scientific notation has a negative power of 10 *)
            position := position + 1;
            negpower := true;
          END:
          WHILE
                 (position <= len) AND (buffer[position] IN ['0'++'9']) DD</pre>
          BEGIN
            power := radix * power + ard(buffer[position]) - ord('0');
            position := position + 1;
          END:
        END:
      END:
      WHILE scale > 0 DO
                            (* Move the decimal point to the correct position *)
      BEGIN
        number := number / radix;
        scale := scale - 1;
      END:
      IF negpower THEN
        WHILE power > 0 DD
        BEGIN
                              (* Divide by radix to compute the correct power *)
          number 1= number / radix;
          power != power -1;
        END
      ELSE WHILE power > 0 DO
                            (* Multiply by radix to compute the correct power *)
        REGIN
          number := number * radix;
          power := power -1;
        END;
   END;
                                      (* Now give the number the correct sign *)
    number := number * sign;
    IF (position <= len) OR (len = 0) THEN numtype := nonumber;
  END;
        (* numberize *)
BEGIN
  WHILE TRUE DO
  BEGIN
    Write('input? >');
                                                                Listing 1 continued on page 434
```

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```
Listing 1 continued:

Readln(buff);

numberize(result, inputkind, buff);

CASE inputkind OF

realnumber : Writeln('The number is ',result, ' and is real.');

intnumber : Writeln('The number is ', trunc(result),' and is an integer.'

nonumber : Writeln('* ', buff, ' * is not a number.');

END

END;

END;
```

```
END.
```

The length of the string is obtained, and the index pointer to individual characters within the string is set to point to the first character. The WHILE-DO loop does the work and operates as follows. First, the character is tested to see if it is a counting number. Then the value of the index is tested to see if it is less than the length of the character string. If both tests are passed, the first digit is computed by subtracting the ordinal value of '0' from the ordinal value of the first character. The index is incremented and the tests are performed again; the process repeats until either an invalid character is found or the entire string has been processed.

This parsing algorithm can be extended to accept a decimal point, optional plus and minus signs, and data input in the form of scientific notation as shown by the numberize procedure in the numbertest program of listing 1. Listing 2 shows sample input and output from the program.

We have found only one problem with this program: in any operating system, underflow and overflow conditions are possible, and we have not guarded against them here. You should either take care not to exceed the limits of your implementation, or modify this algorithm to protect against overflow and underflow. We have successfully used variations of this program for several years in places where error-free data input is critical. Listing 2: Trial input characters and the numbertest program responses.

input7 >4.5 The number is 4.50000 and is real. input? >4567 The number is 4567 and is an integer. input? >3.4 The number is 3.40000 and is real. input? >3.4000 The number is 3.40000 and is real. input? >hi there " ni there " is not a number. inuut7 >3.4e-10 The number is 3.40000E-10 and is real. input? >1.2345E+12 The number is 1.23450El2 and is real. input? >34.34e-03 The number is 3.43400E-2 and is real. input? >+45 The number is 45 and is an integer. input? >-34e-01 The number is -3.40000 and is real. input? >

David F. Hinnant (2300 Avent Ferry Rd., Apt. G5, Raleigh, NC 27606) holds a B.S. degree in physics and is a Unix systems analyst with ITT Telecommunications. Michael B. Smith (2504-A East 3rd 51., Greenville, NC 27834), a systems programmer at East Carolina University Computing and Information Systems, is a senior in applied physics at ECU.



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Favorite Benchmarks

Discrete Fourier transforms test your computer's number-crunching ability

by Jeffrey L. Star

One of my favorite benchmarks is based on the calculations loop from a DFT (discrete Fourier transform) program.

The DFT algorithm is one of many in the arsenal of time-series analysis techniques. In my work, I sometimes need the DFT, and I have versions of this algorithm running on everything from S-100 bus machines to a DEC (Digital Equipment Corporation) VAX 11-780.

The code in listing 1 is a good test of the mathematics functions of a computer, particularly transcendental functions. The routine is basically two nested loops, with a final calculation of the square root of the sum of squares of trigonometric functions. Depending on the nature of the data you might feed to this calculation, the processing time can be decreased dramatically. Of course, for the purposes of a *benchmark*, this misses the point entirely.

Table 1 shows timings for this routine on two machines: an IMS International IMS5000 (a 4-MHz Z80A S-100 machine, running CP/M 2.2) and a Hewlett-Packard HP 9845A desktop computer. The code on the IMS5000 was written in CBASIC, CB-80, and in singleprecision Microsoft FORTRAN-80. It's amusing to note that the \$30,000 HP desktop computer (which is marvelous for a variety of tasks, but not suited for plain number-crunching because of its BASIC-in-ROM interpreter) is faster than the \$5000 IMS5000's pseudointerpretive CBASIC (version 2) but slower when compared with compiler Microsoft FORTRAN-80. (A word of caution: both CBASIC and CB-80 use double-precision realarithmetic, which explains their slow speeds.)

As table 1 illustrates, the time the routine takes increases roughly at the same rate as the square of the number of points. For some of the tasks 1 have to do around the lab, 1 need to calculate a 400-point DFT, which would take more than 12 hours using CBASIC!

Data Points	HP 9845A	CBASIC	FORTRAN-80	CB-80
10	< 4	24	< 3	15
20	15	100	11	67
40	74	443	44	285
ble 1: Timi	ng méasuren	ents taken	when running ti	he bench

Listing 1: The benchmark algorithm expressed in CBASIC 2. The algorithm for this benchmark is actually the calculation loop from a DFT program and is especially useful when you're testing the mathematical functions employed by a system.

```
REM +
REM +
REM +
             Dim D(N2), p(N2)

I = 0, 1 X2 = 1,

I = 1, 1 N = FLOAT(NX)

D = (X2-X1)/(N-1,0) 1 W1 = 0, 1 W2 = 3.1413926/(Bell)

W3 = W2/(N-1,0) 1 0 = 0, 1 T = 0.

PRINT "e+ CREATING DATA VECTOR ee"
FOR 1% = 1 TO N%
D(1%) = SIN(1%) + RND/3.
             NEXT IT
INPUT "HIT (RETURN) TO BEGIN CALCULATIONS......"&LINE DUMMYS
PRINT CHR8(7)
FOR IS = 1 TO NE
             W = M3+FLOAT(11-1) : C1 = 0: : S1 = 0.
             FOR MX = 1 TO NX

G = M#(X1 + FLOAT(MX-1)*D)

C1 = C1 + D(MX)*COS(C)

S1 = S1 + D(MX)*SIN(C)
                          NEXT ME
             F(11) = SOR(S1+S1 + C1+C1)+D
             NEXT 11
PRINT CHRS(7) : PRINT "00 CALCULATIONS FINISHED 00
PRINT " TRANSFORM" : PRINT
FOR 12 = 1 TO MX
PRINT USING " === =======;:12,F(1)
             NEXT IT.
END
A1
```

Dr. Jeffrey L. Star is a development engineer in remole-sensing research at the University of California (Santa Barbara, CA 93106).

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Apple Robotics

Dear Steve,

I am a 16-year-old Norwegian computer enthusiast who wishes to express his gratitude for your continuous inspiration. Living on the outskirts of computerdom, it often takes months for the latest news to get here.

I am presently planning a robot language and simulation on, and for, the Apple II Plus as a study project. My ambitious goal is to incorporate the Motorola MC68000. I also hope to have a dual operating system voice/keyboard—as a part of the program.

I would like to have a few questions answered. How can the 68000 be incorporated in the Apple, and which high-level languages are available or can be applied? (I hope to write part of the program in Pascal.) With the chips now available, which is the best speechrecognition and speechoutput setup for the Apple?

Thank you for any information you might have on these topics and for keeping the rest of the world in touch. Erik Edward Syring Sandvika, Norway

Digital Acoustics has a series of products and boards that interface the Motorola MC68000 to the Apple II. Various utility programs are available to interface some high-level languages. For further information, write the company at 1415 East McFadden, Ste. F, Santa Ana, CA 92705, (714) 835-4884.

There is no "best" speechoutput system for the Apple. It depends on the intended application. If a large vocabulary is desired and speech quality is of secondary importance, a phaneme-type speech synthesizer is best. If extreme clarity of a limited number of words is desired, LPC (linear predictive coding) is the choice. If accents and music are required, an adaptive differential pulse code modulation system is worth considering.... Steve

New Zealand TV Standards

Dear Steve,

I have a homebrew computer with hexadecimal keypad entry and LED output. I want to convert it into a simple and inexpensive terminal by connecting it to a TV receiver. It would be easy to get a TV display using a 6847 display generator chip and an RF modulator except that the 6847 uses NTSC timing, and 1 don't want to modify the timing on my PAL-system TV set.

I am sure that a solution to this problem is available because the Radio Shack Color Computer, which uses the 6847, has a New Zealand version. I would appreciate your help.

Michael Stubbs Auckland, New Zealand

The NTSC timing in the 6847 display generator chip can be modified for use with the PAL TV system. An article in the November 20, 1980 issue of EDN magazine shows what is required. "Display Generator Chips Implement Smart Terminals" by Bissmire, Farrell, and Fletcher (pages 161-173) describes a complete smart terminal built around the Motorola MC6808 microprocessor and a 6847 display generator. Modifications for the PAL system are also presented Steve

Dvorak Terminals?

Dear Steve,

As you are probably aware, many people are interested in the Dvorak keyboard layout because it is more efficient than the Qwerty design. Many people are converting to typewriters with the new layout, and some people want it on their computer systems. I have heard that some terminal manufacturers offer it as an option. Do you know of any such manufacturers? Thank you for your assistance. Norman S. Frye

Grants Pass, OR

The Spring 1983 Peripherals Divest issue of Mini-Micro Systems featured a product guide on alphanumeric terminals, listing some of their perlinent specifications. A column entitled "Special Features" was patently lacking in any reference to a Dvorak simplified keyboard (DSK) option. Manufacturers that boast an "ergonomic" design apparently do not consider DSK as ergonomic. However, this layout is gaining in popularity, and many typewriter manufacturers, such as Remington, Smith-Corona, Royal, and IBM, offer such an option. It will not be long before the major terminal manufacturers join the crowd.

Write to some of the terminal manufacturers, requesting this option. They may offer it upon request but do not want to appear "revolutionary" by advertising it....Steve

Apple Chips

Dear Steve,

I have an Apple II and an Amdek Video 300 monitor. The top five lines of the display don't line up with the other lines to form a straight column. By using the horizontal hold, I can get them to come close, the top line being 1½ characters off and the fifth line off only a little.

I tried a friend's Amdek Video 300, and the display was the same. I then tried my monitor on his Apple II Plus and the display was perfect. Also, when I hook up the color TV I formerly used, I have a hard time getting the color to come in satisfactorily. The color TV works okay on a normal TV station.

Do you have any suggestions on chips I can try replacing before I take my Apple in to be fixed? Dave Partyka Lorain, OH

The video problem with your Apple II is caused by a problem in the horizontal-synchronizing circuitry. The Apple uses a 14.318-MHz crystal oscillator as its master clock and divides the output down to generate, among others, the color subcarrier (3.58 MHz) and the horizontal line rate (15.734 kHz). This is accomplished by four 74LS161 counters labeled D11 through D14 on the motherboard. Refer to page 89 of the Apple II Reference Manual for chip locations using this index. In addition, the output signals from the counters are processed through chips B14, B13, A12 (741.S02), and many others.

First, check the 74LS161 counters by substitution and note any difference. Swapping with other chips of the same type on the board is a convenient way. Note any changes, and the defective chip perhaps can be isolated. Without the use of an oscilloscope, additional suggestions are not practical. If these tests are not fruitful, the best recourse is an authorized Apple

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dealer. Sync problems can be nasty!...Steve

S-100 Advice

Dear Steve,

l want to gradually upgrade my present Exidy Sorcerer system. The first thing l need is an S-100 enclosure. I've looked at a lot of them, but I'm not sure which is best. Can you offer some advice? Thanks. Walter Jeffries Hanover, NH

S-100 mainframes consist of a motherboard, power supply, and cabinet. The better mainframes pay careful attention to each of these components. The motherboard should be made from highquality fiberglass-epoxy material and have heavy-gauge copper traces. The trace areas for the power conductors should be wide enough for the anticipated current requirements. Shielded boards are preferred because they reduce RF radiation and cross talk. There should be either an active or passive termination of the bus lines to minimize noise and sufficient sockets for all anticipated additions. Extra sockets allow increased spacing of those cards that generate excessive heat or interact with adjacent boards.

The power supply should have sufficient capacity (usually 20 amps or greater) and be well filtered to reduce ripple. It should be properly fused and incorporate a line filter to eliminate transients and RFI. Premium mainframes include constant voltage transformers to improve regulation.

The cabinet itself should be of sturdy construction, include a fan to remove heat, and have a sufficient number of cutouts on the rear panel to accommodate serial and parallel connectors. AC convenience outlets are an added feature.

In general, you get what you pay for....Steve

Secondhand Arcade Gear

Dear Steve,

At the local video arcades, I've noticed that some older machines are for sale. Would it be worthwhile to purchase one of these with the intent of improving or modifying the existing game? Is this possible for someone who is not an electrical engineer? Also, are these machines generally too dedicated to gaming for easy modification to serve a more general purpose? David Young Springfield, MO

Picking up used electronic equipment at bargain prices and investigating the mysteries of the machine can be a rewarding or a frustrating experience, depending on your purpose.

It can be rewarding from the standpoint that a lot can be learned by studying the designs of these pieces of equipment and what makes them work. It can also be frustrating because schematic diagrams are usually not available and any software built into the system cannot easily be decoded.

It may not be an impossible task to perform some simple modifications to a particular video game, but it will certainly be time-consuming, and you may wind up being a self-taught electrical engincer before you finish.

With the recent drop in prices of computers and home video games, it may cost more to modify an older video game than to purchase one new, depending on the type of game ... Steve

Apple + Heath

Dear Steve,

I recently completed a Heath H-89 and want to run Apple software on it. Is there a commercially available 6502 board that will work in my H-89? If not, is there an easy way of modifying the commonly available 6502 boards? Aris Espejo Ft. McMurray, Alberta, Canada

l am not aware of a commercial product that will enable Apple II programs to run on your Heath H-89 computer. Adding a 6502 microprocessor board to the H-89 may allow programming in 6502 language, but the memory map would not be correct for Apple programs. The Apple makes extensive use of its monitor ROM programs and bitmapped graphics. Your H-89 is configured as a terminal with character-mapped rather than bil-mapped graphics, so they would not be compatible.

Because much of the Apple operation is software controlled, it is easy to convert the Apple to run other processors by plugging in cards. The Apple functions, in effect, as a bit-mapped graphics terminal for the plugin card. Going the other way is much more difficult....Steve

Power Supply Considerations

Dear Steve,

I am trying to put together a system based on the S-100 bus. I have a commercial power supply that puts out +8 V at 25 A, +16 V at 3 A, and -16 V at 3 A. The power supply has no overvoltage or overcurrent protection. How important are these protective circuits? Is there a company that supplies them? Can you give me a simple design? Thanks. Don Carlton Hanahan, SC

Overvoltage and overcurrent protection in any system are always trade-offs between the price you want to pay for protection devices and the price you will pay if a failure occurs.

In an unregulated supply like the one you describe, the risk of an overvoltage situation is low if the input voltage remains within nominal tolerances. A commercial surge suppressor on the input to your supply should add sufficient protection from voltage surges in the AC line. A heavy-current supply like this one should also be properly fused on the primary side of the supply and on each DC supply.

Surge suppressors are sold by several advertisers in BYTE, such as Advanced Computer Products and Priority One Electronics.

In an S-100 bus system, some protection is also offered by the distributed voltage regulators on each card. The three-terminal regulators usually used for this application have built-in current limiting and can operate over a large input-poltage range. If you are concerned about a particular board, you could add an overvoltage sensor on board for extra protection. These devices monitor the supply voltage and fire a crowbar SCR (siliconcontrolled rectifier) in the event of an overvoltage situation. You can find an overvoltage sensor at Radio Shack stores. . . Steve

A German Commodore

Dear Steve,

I would like to buy a Commodore 64 with a disk drive, Next summer, however, I will be returning to Germany where electrical and TV standards are different. I know Commodore sells an appropriate version of this computer in Germany, but I don't want to wait that long,

Is there any way to modify the computer or get an adapter so that the American version will run in Germany? It should be no problem to make 110 volts out of 220, but what about 50 Hz out of 60? And is it possible to adapt the TV signal? Thank you very much for your help. Bernhard Dick Philadelphia, PA

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Ask BYTE.

A unique solution to this problem was described in the January 1983 Ask BYTE column ("Uninterruptible Power Supplies Problem Solved," page 481). The author of the solution, Richard T. Nicholls, used a Tripp Lite power inverter manufactured by Tripp Manufacturing Company to convert a 12-V battery voltage to 110 V, 60 Hz. Using this method, he was able to operate a TRS-80 Model I with no problems. The method also ensures uninterrupted power since it is battery powered Steve

Centronics Standard Revisited

Dear Steve,

Would you please tell me what the specifications for a Centronics parallel interface are? There seem to be an infinite number of devices and computers that use it. My computer doesn't have one, and I would like to put one together. Thank you. John G. Lussmyer Lowell, MI

The Centronics parallel interface is a de facto standard for a parallel printer port. In its simplest configuration, it consists of eight DATA lines, a STROBE line, an ACK (for acknowledge) line, and GROUND. There are several other signals, such as BUSY, PAPER EMPTY, and SELECT, but they are normally not required.

For the purposes of driving many of the parallel input printers on the market, it is necessary only to wire the lines as indicated below:

Pin Signal

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3	DATA 1
4	DATA 2
5	DATA 3
5	DATA 4
7	DATA 5
8	DATA 6
9	DATA 7
10	ACK
16	CROUND

2 DATA 0

The STROBE and ACK lines are usually active low, but either or both can be active high, in which case an inverter circuit is necessary....Steve

Affordable Tape Backup

Dear Steve,

We converted our office microcomputer (an Altos 8000-15) from floppy-disk to hard-disk storage about nine months ago. We have been using floppy disks for backup, but this has become rather cumbersome. Altos markets a stand-alone tape backup unit, but the price is \$3500.

Does anybody manufacture a reliable after-market tape backup system for \$1000 or less? Thank you. C. D. Walker Germantown, TN

Pegasus makes a 25-megabyte tape backup system for hard disks that is advertised for \$695. You can contact the company at Pegasus, 2200 West Higgins Rd., Ste. 245, Hoffman Estates, IL 60195, (312) 843-1090. ...Steve

High-Resolution 5-100 Graphics

Dear Steve,

A large number of color monitors are available for the

IBM PC and its clones but few for S-100 lovers, save some expensive units normally used for basic CAD/ CAM applications. Numerous S-100 boards are offered for composite video, but I have been unable to find a suitable S-100 board that will drive an RGB monitor. And inasmuch as I want to configure an S-100 bus machine with an RGB monitor and IBM or Keytronic keyboard, I have a few questions.

First, do you know of an S-100 RGB board that provides, say, 680- by 480-pixel resolution with 16 full-attribute colors? Second. I have considered buying an IBM PC color board with the proper characteristics and kludging it to the S-100 bus, in view of the fact that they both are 8088-based. Do you think that I would face insurmountable problems in doing this, or would a careful mapping of the IBM systemboard lines to the S-100 lines suffice?

Justin Farnsworth Neuilly, France

Cambridge Development Laboratory (100 Fifth Ave., Waltham, MA 02154, (617) 890-8076) markets a board and software that will create highresolution graphics on an S-100 system. An article describing this system appeared in the November 1982 BYTE. "Cambridge Development Lab's High-Resolution Video Graphics System" by James R. DeKock (pages 148-160) describes the system in detail.

If the rather high price of that system concerns you, you might consider the Microangelo board by Scion. It features 512- by 480pixel graphics as well as 40-line by 85-character text. It sells for \$795 in single quantities. For further information, write Scion, 12310 Pinecrest Rd., Reston, VA 22091, (703) 476-6100.... Steve

P.S. I don't recommend kludges.

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Ask BYTE.

European Modem Frequencies

Dear Steve,

I have built your ECM-103 modem (March 1983 BYTE, page 26), and it works fine. The only problem is that it operates only on U.S. frequencies. Is it possible to change it so that it can work on European frequencies? Bjørn Haaland Tomter, Norway

Texas Instruments has a modem chip designed to work on the European frequencies. The chip number is TMS99534, and it can be obtained from Texas Instruments or its distributors. It uses the same frequency crystal. Write to the company at Texas Instruments, Semiconductor Group, POB 202129, Dallas, TX 75220....Steve

Floppy Disk Use Sans Computer

Dear Steve,

Is there any way to write a Teletype (TTY) signal (110bps, 20-mA current loop) or an RS-232C signal (300 bps) to a 5¼-inch floppy disk without going through a computer? We have several gamma and liquid scintillation counters that currently output information to TTYs with punch-paper tape. In addition, one gamma counter is a microprocessorbased system that must communicate with the output device.

Because paper tape is an obsolete medium and a paper-tape reader is almost as expensive as the mainframe of our new microcomputer system, we would prefer to use floppy disks to transfer information. One option would be to interface the counters directly into the computer (go on line). However, we have six such instruments and would have to buy six micros or a minicomputer system with a multiuser operating system.

If we must go through a computer to write a disk, what is the least expensive computer one could use to write in a common disk format (Apple DO5 3.3, CP/M-80, etc.)? This may seem like a trivial question. However, a simple way to write a 5¼-inch floppy disk without going through a computer would have broad application in science and industry.

H. Edward Grotjan Jr. Houston, TX

It is not necessary to interface your equipment through a computer system to store data on 5%-inch floppy disks, although this certainly can be accomplished with most microcomputers available.

A system called the FDS-100 Minifile can be interfaced to an RS-232C serial port and will store data directly to 5¼-inch floppy disks. The FDS-100 is an intelligent minifloppy-disk system with built-in power supplies and can store up to 179K bytes per disk. The address of the manufacturer of the FDS-100 is Atek NC Corporation, 887 Main St., POB E, Monroe, CT 06468, (203) 268-1839.

Information on the type of disk format used in the FDS-100 should be available from the manufacturer....Steve



Figure 1: A method for interfacing between the R5-422A and R5-232C standards.

can use the 3101 with my OSI equipment? I also have some IBM boards that output eight RS-422A lines that I would like to use with my RS-232C devices. Any help you can provide will be appreciated. Keith Brigode Holland, OH

Your problem of communicating between pieces of equipment that contain different interfaces is not uncommon because of the numerous communication standards in use today.

The Electronic Industries Association (EIA) standard RS-422A is an upgraded version of the electrical specifications for the RS-232C interface. The main difference to note for your application is that the RS-422A uses balanced transmission while the RS-232C uses unbalanced transmission.

One method for interfacing between the two standards is shown in figure 1. The balanced transmission output from the RS-422A interface is converted to a TTL signal by a National Semiconductor DS8820 line receiver and then converted to an RS-232C-compatible signal by the MC1488 line driver. In the reverse direction, the RS-232C signals are converted to TTL levels by an MC1489 line driver and then converted to balancedtransmission signals by the DS8830 differential line driver. Proper signal polarity can be obtained by reversing leads at the RS-422A interface.

An excellent description of the differences between the RS-232C and RS-422A interfaces can be found in the article "Welcome to the Standards Jungle" (February 1983 BYTE, page 146).

RS-232C/RS-422A

Dear Steve,

I have a used IBM 3101 video display that includes only an RS-422A interface. Could you please direct me to a source that shows how I can build an RS-422A-to-RS-232C converter so that I In "Ask BYTE," Steve Clarcla answers questions on any area of microcomputing. The most representative questions received each month will be answered and published. Do you have a nagging problem? Send your inquiry to: Ask BYTE c/o Steve Clarcla

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Apple

Algebra Arcade, an arcadetype educational game. Design graphs to outwit the Graph Gobbler and Algebroids and simultaneously learn basic and advanced algebra. Choose your own level of play with equations ranging from straight lines to quadratic formulas. For II, II Plus, and Ile; floppy disk, \$49.95. Wadsworth Electronic Publishing Co., 8 Davis Dr., Belmont, CA 94002.

Argos, an arcade-type game. To save Earth, you must destroy Argonians both in space and on land. Fight off waves of their missiles, spaceships, and parachutists. Requires a joystick. For II and II Plus; floppy disk, \$34.95. Datamost Inc., 8943 Fullbright Ave., Chatsworth, CA 91311-2750.

Amphel's Simple Tenant Billing System, a tenantbilling procedure. Up to 500 accounts can be handled enabling rental-property owners and managers to keep track of rents, past-due payments, late charges, utility fees, and miscellaneous charges. For II and Ile; floppy disk, \$99.95. Amphel Industries Inc., Suite 353, 2888 Bluff St., Boulder, CO 80301.

Bats in the Belfry, a strategic extermination game. Your job is to catch and dispose of bats that have infested an old schoolhouse before they reach its belfry. Avoid the fuzzballs and trapdoors that slow you down. If your score is high enough, you can become a Bat Master. For II, II Plus, and IIe; floppy disk, \$29.95. Phoenix Software Inc., 64 Lake Zurich Dr., Lake Zurich, IL 60047.

The Exchange, a stock-market game with high-resolution graphics. Buy and sell stocks to make as much money as you can. Business tips from the computer's news service help you analyze market trends. Be prepared for capital-gains tax, splits, rises and declines in stocks. For II, II Plus, and IIe; floppy disk, \$59.95. Kelcom Management Ltd., 30 Southampton Dr. SW, Calgary, Alberta T2W 015, Canada.

Enchanter, an interactiveprose fantasy game. Learn the wisdom of the medieval guilds from cartographers, orators, scriveners, physicians, and fletchers. These magical powers enable you to destroy the evil warlock, restore peace to the kingdom, and become an enchanter. For the II; floppy disk, \$49.95. Infocom Inc., 55 Wheeler St., Cambridge, MA 02138.

Gnosis VII, a role-playing, educational adventure game. Mental horizons expand as you try to discover seven secret names in a mythical land called Gnosis. You must perform hierarchical, secular tasks that enhance cultural values. No two scenarios are the same. For II Plus and Ile; floppy disk, \$19.95. Magnetic Harvest, POB 255, Hopkins, SC 29061.

Hypertyper, an educational typing program. Learn or improve typing skills at a pace and level that you select. Words per minute and accuracy percentage are displayed when you complete each exercise. For the II; floppy disk, \$29.95. Summit Software Corp., Suite 2, 880 Second St., Santa Rosa, CA 95404.

Masquerade, a high-resolution graphics adventure game. You are a detective trying to break a tough case. All but one clue is a dead end. Use your expertise to decipher this game of logic. For II, II Plus, and IIe; floppy disk, \$34.95. Phoenix Software Inc. (see address above).

Matrix II, a machine-language matrix package that speeds up Applesoft. Solve mathematical problems in scientific, engineering, statistical, and computer-graphics applications efficiently. A 36-page tutorial assists beginning and advanced users in matrix manipulations. For II Plus and IIe; floppy disk, \$19.95. LRS Systems, 810 North Seventh, St. Charles, MO 63301.

The Money Manager: A Personal Finance Simulation. Teachers of high school personal-finance and consumer-education classes can use this program that simulates budgeting, banking, use of credit, insurance planning, consumer purchases, and income tax preparation. This teacher's guide includes a student workbook. For II, II Plus, and Ile; floppy disks, \$74.95. Sterling Swift Publishing Co., 7901 South IH-35, Austin, TX 78744.

Personal Tax Planner 1983/84, a personal federal income tax planning program. Reduce your tax based on informed decisions about second jobs, investments, and the advantages or disadvantages of long- or short-term capital gains and losses. For the Ue; floppy disk, \$99. Aardvark/ McGraw-Hill, 1020 North Broadway, Milwaukee, WI 53202.

Plato's Cave, an educational program that compares evidence with inference. Players must confront the problem of trying to understand reality by seeking and analyzing information. This program requires active data probing within limited information-gathering abilities. For the II Plus; floppy disk, \$49.95. Krell Software Corp., 1320 Stony Brook Rd., Stony Brook, NY 11790.

Portfolio Minder, a stock and bond portfolio-tracking program for brokers and household uses. Up to 50 portfolios with 200 transactions per account can be manipulated using cross-referencing and an editor. Printouts include realized and unrealized gains and losses, portfolio income, status, and other transactions. For II Plus and Ile; floppy disk, \$125. Softcell, 13 Webster Ave., Hanover, NH 03755.

Round About, an arcadetype game. As the captain of the starship *Roundabout*, you must shoot down alien invaders to make outer space as safe as possible. The enemy travels in large packs and can assume various threatening shapes. For the II Plus; floppy disk, \$29.95. Datamost Inc. (see address above).

Short Cuts, an applicationswriting program. Add extra commands to Applesoft BASIC programming to sort data such as strings, real numbers, or integer arrays. Other features include error checking during input, print formatting, help screens, and user-defined error messages. For the II, II Plus, IIe, and III; floppy disk, \$39.95. Penguin Software, 830 Fourth Ave., POB 311, Geneva, IL 60134.

Spare Change, a humorous arcade-type game in which you are the owner of a busy arcade. Unfortunately, your two best customers are trying to pilfer enough tokens to retire. Try to distract them by playing their favorite tunes, ringing pay phones, and

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Unit Professional, a library unit to be used with programming in Pascal. You can solve some of the simpler problems of formatting and error checking on input and output before you code it. Screens and their fields are user-defined. For Il Plus and Ile; floppy disk, \$39. D & L Professional Micro-computing, 1201 Lincoln Ave., New Castle, IN 47362.

Wizardry-Legacy of Llylgamyn, a three-dimensional fantasy and adventure game. This is the third scenario in the Wizardry series in which you are one of the descendants of the heroes of the Knight of Diamonds. As such, you are to seek the dragon L'kbreth and regain the mystical orb to balance nature's upheavals. For II, II Plus, Ile, and III; floppy disk, \$39.95. Sir-Tech Software Inc., 6 Main St., Ogdensburg, NY 13669.

Wordworx, two educational word games for all ages. Myspellery is a vocabulary builder in which you decode mystery words using as few clues as you can. Sentence Maker challenges your ability to invent grammatically correct sentences given a string of five letters. You can add your own myspelleries to challenge other players. For II Plus and IIe; floppy disk, \$34.95. Reston Publishing Co., 11480 Sunset Hills Rd., Reston, VA 22090.

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Moviemaker, an interactive sequential-animation package in which you are a movie director. You devise the action, set the scene, and create actors, and the program plays back the completed computer-generated movie. For 800/1200; floppy disk, \$60. Reston Publishing Co., 11480 Sunset Hills Rd., Reston, VA 22090.

Nightraiders, a space-war game. You have joined the Nightraiders corps to rescue Earth from tyranny. Destroy the enemy's military strength and cross the battlefield to attack the base. As you fly over enemy territory you encounter targets such as a tank, bridge, radar tower, missile, train cars, and more. For 800/1200; floppy disk, \$29.95. Datamost Inc., 8943



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Popeye, an arcade-type game. As Popeye, you must catch all of Olive's hearts, notes, and cries for help before they hit the water and sink. Eat spinach for strength but beware of Brutus, the Sea Hag, and vultures. Levels of difficulty increase. For 400/ 800/1200; cartridge, \$40. Parker Brothers, 50 Dunham Rd., Beverly, MA 01915.

The Return of Heracles. a Greek mythology adventure game. When you become a Greek hero or heroine, Zeus will assign 12 tasks but will not offer any clues as to how to do them. The Oracle of Delphi has the advice you seek, but it's not free. For 800/1200; floppy disk, \$32.95. **Ouality Software**, Suite 105, 6660 Reseda Blvd., Reseda, CA 91335.

CP/M

Co-Sort, a sort-and-merge utility program. With this program you can sort small data sets using a fast algorithm without transferring files. It allows for fixed- or variable-length records, all data types, and provides many keys in any direction. Floppy disk, \$200. Information Resources, Box W. Manhasset. NY 11030.

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Magikey, a keyboard-enhancement program for version 2.2-based systems. This program lets you define and assign a string of characters to any key. Features include built-in batch-processing capabilities, console and printer I/O redirection, and extensive string-editing options. Floppy disk, \$100. Pro Microsystems, 16609 Sagewood Lane, Poway, CA 92064.

Plotpro, a set of three Microsoft BASIC programs that make scientific applications graphs on any 80- or 132-column printer. Protemp creates templates of the physical appearance of any graph. Proquick controls plotting and printing of infinite-length graphs. Plotpro creates linear and logarithmic plots and can plot multiple functions on the same graph. Floppy disk, \$49.95. BV Engineering,

POB 3351, Riverside, CA 92519.

Commodore

Music Tutor, a set of six programs that teach beginning music students the basic elements of music. Programs include bass- and treble-clef notes, rhythms, symbols, music terms, and a review game. For the 64; cassette, \$30. MKI Software, 15295 Oceana, Allen Park, MI 48101.

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Software Received -

trends for buying and selling. For 64 and VIC-20; floppy disk and cassette, \$29.95. Basic Byte Inc., POB 924, Southfield, MI 48037-0924.

Spectrum-64, a fast Fourier transform-analysis program for use in college junior to graduate-level calculus classes. This program finds the frequency spectrum or inverse for waveform or data analysis when you enter a signal or data sample. Applications include signalspectral content, filter design and response, antenna-radiation patterns, convolution integrals, and a variety of other technical uses. For the 64; floppy disk and cassette, \$79.95; \$59.95 with proof of student or teacher status. Red-Shift Software, POB 45488, Seattle, WA 98145-0488.

Zeppelin Rescue, an arcadetype game. Your mission as the pilot of a blimp is to rescue hundreds of people stranded in a hazardous environment while keeping watch on your gas gauge and avoiding obstacles. Choose from five cityscapes and four levels of difficulty. Requires a joystick. For the 64; floppy disk, \$24.95. Computer Software Associates Inc., The Silk Mill, 44 Oak St., Newton Upper Falls, MA 02164.

Heath/Zenith

Disarm.Com, an artificial-intelligence puzzle program. Using extensive graphics, a robot that learns additional command words through analysis is told how to disarm a bomb by remote control. For the H/Z-89; floppy disk, \$35. Friendliware, POB 21206, Lansing, MI 48909.

Slabs.Com, a graphic adaptation of Towers of Hanoi. Try to rearrange the slabs in a minimum number of moves. For the H/Z-89; floppy disk, \$15. Friendliware (see address above).

FLJ Soft, a graphics and printing program that helps you modify Zenith's interactive business graphics package to provide printing of graphs and pie charts. It's written in assembly language with a source code for customized modification. For the H/Z-100; floppy disk, \$19.95. FLJ Software Co., POB 3293, Hialeah, FL 33013.

IBM Personal Computer

Acme Linear Optimization, a mathematical-formulation program that allocates limited amounts of resources to different projects to minimize costs and maximize profits. Only a basic knowledge of algebra is needed to operate for planning in business, marketing, engineering, and the environment. Floppy disk, \$150. Acme Computer Co., 532 Northeast 83rd St., Seattle, WA 98115.

Enchanter, an interactiveprose fantasy game (see description under Apple). Floppy disk, \$49.95. Infocom Inc., 55 Wheeler St., Cambridge, MA 02138.

The Exterminator, a BASICprogramming tool. This program uses labels instead of line numbers and lets you write a type of control statement. You can write programs in several different files and combine them in any order you select. Floppy disk, \$49. Micromedia, POB 33071, Northglenn, CO 80233.

dB/RA, a dBASE II utility package. This array program permits the creation of a group of related data with a similar format, provides storage of over 65,000 memory variables, and allows access to data from up to 12 files simultaneously. Floppy disk, \$200. Gryphon Microproducts, POB 6543, Silver Spring, MD 20906.

Harvard Project Manager, a project-planning and management program. This program aids in analysis, planning, and scheduling projects by determining which parts of the project are critical to the total project time. It also helps to efficiently schedule tasks at minimum cost while still meeting deadlines. Floppy disk, \$395. Harvard Software Inc., Software Park, Harvard, MA 01451.

Investment Tax Analyst, a user-friendly series of Visicalc templates for accountants, stockbrokers, financial planners, and individual investors to analyze the tax implications of different investment strategies. This program can determine the total tax cost and effects of investments up to six years, both before and after investments have been made, Floppy disk, \$150. John Wiley & Sons, 605 Third Ave., New York, NY 10158.

Least Squares Curve Fitter (LSF), a curve-fitting method package. This program is used to derive a relationship between sets of variables by collecting, storing, and retrieving large amounts of data for applications that include such fields as politics, mathematics, engineering, and finance. The three types of curves generated are linear, quadratic, and cubic. Floppy disk, \$39.95. Prentice-Hall Inc., Rt. 9W, Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632.

PC Life, a game centered on a simulation of a cell's lifecycle. Create a world with a life pattern for all single-cell beings to follow on the grid of your screen. Cells produce colorful kaleidoscopic-type patterns as they grow and die. Floppy disk, \$24.95. PC-Ware, Department BMS1, POB 3174, Gaithersburg, MD 20878.

Planfin, an accounting program designed to forecast, budget, and figure discounted cash-flow for your business needs. It is menu driven and allows you to change values in areas such as production and sales, pricing, financing, inflation, foreign-exchange movements, and more. Floppy disk, \$195. Business Software Pty. Ltd., 10 Help St., Chatswood, New South Wales 2067, Australia.

Plotpro, a set of three Microsoft BASIC programs (see description under CP/M). Floppy disk, \$49.95. BV Engineering, POB 3351, Riverside, CA 92519.

Professional Tax Plan, a taxplanning program for such professionals as accountants, attorneys, trust officers, and insurance agents. This program lets you index tax years for 1985 and after. It offers ten-year averaging, capitalgain deduction, self-employment tax, taxable unemployment compensation, medical expenses, credit limitations, and other features. Floppy disks, \$350. Aardvark/ McGraw-Hill, 1020 North Broadway, Milwaukee, WI 53202.

Profin, a financial-analysis program. You can financially evaluate your investments including irreversible capitalgain projects. This menudriven program lets you ask "What if..." questions. You can produce businessoriented forecasts, budgets, discounted cash flows, and returns on investments. Floppy disk, \$295. Business Software Pty. Ltd. (see address above).

The personal, portable daisywheel printer. Only \$599.

For the first time, your letter-quality printer can be used almost anywhere! Bring the new Transtar 120 with you to work, to school, and home again! Conveniently weighing in at less than 19 pounds, it generates unriveled print quality and is the size of a standard briefcase. The new 120 is so light, so small, that you can take it with you!

Remarkably, the new \$599 Transtar 120 is "plug and go" compatible with the best-selling word processing programs. Just plug the 120 into your personal computer and watch this precision printer purr along at 14 cps Shannon text speed producing superscript, subscript, underlining and a true boldface. Even using letterhead is now a breeze with the 120's automatic single sheet loading!

Don't worry about durability: It's a tough little machine. It joins the highly reliable family of Transtar printers with a failure rate that's the envy of the industry: less than 1%. Should your 120 ever need repair, a nationwide network of authorized service centers stands ready for speedy repair on your sixmonth end-user warranty.

Just think of it: everything you want in a letter-quality printer...anywhere you want it. Only \$599.

Transtar P.O. Box C-96975, Bellevue, Washington 98009

Circle 362 on Inquiry card.

Software Received -

Mr. Quartermaster, a menudriven inventory-control system for businesses and institutions. This program lets you print reports for inventory, reordering, and usage listings. You can update stock and inventory items plus maintain comprehensive files with add, change, or delete. Floppy disk, \$120. RJL Systems, 106 New Haven Ave., Milford, CT 06460.

1983 Tax Preparer, a program for professional, computerautomated preparation and filing of 1983 tax returns. It also keeps individual tax records throughout the year. Features include preprinted 1040 forms, instant access, a disk library, client-billing letter for professionals, and foolproof error recovery. Floppy disk, \$250. Howard Software Services, Suite 310, 8008 Girard Ave., La Jolla, CA 92037. Real Analyzer, a real estate program. You can analyze both income and home property over 5 years. This program will help you decide when it's best to buy, sell, exchange, or refinance any property by projecting cash flow and profitability before and after taxes. Floppy disk, \$195. Real-Comp Inc., POB 1263, Cupertino, CA 95015.

RIP, a real estate investment package. This set of 12 Visicalc templates helps in time-consuming calculations. The analysis template will perform a detailed 8-year analysis on property by comparison of investment alternatives. Floppy disk, \$29.95. Tom Ciulik, 3011 Bunker Hill Circle, Marietta, GA 30062.

Sailing, a sailing-adventure simulation game. You must sail your boat through the Caribbean Sea in a race against time to rescue swimmers trapped in the Bermuda Triangle. Beware of the creeping mist, gravitational vortices, storms, and other obstacles. Floppy disk, \$34.95. Accupipe Corp., 222 West Lancaster Ave., Paoli, PA 19301.

Supercalc 3, an electronic spreadsheet with integrated graphics and data- and textmanagement capabilities. It is geared toward professional managers who need to solve financial and numerical analyses. You can create line and bar graphs and pie and exploded-pie charts. Floppy disk, \$395. Sorcim Corp., 2310 Lundy Ave., San Jose, CA 95131.

Triple Brain Trust, a question-and-answer game for all ages. After a question is correctly answered, the player places an X or an O on a tictac-toe grid. Categories include word recognition, basic reading, geography, movies, and general sports trivia. Floppy disk, \$39.95. Reston Publishing Co., 11480 Sunset Hills Rd., Reston, VA 22090.

TRS-80

The BASIC Answer, a textprocessing utility program. BASIC programmers can construct code in a structured manner. It uses labels instead of line numbers and supports variable names of up to 14 significant alphanumeric characters. For the Model 4; floppy disk, \$69. Logical Systems Inc., 8970 North 55th St., POB 23956, Milwaukee, WI 53223.

Games for the II (vol. 2), three arcade-type games. In Palestine, you pilot your fighter to destroy the enemy.

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An Analog and Digital I/O board for your IBM PC^{**} at just \$295!* Who does Molinari think he is?

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Don't laugh. We're not kidding. Data Translation is practically giving away a new single board plug-in that brings complete analog and digital I/O capabilities to your IBM Personal Computer.

Ordered in lots of 500 or more, you can enjoy full data acquisition capability for as little as \$295. And smaller unit orders also qualify for considerable savings... one unit is only \$495.

But what would you expect from an innovator like Data Translation? Whether you're working in laboratory research or industrial process control, our latest board can give you measurement and control capabilities at tremendous savings.

The DT2808 includes 16-channel 10-bit A/D, 2-channel 8-bit D/A, 16 lines of digital I/O, a programmable clock and direct memory access capability. And all of these functions are supported by PCLAB," our BASIC callable subroutine library running under PC DOS."

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This easy to use, easy to program board is highly reliable, and of course, fully backed by Data Translation's service and support team.

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*500 pcs., \$495: quantity one

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World Headquarters: Data Translation, Inc., 100 Locke Dr., Mariboro, MA 01752 (617) 481-3700 Tix 951 646. European Headquarters: Data Translation, Ltd., 430 Bath Rd., Slough, Berkshire SLI 6BB England (06286) 3412 Tix 849 862. In Canada: (416) 625-1907 IBM Personal Computer and PC DOS are registered trademarks of IBM. PCLAB is a trademark of Data Translation. Inc.

Circle 105 on Inquiry card.



Software Received_

In Ape Escape, you climb through the jungle to save Alvin Ape. And in Saucers, you help Andorians exterminate eight types of pests. For Models II, 12, and 16; floppy disk, \$29.95. Maryland Model II Games, 3304 Carlton Ave., Temple Hills, MD 20748.

Kaleidophone, a programmable color-organ/videomusic system. Create an unlimited variety of color displays that change in time with the music. You can play this like a video instrument or operate it from built-in displays. For the Color Computer; cassette, \$20. New Salem Research, West Main St., New Salem, MA 01355.

LS-FED II (File Editor), an all-purpose file and disk editor. This utility program displays a 256-byte sector of a file in both ASCII and hexadecimal notation. Any byte of a displayed sector can be modified and you have several options for movement through the sectors. For the Model 4: floppy disk, \$49. Logical Systems Inc. (see address above).

LS-FM (File Manager), a utillty program for file management. It lets you display, kill, move, remove, and copy files. Wildcard characters can be used to purge a disk, and files can be copied to more than one disk drive simultaneously. For the Model 4: floppy disk, \$49. Logical Systems Inc. (see address above).

LS-Help Generator, a utility program for use with LDOS Help that lets you create your own help files for use with LDOS. The Help Generator takes a text file and changes it into a data file that can be accessed with LDOS Help. For the Model 4: floppy disk, \$49. Logical Systems Inc. (see address above). LS-LDOS Help, a screenoriented utility program that displays information about LDOS. Simply type HELP and a keyword to obtain information on LDOS or LBASIC commands. For Models I, III, and 4: floppy disk, \$29. Logical Systems Inc. (see address above).

LS-Help Text Source, ASCII text files covering LDOS and LBASIC commands. The files may be incorporated into the LDOS Help utility or appended to create your own help files. For Models I, III, and 4; floppy disk, \$29. Logical Systems Inc. (see address above).

LS-Technical Help, ASCII text files covering assemblylanguage programming with LDOS. The four files contain a description of the Z80 mnemonic functions, flag set/ reset information, and op codes. For use with two disk drives and LDOS Help. For the Model 4; floppy disk, \$39. Logical Systems Inc. (see address above).

Plotpro, a set of three Microsoft BASIC programs (see description under CP/M). For Models I, III, and 4; floppy disk, \$49.95. BV Engineering, POB 3351, Riverside, CA 92519.

Pro-Cess, a menu-driven, machine-language program that provides maintenance for CMD- or CIM-type loadmodule files. It allows file appending, mapping, sorting, packing, offsetting, and partitioned data-set member extraction. You can reorganize large, inefficiently generated load modules. For the Model 4; floppy disk, \$40. Misosys, POB 4848, Alexandria, VA 22303.

Smal-LDOS 5.1.3, a disk operating system based on a subset of LDOS. It features many of the filters and utili-

The Micromint Collection

TERM-MITE ST SMART TERMINAL BOARD

As instand in Clarcia's Circuit Cellar

BYTE Magazine, January & Fobruary 1984 All you need to build a Smart Video Terminal equivalent to the types advertised for \$1,000 00 or more is a Term-Mile ST circuit board scanned or parallel keyboard. wdeo monitor and power supply.

- Uses brand new Nal'I Semi NS455A Terminal Processo
- 24 knes by 80 characters, 25th reverse-wdeo
- Upper & lowercase. Line (block) graphics.
- Selectable data rate, panky & display options
 Reverse video, hall intensity double heralit &

width, underland, bimking and/or blank characte · Separate sync or composite video output. Self Test. Term-Mile ST Video Display Terminal Board OCC22 Assembled & Texted

MPX-16 MICROCOMPUTER **IBM PC COMPATIBLE**



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The Computer With A Split Personality

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Buy the MPX-16 in the form that best meets your needs or budget. As a bare board, as a wave soldered board that contains all components less ICs, as an assembled and itssied circuit board or as a complete

- e Dirticily boots PC 00S 1.1 and CP/M-68
- · Most IBM PC software executes with no mobilications
- IBM PC bus compatible + 9 expansion sizes
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- onal Intel 8067 math coprocessor
- · 256K byles on board memory
- Up to one megabyte of system memory
 Up to 64K bytes of system ROM EPROM
- · 2 RS-232C Serial & 3 Paratlel VO ports
- Disk controller for 51%" or 8" drives
- · Suiteen levels of vectored internuts
- MPX-16 Circuit Board Assembled

W SAN RAM	\$1,200.
DEM 100 pupility price	500.
NPX-16 Circuit Board Asembled	
W/256K RAM	1.400.
MPX-16 Semi-Kil (wave soldered circuit	
board wall components) Less ICs	595.
Complete Kit of ICs w/256K RAM	595.
KPX-15 Unpopulated (bare) PC Board	300.
P.M-86 Operating System • Manuals	30.
4PX-16 Switching Power Supply	300.
MPX-16 Technical Reference Manual	50.
MPX-15 Metal Enclosure with Fan	300.
Tandon TM 100-2 Double Sided/Density	
Drive	300.
IBM PC Keylsoard Interface Adapter	100

IBM PC Keyboard Interface Adapter ing & handling additional on all MPX-18 orders

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As leatured in Ciarcie's Circuit Cellar. BYTE Magazing, July & August 1981

The 28 Basic System Controller is an updated version of our popular 80001 The price has been reduced and leatures added. The entire computer is 4" by 4ver and includes a Liny BASIC interpretar, up to 6W bytes of RAM and EPROM, one RS-232G serial port with switchable baud rates and two parallel ports BASIC or machine language programming is accomplished simply by connecting a CRT terminal. Programs can be transferred to 2732 EPROAls with an uptional EPROM programmer for auto start applications Addi-Norwi 25 peripheral boards include memory expan-sion senal and parallel I/O, real time clock, an A/D Converter and an EPROM programmer

- Uses Zilog ZB single chip microprocesso Data and address buses available for 124K memory.
- · Can be battery operated · Cross assemblers for various computers.
- GOSS assertioned & Tested
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 How Low Price

Z8 MEMORY. I/O EXPANSION. CASSETTE INTERFACE

- a alk bytes of additional RAM or EPROM
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 Cassette interface—300 baud K.C. Standard
- Software real time clock
- BCCCD w/4K RAM Assembled & Testad \$160. BCCO4 w/6K RAM Assembled & Testad 160.

Z8 EPROM PROGRAMMER

- Transfer BASIC or Assembly Language applica programs from RAM to 2716 or 2732 EPROM nes with programming & utility routines on . 70
- EPROM Requires BCC03 Z8 Expansion Board for operation
- BCC07 Assembled & Tested \$145.

Z8 ANALOG TO DIGITAL CONVERTER

- . Uses Analog Devices 7581 IC. 8-channel 6-bit.
- · Adds process control capability to the ZE system
- Over 1,000 conversions per charatel per sixcond.
- Monitors E attalog signals in one of two 10y rations BCG13 Assembled & Tested

28 SERIAL EXPANSION BOARD

- # Adds addstored RS-232C and opta-metaled 20 ms.
- current loop senal part to the ZB System · Runs at 75 to 19,200 band in all pri
- · Comes with testings of sample senal 1/0 routines
- BCC08 Assembled & Tested \$150

Z8 16K MEMORY EXPANSION BOARD

- Add up to 15K of additional memory, RAM or EPROM, to your 28 System Controller in any multiple
- · Accepts 2016, 6118, 2716, or 2732 memory types · Four 16K cards may be installed on the Z8 Bystem bringing the total memory to 64K

Micromint. Supporting the varied projects that appear in Steve Ciarcia's monthly article in BYTE Magazine, "Ciarcia's Circuit Cellar." Offering a wide range of computers and peripherals designed to meet the exacting demands of the hobbyist as well as worldwide corporate clients.

COMING SOON! FORTH LANGUAGE VERSION OF THE Z8

With the new 28 with on board 4K FORTH you can program high speed control functions in a few simple level language commands. Periect for data reduction, process control and high speed control automotion states

BEC20 28F FORTH Microprocessor chip ... \$150. BEC21 ZBF FORTH System Controller (This board is a BCC11 with a BCC28 (establed)

Z8 CROSS ASSEMBLERS

From Micro Resources IBM PC, APPLE, 6502 Systems SV4". 75 CP/M2.28 158

Z8 FIVE SLOT MOTHER BOARD

- Equand your 28, BASIC System with commum
- elfort. · Contains live slots complete w/44 pin connectors

TRIPLE VOLTAGE **POWER SUPPLIES**

+5V @ 306 ma. + 1-12V @ 25 ma. +5V @ 1 Amp. + 12V @ .5 Amp. - 12V @ 50 ma. UPS03 Assembled & Tested 60. UPS04 Complete Kil

SPEECH SYNTHESIZERS

MICROVOX TEXT-TO-SPEECH SYNTHESIZER



ts leadured in Clurcle's Circuit Cells. BYTE Magazine September, October 1982

Microvox is a second generation professional voice quality text-to-speech synihesizer that is easily interlaced to any computer, modern, AS-232C serial or parallel output device and provides speech of unbelievable clarity

- Unlimited vocabulary
- · 64 programmable inflection levels 6K text-to-speech algorithm
- Full ASCII character set recognition and echo. RS232C and parallel output
- 1000 character buller, 3000 optional
- Adjustable baud rates (75-9600)
- Spelling output mode
 Toplave music and sound effects
- · On board audio amphher & power supply
- X-On X-Off handshalong

VOTRAX SC-01A PHONETIC SPEECH SYNTHESIZER IC

The SC-01A Speech Synthesizer is a completely selfcontained talk state device that phonetically systhesizes continuous speech of unlimited votabulary Lland in our Microvox and Sweet-Taiker

ORIGINATE MODEM KIT 18.72

300 BAUD ANSWER/

MICRO D-CAM

DIGITAL TV CAMERA

- 42

BYTE Magazine. September & October 1983 GIVE YOUR COMPUTER THE DIMENSION OF SIGHT

interprets, enhances and stores images

Plug-in boards for the IBM-PC APPLE II + of a
 Software includes utilities for avia exposure.

multi-level greyscale, screen dump and image

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DC02 IBM PC Complete Kit . DC03 APPLE N Assembled & Tested

DCO4 APPLE II Complete Kit

DCD1 IBM PC Assembled & Tested + company, 5299.

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As leafuned in Clancia's Cleruit Callar

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As Instants in Clarcia's Circuit Cellar BYTE Magazine, March 1983

Micromini's tatest 300 Baud Modern Kit is crystal controlled, uses the TI 1M599532 IC, contains just 25 parts and requires no calibration or adjustments Use with acoustic coupler or in direct connect mode

E-Z COLOR GRAPHIC INTERFACE WITH SPRITES

A

APPLE II E-Z Calor plog-in board with Graphics
Editor on 3.3 dist
E201 Assembled & Tested
EZD2 Complete Kill 125
APPLE II E-2 Color Plus
Allows the use of a single monetor or TV set
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Animate Sprites from your own BASIC program

STOD 5-2 Color Graphics Board

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· With sound generator & joystick interface

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For Information Call: 1-516-374-6793 Call: Monday-Friday, 9-5 PM

· MBASIC Graphics Editor on 8" distance

Software Received

ties of the original system. For Models I and III; floppy disk, \$59. Logical Systems Inc. (see address above).

Student Grade System, a student-average teacher's aid program. Teachers can keep track of students using numbers or letter grades, easily add or delete names, and print a student's progress during a term. For the Model III; floppy disk, \$75. Tinker Techniques, 435 Greenway Ave., Trenton, NJ 08618.

Z Graph, a graphics-editor package in machine-language. Construct screen images using the computer's block-graphics capabilities. You can automatically generate lines, circles, and rectangles, or save any image generated from other programs. For Models I and III; floppy disk, \$50. Misosys (see address above).

Timex/Sinclair 1000

AC and DC Circuit Analysis, two electronic-analysis programs. You can compute general numerical solutions to electrical circuits containing 12 nodes and 25 branches of resistors or controlled sources. The program also displays node and branch voltages, currents, and powers. Cassette, \$15.95. Computer Heroes, 1961 Dunn Rd., East Liverpool, OH 43920.

1983 Tax Return Helper, a 1983 income tax calculation program. A set of five programs automatically correlates, updates lines, and checks errors when you enter information for Form 1040 and Schedules A, B, C, D, and E. Cassette, \$14. K Soft, 845 Wellner Rd., Naperville, IL 60540.

RPNZL Programming System, a set of four programs that provides the speed and control needed in BASIC programming. It includes a 3000bit-per-second tape system, a full-screen text editor, compiler, sampler, linker, and other features. Cassettes, \$29.95. The Golden Stair, 141A Dore St., San Francisco, CA 94103.

Other Computers

Cape Cod Golf, a graphicssimulation game. You control the swing and make shots with a joystick on a 9-hole golf course. Try to par the course while avoiding trees, sand traps, and water hazards. Ideal for both avid golfers and nongolfers. For the Texas Instruments 99/4A; cassette, \$14.95. Harry P. Richard, 18 Fruitwood Dr., Burnt Hills, NY 12027.

Plotpro, a set of three Microsoft BASIC programs (see description under CP/M). For Victor computers using MS-DOS; floppy disk, \$49.95. BV Engineering, POB 3351, Riverside, CA 92519. Supercomp-Twenty, an electronic spreadsheet for financial modeling and decisionsupport applications. This program is designed to be used in a distributed network so that models can be moved between different computers. You can also import data to a graphics or word-processing package. For the Digital Equipment Corporation (DEC) Professional 350; floppy disk, \$395. Access Technology Inc., 6 Pleasant St., South Natick, MA 01760.

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 send-ing software packages and (where appropriate) the alternate forms in which they are available.



Event Queue

February 1984

February-April

Courses from Integrated Computer Systems, various sites throughout the U.S. "Implementing Local Area Networks" and "Computer Network Design and Protocols" are two of the courses to be presented. For course information, contact Ruth Dordick, Integrated Computer Systems, 6305 Arizona Place, POB 45405, Los Angeles, CA 90045, (213) 417-8888.

February-April

Courses in C Language and Unix, various sites throughout the U.S. Three five-day courses are offered: "C Programming Workshop," "Advanced C Topics Seminar," and "Unix Workshop," For complete details, contact Joan Hall, Plum Hall Inc., 1 Spruce Ave., Cardiff, NJ 08232, (609) 927-3770.

February-July

Reliability and Maintainability Engineering Institutes and Short Courses, various sites throughout the U.S. A few of the programs to be offered are "Reliability Engineering, Testing, and Maintainability Engineering" and "The Tenth Annual Reliability Testing Institute." For a complete schedule, contact Dr. Dimitri Kececioglu, College of Engineering, Aerospace and Mechanical Engineering Department, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721, (602) 621-2495.

February-August

Conferences and Expositions from the Society of Manufacturing Engineers, various sites throughout the U.S. and around the world. More than 25 conferences and expositions are scheduled. For a calendar, contact the Public Relations Department, Society of Manufacturing Engineers, One SME Dr., POB 930, Dearborn, MI 48121, (313) 271-0777.

February 13-16

Kuwait Info '84, International Exhibition Center, Kuwait City, Kuwait. Exhibits in this third annual event will encompass a broad range of information businesses, including data and word processing, communications, office automation, micrographics, security systems, and environmental control systems. Information is available from Carol Purdey, Intermarket Network Corp., Suite 203, 1110 Vermont Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 822-9127.

February 14-15

The First Annual Automated Manufacturing Systems Conference: A Market Assessment, Inn of Westchester, White Plains, NY. For information, contact Carol Sapchin, Frost & Sullivan Inc., 106 Fulton St., New York, NY 10038, (212) 233-1080.

February 14-16

The Twelfth Annual ACM **Computer Science Confer**ence, Franklin Plaza Hotel, Philadelphia, PA. Papers, panel sessions, and abstracts will address the central themes of "Factory of the Future," "Coping with Small Computers," and "Social and Ethical Implications of Computers." Exhibits will feature over 50 computer and instructional materials. Particulars are available from the Association for Computing Machinery, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036, (212) 265-6300.

February 15-16

Intermountain Telecommunications Show, Expomart, Salt Lake City, UT. This show, cosponsored by Jon Taylor & Company and the Utah Telecommunications Management Association, will focus on the latest developments in voice- and datacommunications equipment and services. For information, contact Jon Taylor & Co., POB 356, Salt Lake City, UT 84110, (801) 298-3100.

February 17

Computer-aided Manufacture for Semiconductor Fabrication Applications, Palo Alto, CA. This intensive short course, sponsored by Continuing Education in Engineering and the College of Engineering of the University of California in Berkeley, will survey CAM trends. Advanced registration is required due to limited enrollment. The fee is \$215. For information, contact Continuing Education in Engineering, University of California Extension, 2223 Fulton St., Berkeley, CA 94720, (415) 642-4151.

February 17-19

Computer Expo '84, Expo Centre, Orlando, FL. This show will feature more than 100 demonstrations of microcomputer hardware and software. Attendees can participate in a wide range of seminars and hands-on workshops. For details, contact Laurel Netzer, POB 3435, Longwood, FL 32750, (305) 862-6917.

February 18-22

Euroshop 84, Fairgrounds, Dusseldorf, West Germany. This international trade fair will feature more than 600 exhibitors from 20 countries and will be supplemented by workshops exploring various facets of the merchandising business. For show details, contact Dusseldorf Trade Shows, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10110, (212) 840-7744. For information on travel and arrangements, contact the Housing Division at (800) 221-3302; in New York, (212) 974-1934.

February 20-22

The 1984 Office Automation Conference (OAC '84), Convention Center, Los Angeles, CA. The theme of this conference is "Office Automation and You," For the first time, an executive-only program will be offered. Further information is available from the American Federation of Information Processing Societies Inc., 1899 Preston White Dr., Reston, VA 22091, (703) 620-8926. For details on the Executive Program, contact John J. Connell, Office Technology Research Group, POB 65, Pasadena, CA 91102.

February 20-23

Arabian Productivity Advancement Using Computers/Graphics, APAC '84, Inter-Continental Hotel, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. This is the first international conference and exposition on computer graphics to be held in Saudi Arabia, Industry and government representatives from Middle Eastern and Western nations will attend. For information, contact APAC '84 Conference Director, World Computer Graphics Association Inc., Suite 399, 2033 M St. NW, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 775-9556.

February 21

High-resolution Lithography, Palo Alto, CA. This intensive short course, sponsored by Continuing Education in Engineering and the College of Engineering of the University of California in Berkeley, will focus on advances in electron-beam lithography, optical lithography tools, and more. Advanced registration is re-

Event Queue_

quired due to limited enrollment. The fee is \$215. For information, contact Continuing Education in Engineering, University of California Extension, 2223 Fulton St., Berkeley, CA 94720, (415) 642-4151.

February 21-23

Softcon, Superdome, New Orleans, LA. This international software conference and trade fair is designed for retailers, independent sales organizations, consultants, government agencies, educational institutions, and professional software developers. Registration is \$15. For information, contact Northeast Expositions, 822 Boylston St., Chestnut Hill, MA 02167, (800) 841-7000; in Massachusetts, (617) 739-2000.

February 22-24

Fundamentals of Finance and Accounting Using a Microcomputer, New York City. This three-day seminar is sponsored by the Data Processing Institute of the New York University School of Continuing Education. It will cover microcomputer applications for effective decision making and controlling business requirements. Previous computer knowledge is not required. The fee for the course is \$695. For details, contact the NYU School of Continuing Education Seminar Center, 575 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10022, (212) 748-5094.

February 22-24

Pick Spectrum '84, MGM Grand Hotel, Reno, NV. This business-computer forum, designed for people in computer education and the technical or manufacturing paths, will feature a wide array of demonstrations and exhibits. Seminars will be available on Pick implementations, networking, magnetic tape media, and voice response and recognition. The fee is \$350. To register, contact International Database Management Association Inc., Suite 210, 9740 Appaloosa Rd., San Diego, CA 92131, (619) 578-3152.

February 22-28

Imprinta 84, Fairgrounds, Dusseldorf, West Germany. This international congress and exhibition will feature techniques and services in print communication and its alternatives. For details, contact Dusseldorf Trade Shows, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10110, (212) 840-7744.

February 23-24

Computers in Construction, Orlando, FL. This seminar is designed to assist construction contractors and construction management firms in acquiring computer systems. The fee is \$425 per registrant. More details are available from CIP Information Services Inc., 1105-F Spring St., Silver Spring, MD 20910, (301) 589-7933.

February 23-26

Technology, Entertainment, Design Communications Conference, Conference Center, Monterey, CA. Audio and visual presentations documenting technological advances and their usage in communications processes will be presented at this conference. Registration fees are \$475. Contact Judi Skalsky, T. E. D. Communications Conference, 635 Westbourne Dr., Los Angeles, CA 90069, (213) 854-6307.

February 25-26

Computers & Reading/Learning Difficulties, Hilton, San Francisco, CA. This second annual conference is designed for those people who use computers in the reading and language arts, and for overcoming learning disabilities. Interested persons may request brochures from Educational Computer Conferences, Department N, 1070 Crows Nest Way, Richmond, CA 94803.

February 25-26

The Computer Supermarket Personal Computer Show, County Fairgrounds, San Mateo, CA. Retailers, manufacturers, and distributors will offer savings on a wide variety of personal computers, software, and accessories for hobby, business, and home uses. For exhibitor and show information, contact Microshows, POB 4323, Foster City, CA 94404, (415) 571-8041.

February 27-28

Software Tools for Distributed Support Systems, Westin Hotel at Copley Place, Boston, MA. This conference, targeted at managers and professionals, will feature in-depth demonstrations and discussions by leading software vendors. For details, contact Dr. Warren Briggs, The Software Tools Conference, Suffolk University, Beacon Hill, Boston, MA 02114, (617) 723-4700.

February 27-29

Fundamentals of Finance and Accounting Using a Microcomputer, Chicago, IL. For details, see February 22-24.

February 27-29

Micro Technology & Auditing, Westin Peachtree Plaza, Atlanta, GA. This intensive conference provides an update on state-of-the-art technology, controls, security, and auditability of microcomputer systems. Topics to be presented include a Unix system tutorial, recovery management for microcomputers. encryption, the Pick operating system, and the portable audit office. For details, contact MIS Training Institute Inc., 4 Brewster Rd, Framingham, MA 01701, (617) 879-7999.

February 27-March 2

MICAD '84, Paris, France. An exhibition associated with the MICAD biennial conference will be held for the first time. This event also marks the tenth anniversary of MICADO, the French Computer Graphics Association. MICAD will provide an opportunity for manufacturers of computer graphics hardware and software to make contact with the rapidly growing French computergraphics market. For information, contact Caby Smith, World Computer Graphics Association Inc., Suite 399, 2033 M St. NW, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 775-9556. In Europe, contact MICADO, ZIRST, Chemin de Pre Carre, 38240 Meylan, France; tel: (76) 90-31-90; Telex: 980 882 F.

February 27-March 2

Welcome to the World of Personal Computing, Fort Lauderdale, FL. This workshop serves as a comprehensive introduction to the uses of microcomputer technology in business, industry, and government. Six modules, ranging from user productivity to software reliability, are on the agenda. For further information, contact Keston Associates, 11317 Old Club Rd., Rockville, MD 20852, (301) 881-7666.

February 28-29

The Twelfth Annual Midwest Digital Equipment Exhibit and Seminar, Thunderbird Motel, Minneapolis, MN. More than 100 manufacturers of computer terminals, data-communications equipment, peripherals, data-acquisition systems, and digital test instruments will display their products. Admission to both the exhibits and seminars is free of charge. For more details, contact Countryman Associates Co., 1821 University Ave., St. Paul, MN 55104, (612) 645-9151.

February 28-March 1

The Annual Computer Fair of the Computer Society of Bermuda, Princess Hotel, Southampton, Bermuda. The theme for this event is "Bermuda—The International Offshore Software Mart." Seminars, demonstrations, presentations, and vendor exhibits will highlight this show. For full details, contact James H. Young Jr., Computer Society of Bermuda, POB 1479, Hamilton 5, Bermuda, (809) 295-7111.

February 28-March 1

COMPCON Spring '84, San Francisco, CA. For details, contact the IEEE Computer Society, POB 639, Silver Spring, MD 20901, (301) 589-8142.

February 28-March 2

The Air Force Conference on Technology in Training and Education, School of Health Care Sciences, Sheppard Air Force Base, TX. This conference will explore technology in aerospace applications, technical training, and education, with emphasis on current developments in the Department of Defense. Topics of discussion include computer-generated simulations and training aids and innovative uses of interactive videodiscs. For information, contact Captain lim Campbell, SHCS/USAF/MSSA, SAFB Wichita Falls, TX 76311, (817) 851-6461.

March 1984

March 1-2

The Microcomputer Jungle: Impact on Health Care, Kansas City, KS. This course is designed to broaden the knowledge base for novice, intermediate, and advanced small system users who work in health-care fields. The fee is \$90 for physicians, nurses, therapists, and administrators; \$45 for student/residents. For details, contact Jan Johnston, Office of Continuing Education, University of Kansas Medical Center, 39th and Rainbow, Kansas City, KS 66103, (913) 588-4480.

March 6-8

Professional Development Week '84 (P.D.W. '84), Holiday Inn, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. The theme of this event sponsored by the Data Processing Institute is "Technology-Solution or Problem." Held in conjunction with Interchange '84, both events will cover various government electronic data processing applications and systems. For information, contact the Data Processing Institute, Box 2458, Station D, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5W6,

Canada, or call Carol Halikas at (613) 992-3333.

March 8-9

Computers in Construction, San Diego, CA. For details, see February 23-24.

March 8-10

The Role of the Microcomputer in Education IV, Arlington Park Hilton, Arlington Heights, IL. In-depth seminars and sessions covering a wide range of educational topics make up this conference. Further information is available from Rick Nelson, Micro-Ideas, 1335 North Waukegan Rd., Glenview, IL 60025, (312) 998-5065.

March 12-14

Auditing and Controlling Microcomputers, Houston, TX. This seminar reviews the technology behind microcomputers and shows how they can be used by an audi-

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tor for practice management or as a tool in an audit engagement. For a course outline, contact Miriam Hoyt, MIS Training Institute Inc., 4 Brewster Rd., Framingham, MA 01701, (617) 879-7999.

March 12-15

Interface '84, Convention Center, Las Vegas, NV. For details on this twelfth annual data communications/information-processing conference and exposition, contact the Interface Group Inc., 300 First Ave., Needham, MA 02194, (800) 325-3330; in Massachusetts, (617) 449-6600.

March 13

NorWesCon-84, Red Lion Inn Convention Center, Bellevue, WA. The theme of this ninth annual Pacific Northwest industrial electronics trade show is "Discover Solutions in Technology." Almost 50 manufacturers will present exhibits, demonstrations, and seminars of original equipment manufacturing and end-user products for the industrial electronics marketplace. Admission is free for all members of the industry. For information, call the sponsor, Almac Electronics Corp., 14360 Southeast Eastgate Way, Bellevue, WA 98007, (206) 643-9992.

March 13-15

CIMCOM, Convention Center, Washington, DC. The Computer-integrated Manufacturing and Communications (CIMCOM) conference and exposition is sponsored by the Computer and Automated Systems Association of the Society of Manufacturing Engineers (CASA/SME). It will focus on software development and applications, beginning with manufacturing planning and continuing through the manufacturingcontrol processes. For informaiton, contact CASA/SME, One SME Dr., POB 930,

Dearborn, MI 48121, (313) 271-1500, ext. 521.

March 13-15

Micro/SET 84: Microcomputer Expo for Scientific, Engineering, and Technology, Engineering Society of Detroit, MI. Papers emphasizing microcomputer applications in research. design. engineering, and manufacturing will be presented. Complementing the conference program will be displays of scientific, engineering, and technical microcomputer hardware and software. For more information, write to the Conference Manager, Engineering Society of Detroit, 100 Farnsworth, Detroit, MI 48202.

March 13-15

Optical Storage of Documents and Images, Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, CA. Topics to be covered are readwrite and read-only storage of analog and digital information including office documents, engineering drawings, and parts catalogs. The fee is \$695 for the first person from an organization and \$595 for each additional attendee. For more information, contact Technology Opportunity Conference, POB 14817, San Francisco, CA 94114-0817, (415) 626-1133.

March 15-16

Technology Outlook, the Wisconsin Center, Madison, WI. This seminar, conducted by the University of Wisconsin-Extension Engineering and Applied Science Program, is for industrial executives seeking an understanding of telecommunications, automation, computer advances, and genetics. The fee is \$475. For information, contact the University of Wisconsin-Extension, Department of Engineering and Applied Science, 432 North Lake St., Madison, WI 53706, (608) 262-3748.

March 18-22

Saudicomputer '84-The **Business Computer Show**, al-Dhiafa Exhibition Centre. Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. For information, contact Philip Jenkinson, Saudicomputer '84. **Overseas Exhibition Services** Ltd., 11 Manchester Square, London W1M 5AB, England; tel: 01-486 1951: Telex: 24591 Montex G.

March 19-21

Material Characterization Techniques for Integrated Circuit Processing, San Mateo, CA. This three-day course is designed to acquaint participants with current techniques for integrated-circuit development, process monitoring, and failure analysis. The course fee is \$450 for lectures only or \$695 for the third-day lab session. For information, contact Continuing Education in Engineering, University of California Extension, 2223 Fulton St., Berkeley, CA 94720, (415) 642-4151.

March 19-22

Automated Manufacturing **Conference and Exhibition** (AM84), Textile Hall, Greenville, SC. The latest automated manufacturing technologies will be the focus of this combination exhibition and seminar. Representatives from more than 200 firms are expected. Complete details about the conference can be obtained from the AM84 Registration Control Center, POB 5616, Station B, Greenville, SC 29606, (803) 242-3170, ext. 260. Details about the exhibition are available from AM84, POB 5823, Greenville, SC 29606, (803) 233-2562.

March 19-22

The Eighth Annual Federal **Office Systems Expo (FOSE** '84), Convention Center, Washington, DC. The theme for this year's expo is "Realities of Integration: Technologies, Applications, Human Resources," More than 60 conference sessions and 1200 exhibits are planned. Address inquiries to Jacqueline Voigt, National Trade Productions, 9418 Annapolis Rd., Lanham, MD 20706, (800) 638-8510; in Maryland, (301) 459-8383.

March 22-23

Computers in Construction. New York, NY. For details. see February 23-24.

March 22-25

The Ninth West Coast Computer Faire, Civic Auditorium and Brooks Hall, San Francisco, CA. This is one of the year's largest computer shows. For information, contact the Computer Faire Inc., Suite 201, 181 Wells Ave., Newton, MA 02159, (617) 965-8350.

March 23

The 1984 Computer Law Institute, Cleveland, OH. This event, sponsored by the Bar Association of Greater Cleveland, will cover current legal and tax issues that affect the computer industry. For details, contact Carole Falcone, Mall Building, Cleveland, OH 44114, (216) 696-3525.

March 26-28

The Seventh International Conference on Software Engineering, Orlando, FL. This conference seeks to evaluate what has been learned from the past and to provide directions for future investigations in software engineering. Its theme is "Fifteen Years of Software Engineering: Results and Futures." A software tools fair will be held concurrently. Contact the IEEE Computer Society, POB 639, Silver Spring, MD 20901, (301) 589-3386.

March 26-29

Personal Computer Interfacing and Scientific Instrument Automation, Blacksburg, VA. These hands-on

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workshops, sponsored by the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, provide participants with experience in wiring and testing interfaces on popular personal computers. For information, contact Dr. Linda Leffel, C.E.C., Virginia Tech, Biacksburg, VA 24061, (703) 961-4848.

March 26-30

The Sixth NC Industrial Automation and Robot Conference and Exhibition, Milan Fair, Milan, Italy. Controls for automated material handling, variable mission manufacturing systems, and quality control will be featured. A concurrent conference consisting of 20 sessions will be presented. For more information, contact the Society of Manufacturing Engineers, One SME Dr., POB 930, Dearborn, MI 48121, (313) 271-0023.

March 72.29

Southwest Computer Conference (SWCC), Myriad Convention Center, Oklahoma City, OK. This seventh annual business and industry conference is aimed at management and technical personnel. It will feature more than 50 seminar presentations and 250 exhibits. For details, contact E. Z. Million, SWCC, POB 950, Norman, OK 73070, (405) 329-3660.

March 28-30

The Sixth Annual Computer Graphics Conference, Doral Hotel On-the-Ocean, Miami Beach, FL. The theme for this conference is "Forecasts and Assessments." Further details are available from Carol Sapchin, Frost & Sullivan Inc., 106 Fulton St., New York, NY 10038, (212) 233-1080.

March 30-31

Third Annual Conference on

Communication Technology, Joseph Stokes Auditorium, Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, PA. This program presents advances in technology and treatment alternatives for physically handicapped and speech-impaired persons. Speakers, equipment demonstrations, and workshops are planned. The two-day registration fee is \$95, which includes all course materials. If your registration request is postmarked before March 10, the fee is \$85. Group rates are offered. For full particulars, contact Joan Bruno, Children's Seashore House, 4100 Atlantic Ave., POB 4111, Atlantic City, NJ 08404, (609) 345-5191, ext. 278.

March 30-April 1

The NY Personal Computer Show, Exposition Rotunda, Madison Square Garden, New York City, Formerly called the Eighty/Apple/PC Computer Show, this event will feature products and services for all small computer systems. Complete show details can be obtained from the Kengore Corp., POB 13, Franklin Park, NJ 08823, (201) 297-2526.

April 1984

April 1-4

The 1984 EFT Expo, Hyatt Regency, Grand Cypress Resort, Orlando, FL. This annual convention and exposition, sponsored by the Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) Association, provides the opportunity to meet with leaders and experts in the field of automated payments systems and services. The fee is \$495 for EFT members and \$625 for nonmembers. For details, contact the EFT Association, Convention

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April 2-4

Speech Tech---84, St. Moritz Hotel, New York City. This voice-synthesis and recognition applications show covers voice input/output as applied to computers, telecommunications, defense electronics, robotics, education, and aids for the handicapped. For information, contact Stanley Goldstein, Media Dimensions Inc., 525 East 82nd St., New York, NY 10028, (212) 680-6451.

April 2-5

The 1984 Test & Measurement World Expo, Brooks Hall, San Francisco, CA. This is the third annual expo sponsored by Text and Measurement World, a magazine from Interfield Publishing. For details, contact Meg Bowen, Test & Measurement World Expo, 215 Brighton Ave., Boston, MA 02134, (617) 254-1445.

April 3-5

Cincinnati Business Show, Convention-Exposition Center, Cincinnati, OH. Exhibits include automated office equipment, computers, communications, telephone systems and equipment, word processors, business systems and forms, and software and computer peripherals. For information, contact Weber and Associates Inc., 10608 Millington Court, Cincinnati, OH 45242, (513) 791-6303.

April 3-6

DEXPO East 84, Bayside Exposition Center, Boston, MA. This conference, dedicated to professionals who use Digital Equipment Corporation (DEC) equipment, is sponsored by the national independent DEC user group of Warwick, Rhode Island. Topics to be covered are office automation, personal computers, communications, security and disaster planning, education, graphics, technology trends, and other areas of interest. For information. contact Expoconsul International Inc., 55 Princeton-Hightstown Rd., Princeton Junction, NJ 08550, (609) 799-1661.

April 4-11

CeBIT, Hannover, West Germany. This office-equipment and data-processing technology exhibition will bring together exhibitors from more than 25 countries. For information, contact Hannover Fairs Information Center, POB 338, Route 22 E, Whitehouse, NJ 08888, (800) 526-5978; in New Jersey, (201) 534-9044.

April 5-7

COMDEX/Winter, Convention Center, Los Angeles, CA. This conference and exhibition will feature separate hardware and software sections on the same exhibit floor. For information, contact The Interface Group Inc., 300 First Ave., Needham, MA 02194, (800) 325-3330; in Massachusetts, (617) 449-6600.

April 8-11

World Retailers Business & Equipment Exposition, Palais des Congres, Paris, France. This exposition is sponsored by the National Retail Merchants Association (NRMA) and runs concurrently with NRMA's Ninth World Conference of Retailers. The exposition is designed to introduce store merchants to new developments, equipment, and procedures. Admission is free, although retail store merchants must show ticket, For complimentary tickets and details, write to Dan Soskin, NRMA Enterprises, 100 West 31st St., New York, NY 10001.

April 9-12

Intergraphics '84, Sasakawa Memorial Hall, Tokyo, Japan. This conference and exposition is cosponsored by the Society of Manufacturing Engineers (SME) and the World Computer Graphics Association (WCGA). It will focus on the growing importance of computer graphics in business and manufacturing industries. For information, contact James McLaughlin, Society of Manufacturing Engineers, One SME Dr., POB 930, Dearborn, MI 48121, (313) 271-0023.

April 13-14

The Fourteenth Annual Virginia Computer User's Conference, Sheraton Hotel, Blacksburg, VA. This conference is sponsored by the Virginia Tech Student Chapter of the ACM (Association for Computing Machinery) and the computer science department of Virginia Tech. Topics include modeling and simulation, STARS and

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April 13-15

The International Personal **Robotics Congress and Ex**position, Convention Center, Albuquerque, NM. International corporations and high-technology executives can view the latest in robots designed to serve personal needs. For details, contact Albuquerque Convention and Visitors Bureau Inc., POB 26866, Albuquerque, NM 87125-6866, (505) 243-3696.

April 16-18

Videotex '84, Chicago, IL. The focus of this international conference and exhibition is commercial applications and activities of videotex. For details, contact Sally Summers, London Online Inc., Suite 1190, 2 Penn Plaza, New York, NY 10121, (212) 279-8890.

April 17-19

IPAD II, Marriott Hotel, Denver, CO, This is the second national symposium to promote a wider awareness of the technology surrounding the Integrated Program for Aerospace-vehicle Design (IPAD). The focus will be on advances in distributed database management technology to support integrated CAD/CAM requirements, It is sponsored by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Department of the Navy, and the Industry Technical Advisory Board for IPAD. Information is available from the IPAD Proiect Office, Mail Stop 246, NASA Langley Research Center, Hampton, VA 23665, (804) 865-2888.

April 18-20

The 1984 Rocky Mountain Data Processing Expo &

Conference, Denver, CO. This is the seventh annual expo sponsored by the Mile High Chapter of the Data Processing Management Association. Displays will include mini- and microcomputers, word processors, software, educational services, and network systems. It is being held in conjunction with the DPMA's Region 4 conference. For information, contact Industrial Fresentations West Inc. Suite 304, 3090 South Jamaica Court, Aurora, CO 80014, (303) 696-6100.

April 24-25

Workspace 84, Muscone Center, San Francisco, CA. This second annual conference and exposition, sponsored by National Fairs Inc., will be devoted to the concerns of the automated office. For details, contact Charley Yourd, National Fairs Inc., 1902 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco, CA 94109.

April 26-28

Science Park '84, New Haven, CT. This microcomputer conference and exposition is designed for smallbusiness executives. For details, contact Science Park '84, Five Science Park, New Haven, CT 06511, (203) 436-3089.

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 months. Thus a given event may appear as many as three times in this section if it is sent to us far enough in advance.

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Take advantage of this incredible limited time offer - join the Byte Book Club today and get your Handbook for only \$3!



Books Received

The Academic Apple, Richard Mowe. Reston, VA: Reston Publishing, 1983; 176 pages, 15.3 by 23 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-8359-0033-9, \$10.95.

Advanced Database Machine Architecture, David K. Hsiao, ed. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1983; 416 pages, 18.5 by 24.3 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-13-011262-3, \$35.

Apple II DiskGuide, Zelda Gifford. Berkeley, CA: Osborne/McGraw-Hill, 1983; 46 pages, 13.5 by 13.5 cm, spiral-bound, ISBN 0-931988-96-9, \$7.95.

Atari 400/800 DiskGuide, John Taylor. Berkeley, CA: Osborne/McGraw-Hill, 1983; 64 pages, 13.5 by 13.5 cm, spiral-bound, ISBN 0-931988-95-0, \$7.95.

Automating Your Financial Portfolio, Donald Woodwell. Homewood, IL: Dow Jones— Irwin, 1983; 272 pages, 15.5 by 23.5 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-87094-399-5, \$19.95.

Automation, John Diebold. New York: American Management Associations Book Division, 1983; 224 pages, 14.5 by 21.3 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-8144-5756-8, \$14.95.

BASIC Subroutines for Commodore Computers, Eddie Adamis. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1983; 320 pages, 17 by 25.3 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-471-86541-9, \$12.95.

C-Bims: Cassette-Based Information Management System for the PET, Gary Greenberg. Blue Ridge Summit, PA: Tab Books, 1983; 224 pages, 13 by 21 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-8306-1489-3, \$10.95.

The COBOL Programmer's Book of Rules, G. Ledin Jr., M. Kudlick, and V. Ledin. Belmont, CA: Lifetime Learning Publications, 1983; 240 pages, 15 by 23 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-534-97923-8, \$14.95.

CP/M DiskGuide, Curtis A. Ingraham, Berkeley, CA: Osborne/McGraw-Hill, 1983; 40 pages, 13.5 by 13.5 cm, spiral-bound, ISBN 0-931988-977, \$8.95.

CP/M for the IBM Using CP/M-86, Judi N. Fernandez and Ruth Ashley. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1983; 272 pages, 17 by 25 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-471-89719-1, \$14.95.

Commodore 64 User's Handbook, the WSI staff. Cleveland, OH: Weber Systems Inc., 1983; 312 pages, 13.5 by 21.5 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-938862-50-2, \$14.95.

Computer Graphics for the IBM Personal Computer, Donald Hearn and M. Pauline Baker. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1983; 352 pages, 18 by 24.5 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-13-164335-5, \$24.95.

Computers for Profit, David C. Dykstra. Reston, VA: Reston Publishing Co., 1983; 272 pages, 17.5 by 23,5 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-8359-0867-4, \$14.95.

CONLAN Report, R. Piloty, M. Barbacci, D. Borrione, D. Dietmeyer, F. Hill, and P. Skelly. Lecture Notes in Computer Science, #151. New York: Springer-Verlag, 1983; 192 pages, 16.5 by 24.5 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-387-12275-3, \$10.

Controlling Financial Performance, An APPLE Business Liser's Guide, D. P. Curtin, J. R. Alves, and A. K. Briggs. Somerville, MA: Curtin & London, 1983; 176 pages, 21.5 by 28 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-930764-58-7, \$15.50.

Controlling Financial Performance, An IBM PC Business User's Guide, D. P. Curtin, J. R. Alves, and A. K. Briggs. Somerville, MA: Curtin & London, 1983; 176 pages, 21.5 by 28 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-930764-57-9, \$15.50.

Cryptography, Thomas Beth, ed. Lecture Notes in Computer Science, #149. New York: Springer-Verlag, 1983; 416 pages, 16.5 by 24 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-38711993-0, \$18.50.

DBMS For Distributed Computers and Networks, Dimitris N. Chorafas. Princeton, NJ: Petrocelli Books, 1983; 272 pages, 16 by 24 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-89433-184-1, \$24.95.

The Design of Dynamic Data Structures, Mark H. Overmars. Lecture Notes in Computer Science, #156. New York: Springer-Verlag, 1983; 192 pages, 16.5 by 24 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-387-12330-X, \$10.

The Design of Well-Structured and Correct Programs, Suad Alagić and Michael A. Arbib, New York: Springer-Verlag, 1978; 304 pages, 16.5 by 24 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-387-90299-6, \$17.

Direct Methods for Sparse Matrices, Ole Osterby and Zahari Zlatev. Lecture Notes in Computer Science, #157. New York: Springer-Verlag, 1983; 136 pages, 16.5 by 24.3 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-387-12676-7, \$8.50.

Easy Add-On Projects for Spectrum, ZX81 & ACE, Owen Bishop. London, England: Bernard Babani Ltd., 1983; 192 pages, 11 by 17.8 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-85934-099-6, £2.75.

Effective Structured Programming, Lem O. Ejiogu. New York: Petrocelli Books, 1983; 192 pages, 16 by 24 cm, hardcover, ISBN 089433-205-8, \$24.95.

Electro-Optical Communications Dictionary, Dennis Bodson and Dan Botez, eds. Rochelle Park, NJ: Hayden Book Co., 1983; 176 pages, 15.5 by 23.5 cm, hardcover, 1SBN 0-8104-0961-5, \$16.95.

Electronics Handbook, Matthew Mandi. Reston, VA: Reston Publishing Co., 1983; 376 pages, 16 by 24 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-8359-1603-0, \$29.95.

40 Easy Steps to Programming in BASIC & Logo, James L. Poirot and R. Clark Adams. Austin, TX: Sterling Swift Publishing Co., 1983; 64 pages, 21.5 by 28 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-88408-275-X, \$3.95.

44 Dynamic ZX-81 Games and Recreations, 1an Davies. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1983; 174 pages, 15.3 by 22.8 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-13-329144-8, \$19.95.

Foundations of Computation Theory, Marek Karpinski, ed. Lecture Notes in Computer Science, #158. New York: Springer-Verlag, 1983; 532 pages, 16.5 by 24.3 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-387-12689-9, \$22.

Getting Started on the Sharp 1500 & Radio Shack PC-Z, H. C. Pennington, Gary Camp, and Ralph Burns. Upland, CA: IJG Inc., 1983; 280 pages, 21 by 27.5 cm, ISBN 0-936200-11-1, \$16.95.

Getting the Most Out of Your Word Processor, Arnold Rosen. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1983; 222 pages, 17.3 by 23.5 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-13-354548-2, \$9.95.

Graph-Grammars and Their Application to Computer Science, Hartmut Ehrig, Manfred Nagl, and Grzegorz Rozenberg, eds. Lecture Notes in Computer Science, #153. New York: Springer-Verlag, 1983; 464 pages, 16.6 by 24.3 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-387-12310-5, \$20.50.

Guide to the IBM Personal Computer, Walter Sikonowiz. New York: BYTE Books/ McGraw-Hill, 1983; 312 pages, 15.3 by 22.9 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-07-057484-7, \$19.95.

Handware Interfacing with the Apple II Plus, John E. Uffenbeck. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1983; 256 pages, 18 by 24 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-13-383851-X, \$19.95.

How to Win at Video Games, the editors of Consumer Guide. New York: Crown Publishers, 1983; 64 pages, 21
Books Received

by 27.5 cm, spiral-bound, ISBN 0-517-42470-3, \$3.98.

I Speak BASIC to My VIC, (Teacher's Manual), Aubrey B. Jones Jr. Rochelle Park, NJ: Hayden Book Co., 1983; 272 pages, 21 by 28 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-8104-6169-2, \$18.75.

IBM and the U.S. Data Processing Industry: An Economic History, Franklin M. Fisher, James W. McKie, and Richard B. Mancke. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1983; 544 pages, 16 by 24.3 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-03-063059-2, \$37.95.

IBM Data Files, David Miller. Reston, VA: Reston Publishing Co., 1983; 272 pages, 15.3 by 22.8 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-8359-3026-2, \$15.

IBM PC DiskGuide, David A. Wilson. Berkeley, CA: Osborne/McGraw-Hill, 1983; 48 pages, 13.5 by 13.5 cm, spiral-bound, ISBN 0-931988-94-2, \$8.95. The IBM/PC & Business Software, James E. Kelley Jr. Wayne, PA: Banbury Books, 1983; 354 pages, 18 by 23.5 cm, spiral-bound, ISBN 0-88693-000-6, \$39.95. Includes two 5%-inch floppy disks.

The IBM Personal Computer, Robert J. Traister. Blue Ridge Summit, PA: Tab Books, 1983; 202 pages, 19.5 by 23.5 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-8306-1496-6, \$10.95.

IC Timer Cookbook, 2nd ed. Walter G. Jung. Indianapolis, IN: Howard W. Sams & Co., 1983; 384 pages, 13 by 21 cm, softcover, 15BN 0-672-21932-8, \$17.95.

Kaypro User's Handbook, the WSI staff. Cleveland, OH: Weber Systems Inc., 1983; 312 pages, 13.5 by 21.5 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-938862-12-X, \$14.95.

The Master Memory Map for the Commodore 64, Paul Pavelko and Tim Kelly. Reston, VA: Reston Publishing Co., 1983; 192 pages, 15.3 by 22.5 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-8359-4243-6, \$14.95.

Mastering Micros, Hannah I. Blank. New York: Petrocelli Books, 1983; 368 pages, 16 by 24 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-89433-207-4, \$24.95.

Microcomputer Graphics and Programming Techniques, Harry Katzan Jr. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1982; 244 pages, 16 by 23.3 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-442-28419-5, \$22.50.

Minute Manual for Apple Writer II, Jim Pirisino. Columbia, MD: Minuteware, 1983; 85 pages, 13.5 by 21.5 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-913131-00-8, \$7.95.

Office Automation and Word Processing Fundamentals, Shirley A. Waterhouse. New York: Harper & Row, 1983; 368 pages, 18.7 by 23.4 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-06-046954-4, \$14.50.

PC DOS Using the IBM PC

Operating System, Ruth Ashley and Judi N. Fernandez. New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1983; 240 pages, 17 by 25 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-471-89718-3, \$14.95.

Personal Computers & Games, the editors of Consumer Guide. New York: Crown Publishers, 1983; 64 pages, 21 by 27.5 cm, spiralbound, ISBN 0-517-41595-X, \$3.98.

Pictorial Data Analysis, R. M. Haralick, ed. New York: Springer-Verlag, 1983; 480 pages, 17 by 25 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-387-12288-5, \$49.70.

Planning and Budgeting, An APPLE Business User's Guide, J. R. Alves, D. P. Curtin, and A. K. Briggs. Somerville, MA: Curtin & London, 1983; 144 pages, 21.5 by 28 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-930764-62-5, \$15.50.

Planning and Budgeting, An IBM PC Business User's Guide,

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J. R. Alves, D. P. Curtin, and A. K. Briggs. Somerville, MA: Curtin & London, 1983; 144 pages, 21.5 by 28 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-930764-61-7, \$15.50.

Polishing Your Apple, vol. 2, Herbert M. Honig. Indianapolis, IN: Howard W. Sams & Co., 1983; 112 pages, 14 by 21.5 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-672-22160-8, \$4.95.

Problem Solving and Structured Programming with Fortran 77, Martin O. Holoien and Ali Behforooz. Monterey, CA: Brooks/Cole Publishing Co., 1983; 528 pages, 18.5 by 23.5 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-534-01275-2, \$21.95.

The Programmer's CP/M Handbook, Andy Johnson-Laird. Berkeley, CA: Osborne/ McGraw-Hill, 1983; 512 pages, 18.5 by 23.5 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-88134-103-7, \$21.95.

The Programmer's Craft, Richard J. Weiland. Reston, VA: Reston Publishing Co., 1983; 176 pages, 18 by 24 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-8359-5645-8, \$18.95.

Programmer Productivity, Myths, Methods, and Murphology, Lowell Jay Arthur. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1983; 314 pages, 16 by 24 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-471-86434-X, \$22.95.

Programming a Personal Computer, Fer Brinch Hansen. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1983; 440 pages, 18 by 24.5 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-13-730267-3, \$25.

The Programming Languages, C. H. Smedema, P. Medema, and M. Boasson. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall International, 1983; 160 pages, 15 by 23 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-13-729756-4, \$16.95.

The Programming Language Ada Reference Manual, ANSI/ MIL-STD-1815-1983. Lecture Notes in Computer Science, #155. New York: Springer-Verlag, 1983; 344 pages, 16.5 by 24 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-387-12328-8, \$14.50.

Programming Languages, De-

sign and Implementation, 2nd ed. Terrence W. Pratt. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1984; 624 pages, 18.5 by 24 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-13-730580-X, \$24.95.

Programming the Apple II in BASIC, Paul Tebbe. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1983; 192 pages, 15.3 by 22.8 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-13-729749-1, \$16.95.

Quadpack, A Subroutine Package for Automatic Integration, R. Piessens, E. de Doncker-Kapenga, C. W. Überhuber, and D. K. Kahaner. New York: Springer-Verlag, 1983; 312 pages, 15.5 by 23 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-387-12553-1, \$22.

Semiconductor Device Technology, Malcolm E. Goodge. Indianapolis, IN: Howard W. Sams & Co., 1983; 512 pages, 16.3 by 24.3 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-672-22074-1, \$34.95.

Simulation of Computer Communication Systems, Charles H. Sauer and Edward A. MacNair. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1983; 174 pages, 18.3 by 24.3 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-13-811125-1, \$25.

Software Design and Development, Philip Gilbert. Chicago, IL: Science Research Associates, 1983; 704 pages, 19 by 24.5 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-574-21430-5, \$32.

Software Directory, 7th ed. Fairfax, VA: PC Clearinghouse, 1983; 840 pages, 21.5 by 27.5 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-88674-000-2, \$29.95.

The Structured Alternative: Program Design, Style, and Debugging, Don Cassel. Reston, VA: Reston Publishing Co., 1983; 256 pages, 16 by 23.5 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-8359-7084-1, \$24.95.

Structured Cobol Report Writer, David Schechter and George Yvkoff. Reston, VA: Reston Publishing Co., 1982; 320 pages, 18.3 by 24.3 cm, hardcover, ISBN 0-8359-7097-3, \$24.95.

25 Advanced Games for the PET/CBM, Larry Hatch. Reston, VA: Reston Publishing Co., 1983; 224 pages, 15 by 23 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-8359-7894-X, \$12.95.

The User's Guide to Commodore 64 & VIC 20 Computers, Software & Peripherals, the editors of Consumer Guide. New York: Crown Publishers, 1983; 80 pages, 21 by 27.5 cm, spiral-bound, ISBN 0-517-41447-3, \$4.98.

User's Handbook to the Atari 400/800 Computers, Jeffrey R. Weber and Stephen J. Szczecinski. Cleveland, OH: Weber Systems Inc., 1983; 322 pages, 13 by 21.5 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-938862-15-4, \$13.95.

Liser's Handbook to the IBM Personal Computer, Jeffrey R. Weber. Cleveland, OH: Weber Systems Inc., 1982; 300 pages, 21.5 by 13.8 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-938862-13-8, \$13.95.

User's Handbook to the TR5-80 Model II Computer, Jeffrey R. Weber. Cleveland, OH: Weber Systems Inc., 1983; 304 pages, 13 by 21.5 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-938862-01-4, \$13.95.

User's Handbook to the VIC-20 Computer, Jeffrey R. Weber and Stephen J. Szczecinski. Cleveland, OH: Weber Systems Inc., 1983; 280 pages, 13.3 by 21.5 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-938862-48-0, \$13.95.

Using VisiCalc, Carol Klitzner and Matthew J. Plociak Jr. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1983; 277 pages, 17 by 25 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-471-89852-X, \$16.95.

VIC BASIC, A User-Friendly Guide, Ramon Zamora, Don Inman, Bob Albrecht, and Dymax. Reston, VA: Reston Publishing Co., 1983; 360 pages, 15 by 23 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-8359-8377-3, \$14.95.

Visicale DiskGuide, David A. Wilson, Berkeley, CA: Osborne/McGraw-Hill, 1983; 16 pages, 13.5 by 13.5 cm, spiral-bound, ISBN 0-931988-98-5, \$6,95.

A Z80 Workshop Manual, E. A. Parr. London, England: Bernard Babani Ltd., 1983; 192 pages, 11 by 18 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-85934-087-2, £2.75.■

This is a list of books received at BYTE Publications during this past month. Although the list is not meant to be exhaustive, its purpose is to acquaint BYTE readers with recently published titles in computer science and related fields. We regret that we cannot review or comment on all the books we receive; instead, this list is meant to be a monthly acknowledgment of these books and the publishers who sent them.

The answer to the cryplogram on page 386 reads: SOME CONSIDER IT FOOLISH TO WORK THESE PUZZLES, WHILE OTHERS PREFER ANAGRAMS AND CROSSWORDS. I LIKE THEM ALL AND HOPE THAT YOU HAD SOME FUN WITH THIS EASY ONE.

BYTE's Bugs

Gremlins Tiptoed Here

Author Raymond A. Diedrichs wrote in to say that Gremlins had tiptoed through the version of his Font program ("A Character Editor for the IBM PC," November, page 467). The following patches should be made in the indicated program lines:

line 2090 "I+1" instead of "I" line 2175 "CROW+1" instead of "CROW" line 2280 "I TO 8" instead of "0 TO 7"

fine 2325 "1 TO 8" instead of "0 TO 7" .

Clubs and Newsletters

Scope for Scholars

Scope (Scholarly Communications: Online Publishing and Education) is a newsletter that is produced bimonthly at Queens College in Flushing, New York, and contains information on networks, publishing opportunities, calls for papers, a calendar, and annotated bibliographies. An annual subscription is \$47. For details, write to Scope, Queens College, City University of New York, Flushing, NY 11367-0904.

A Word for IBM PC Users

The Washtenaw IBM Personal Computer User Society (WIPCUS) meets on the third Thursday of every month in Ann Arbor, Michigan. The monthly publication, WIP-CUS Word, contains minutes of meetings, information of sources for the IBM Personal Computer, and a list of recent acquisitions in the WIPCUS disk library. The club also maintains a hotline and an electronic bulletin board system, the WIPCUS Wire, that operates 24 hours a day on the three commonly used modem protocols. Membership is \$18 a year; \$12 for students and senior citizens. Address all correspondence to Sue Wooley, WIPCUS, 2647 Yost, Ann Arbor, MI 48104.

Innovations in Education

Hands On is a quarterly newsletter produced by Technical Education Research Centers (TERC), a nonprofit, public service corporation dedicated to improving education by encouraging the appropriate use of microcomputers in labs and classrooms. Each issue includes articles, book and software reviews, a bulletin board, news, and an idea exchange. A \$10 contribution is requested to receive the guarterly newsletter. For information, contact Technical Education Research Centers Inc., 8 Eliot St., Cambridge, MA 02138.

Computer Assistance for the Disabled

The Center for Computer Assistance to the Disabled (C-CAD) is a nonprofit corporation that meets regularly to discuss how the discovery of computers has contributed to the quadriplegic businessperson. Meetings also include demonstrations of Logo, adaptive software, voice recognition, and more. For details, write to C-CAD, POB 314, Hurst, TX 76053.

A Students' Scroll

Scroll, a newsletter prepared by students in the technical-writing program at Middlesex Community College in Massachusetts, contains information about career objectives and skills that potential technical writers will need to develop. For further details, write to the Technical Writing Program, Middlesex Community College, Springs Rd., Bedford, MA 01730, or call Carvl Dundorf at (617) 275-8910, ext. 278.

Guide to Periodicals

The Computer Newsletter, a guide to microcomputer information, is produced ten times a year in six editions for various brands of computers available today. Each issue contains a directory of recent articles from more than 50 periodical publications. References are annotated to include relevant source information. One subscription is \$17.50 for all ten issues; when subscribing, include the name and model of your computer. Contact MHN Services Inc., Department M3, POB 952, Cleveland, OH 44120.

Compupro Across the Board

A national nonprofit users group for owners of Godbout's Compupro provides a forum in which to share technical information, solutions, and special-purpose applications. A monthly newsletter, a bulletin board system, and a member-list publication are planned. An optional charter membership is available for \$10. To inquire or join, send your name, address, and equipment information to CPro Users Group, POB 1474, Woodbridge, VA 22193.

Newsletter for Productive Lawyers

The Automated Law Office Consultant is a newsletter that provides lawyers with information and analyses about automated-office products and how to select equipment that will improve productivity in the law office. A subscription is \$65 a year from Roadrunner Publications Inc., POB 13548, Austin, TX 78711.

IBM Users in Bluegrass Country

The Bluegrass IBM PC Users Group meets on the fourth Saturday of every month at 1 p.m. in the University of Kentucky Computing Center's Micro Lab (Room 107, McVey Hall). Membership is \$5 a year and includes a monthly newsletter and access to a software library. For further information, write to Diane Skoll, Room 72, McVey Hall, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506-0045.

For Genealogical Researchers

The Quinsept User Group produces a newsletter that covers such topics as genealogical-book reviews, problem solutions, and articles of interest to genealogical researchers. The newsletter will begin as a quarterly and progress into a bimonthly publication. Membership is \$15 annually and includes a subscription to the newsletter. To apply for membership, write to Quinsept User Group, 5855 Santa Teresa Blvd., San lose, CA 95123.

Oregonian Commodorians

The Southern Oregon Users Group meets twice a month to discuss the best uses for the Commodore 64 and VIC-20 computers. A newsletter is planned and anyone with ideas or suggestions is encouraged to send them to Jim Powell, 3600 Madrona Lane, Medford, OR 97501, (503) 779-7631.

A Capital Idea

The Capital Osborne Users Group (CAPOUG) meets once a month at the library in Bethesda, Maryland, to serve users from Maryland, northern Virginia, and the District

Clubs and Newsletters.

of Columbia. A \$12 membership fee includes access to the software library maintained by the club and a subscription to the newsletter that contains articles. tutorials, and advertisements. For details, write to Merrill Hessel, 6200 Winnebago Rd., Bethesda, MD 20816.

Math and Science **Education Journal**

The Association of Computers in Mathematics and Science Teaching (ACMST), a nonprofit organization, produces a substantive quarterly publication called The Journal of Computers in Mathematics and Science Teaching (JCMST). It is applicable to elementary, secondary, and college educators who would benefit from extensive features, reviews, resources, and a calendar. Members can benefit from the group's Computer Book Center, in which more than a dozen participating publishers of computer books provide reduced rates. Membership in ACMST is \$15 a year and includes a subscription to the quarterly ICMST. Author's guidelines and advertising rates are available upon request. For further details, write to The Journal of Computers in Mathematics and Science, POB 4455. Austin, TX 78765.

Ataris are **OK In Duncan**

The Duncan Area Atari Computer Users Group (DAACUG) welcomes everyone interested in computing with Ataris to attend their monthly meetings in south-



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western Oklahoma. Separate sessions for novice and experienced users are held after each general meeting. Annual membership dues are \$10 and include access to the club's disk library and discounts on hardware and software purchases. For further details, contact John Borchardt, DAACUG, 911 Primrose St., Duncan, OK 73533.

A Band of Colors

The Vancouver Color Computer Club meets at 7:30 p.m. on the third Tuesday of every month in Burnaby, British Columbia. To develop as broad a base as possible, everyone interested in the TRS-80 Color Computer is welcome to join. The \$15 annual membership entitles you to participate in group purchases, the software library, hardware lending, and voting in the club. For details, contact the Vancouver Color Computer Club, 333 Boyne St., New Westminster, British Columbia V3M 5J9, Canada.

ABACOS By the Bunch

A Bunch of Atari Computer Owners (ABACOS) has formed in the Saugerties area of New York state to serve the users who live between Albany and New York City. A newsletter, Refresh, is produced every two months and contains software reviews, an editorial, and a program of the month. A \$4 annual membership includes a subscription to the newsletter. For details, contact ABACOS, 90-A Partition St., Saugerties, NY 12477, (914) 246-7193.

News for Epson Users

QHX, an independent newsletter for users of the Epson OX-10 and HX-20 computers, is produced every month by the Epson Computing Group. Readers are welcome to submit questions, hints, or articles about new products to QHX for publication. The number of the free, club-maintained, active electronic bulletin board is (618) 997-3220. A one-year subscription to the newsletter is \$25. For further details, contact the Epson Computing Group, 400-2 East DeYoung, Marion, IL 62959, (618) 993-3600.

Forum for Data

The Data Forum is a useroriented and -operated information exchange free to users who apply via the communications line. The database has plans to expand with user input. For information. contact Stephan Anderson, Suite 718, 20993 Foothill Blvd., Hayward, CA 94541, or call (415) 276-6322.

If you would like BYTE readers to know about your club or newsletter send the details accompanied by no more than one newsletter to Clubs and Newsletters, BYTE Publications, POB 372, Hancock, NH 03449. Overseas groups are encouraged to participate. Please allow at least three months for your announcement to appear.

ANNOUNCING THE INSIDE STORY ON DATA SPEC CABLES.



Take a look at the picture above. The shielding under the RS232 connector hood of DATA SPEC" cables is different from anything you've seen before. No flimsy foil. Or painted hood. Instead, DATA SPEC^{*} gives you an extra heavy gauge shield under the normal hood which ensures that the cables exceeds the FCC requirements on emission standards.

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You can find out about it at your dealer who carries DATA SPEC* products. Modern manufacturing techniques have made DATA SPEC" cables priced lower than lesser quality shielded cables. DATA SPEC" cables.

There's more to it than meets the eye.

PDT (Poly-viny) doping technique) involves the injection of poly-viny) under the shield to fuse the conductors and pine together, thus ensuring retiability under the most adverse conditions, PDT is a regis-

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BYTE's User to User

Conducted by Jerry Pournelle

Tried and True

Dear Jerry,

You stated in "Epson QX-10, Zenith Z-29, CP/M-68K, and More" (August, page 434) that you are interested in the UCSD p-System, especially under the CP/M operating system. A number of years ago, North Star had such a package available. It was purchased with the North Star Horizon I am using (1979 vintage) and runs fairly smoothly. I am quite intrigued by the concepts it presents in program development; however, I have had so much difficulty in getting its text editors to work properly that I abandoned the project.

On another subject, I don't believe I can write you without including my fair share of cracks at your User's Column, which I read faithfully. I still use the North Star 1979-vintage Horizon with CP/M. This machine, and several workhorse machines that friends of mine own, serve us well year after year. I think you don't mention enough the path of the tried and true. Certainly I don't recommend the same hardware that I have to newcomers in the computer field. However, I also would not recommend the Sage, Compupro 68000 processor, or a host of other products you speak of quite fondly. For those of us who are not hardware/software experts and cannot afford the frequent services of an expert (I am not saying that you can, by the way), a somewhat less exotic, but time-tested, machine is the better buy.

Lastly, I will make these off-the-cuff comments. You don't seem to give adequate press to North Star, Qume, and a host of other equipment. Also, the S-100 bus seems to have fallen out of favor with you. Need I cite the Epson, Otrona, Sage, and possibly more? I don't know about you, but as I look for a computer to supplement the services of my North Star, I am glad that I have a bus ready to plug new boards into. Any computer that I purchase in the next few years will certainly be an S-100 machine. **Paul Kile**

Appleton, WI

My late mad friend also gave up on the UCSD Pascal editors, which caused him to scrap public-domain UCSD Pascal. I gather that Softech has made considerable improvements, but I haven't seen its UCSD Pascal for S-100 machines.

I don't know where you get the impression that S-100 systems have fallen out of my favor. I'm writing this on a Compupro Z80, our workhorse machine is a Compupro 8085/8088 Dual Processor, and our major experimental machine is a Compupro that we use to test 8086 and 68000 boards. I remain very much an S-100 bus enthusiast.

The only problem with S-100 systems is that they do take a bit of knowledge to get them set up and running. I'd never advise a casual user to order an S-100 system by mail from a discount house. On the other hand, Compupro Systems Centers sell working systems properly configured for anyone's needs at advertised prices. I have no hesitation in recommending a Compupro from a Systems Center to any user, no matter how naive.

1 can also recommend Sage machines to those willing to learn UCSD Pascal or CP/M-68K.

The Otrona is my favorite portable, largely because Workman has got Write running on it; I use the Otrona when I travel.

If I seem to ignore Qume and North Star, it's only because I don't have any of their equipment, and efforts to make contact with those companies haven't been successful. I'm not a theorist: I must write about machines I know and use. I try to look at a lot of them, but there's no way I can keep up with everything! ... Jerry

Fawning Sci-Fi Writers

Dear Jerry,

I enclose an article whose headline reads: Osborne Ceases Production: Furloughs Most Workers. It makes your pro-Osborne article ("The Next Five Years in Microcomputers," September, page 233) a bit less fawning.

Having read your gushing article, I have only one observation. Where is Texas Instruments? When Apple and IBM finish their latest round of court cases against Franklin, its copycat-clone ACE, and the Taiwan/Japanese stolen-technology copycats, all the unlucky owners of those clones of Apple and IBM will be orphans without any company support! A corollary is that very little will be left in the professional market except TI PC (Pegasus)-very carefully ignored by BYTE--IBM PC, Apple, TI-99/4A, TI-99/8, and Commodore 64. Certainly Mattel will fold, then Apple and Commodore will founder. What we are watching is the sinking of the first wave of innovators and the survival of the fittest, regardless of fawning by science-fiction writers who should know better. Who sold the first mass-market 16-bit microprocessor with speech? Who has more complete systems (i.e., disk drives and peripheral-expansion boxes) in homes, and who has cornered the market on assembly-language ROMs to plug in for those who don't wish to program or who wish to greatly expand the rather unexciting (to Jerry Pournelle) TI-99/4A? I run mine with the PE Box, an Epson printer, a 128K-byte 4-bank RAM card, a 64K-byte CP/M card, and two double-sided Tandon drives-all sold for the 99/4A. When everyone on the medium and low end of the market finally goes under, will BYTE finally have any recognition of the 99/4A, TI PC, and the improved 99/4A called the TI-99/8?

I doubt it. We TI owners call it "Apple on the Brain Syndrome," with submanias about IBM and assorted high-priced dinosaurs that only a lucky few will ever purchase, unless they own an oil well or two.

Balance your BYTE articles! I know my personal subscription will not survive unless I perceive reality as opposed to personal fantasy and Quasi-Religious Fawning over ISOLATED low-retail-flow computer events/products! **R. Castleton**

Richardson, TX

Gee, I never knew what my problem was. Castleton reads different versions of both BYTE and the daily papers than I do; I thought we'd done a fair job of talking about TI equipment; also that there was some problem with the TI-99/4A's profitability.

No one more eagerly availed the TI-99 than I did, and no one was more disappointed when we discovered that TI wasn't interested in publishing anything about its internal details. When you deliberately cut yourself off from the hobbyist world, you forfeit very little potential market—but you do forfeit an important source of software.

I think Adam Osborne did a lot for this field, and his low-cost all-up machine complete with software and documents was one of the crucial events in micro history. If that be fawning, make the most of it. . . . Jerry

Magazines and Advertisements

Dear jerry;

Screenwriter II can be copied. I used Locksmith 4.0 on my copy and can usually load the copy. Sometimes the program load fails, but the failure is not totally catastrophic, that is, it returns to the menu after considerable disk grinding. Then it loads the program on the second try. Slightly less than totally satisfactory, but it does preserve the original disk for future use. These days, with Wordstar on another machine, the 40-column Apple screen usually drives me away.

In October's User to User (page 540), Mr. Henkin may be having trouble with an added feature of Screenwriter. After trying it on several Apples at my local dealer, I have come to the conclusion that trying to use the joystick option causes the total failure to boot. I don't know what the problem is, but I have never been able to boot the optioned Screenwriter with the joystick option enabled. Leave out that one option, and it does work.

The function of character search within a displayed line was deleted between Superscribe and Screenwriter. I missed that feature when I made the change. And Screenwriter uses the disks in an odd manner that is not quite convenient and I think would be bothersome for anyone not fully oriented to making obstinate hardware work like your "late mad friend" and me.

I was attracted to Calcstar by its similarity in command structure to Wordstar. Last week I placed an order with a BYTE advertiser; last evening the brown truck delivered the box (not COD as ordered). I went through the instruction manual, installing a copy of Calcstar, doing the exercises, and then tried to set up a time card for my work.

While I found that I could set up some sort of a time card to take in hours' and minutes' beginning and ending times and to compute total elapsed time, I have been unable to accomplish anything that resembles proper numerical computation. Like IBM FORTRAN, Calcstar uses binary floating point that even with 14 significant digits shows some approximation errors. Then Calcstar column formats only truncate the display, not the stored data. So I took a column of start and end times, computed elapsed times, totaled elapsed times, and then tried to round to the nearest 0.1 hour (a fetish of mine on customers' bills), and multiplied the result by my hourly rate. The result? The charge shown in the next cell did not match the calculator multiplication of the displayed data. That's not a good way to give the clients confidence in your arithmetic prowess when dealing in engineering services! Conclusion: Calcstar is inherently too badly constructed to be called a spreadsheet.

So, the next step is to send it back to the store and hope that some other spreadsheet functions better (as some of the reviews and books on spreadsheet programs do declare), right? Nope, wrong. The advertiser said, 'It does like the book says, then it is not defective and we won't take it back. You should have spent full retail if you wanted to try the product first." And, "Since we failed to send it COD, it hasn't been paid for; we will be sending you an invoice."

I use CP/M partly not to have to worry about protection schemes that promise to prevent using programs for gainful purposes, and to have access to good programs. Now I have wasted a half day or more and have spent money without gaining a useful program, and the seller of the product refuses to take it back under any conditions. Is this the way BYTE magazine wishes to treat its readers?

Gerald N. Johnson, P.E. Ames, Iowa

Few copy-protection schemes work for long; what one can do, another can undo. The real trouble is that the copy-protection attempt makes the software fragile. After all, the idea of copy protection is to make it difficult for the machine to read the disk—which may be a good idea for the vendor, but it's hardly what the user wants!

Many spreadsheet programs have limited precision; it's a feature one must check very carefully.

I'd like it if every mall-order house had a money-back guarantee, but some of the discount outfits operate at such a low markup that they simply can't do it. In general: the lower the price, the less support you can expect from the dealer.

Alas, you have the wrong idea about magazines and advertisements. The advertising department doesn't tell me what to write, and I don't tell them what ads to accept. Indeed, as long as advertisers pay their bills, it's legally very difficult to reject an ad, even if the magazine doesn't want to take it. We had one item that generated lots of angry letters, but legal advisors said we couldn't reject the outfit's ad! Fortunately, they got in a snit about one of my reviews and cancelled, causing joy among those who had to open and file all the hate mail. ... Jerry

Assembly-Language No-Man's Land

Dear Jerry,

I greatly enjoy your User's Column in BYTE. Keep up the struggle for better documentation! It is partly in that regard that I am writing to you. Perhaps you can recommend some books or articles that deal with an area that is not often addressed.

Texts on assembly-language programming invariably assume either that the reader knows all about it and only wants the details of some new processor (including hardware considerations that the programmer doesn't necessarily need) or that the reader knows nothing and must be told about number bases, etc. They then lead into the writing of whole programs, systems, monitors, etc. Texts on high-level languages work in much the same way. Two sorts are available: references that define syntax with railroad diagrams and introductory texts that have to explain about the meaning of arithmetic assignment statements and such.

A no-man's land exists between these two extremes that interests me. Specifically, how do I use assembly language to write the critical subroutine that determines program efficiency and link it into the main program that is written in FORTRAN-80, compiled MBASIC, or whatever? I have purchased Microsoft F-80 (subset FORTRAN-IV), L-80 (Linker), M-80 (Macro-assembler), and MBASIC compiler in order to do such things. A recent article in BYTE ("Chisel Your Code with a Profiler," August, page 286) described ways to conduct activity analysis to identify the 10 percent of the code that does 90 percent of the work. But it (as with most books and documentation) says only to use assembly code to optimize that 10 percent.

I know how to identify the critical subroutine. In a recent research project (a new numerical neutron-transport scheme), most of the code is input of the problem parameters, initialization of arrays, analysis of results, and printout. This all executes once per run. But one

BYTE's User to User.

subroutine is called 294,912 times in a typical run. The program runs four hours on a 5-MHz 8088/8087 system.

The documentation (and the advertising) indicates that F-80, L-80, Lib-80, M-80, and MBASIC compiler constitute a "software development system" and that FOR-TRAN and assembly-language routines can be called from BASIC programs, etc. However, all the manuals point to each other as containing the details, and I have not successfully managed to use this software for its intended purpose. (When I called Microsoft Tech Support for details, the response was "Just try it. It all works." I found this less than helpful, but I tried it. The result: error messages. In particular, it seems that the FORTRAN subroutine requires that the Forlib library be linked to define various global symbols. The main program similarly requires that Obslib be linked or the run-time system used. I prefer stand-alone code. However, linking both libraries results in "multiply defined global symbol" errors, and the programs don't run. If you fail to link either library, you get "undefined global symbol" errors.

These tools were expensive, and it burns me not to be able to use them. So my question is: where do I find a text that will walk through some examples of actually using assembly code to optimize a routine for a program written in a highlevel language? Kirk Mathews Springboro, OH

Good question. I wish I had such a book myself. There are Z80-code cookbooks and plenty of books on how to write the assemblylanguage programs, but darned little showing you precisely how to link in assembly programs to previously written stuff.

l've found the same kind of problem with CB-80 and Digital Research's RMAC assembler; it ought to be easy to do that kind of thing, but there are insufficient examples to let me puzzle it out.

Maybe one or another of the readers can help? . . . Jerry

Benchmark Marks

Dear Jerry,

Below are listed three variations of your 20 by 20 array benchmark, adapted to run in BASIC09 under the OS9 operating system on a 6809 card in an Apple II. BASIC09 compiles to an intermediate code that is then interpreted and is thus directly comparable to CBASIC in that respect.

Benchmark	Time
Variation	(min:sec)
Integer Arrays,	
Integer Loop Indexes	00:31
Real Arrays,	
Real Loop Indexes	01:11
Real Arrays,	
Integer Loop Indexes	00:45

In comparison with your published figures (October 1982 BYTE, page 262) for other processor/language combinations the times would seem to be extremely good, especially when you consider that the 6809 is running at the Apple's nominal clock speed of 1.023 MHz. I don't think you've published figures for this particular combination. Please notice that a 68000 processor runs p-code almost as fast as an 8086 runs its machine language. If it weren't so popular, the 8086 and its 8088 cousin would be good jokes. I've never been able to understand why anybody would transplant 8-bit architecture to a 16-bit processor. Frank C. Kuechmann

Vancouver, WA

You and my son agree on the 68000 as a better way to go, but a number of people I respect prefer the 8086 (followed by the 286, etc.). As for me, I'm not so interested in chip architecture or in assembly languages. As the machines get fast enough and memory falls in price, most real programming will be done in higher-level languages.

We at Chaos Manor are doing most of our work in Pascal just now, with the intention of switching to Modula-2 as soon as we have stable Modula compilers. Our programs are portable between the Sage and the Godbout 8086, and we expect to be able to recompile them and run on more advanced systems as they come out. ... Jercy

Transmitting Pages

Dear Jerry,

As a fellow H/Z-19 terminal owner, can you tell me who knows the special routine to make the "Transmit Page" (ESC #) function work? See enclosure. Two letters to Heath have drawn blanks. Peter Engh La Jolla, CA As your enclosure shows, the Heath documentation (page 23) discusses 'Transmit Page" but refers to the possibility of special routines in the host computer. In big machines, you can edit material on the terminal and, when the screen is set up the way you want, send the whole page at once. This is useful for time-sharing systems because you're not using central-computer time while editing.

I know of few microcomputers that operate in the transmit-page mode. If you want to save stuff from the Z-19 screen, you'll have to write a special routine. The Z-19 manual describes what the terminal pitches; you have to write the catcher. ... Jerry

Copyrighting and Personalizing

Dear Jerry,

In the August 1983 issue of PC Magazine (page 58) under the Letters banner "Legal Matter," the secretary of Cincinnati's IBM PC User's group requests clarification of the legality of distribution of software copied from the pages of PC Magazine. I can't believe PC's response, which I quote: "The contents of each issue of PC Magazine are copyrighted by the publisher, and all rights of reproduction in all forms and media are strictly reserved. The original purchaser/subscriber only is authorized to make copies solely for his/her own use. Distribution, transmission, or transfer of copies to any other person is an infringement of the copyright. -Ed." To your knowledge, is this an industry standard?

On to other things. Seems to me that a partial solution of the software-piracy conflict is to personalize each product. That is, include in each screen the name of the purchaser. Pirates would be easier to spot and would have to suffer at least some embarrassment to be blatantly using a product that was licensed to someone else. Sure it complicates manufacture and it could be defeated on a caseby-case basis by clever counterprogramming, but it is a thought. (If the retail vendor had to run a purchaserspecific customization procedure at the store, then at least it would guarantee the machine readability of the disks you purchase.) It would be irritating to be constantly reminded that a program you were using often was illicitly copied from another user whose name you are frequently reminded of.

BYTE's User to User.

I use Compuview's Vedit on an Osborne 1 and am pleased with it. (This machine can perform string searches so much faster than any larger machine I've ever used that I'm continually amazed.) I'm glad to hear that the customization process will be simplified. I like Compuview's software-update subscription option (\$50 per year for Vedit). Larry Weiss Garland, TX

Actually, PC's statement is just an explanation of the copyright laws. Only the copyright holder has the right to sell or distribute copies of copyrighted matter. There is no restriction on resale of the original material; it's legal for me to sell or lend used books. However, I may not make copies of them (except as provided under the "fair use" provisions of the Copyright Act). Specifically, I can't make a copy, then sell the original.

Magazines traditionally buy various packages of rights (the right to publish in magazines, the exclusive or nonexclusive right to include the article in anthologies, and so on); what's bought varies from magazine to magazine and often from author to author within the magazine.

Personalizing software is costly; imagine what it would cost to imprint the purchaser's name on each book sold by B. Dalton!

We're also pleased with Vedit for programming, although the number of commands can be overwhelming when you first try it.... Jerry

Wordstar Spelling Checker

Dear Jerry,

I recently discovered a useful way of using The Word Plus spelling checker with Wordstar. Instead of having The Word Plus mark the words you choose with asterisks or similar characters, I use a null character, CTRL @, as the marking character. There are several advantages to this.

First, if you forget to remove a mark before printing, at least you don't call attention to the mistake—useful if you only have time to print one copy of whatever you are working on.

Second, you can use some of the Spellstar options of Wordstar, e.g., you can find the marks that you have placed by typing CTRL-QL. This has the advantage that it doesn't destroy any other searches you have previously set up by using CTRL-QA or CTRL-QF, and it remembers changes that you have already made. So if you tell it to ignore a mark you placed, when it "sees" the same word again, it removes the mark from that and continues automatically.

Third, any words you tell Wordstar to put in dictionaries or ignore are recorded in a file called filename.ADD, which you can later edit and turn into a special dictionary for The Word. (You must edit the file first—Wordstar adds 1, D, or 5 to the front of the word.)

By the way, I just read the book you wrote with Larry Niven, Oath of Fealty. I particularly chuckled over the part where the police have asked MILLIE for all the files in Rand's directory and MILLIE is told to print them at 300 baud. I trust that this was your idea.

Miles Thomas

Franklin Lakes, NJ

Thanks for the kind words, and also for the tip. We tried it on the Z-100 Wordstar and it worked fine.

Larry and I usually won't answer questions about who wrote what in our books, but given his public disclaimer on computer knowledge, I suppose I can admit that MILLIE was mostly my idea.... Jerry

Z-DOS and MS-DOS

Dear Jerry,

Your brief note in "Eagles, Text Editors, New Compilers, and Much More" (September, page 307) about the incompatibility problem between IBM PC programs and the Zenith Z-100 was moderately helpful. It could have been more so if Victor Wright's address in Louisville, Kentucky, had been included.

Your mention earlier in the column of your own Z-100 prompts me to ask you for any assistance and/or advice you can give in regard to "standard" program availability for the Z-DOS implementation of MS-DOS. Gerald Erskine

New Brunswick, Canada

It's been my general policy not to include people's private addresses. Alas, I don't keep answered mail (much to the relief of my wife, housekeeper, and assistants; where would they put it?), so I can't look it up for you.

BUSS ("The Independent Newsletter of Heath Co. Computers," 716 E St. SE, Washington, DC 20003, (202) 544-0900) is usually the first to list new Z-DOS software and is well worth the \$20 annual subscription fee. (Single issues are \$2.) I generally don't comment on anything I haven't used, and lately I haven't received much Z-DOS stuff. Of course, as soon as I write this, it will flood in. I hope so; the Z-100 is a good machine. ... Jerry

No Problems with Valdocs

Dear Jerry,

As an almost first-time computer user I feel compelled to defend the Epson QX-10 computer and its Valdocs system. You were too harsh in your judgment of it and missed the point of who the system was really designed for. I purchased one of the first systems released and have had next to no difficulties with it.

As a way of introduction, I'm a physician with only a peripheral interest in computers up to now. I am a charter subscriber to BYTE and bought a Radio Shack TRS-80 Model I computer when it first came out. I learned a lot about computers from the Model I and how to program in BASIC, but I could never get the damn thing to save programs on cassette tapes and I didn't want to add the expense of a disk drive to a diabolical machine that drove me crazy.

So I went back to reading computer magazines and waiting. Then I saw an article in BYTE ("An Introduction to the Human Applications and Standard Computer Interface," Parts 1 and 2, October and November 1982, pages 291 and 379, respectively) by Chris Rutkowski about a new computer system that he was working on; it looked too good to be true. I then found out that a computer store in my town would be carrying it, and I became a permanent fixture in that store. Rumors were rampant-it will be out next month, next week, any day now, by Christmas. I was such a persistent customer (pest?) that when the store received the first QX-10 I took it home even without instructions.

I can honestly say that I have never taken a complex piece of machinery out of the box, plugged it in, and had it work as I thought it should with fewer problems. It has changed my life. I have a problem with poor handwriting (typical physician?) and spelling. To use a typewriter involves a high frustration level, much time, and reams of paper. My use of a computer involves letters, short papers, and minutes of meetings. The Ep-

BYTE's User to User_

son QX-10 has done this with no problems whatsoever.

My three daughters watched over my shoulders and wanted to use it for school work and letters to their friends. I let them try and, again, no problems. In fact, I had to give them each their own data disk so I could find my own material.

The clincher happened when I tried another word processor. I wanted to try a spreadsheet and a dictionary; I got a deal on a package of four programs from Peachtree Software. As this package included Peachtext, I decided to try it. It includes some features not found on the Valdocs program. I spent most of one weekend on the self-instruction book and got about halfway through it. A week later when I got back to it I had to start at the beginning. I'm sure that I could learn it, but unless I used it every day I would have the same problem each time I went back to it. I just returned from a two-week vacation, and using my QX-10 with the Valdocs program was like finding an old friend,

I haven't had any problems with lost data. I use Control-M to change data disks and periodically press Menu and then Undo to save material as I write it. This takes about 10 seconds of my time. I guess if I got used to a faster program than Valdocs, I might enjoy it, but as it is, I can live with it!

I will say that computers seem to be like a virulent virus. I now am making a pest of myself at the computer store again, waiting for the TPM primer and the Valdocs technical manual. I'm anxious to find out more about what goes on in my computer and how to make it do all sorts of wonderful things. I have bought books on BASIC, assembly-language programming, CP/M, Supercalc, etc. In a year or two, I might agree with your criticism. Who knows? But for now, don't take my QX-10 and Valdocs away from me.

By the way, I agree with you about the Epson FX-80 printer. It is quiet and seems to print well but is not at all easy to load. It does work fine with form-feed paper but not with individual sheets. My haunt of the computer store paid off yesterday, however. I now have a Comrex CR-II printer (\$600), and it seems to correct all of the above-mentioned problems. Herbert Thompson Decatur, IL

I'm glad you like your machine. Heaven knows, the QX-10 has got to be a lot better than no computer at all, and it certainly is easy enough to get running. (The only one I know of that's easier to get going right out of the box is the Eagle 1600). Moreover, if you intend to print only on continuous paper, without using stationery or letterhead, Valdocs isn't so bad (except that it takes too long to address the envelope).

One question: why was your letter to me done on a Selectric typewriter instead of on your machine? . . . Jerry

And the Next Five Years

Dear Jerry,

The next time you unlock your crystal ball to look into the future, you might want to have it checked out first. When you used it to write "The Next Five Years in Microcomputers" (September, page 233), it seems to have been looking into my window rather than the future.

I am using a multiuser, multiprocessor system with a custom-designed serial board that enables me to appear to be five "virtual terminals." I can run up to five separate programs and jump back and forth between them by pressing function keys. The programs continue to run and update their own virtual-terminal screen even if they are not currently being displayed on the "real" terminal. When I jump back to a program, its current screen (including all character attributes) is displayed from memory in the customserial board. The board can also be used to allow two terminals to appear as two virtual terminals each. The multiprocessor consists of a main Z80 with 64K. three satellite Z80s with 64K, an 8088 with 256K, and a 68B09E with 128K. All run under Micromation's M/NET, a derivative of Digital Research's MP/M. Frank Korzeniewski

Berkeley, CA

It sounds like a wonderful system. Not long after I wrote "The Next Five Years. . ." I found out some other outfits, including Compupro, had some pretty neat tricks up their sleeves.

In my defense, two things: "The Next Five Years. . " was written as a speech to be delivered in early spring, and I only said these things would happen in the next half decade, not what part of it! Some of what I predicted hasn't happened yet. . . Jerry

Jerry Pournelle-welcomes readers' comments and opinions. Send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to Jerry Pournelle, c/o BYTE Publications, POB 372, Hancock, NH 03449. Please put your address on the letter as well as on the envelope. Due to the high volume of letters, Jerry cannot guarantee a personal reply.



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Circle 321 on inquiry card.

Book Reviews

Legal Care for Your Software

Daniel Remer Nolo Press Berkeley, CA: 1982 232 pages, softcover, \$19.95

Reviewed by Ed Bernstein

Legal Care for Your Software by Daniel Remer is a step-bystep, simply written, and thorough guide for anyone who writes or publishes commercial computer software or who wonders if it would be worth the trouble to do so. The book is full of examples, explanations, and even do-it-yourself legal forms that are basic to anyone trying to untangle the web of software law, Remer's point is that you may be the most talented programmer alive-and may deserve to be the richest-but if you aren't just as smart when it comes to the law, you could be in trouble.

Remer, an attorney who serves as legal counsel to several software companies, never forgets what many programmers learn the hard way: although the law may try to keep pace with technology, the fact is that it is often left "from months to centuries behind." Software can, of course, be legally protected, but the programmer's challenge is figuring out which legal methods apply and how to go about putting them in place.

Because no one law applies to every situation, Remer explains carefully, and with humor, the relative merits of trade secrets, copyright and patent protection, trademarks, contracts, licensing agreements, and so on. Plenty of specific examples serve to illustrate each case.

But his book isn't designed to replace lawyers, Remer says. In many complex cases, or in cases where mistakes have already been made, a lawyer may indeed be needed. But a knowledgeable author or publisher can save time and money by understanding that "If you want full legal protection for your software, you are going to have to do much of the work yourself."

Protecting code is a case in point. The ways to protect source code (the actual language the programmer uses, frequently in a high-level language such as BASIC, FOR-TRAN, or FORTH) may be far different from those used to protect object code (the low-level instruction to the computer created by the source code).

Trade-secret law applies to both source and object code, Remer explains, and it is the industry's favorite way to protect software. But, as Remer notes, there are weaknesses inherent in trying to protect code—the programmer's ability, for example, to "keep a zipped lip." He also outlines a variety of other procedures that ensure that trade-secret status remains in place, including several nondisclosure agreements.

Copyright protection is among the easiest to obtain; your software is, in fact, "born" with a copyright that makes it illegal for anyone else to copy it. But you have no protection against a fellow programmer who independently produces a program that just happens to operate exactly like yours. A copyright offers protection of an expression of an idea, not an idea itself. Two programs can produce identical results, but both can be copyrighted if they accomplish that task in unique ways.

Patent protection sounds like the perfect solution because it protects not only the expression of the idea but the idea itself. Unfortunately, software is almost never patentable, Remer says, and even if it were, the time and legal trouble involved in obtaining a patent could easily exceed the lifespan and value of the program itself.

Trademarks serve only one purpose: protecting the name of a program.

Remer warns, at some length, about protecting yourself as well as your software. He discusses a variety of ways to limit personal liability in the event of unhappy customers, an inevitability in the real world.

Finally, the book provides copies of various contracts, agreements, and disclaimers that you can customize for your own applications. The sample forms and contracts nearly 100 pages of them may be the most useful part of the book. A careful reading of these forms can be as educational as the chapters that explain them.

Remer writes clearly and with plenty of common sense. It's hard to imagine a more useful or less intimidating guide to the legal complexities of protecting software.

Ed Bernstein (30 Belle Ave., Fairfax, CA 94930) is director of editorial development for Broderbund Software Inc. of San Rafael, California.





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TAXING SOFTWARE

Tax Package Handles More Than 30 Forms

The Micro-Tax taxpreparation system can compute and print more than 30 IRS schedules and forms for multiple clients. partnerships, and corporate returns. Depreciation is computed by individual items or groups of items. Other tax-computation abilities include underpayment penalties, self-employment taxes, minimum and alternative minimum tax, and income averaging. Micro-Tax is said to be easy to use because it calls for simple prompts and organizes data entry in a sequence that's similar to that of manual tax preparation.

Micro-Tax is available for the DEC Rainbow 100 and MS-DOS- and CP/M 8080-, Z80-, 8085-, and 8086based systems. Three versions are offered: personal, commercial accountant, and partnership and corporate. The home computer Micro-Tax costs \$195. The other versions are \$1000 each. Annual updates and state taxpreparation programs are available. For more information, contact Microcomputer Taxsystems Inc., Suite A. 6203 Variel Ave., Woodland Hills, CA 91367, (818) 704-7800. Circle 550 on inquiry card.

Individual Tax Planner

The Individual Tax Planner calculates alternative taxes for Individuals and fiduciaries for 1983 and



beyond. Projections for multiple years and cases are displayed on screen, and instant recalculations in a worksheet format allow rapid examination of the consequences of alternative tax plans. Computations include income averaging tax. alternative minimum tax, and automatic indexing of post-1984 years. Client information can be saved to disk for printing out comprehensive reports. Full help screens are provided.

ner for 1983 is available for a first-year subscription price of \$595, which includes documentation and toll-free assistance. An IBM or IBM-compatible comouter with 128K bytes of memory, two disk drives, a monitor, and a printer are required. For further information, contact Tax Management Inc. 1231 25th St. NW, Washington, DC 20037, (800) 372-1033; in Maryland, (800) 352-1400: the District of Columbia. 258-9401. Circle 557 on inquiry card.

The Individual Tax Plan-

Professional and Personal Tax Programs

Aardvark/McGraw-Hill markets tax-preparation programs for professional and personal use. In addition to standard tax calculations, Professional Tax Plan Version 3.0 can compute self-employment taxes under the regular method, taxable unemployment compensation, taxable Social Security benefits for 1984 and after, and limitations for most credits. It can generate an investment report that summarizes the after-tax effect of investment assumptions; additional reports, such as income averaging, are possible. Other features include income inputs, help screens, a file-information screen, and a calculator function. It runs on Apple, Hewlett-Packard, IBM, and CP/M systems. The suggested retail price is \$350.

For home use. Aardvark/McGraw-Hill offers the Personal Tax Planner. This \$99 program, which runs on Apple and IBM Personal Computers, can handle returns for homeowners and renters and one- or two-income households. Personal Tax Planner will cipher short- and long-term capital gains and losses, the purchase or sale of real estate, and business, It's available at bookstores and computer retailers nationwide. For more information. contact Aardvark/McGraw-Hill, 783 North Water St., Milwaukee, WI 53202. (414) 289-9988.

Circle 552 on inquiry card.

Accountant's 1040 Preparation System

G & G 1040 is designed for accountants using CP/M-80 and CP/M-86 computers. This professional-level program features input screens that match IRS forms and the ability to provide choices for the least tax consequences, such as whether Schedule A is preferable to the standard schedule. Additional calculations include optional state sales tax, excess FICA, earned-income credit, income averaging, and minimum tax. The program processes 39 IRS schedules and comes with a batch compute/print mode and a depreciation module. It's claimed that the program calculates an entire return in 10 to 15 seconds.

The suggested list price for the G & G 1040 Professional Series is \$750. Annual updates are available. A Starter Series that processes 15 forms but does not include batch operations or a depreciation module costs \$195. Contact G & G Software Inc., 610 Park Blvd., Austin, TX 78751, (512) 458-5760. Circle 553 on inquiry card.



Lettered Schedules, 20 Forms in One Package

The Series 1040 taxpreparation program contains all lettered tax schedules and 20 numbered forms. With Series 1040, you have to enter information only once, which saves time and minimizes errors. All figures and new entries are 'automatically carried over to applicable forms and schedules. Tax results are calculated and displayed instantly. The display screens replicate 1040 forms. Further highlights are that it asks questions, traps mistakes, and prompts you from item to item. Series 1040 works on such machines as the IBM Personal Computer.

Series 1040 costs \$1150 Selected state modules are available. Complete information can be obtained from Calcu-Tax Computer Software Inc., 19-21 West Mount Pleasant Ave., Livingston, NJ 07039, (201) 992-2274.

Circle 556 on inquiry card.

Personal Tax System for Multiplan

EZ Ware's Tax-Prep personal tax system works with Microsoft's Multiplan electronic spreadsheet. Provided with 19 tax forms and schedules, Tax-Prep uses display screens that simulate IRS forms as working templates. A data-entry procedure interrelates templates for a complete series of federal tax forms and automatically applies entered data to appropriate forms and schedules. Tax-Prep will print directly on IRS 1040 forms and schedules. continuous 1040 forms. and computer paper used with an overlay. In addition, it can be used with Multiplan's advanced features to perform tax planning, budgeting, and analysis.

Tax-Prep works with the Apple, Compaq, TI Professional, IBM PC, and Zenith Z-100. Complete with a manual and tutorial, it costs \$89.95. Annual updating is available. Tax-Prep is available factory-direct from EZ Ware Inc., 17 Bryn Mawr Ave., Bala Cynwyd, PA 19004, (215) 667-4833. Circle 551 on inquiry card.

Tax Relief for IBM PC

Tax Relief I and II for the IBM PC have been announced by Micro Vision. Tax Relief II, a professional package, has such features as income averaging, alternate minimum and minimum tax, data and calculation carryover to relevant places, client summaries, and a client directory. Entries can be changed and deleted at any time, and on-line helps aid data entry. Several print options and 25 federal schedules and forms are supported. An IBM PC or PC XT with a minimum of 128K bytes of memory, DOS 2.0, two disk drives, monochrome or color display, and a parallel printer are required. Tax Relief II costs \$299. Annual updates are available.

Tax Relief I is designed for individual use, It supports 15 forms and has most of the features of Relief II. The suggested price is \$149. For more details, contact Micro Vision, 145 Wicks Rd., Commack, NY 11725, (516) 499-4010.

Circle 554 on inquiry card.

Commodore Tax Program

Northland Accounting's Taxaid was developed by experienced tax accountants for use on Commodore 64 and VIC-20 computers. It computes a line-by-line readout of Form 1040 and related schedules. A manual with step-by-step instructions for data entry is supplied.

Three versions of the program are available: Taxaid I, II, and III. Taxaid I, \$19.95 tape or \$24.95 floppy disk. is designed for the basic VIC-20. It outputs information to your monitor only. Taxaid II is tailored for 16Kbyte VIC-20s, Output is to the monitor or a printer. An expanded version for the Commodore 64, Taxaid III will also output to either the monitor or printer. Taxaid II and III are available on floppy disk or cassette for

\$29.95 or \$24.95. Contact Northland Accounting Inc., Software Department, 606 Second Ave., Two Harbors, MN 55616, (218) 834-5012. Circle 555 on inguiry card.

SOFTWARE

Templates Extend 1-2-3

Professional Software Technology has introduced two templates that expand the versatility of Lotus Development Corporation's I-2-3: Personal Tax Preparer and Time and Billing.

The Personal Tax Preparer condenses 1-2-3 to seven single-letter commands. Save, Print, and Destroy are the only fundamentals you need to prepare Form 1040 and a variety of lettered schedules. Once entered, numbers are automatically carried to the appropriate locations on supporting forms and schedules. Standard features include internal tax tables, screen displays of all forms in use, and the ability to print directly on federal forms.

For its single-letter commands. Time and Billing uses simple associations, such as Z for zapping an account. It accommodates more than 20 people per disk. A total of 10.000 clients can be maintained. each with up to 2000 billing entries. It shows numbers as they are entered. calculations as they are made, and the interrelationships between entries or the bottom line. Any system of keeping time slips can be used. Time and Billing lets you customize up

to 30 abbreviated service codes, which minimizes billing-entry descriptions. Receivables are monitored, and the aging of accounts is displayed.

Both programs work with 1-2-3 Release 1A and any computer with 256K bytes of memory and a hard-disk or two floppy-disk drives. Previous knowledge of 1-2-3 is not necessary. Each program retails for \$175. For full details, contact Professional Software Technology, POB 269, Rockport, MA 01966, (617) 546-3494. Circle 567 on inquiry card.

Fast Word Processor

The Qwerty word processor from HFK Software can keep pace with you even if you can type 140 words per minute Qwerty provides variable margin settings ranging from 1 to 150 columns, tab stops, paragraph indentations, up and down scrolling, forward/backward search and search and replace operations, and block moves. Dynamic insertion and typeover with automatic word and back wrap is supported. Text can be dynamically centered, and such character attributes as underscore, boldface. subscript, superscript, double underscore, and strikethrough can be applied during or after text entry. Left, right, and delete operations can be performed by character, word, or line. On-line helps aid operation.

Owerty supports a wide range of printers. Print options include a number of pitch and line-spacing settings, variable form and character sizes, automatic pagination with widow line elimination, and automatic user-selectable page numbering. Sixteen color sets are available when you use Owerty With an RGB color graphics monitor.

This program is designed to run on the IBM PC, PC XT, Chameleon, Compaq, and other computers using PC-DOS. With DOS 2.0, 96K bytes of memory are required. Complete with a tutorial workbook, Qwerty costs \$325. For \$25, you can try a full-function Qwerty. Qwerty is available factory-direct from HFK Software Inc., Old Danbury Rd., Danbury, NH 03230, (617) 259-0059 Circle 559 on Inquiry card.



Printer-Control Program

Set-FX, a machine-lanquage printer-control program for Epson FX-80/100 printers and the IBM PC or the Compag portable, has been introduced by Softstyle Inc. With Set-FX, Epson printers can produce the full IBM PC character set, line graphics, foreign language characters, and math and science symbols exactly as they appear on screen. Menus are provided for setting condensed, emphasized, proportional, and italic characters. Set-FX includes a custom font generator. According to the manufacturer, special fonts can be printed at 160

CDS.

Set-FX requires one disk drive and a monitor. Memory requirements are 64K bytes when running under PC-DOS 1.1 or 96K bytes with DOS 2.0. It's compatible with any hard disk operated under PC-DOS and with all Epson print modes. Complete with a manual, quick reference card, and a demonstration program, Set-FX costs \$59.95, plus \$2 handling, Contact Softstyle Inc., Suite 200, 7192 Kalanianaole Highway. Honolulu, HI 96825, (808) 396-6368.

Circle 558 on inquiry card.

Communications Software and Controller Emulator for Lisa

Apple Computer has introduced a pair of datacommunications products, Lisaterminal and the Apple Cluster Controller, that enable Lisa to interact with mainframe systems. Available at authorized Lisa dealers and through Apple's national account executives, Lisaterminal costs \$295, and the Cluster Controller ranges from \$4500 to \$7000.

Lisaterminal provides Lisa with TTY and DEC VT100/52 terminal emulation and the ability to exchange information via a modem with computers supporting asynchronous protocols. It permits access to remote mainframes and information services such as Compuserve and Dow Jones. Also provided are icons, cut and paste integration between application programs, and multiple windows.

A protocol converter, the Cluster Controller works like an IBM 3270-type cluster controller. When used with Lisaterminal, Lisa can communicate with IBM mainframe networks by mimicking IBM 3278 Model 2 terminal functions. It converts SNA/SDLC or BSC protocols to asynchronous protocols and monitors the flow of information in both directions, ensuring accurate transmissions. Both the Lisa and an attached orinter communicate through a single Cluster port, The Cluster Controller can be accessed via a modem, making remote

communications with a mainframe possible. The Cluster Controller comes with three or seven serial RS-232C ports for mixing and matching Lisas and printers.

Apple has also announced that Ryan-McFarland Corporation's RM/COBOL and RM/FOR-TRAN language compilers are available for the Lisa. For more information, contact Apple Computer Inc., 20525 Mariani Ave., Cupertino, CA 95014, (800) 538-9696; in California, (408) 996-1010. Circle 560 on Inguiry card.



Music Synthesizer for Commodore 64

Musicalc converts the Commodore 64's Sound Interface chip into a threevoice music synthesizer. Musicalc lets you play along with preprogrammed melodies, create and store melodies for later playback. and compose music in a variety of styles. Standard features include real-time sequencing, slide controls, modulators, and transposers. Musical creations can be played back through television sets, stereo systems, or professional amplifiers by means of standard RCA patch cords.

The suggested retail price is \$74.95. For details, contact Waveform Inc., 1912 Bonita Way, Berkeley, CA 94704, (415) 841-9866. Circle 563 on inquiry card.

Mouse Commands Integrated Software

Jane is an integrated software package consisting of a word processor, spreadsheet, and a file/list manager. A mouse-driven system employing easily understood pictures and symbols rather than programming instructions is at the heart of Jane's user interface. Access to various applications and the entering of data is performed by pointing the mouse to the appropriate symbol on screen. Each application interacts with the others, and you can work with any or all of the applications through up to four onscreen windows. Window dimensions can be expanded or contracted.

Jane runs on most 8- or 16-bit personal computers, such as the Apple, Atari, Commodore 64, and IBM PC, with 64K bytes of RAM. It comes with the mouse, mouse controller card, and users auide. The suggested retail price is \$295. Graphics and communications proorams will be available. For complete details, contact Arktronics Corp., 113 South Fourth Ave., Ann Arbor, MI 48104, (800) 225-5275; in Michigan, (313) 769-7253. Circle 561 on inquiry card.

Software Targeted at Business

Superex International Marketing recently released 15 programs targeted at businesses. Applications focus on wholesalers, retailers, importer/exporters, financial analysts, mailorder houses, and pharmacists. An integrated accounting package with accounts receivable/payable, general ledger, and payroll modules is also available.

Most Superex programs are designed for use on floppy- or hard-disk systems, and many are offered in a special network configuration. A few programs, such as the Pharmacist Assistant, require hard disks. Superex programs support Apple, Columbia, Compaq, Corona, DEC Rainbow, Eagle, Franklin, IBM PC, Texas Instruments Professional, and Toshiba computers. BASICA or GW BASIC is necessary. Under MS-DOS. the minimum memory require-

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ment is 128K bytes. Versions for Apple and Franklin need 64K bytes of RAM Prices range from \$300 to \$2000 For full particulars, contact Superex International Marketing, 151 Ludlow St., POB 248, Yonkers, NY 10705, (800) 862-8800; in New York, (914) 964-5200. Circle 562 on inquiry card.

Ovation for Integrated Software

Ovation software lets you create, access, move, extract, and manipulate data in various forms without reentering data, preparing different files, or swapping applications modes. This program provides built-in formats for letters, spreadsheets, and notes, customizing capabilities, single-keystroke macro instructions, and advanced macros via text files. Five applications capabilities are provided: spreadsheet, graphics, information management, word processing. and data communications. Different applications can be entered at any time, and data that is entered into a spreadsheet can be turned into a graph or inserted into a report on the same screen. A linking process automatically reflects any changes in associated forms.

Thirty English-language commands, entirely summarized on a single card, are all that you have to learn to run Ovation. The commands are common across applications Other features include contextsensitive helps, automatic backup and disk number-



ing, and continuous prompts. Ovation runs on the Tandy 2000 and IBM PC and PC-compatible 8086/8088-based systems using MS-DOS. It requires 256K bytes of memory. A PC XT with a hard disk is recommended, but Ovation will run with two floppy disks. Color and most printers are supported. The suggested retail price is \$795. For additional information, contact Ovation Technologies Inc., 770 Dedham St., Canton, MA 02021, (617) 821-1420. Circle 564 on inquiry card.

Multifunction Package Offers Six Modules

Integrated-6, a multifunction software package for the IBM Personal Computer, is manufactured by Mosaic Software Its basic ingredients are a relational database, presentationquality business graphics, a word processor, a spreadsheet, IBM PC-to-PC communications capabilities. and DEC VTI00/52 or IBM 3101 terminal emulation. Standard operating features include menu-driven commands, fill-in-the-blank input formats, and built-in help screens Integrated-6 lets you create, store, analyze, graphically display. combine, and condense information and transfer it between modules and computers. The same information can be output in a variety of formats for presentations.

The database module features disk access with a capacity of up to 100,000 records per file. The graphics module, based on the Superchartman II program, offers nearly 20 graphic styles, ranging from ple and text charts to pie/bar chart combinations. Able to handle as many as 256 columns and 2000 rows. Integrated-6's spreadsheet can use information created and stored in the database for graphic displays or merge it with text to produce reports.

Integrated-6 is written in

the C language. It requires a minimum memory of 256K bytes. The company intends to transport it to other computers and enhance its emulation capabilities. The suggested retail price for Integrated-6 is \$495. Contact Mosaic Software. 1972 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, MA 02140, (617) 491-2434. Circle 566 on inquiry card.

TERMINALS



Hi-Res Terminal Comes with DIN Keyboard

Liberty Electronics' Freedom 200 is a highresolution, nonglare 12-inch video-display terminal with a 106-key DIN-standard keyboard. This tilt-andswivel unit features eight foreign character sets, 7 by 9 character cells in a 9 by 12 matrix, a 24-line by 80character display format, and a user-accessible 25th status line A software setup mode and 10 programmable function keys offer operator convenience.

The Freedom 200 has nonvolatile memory for storing function keys and set-up modes during powerdown. Nonembedded character attributes for both the visual display and data

entry as well as doubleheight and double-width characters and 86 graphics characters are provided. Miscellaneous highlights include programmable handshaking protocol, a bidirectional buffered auxiliary port with expandable buffers, programmable answer back, smooth scrolling, adjustable screen time-out, split-screen capabilities with definable scroll regions, and Televideo 950 and Lear-Seigler ADM 31 emulation.

The single-unit price for the Freedom 200 is \$745. Quantity discounts are available. For more information, contact Liberty Electronics, 625 Third St., San Francisco, CA 94107, (415) 543-7000. Circle 569 on inquiry card.



CAD/CAM Graphics Monitor

Colorgraphic Communications Corporation believes that its XL-13 monitor is a cost-effective solution for CAD/CAM graphics requirements. Plug-compatible with the IBM Personal Computer, the XL-13 consists of a bitmapped graphics board, graphics primitives, a highperformance 13-inch color video display, and a power supply. Its standard screen format is 80 columns by 24 or 48 lines, and character sizes can be 7 by 9 dots in an 8- by 10-dot grid or bitmap programmable. Both text and graphic cursor types are supported, with visible, invisible, blinking, or nonblinking attributes. Graphics features include an escape sequence interpreter for such graphic functions as vectors, arcs, circles, polygons, and parallelograms; draw over and behind; independent draw and erase between graphics and text; geometric and complex fills; 128 fill patterns; zoom, pan. scroll, and scaling; and prefill or post-bounded fill with solid color or pattern.

The graphics board provides a 1024 by 512 by 4 resolution. The 40-MHz bandwidth monitor is swept at 32 kHz horizontally and 60 Hz noninterlace vertically. This combination provides a flicker-free viewing window of 640 by 480 pixels. The IBM PC's highand medium-resolution and alphanumeric modes are supported.

The XL-13 lists for \$3495. A 19-inch monitor version, the XL-19, costs \$3995. Volume discounts are offered. For additional information, contact Colorgraphic Communications Corp., 2379 John Glenn Dr., POB 80448, Atlanta, GA 30366, (404) 455-3921, Circle 570 on inquiry card.

Touch-Sensitive Monitor for IBM

Microtouch Systems has unveiled the Point 1 touchsensitive monitor for the IBM Personal Computer. Point 1 lets you position the cursor, select from menus, and manipulate graphics with the touch of a finger on the video display. An on-board 8-bit 65F11 microprocessor controls data formats and calibrations and comes with a FORTH interpreter, 2K bytes of RAM for user programs, and 4K bytes of ROM for MTS firmware. Switch settings include 110 to 9600 bos data rates; none, even, odd parity; 1 or 2 stop bits; and software-adjustable parameters. The monitor is available with TTL or composite outputs and amber or green-phosphor screens. Resolution is 1024 by 1024 points at 75 points per second; the data rate is 200 points per second. Output is asynchronous RS-232C, Five commands are used to configure the screen, set parameters, and perform self-tests. Additional pro-



gramming can be done using a proprietary Touch Commands Set and userdefined commands.

Versions of the Point 1 are available for both monochrome and color graphics cards. A 4K-byte EEPROM is available as an option. In small quantities, Point 1 costs less than \$850. An OEM kit of the touch screen can be obtained. For complete details, contact Microtouch Systems Inc., Suite 5050, 400 West Cummings Park, Woburn, MA 01801. Circle 568 on inguiry card.

PERIPHERALS

IBM Data Acquisition and Control

Metrabyte Corporation has announced an A/D data-acquisition and control board for the IBM Personal Computer. The Dascon-1 features 12 bits of digital I/O, 12-bit resolution of analog I/O, four analog input channels with overvoltage protection, switch-selectable input filters, two adjustable voltage references, two 1-mA constant current sources, external interrupt capabilities, and a batterybacked real-time clock. Resolution is 500 microvoits per bit. Optional switch selections can extend the

resolution to 0.5 microvolt per bit on two channels. Two charinels contain RTD interfaces for built-in temperature measurements from -200 to 650 degrees Centigrade.

Supplied software includes I/O driver subroutines and such utilities as graphics and calibration/set-up procedures. Options include two channels of 12-bit D/A outout with switchselectable ranges, a screw terminal connector, a solidstate I/O module board. and an electromechanical output board. relay Dascon-1 costs \$485, including manual, 37-pin D connector, calibration

resistors, and card guide. Options range from \$12 to \$128.

Also available from Metrabyte is a parallel digital I/O card that provides 24 TTL/DTL-compatible digital I/O lines. It has interrupt input and enable lines as well as external connections to the IBM PC's bus power supplies. The two dozen I/O lines are provided through an 8255-5 programmable peripheral interface, It costs \$89, For more information on these products, contact Metrabyte Corp., 254 Tosca Dr., Stoughton, MA 02072. (617) 344-1990. Circle 571 on inquiry card.

than 22 commands provide printing flexibility.

The Grappler comes with all necessary cables and its own serial ports. Power is drawn from the Commodore's expansion port. The suggested retail price is \$139. For the name of your nearest dealer, contact Orange Micro Inc., 1400 Lakeview Ave, Anaheim, CA 92807, (714) 779-2772.

Circle 575 on inquiry card.

Comprehensive Data Encryptor

Transcryptor blocks unauthorized access to computers and terminals, generates its own encryption keys, and automatically encrypts messages upon transmission and decrypts them upon receipt. Transcryptor operates asyn-



chronously, and it automatically adjusts to data rates ranging from 150 to 9600 bps. It has an errorcorrection feature that causes automatic resynchronization when linenoise errors occur. System hardware includes a Z80 central processor and dual RS-232C ports.

Transcryptor can be easily installed between a computer and modem or a direct line. The suggested retail price is \$945. Contact Cryptext Corp., POB 425, Northgate Station, Seattle, WA 98125, (206) 364-8585. Circle 573 on inquiry card.



Interface Grapples with Printer

The Grappler CD intelligent printer interface for the Commodore 64 is marketed by Orange Micro. The Grappler's C-1525 printer-emulation mode provides the means for such dot-matrix printers as Epson, Star, Okidata, Prowriter, and NEC to produce graphics and special characters. Standard print features include highresolution graphics screen dumps, text screen dumps, a transparent operation mode, and block graphics screen dump. Double-size, inverted, rotated, and emphasized graphics are accessible through simple commands. Margin and tab settings, page length, and skip-over perforation are among the Grappler's textformatting features. More

16-bit Desktop from Sperry

SYSTEMS

Sperry's 16-bit Personal Computer has built-in communications capabilities. The basic unit contains an 8088 microprocessor, floppy- or hard-disk drives, an asynchronous adapter for mainframe communications, and expansion slots. Standard hardware includes switch-selectable 4 77- or 7 16-MHz clock rates, 128K bytes of RAM, and seven expansion slots.

Two color display monitors are offered for the Sperry Personal Computer: medium and high resolution. The 15-inch mediumresolution display has an 80

or 40 by 25 format, 16Kbyte buffer, 320 by 200 or 640 by 200 resolution, and up to 16 colors. Character size is 5 by 7 in an 8- by 8-dot block. The 12-inch color monitor has four resolutions, ranging from 320 by 200 to 640 by 400, a 192K-byte buffer, and the ability to display up to 256 characters. Its character size is 7 by 14 dots in an 8- by 16-dot block. A monochrome display is also available.

Mass storage is provided by 320K- or 360K-byte floppy-disk drives or by a 10-megabyte hard-disk

drive. MS-DOS level 1.25 or level 2.0 is standard, depending on disk storage. Some of the applications programs currently offered are Multiplan, Wordstar, dBase II, and Mail Merge.

The Sperry Personal Computer is available in seven models, differing in regard to monitor and storage selections. A dot-matrix printer is optional. Prices range from \$2643 to \$5753. For more information, contact Sperry Corp., Computer Systems Division, POB 500, Blue Bell, PA 19424, (215) 542-4213. Circle 590 on inquiry card.



M68000 Computer **Runs Uniplus**

Perkin-Elmer's 7350 Professional Computer is a desktop computer founded on the M68000 microprocessor. The 7350 is a modular machine consisting of a display unit, detached keyboard, a 15megabyte Winchester hard-disk drive, and two double-density doublesided floppy-disk drives. The furnished DOS is Uniplus, a Bell Labs Unix System III derivative. The 7350 is offered in single-user, color graphics, and multifunction cluster console configurations.

The single-user workstation comes with 320K bytes

of user memory. The color oraphics version has 448K bytes of memory and a palette of 27 colors, 16 of which can be displayed simultaneously. The 1-megabyte multifunction cluster console can accommodate three terminals. Its satellites have complete access to all host programming facilities and most applications, A number of applications packages are available for all versions of the 7350.

The single-user workstation begins at \$8400. The cluster console starts at \$11,750. For more information, contact Perkin-Elmer, Data Systems Group, 2 Crescent Place. Oceanport. NJ 07757, (201) 870-4768. Circle 587 on inquiry card.

Royal Introduces Personal Computer

Royal Business Machines has introduced the Alphatronic Personal Computer This Z80A-based machine comes with 64K bytes of RAM and 32K bytes of ROM. It has a BASIC interpreter in ROM and interfaces for a cassette recorder, two disk drives, and a parallel printer. It can be used with a home television or an RGB monitor; the display format is 80 or 40 by 24. Character resolution is formed in an 8- by 12-dot matrix. A 79-character keyboard with six programmable-function keys and separate cursor controls and numeric keypad is provided. For game and tutorial software, the Alphatronic has a built-in cartridge slot.

Slimline 51/4-inch floppydisk drives and software cartridges are options. The suggested price is \$695. For details, contact Royal Business Machines Inc., 500 Day Hill Rd., Windsor, CT 06095, (203) 683-2222. Circle 586 on inquiry card.

Tandy 2000 Is Powered by 80186

The 16-bit Tandy TRS-80 Model 2000, an MS-DOSbased system, is powered by Intel's 8-MHz 80186 microprocessor. Under MS-DOS, the 2000 can run such software as MS-Windows, Ovation, and Multi-



plan. The 2000 has a 90key keyboard with 12 function keys and is offered in two configurations, both of which can accommodate up to 768K bytes of RAM. The basic 128K-byte 2000 has twin 5¼-inch floppydisk drives, totaling 1.4 megabytes of storage. It lists for \$2750. The 256K-byte 2000 HD system has a 10megabyte hard-disk drive augmented with a single floppy-disk drive. It costs \$4250.

A 12-inch monochrome and a 14-inch eight-color monitor are offered. The display format is 80 by 25. High-resolution 640 by 400 graphics are optional. Other options include a mouse and a monitor stand.

The Tandy TRS-80 Model 2000 is available at more than 1100 Radio Shack Computer Centers. Contact Tandy Corp./Radio Shack. 1800 One Tandy Center. Fort Worth, TX 76102. Circle 585 on Inquiry card.

MISCELLANEOUS

Tool Identifies Dead Components

Metrifast's Thermoprobe lets you quickly identify dead components without coming into direct contact

with the PCB. A solid-state device consisting of a thermistor probe connected to a modified Wheatstone bridge circuit, Thermoprobe measures minute temperature changes of 1/25 degree Fahrenheit (1/45 degree Centioradel, Because dead ICs, resistors, transformers, and diodes do not emit heat, they can be readily Identified on the unit's builtin S-meter, which indicates null to warm as the device is passed above the components.

Thermoprobe is small enough to fit inside a shirt pocket. It's powered by a 9-volt battery. Thermoprobe is available for \$21.95, postage paid, from Metrifast, 51 South Denton Ave., New Hyde Park, NY 11040. Circle 593 on inquiry card.

Money Talks

The American Foundation for the Blind is marketing a device that identifies and vocalizes the value of U.S. paper currency. The machine, known as the PMI (paper money identifier), uses an optical scanning device to identify \$1, 52, 55, 510, and 520 bills and a voice synthesizer to announce the value. If a bill is fed into the machine face down, the voice says "over" PMI will also say "please try again" if a bill is tattered or otherwise unrecognizable.

The rectangular PMI measures 3½ by 6 by 15¾ inches and weighs 6 pounds, 2 ounces. Two controls, an on/off switch and a volume selector, are located on the front panel. PMI plugs into any standard

three-prong, 120-volt outlet and can be used with a talking cash register developed by the Foundation.

PMI costs \$600. Purchasing details are outlined in a free catalog, Products for People with Vision Problems, which is available in print or braille from the American Foundation for the Blind, Consumer Products, 15 West 16th St., New York, NY 10011 Circle 591 on inquiry card.

Rewrite Labels

When used with their complementary marking pen, Holman Data Products' Rewrite Labels can be erased with a damp cloth and reused. These 4- by 4½-inch labels have seven lines for information. A package of 100 Rewrite Labels with one marking pen costs \$9.95. Quantity discounts are available. Contact Holman Data Products, 2059 West Lincoln, Oroville, CA 95965. (916) 533-5992. Circle 595 on inquiry card.

Workshelves Adjust to Your Taste

The Stack*Rack line of computer workshelves comprises nine models that can be adapted to any microcomputer on the market. Produced by California Design Works, Stack*Racks feature adjustable shelves that can be set level, sloped, or vertically to suit personal tastes. They are made of solid red oak with an oil finish.

Stack*Racks are available with 14-. 18-, or 22-inch



shelves in single- or double-shelf configurations. Prices range from \$38 to \$118. For complete details, contact California Design Works, POB 3052, Monterey, CA 93940. Circle 596 on inquiry card.

Micro Charts Aid Programmers

Micro Logic Corporation's Micro Chart #7 is a double-sided, full-page reference card for 8086 and 8088 programmers. Micro Chart represents the reconstruction of the bits, codes, and special conditions found in data manuals. The data are presented in a fully decoded format, which facilitates programming, debugging, and patching. Areas covered are conversion of instructions to and from hexadecimal, instruc-

tion descriptions, cycle time, addressing modes, flag codes, register map. memory map, pinouts, and ASCII codes. Diagrams and cautionary notes are provided as well.

Micro Chart #7 is made of the same type of plastic as a credit card. In lots of one to nine, it costs \$5.95, plus \$1 postage. Order Micro Chart directly from Micro Logic Corp., 100 2nd St., POB 174, Hackensack, NJ 07602, (201) 342-6518.

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HOME COMPUTER ACCESSORIES	KEYBOARDS -	POWER SUPPLIES	DISK DRIVES AND CABLE
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audio jack + Recrustre a clar, natural mole veloc + Plug-in user ready with documentation and sample sativers - Ease size; 7%-7% - 3%-7% + 1-376*1 APPLICATIONS - Socurity Warning - Telecommunication - Teaching - Nanciage Aid - Instrumentation - Batania The desit with Stream of the grad take are seen and alow we fa	Power/Mate Cor REGULATED PO Input. 105-125/210 Amps/8VDC @ 2.5 Ar EMAS/68	poration WER SUPPLY 250VAC at 47-63 Hz · Output SVDC # 3.0 nps · Size: 4%1. # 47W # 2%14 · Walght 2 Ros. 	and tarved organization the SA4551 in the strate could be according to the second tarved or a strate of the state of the s
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TALS132 .59 TALS395 1.16 LM3281 1.25 LM3177 1.28 LM11872 3.29 CA 3040 1.30 CA 3140 1.15 74L5131 .55 74L8424 2.95 XR 2206 3.75 LM311 .64 LM379 2.50 LM710 .75 LM11896 1.75 CA 3040 1.90 CA 3140 1.15 74L5145 1.20 74L8424 2.95 XR 2206 3.75 LM311 .60 <t< td=""><td>74L8125 74L5126</td><td>.49</td><td>74L8385</td><td>3.90</td><td>AS232 Ha</td><td>and 1.25 3.95</td><td>LM307</td><td>.45 1.M30 .69 LM35</td><td>OK 4.95</td><td>LM587 NE570</td><td>.89 3.95</td><td>LM1812 LM1830</td><td>8.25 3.50</td><td>CA 3046 CA 3059</td><td>1.25</td><td>CA 3086 CA 3089</td><td>2.99</td></t<>	74L8125 74L5126	.49	74L8385	3.90	AS232 Ha	and 1.25 3.95	LM307	.45 1.M30 .69 LM35	OK 4.95	LM587 NE570	.89 3.95	LM1812 LM1830	8.25 3.50	CA 3046 CA 3059	1.25	CA 3086 CA 3089	2.99
TALS135 .39 TALS135 1.10 LA APH TALS135 LM3076 2.75 LM1877 3.25 LA 3000 1.70 LA 3040 1.71 TALS135 .39 TALS135 1.10 XR 2206 3.75 LM376 2.75 LM170 .59 LM1887 3.25 CA 3040 1.70 CA 3146 1.13 TALS131 .55 TALS424 2.95 XR 2207 3.75 LM311 .64 LM378 2.50 LM710 .75 LM1896 1.75 CA 3160 1.19 TALS134 .55 TALS424 .265 XR 2206 3.75 LM311 .64 LM378 2.50 LM710 .75 LM1896 1.75 CA 3160 1.19 TALS145 1.20 TALS447 .65 XR 2206 3.75 LM3114 .89 LM379 4.50 LM723 .48 LM2677 2.05 T CA 3165 1.19 TALS145 1.35 TALS640 2.20 3.25 LM3174 1.75 LM380 1.60 LM723 .48 LM2677 2.05 T	74L6132	.55	74L8390	1.18	EV	40	LM308H LM309H	1.16 LM39 1.95 LM39	a .69 9 1.79	NE571 NE590	2.95	LM1871 LM1872	5.49 5.49	CA 3060	1.75	CA 3130	1.10
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F4L3131 .33 F4L3031 .33 F4L3031 .33 F4L3011 .33 F5	74L5148	1.35	74L3624	2.20			LM317T LM318	1.19 LM38 1.49 LM38	1 1.60	LM733	,35	LM2901	1.00	TL496	1.65	75450	.59
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+ PRESET TO CHANNEL	3 NOW		6V 10V	15V	207 25	V 35V	10p1	50V	.05	470	50V	.05
* USE TO BUILD TV-COMPLITER INTERF	ACE CONLI	.23ut			_	.40	22 25	50V	.05	560 660	50V 50V	.05 ,05
* +5 VOLT OPERATION	• D ••	27		_		<u>40</u> ,	27	50V 50V	.05	820 .00101	50V 50V	.05
POWER SI	IPPI IFS	A7			.33	.50	47	50V	.05	.0015	50V	.05
IDEAL FOR HOBBYIST, BENC	HWORK & DO-IT-YOUR	46.				.45	58	50V	.05	.005	SOV	.05
SELFERSI 90-DAY WARRAN	TY! NEW & UNUSED!	<u>9.0</u>	_	.40	.40 .4	5 <u>A5</u>	100	50V	.05	.01	50V	.07
ASTEC AA	11190	1.8				.75	220	50V 50V	.05 .05	.05 .1	50V 12V	.07
* QUAD OUTPUT SWITC	HING NOW	2.2	.15	.40	.45	,65				.1	50V	12
DESIGN AS USED IN AI	PPLE III ONLY	2.7	.40	.45		.90		MC	NO	LITHIC	0	
* +5 @ 4A; -5 @ 25A * +12 @ 2.5A; -12 @ 30A 1	15.5"x4.5"x2" \$598		,45 AC	.50	.55 .4	0.455	.1ul-mo	ino 50V	.18	.47ul-m	one SOV	-25
SIGMA INST	UMENTS	4.7	.45 .55		.60 .6	5 .85	.047 01-1	MOUDDUY	10	.910F-M	200 207	
Model 2PC		4.1		.70	.1	18		ELE	CTR	OLYT	IC	
* FUSE PROTECTED * LINE	EAR DESIGN ONLY	<u> <u>8.2</u></u>		-		1.00	47.1	ADIAL	14	1.4	MAN MAN	14
* AUXILIARY AC OUTLET	S198	5 1 12				10 1100	1	25V	.14	4.7	16V	14
* +5 @ 4A; -15V @ 1.5A; 12,	25" X4" X4./5"	18	.76 .15	.90			2.E 4.7	35V 50V	.15	10 10	16¥ 50¥	.16
		10		1.25			10	SOV	.15	22	16V	-14
	RI FW IT	22	1,00	1,35			100	16V	.16	100	15V	.20
	ANU OF THE	ET 39	1.50				220	35V 25V	.20	100	35V 25V	.25
a puuru iuu m	AUA AL IUC9		1.35				2200	16V	.80	220	25V	.30
			1.76				CON	APUT	ER	500	16V	,42
4116 250NG	8/7.9	5 270	3.75				G	RADE	1.06	1000	16V	.60
1110 250115	0/110						20,000			6000	16V	85
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OPTO-ISOLATO		INCLUEV			BAD	ASS	CAP	S		10 30	1-99	100
4N26 1.00 MCA-7	4.25	AT		.01 UF	MONOLI	THIC	1	100/6.00		# pin ST 14 pin ST	,13	.11
4N27 1.10 MCA-25: 4N28 .69 IL-1	1.25	ODODDI	OFO	1 UF	MONOLI	HIC	-	100/8.00		16 pin ST	.17	.15
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4N35 1.25 ILQ-74 4N37 1.25 H11C5	2.75 1.25 TDA	NEICT	DRC	-	LE	DLAN	NPS			22 pin ST 24 pin ST	.10	.27
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1N759 12.0 volt zener	.25 2N2219	.50 2N412	2 .25		LED	niep	IAVO			18 pin WY	PP. V	.90
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WANTED: Tax-evening, not-temporiti organization seeks computer donation for completion of reference information on AIDS. Will be used in a network to provide up-to-date information to social AIDS groups. Certified excepts Paul Parosis Jr, MD, National Gay Health Education Foundation Inc., 1M Whiloughiby Ave., Bootkym, VY 1205, 2(2):522-300

Brooklym NY (1205, (212) 622-3000 WANTED: Tai-deductible donation of Apple computer diskdrive, monitor, and/or printer to be used for linancial records, membership drives, state and federal yearly reports, updating animal-care sneets, etc. References and IRS information on request we pay shoping and give receipt. Carol Odelt. Wildlife Rescue Team Inc. Rouke 2, Lincoln NE 68505

Team Inc., Route 2, Lincoln NE 68505 FOR SALE: Up 1 8YTE: July, November, December, 1977, 1978 to 1981. complete, 1982 and 1983. Itest two assess Lot 2: Incoder Microcomputing: Jume September to December, 1977, 1978 to 1980. complete 1981. Itest December, 12 disues scattered thru 1982-1982. Lot 3 Creative Computing numbers 2, 4, 5, and 6 of 1978; 1979 to 1981, complete, numbers 2, 3, 4, and 12 of 1992, 1983. complete Will accept best offer FOB for each lot Durican Balley; 609 Echo Giten, River Vale, NJ 07675, (201) 656-3992 NEEDEDI: Physically disabled Viennam Veterian neeos Smortmodem for Access to college computer from home. Used Dic Nima J Goldarb, 116 Court St. Plansburgh, NY 12201

FOR SALE: Multuser CPAN computer, one 60-megabyte Warchester disk drive, one tape backup, expandiable to 32 users, Roppy and (ape backup, demo unit with new guarantee; lists for 332,000, sell for \$16,000. Allen Cohen. American Bar Code Systems, Sure 376, 5757 West Century Birdu. Los Angeles, CA (213) 642-1101.

FOR SALE: Monow Designs MD-3 microcomputer with CRM, 54K RAM, and two double-sided disk drives. Includes standard softwate pics/lots of extra programs. Used only 4 mprims. \$1300 or best offer. Headth H-29 terminal: \$655 firm. Richard Haandel, POB 22152. Oktahoma City, OK 73123, (405) 721-9215.

FOR SALE: ELF computer, not completed with regulated power suppy and heavy-duxy transformer, enclosure cabinet for computer boards. ASCII keyboard, and monitor. Giant board and VD board have been resued. Documentation included Tom Acuit. 3009 15th St. Mokine. IL 61265. (309) 264-5977

FOR SALE: ELF II computer with 4K RAM, giant board, expansion power supply. UHF and VHR video modulators, light pert, various programs, and complete manuals \$250. John Chorton, 236. View Ridge Dr., Bellingham, WA 98226, (206) 733-5122. FOR SALE: DEC computer system. Includes a MINC-II processor, an RX02 dual 8-inch DSDD floppy-disk drive, a DEC/writer II B0-cps printing terminal, and a VTIDS video terminal with graphics capability. System comes complete with the MINC BASIC and RT-II: operating systems and includes both FORTRAVI and assembly language compilers. May be willing to sell terminals separately. Excellent condition, price negotable Herbert Wendell, 405 Northfield Ave., West Orange, NJ 07052, (201) 736-8259 WAANTED: Atan 600 gartes and other programs on disk. Send name, address, and disk 1II return a disk with different programs. Sen Can. 3772 Diamondrived DT, S. Louis, MD 63125.

FOR SALE: OSI-C3-A. 56K with dual 8-inch SSD drives CRM package, primer interface, and cable, Lifeboar X&ASIC, COBOL, FORTRAM, OS-65D 3.0, OS-65D 11, OS-DMSA nucleus, OS-65D attended color, and Wordstar 3.0. All disks and documentation 31800 FOB Wilton, Wm E. Ritchie: RD 2, Wilton, NH 03086, (603) 654-6157 FOR SALE: Memories 651 hard-sector 8-inch floppy-disk drive

FOR SALE: Memorek 651 hard-sector 8-inch floppy-disk drive Used but in good condition. Make offer or will trade for 5-000 boards etc. Kevin Cardon, 1500 North 1220 East. Lehi, LIT 84043, 1901) 768-9567.

FOR SALE: Four Shugart SA800 8-inch floppy-disk drives in excelent shape. SISO each. Two Memoria SS2 8-inch Roppy-disk drives, double-sided: SITS each, Roger Wilson, P22 Dunbarton Dr., Richardson, TX 75081, [214] 690-1895 after 6 p.m.

POR SALE: OS system constraing of Superboard Imounted in cassiluminum cover) and Leedex 12-inch monitot, cassette, and ASR 33 teletype. In very good condition with good system documentation. Will self for best offer or trade for dot-matrix printer Edward Crovella, (716) 839-3468 after & p.m. FOR SALE: Working S-100 boards, 16K static RAMs, 36S each BK static RAMs, 330 each Byrestaver II with 10 2208s, 875, Processor Tech. 1200 pps cassere interface 135, OP-80 optical papertape inader, 320, two partial SOL20k; 315 each. Mostly Processor Technology software, Martin Eberhard, 307, Eax, Healey, #10, Champaign, 0, 61820, [217] 398-0077, evenings FOR SALE; Vector Graphics M2 with S-100, 280, 4MHz, 56K.

FOR SALE: Vector Graphics M2 with \$100, 280, 4MHz, 56K, chail 300K duks, Cennonico and R5-232C ports, SOROC 120 terminal Selectric printeritypewriter, CPMM Pascal-Z and other goodles, 52500 or offer Allo, PDP-BM CPU BK core, autostant, and I/O interface' \$500 at its TI-59 Calculator with printer-base, all excessories and softwate; Hile new \$250 PROM-Blaster Appart for Apple II \$75 Mille Hughes, POB 393, Rapid City SD \$7709, 1605 341-6755

FOR SALE: Microsek MTBOP primer \$250, Microsenn ACT-1 terminal \$100 SWIPC 6800 computer with 44K. Two senal and one parallel VO boards: \$425 SWIPC AC30 cassette interface: \$50 Send for complete list. Jim Hait, 2063 108th Ave., Otsego, MI 49078, (516) 694-9760

WANTED: Information on the IBM printer Model 3284-2: senainterface location on the logic control unit, it's prin definition and location. Would like to meetace it to a 280 microprocessor. Also, would welcome and answer all correspondence related to computers, programming, etc. Tony-Atlamse Veerk. All: The Hague, Holland

FOR SALE: H-14 printer with R5-232C serial cable; excellent condition, checked by bactory Esita ribbons and all manuals included s125 Will pay Shipping, Tom Dorsett, E 2726 Golden R0, Spokane, WA 99208, [SD9] 466-0585

WANTED: Apple software to swap. Will trade for games, utilities, or whatever Send typed list of programs and I'll send mme. Wade Ball. 1309 South Pon Bivd. New Iberia, LA 70560. (318) 367-9860.

FOR SALE: Epson MX-100 primer. Epson interface board for Apple, and Graphiconiter: al \$600 or best offer Apple Disk II Drive 3299 Rana Disk Eite One. \$250 Versawriter 3199. DOS Toolkit: \$40 Grogon \$27 ABM \$15. Swathbuckler, \$20. Other software at varying prices Peter Su, 14 Devonshire Dr. Barrington, R 02806

WANTED: Computer and electronics entitualates who want to correspond with a 22-year-old male electronics engineer. I am interested in the exchange of loeas, programs, and oncuts designs. I use an 5-100, 280-based system. Also, anybody who wants to communicate about the electronics and computing scene in India kmi Agraval. Sri Autobindo Abriam, Pondicterry 605 002, India

FOR SALE: Heavy-duty power-supply system Metal case [12 by 6 by 30] two Lambda power supplies (LGS-EE-5-OV-R, 5 V @ 10 ampti and LNDX-152, ±12 V @ 2.5 ampti web AC-power lak-detection board. Package price: 61400; asking 3700 Jm Krichen, [713] 644-284 days. 251-0723 mghts FOR SALE: 48K Atan 400 web BASIC cartridge manual, dust

FOR SALE: 48K Atan 400 with BASIC califitidge, manual, dust cover, and vanous causenes: all for \$250 Also, an Atan 16K memory board that I will swap for back lisues of BYTE. Creative Computing, or Compute Best offer, send your Str. Jam W. Pricker, 2142 Cross Rd., El Centra, CA 92243

FOR SALE: Base II downlam's plintler III top condition with R5/232C serial. Centronics parallel. 20-mA-current loop, and IEEE-488 interfaces. Also, has tractor feed, graphics, and excinded buffer options. Asking 5450, Will consider trading for 1200-bps computer external modern, or item of equal value. Waiter Vose Jeffnes, H81630 Dammouth. Hanover NH 03755

FOR SALE: LNW 80 computer board with gold connectors, most capacitanos resistors and societs. All manuals and the BYTE construction arolde 1125 or citler Also three 5100 Vector Graphics boards (1977 Rev. 1 & 2) including the times board, 8K RVM board, and the Flash-writer board, all three for 5200 or best offer. James E. Shephard, 15634 Northeast 107th Court, Redmond, WA 98052, (206) 883-6052 WANTED: Schematics and operational information on the Seals

WANTED: Schematics and operational information on the Seals Electromics 328/SC, a 328/SV/se S-100 static RAM board. Also, for sale: five new, unused boards needing some logic parts and new, prime RAM chips: 11 TMS 4044, 4116, 20,022; and B0/R-compatible disk drive. Prices negotiable. Steve Frids, POB 13057, SL Paul, MIV 55113, (612) 771-8264.

VZANTED: Sudent would appreciate the donation of an Apple II with disk drive and 64K to be used in the development of educational programs for schools and to further my knowledge of computer languages. Mark Zwich, IB21 Woodsheld Dr., Richfield, WI 53076

UNCLASSIFIED POLICY: Readers who have computer equipment to buy, sell, or trade or who are requesting or giving advice may send a notice to BYTE for inclusion in the Unclassified Ads section. To be considered for publication, an advertisement must be noncommercial (individuals or bona fide computer clubs only), typed double-spaced on plain white paper, contain 75 words or fewer, and include complete name and address. This service is free of charge; notices are printed once only as space permits. Your confirmation of placement is appearance in an issue of BYTE as we engage in no correspondence. Please allow at least three months for your ad to appear. Send your notices to Unclassified Ads, BYTE/McGraw-Hill, POB 372, Hancock, NH 03449.

FOR SALE: North Sar Horizon II. 5/00 bus, 32K, duar 5/4 -mdh drives, RTC. two terial and one parallel ports, oak cabinet, manuals, etc. Lois of software. Offen3 Auo, two IBM, 474/1980 Selectic ball-communicating princes, linancial teyboards, and RS-232C interface. With include ZBO and/or 6502 software drivers, and documentations: \$230 each or \$420 for both, FDB. Aba TTY model 43 KSR with modem: \$475, Rich Adamson, 7310 Adams, Lencoln. NE 68507, (402) 464-0718.

FOR SALE: Apple II 48K computer (has full uppercase and kovercase keyboard). 16K language card, dak drive with conoder and green monitor. SloDO or best offer: Also, MX-80 friction-feed km 370 Lester Bartel, 1907 Barham, Dodge City, KS 67801, (316) 227-7536.

WANTED: 1 am interested in corresponding with other Cromemoc CHD owners users, and groups to share and swap programs and information, Steven E. Martin, 7751 Gamet Dr Springheld, VA 22153, (703) 664-4251 days and 451-2992 evenings

evenings FOR SALE: Okidara Microsne 80: \$195 IDS 440G \$345 Okidata Similine 160: \$1195 Decis Data 6540: \$995. Mountain Apple Clock: \$145 Apple Paralle: Card \$70 Apple Communicate Card: \$115 visual V200 CRT \$545. Microfinesse Fin Model (new) \$290 Panasonic NV8200 VCR \$550. All clears, in working condition, manuals included Dave Drucke; \$ Norbert, Hawthom Woods, IL 60047, [312] \$41-2122

FOR SALE: Tektronik 60-MHz dual trace, delayed-alternate Imme-base oscilloscope, Model 2215 with accessory pouch: like rew: \$1000 or best offer Stephen Rac. 5001 Watertown Plank Rd. Milwakee, WJ 5326, (414) 257-9567 FOR SALE: OS C4P. MF 48K RAM, two 5-Inch dak drives

FOR SALE: OS C4F MF 48K RAM, two 5-inch dak drives battry backup clockkalendar, low joyaticks, programmable rone generator. DAC: 32 by 54 redefinable character or graphic in 16 colors. OS-65D with Microsoft BASIC, assembler and debugger with all manuals and los of software. Over 13500, asking 32500 in Canadian funds. Daniel Filteau, 1471. Bourgeoys, Longueut. Oueber, J4M, 125, Canada, (S14) 468-3820.

FOR SALE: Teltionia 4054 graphics terminal, 300 hours total time used. Less than 50 hours on CRT rube. Options: 401—Data Communication Interface: 724—640/Opties total memory: 730— Dynamic Graphics. Abo, Taris-Era A/D converter unit and Trans-Era BCD-Binary I/D unit: Walt Hedges. 4635 West Euclid. Laveen A2, 85339, (602) 237-4080

WANTED: 5-100 boards. Three Compution RAM 20-32X state: \$125 each. Two Tarbell DD controllers with CPM 2.2: \$200 each. Computior VO: \$100 Computing CPU-2; \$200. All boards perfect with manuals. Jim Blair, (318) 367-8455.

WANTED: Student would appreciate an unwanted, new, or used copy of Beneath Apple DOS (Worth & Lechner, for Apple DOS 3.3) and/or Bag of Tricks. Willing to pay, or rade software or a copy of 550. As intoxy Lar guage Ringserm. (L. Leventhal) in new condition Dany Duets, 59 Principes Bay Winnipeg Manatoba #2G 1W/2, Canada, (204) 668-5176

WANTED: Used Oliverti Pravis 30 electronic typewriter Long Kha. 7322 Mesa College Dr., Apr. 18. San Diego, CA 92111, (519) 277-4277

WANTED: TRS-80 software to swap. Also, need help in repairing a TRS-80 logic board Model I G version, need two ROMs set, I have some TRS-80 upgrade plans for trade. Looking for 80column TRS-80 Model I upgrade plans. Send SASE for replies. Tim Cochrane, POB 176. Industry M 15052 FOR SALE: Apple software: Wizard and the Princess for 318

FOR SALE: Apple software: Wizard and the Princess for 518 or bett offer and Jalma for \$25 or best offer. Both in original packing Also, will buy or bothow used adventures and games. Dathin Rothe, 310 North Man. Deer Pant, W/154007. (715) 269-5313 after 5 p.m. and weekends.

WANTED: Percon Doubler A (the one discarded when you upgraded to Doubler II) for TRS-80 Model I: Level II ROM onips for never Alps keyboard (the set that mounts directly on main board), and alrcait navigation software on disk. H Sherwin, 609 South Main SL. Clearfield. UT 84015, (801) 773-8005

FOR SALE: Persci 270 dual & inch SSSD floppy-disk drive and power supply. Very fast and factory maintained 5395. Alan Westmagen, 6814-20th NE. Seattle. WA 9815. (206) 524-7335 WANTED: Anyone who wants to exchange programs & software for a Processor Tech SOL20 T and N Ebasson, Gosgatan 15 5/72348 Vasteras, Sweden

WANTED: VIC-20 books tapes, carindges, or other new or used equipment. Please send list when corresponding, Bart Kreuser, 1695 Biemeret, Green Bay, WI 54304

FOR SALE: Two Calcomp #42 SSDD B-Inch drives, one Calcomp #42M SSDD B-Inch drive; both need repair. Atiso, Tarbel SD FDC, Calcomp jumpered, Shugar adaptor, M 280 2-MHz CPU with CRM boot PROM, Comercio 280 monitor PROM, 18K Godbout Econoram IV static RAM, I6K WMC MEM-2 static RAM, and four BK Godbout Econoram II static RAM. Complete documentation on each item Make an other Dave Raibert, (201) 444-4600 and 529-3595

WANTED: Young tobotics A L experimenter would like contact with others with same interests. Peter J. Skelley, 16121 59(h) Ave. SE. Shohomish, WA 98290

FOR SALE: Altos 16-bit multiuser computer with hald dult The system has Horizon WP. Accounting, and Multiplain humming under the Menix operating system New 516-700, asking \$7200, Mile Hughes 1245 Weit Humaington Dr. #207, Arcadia, EA 91006, (213) 287-7365

Unclassified Ads

FOR SALE: Forume 32:16 computer with hard disk. Unix operating system, WP, Multiplan, and accounting softwate. Asking half of what the system costs. Russ Sharer, POB 3535, Arcadia, CA 91006, [213] 445-8720.

WANTED: To trade a one-month-old Radio Shack TRS-80 (MCR0) with some money for a used Jupiter Ace with some software and documentation. William V. Petro Jr. 30047 Regent, Wicklifte, OH 44092, [216] 944-5903.

FOR SALE: Radio Shack TRS-80 Model I with Level II BASIC. Comes with functioning keyopard, monitor, cassette recorder, several games, and complete documentation. Will trade for IBM PC software/hardware or best offer. Michael Beauchamp, 33 Old Post Rd., Waterloo, Ontario N2L 5P3, Canada, (519) BB5-0891, WANTED: People who are interested in or use the Logo Ianguage. I would like to exchange programs, ideas, and information. Keth Robison. 113 Morts Rd., Exon, PA 19341.

WANTED: TDL Assembler, Chess, and Samises software in source leang and on 5% inch disk for Osborne 1 in single density Will give you other software in exchange. Hermann Locatek, Fuggerstir, 4 800, Sadibergen, West Germany.

Fuggerstr. 4, 8501 Stattbergen, woar Germany, FOR SALE: Xerox 820 computer with two SM-inch DS/DD drives or two 8-inch SS/DD drives. Also, Xerox/Diablo 630 letterquality printer. James Long, R. 3 No 6 Autumivood, Hollis Summit, MO 65043, (314) 896-5989 after 7 p.m.

FOR SALE: Back issues of BYTE, vol. 1, no. 1 (1975) through 1982, complete except for vol. 1, no. 2, 3, 5, and 9. Mint condition, \$250 includes U.S shipment, 88 Schweber PO8 543, Shakon, MA 02067. FOR SALE: Netronics Explorer-85 system Complete with keyboard, 64K memory, two 8-mich disk drives, and CPM All in perfect working order; will sell for best offer Lany Katz, 854 North Krome Ave, Homestead, PL, 33030, (305) 248-7561 days.

FOR SALE: TRS-80 Model (48K, RS-232C, modern, DEC printer, software, manuals: \$975 CCTV Security System with two cameras, monitor, more \$500, 3M 257 desk copier \$175, Also, TRS-80 Model 16 256K, two drives, real-time clock, XentivUnix software, modern, printer, terminal, nard disk, more: \$7950, Jim Thomas, POB R, Pine Lake, GA 30072, (404) 498-1401.

FOR SALE: BYTE January 1981 through December 1982 (24 Issues) and Microcomputing January 1977 through October 1982 (70 Issues): S170, prepaid Will consider VIC-20, T1 99, etc. as partial trade. Paul Schmidzle, 4308 East Little Creek Rd., Tucson, AZ 85712, (602) 326-0442.

FOR SALE: BYTE, 7/76 thru 10/76 and 1/77 thru 12/82, missing one issue: \$200, interface Age, 1/77 thru 12/82, missing 7/78, \$150 Kilobaud, 10/77 thru 12/82, missing 3 lisues: \$125. Creative Computing, 3/77 thru 12/81, missing two issues: \$100 Resonal Computing, 7/78 thru 12/81, missing two issues: \$100 Resonal Computing, 7/78 thru 12/81, missing to issue: \$75 All plus shipping Also of opobs, etc. George Lang, 306 East 96th St., NY, NY 10/28, [212] 348-3610

WANTED: Texas Instruments Model | computer. D. Jones, POB 778, Daty City, CA 94017, (415) 877-8676 FOR SALE: Hardware mantenance and service library package

FOR SALE: Hardware maintenance and service library package for IBM Personal Computer XT 45936809, never opened, sealed: USSB0. (pay shipping, Luis Baze, 7922 East Drive, North Bay Viltage, FL 33141, [305] 756-5687 evenings

BOMB BYTE's Ongoing Monitor Box

Article #	Page	Article	Author(s)
1	30	The Apole Macintosh Computer	Williams
2	58	An Interview: The Macintosh Design Team	i emmons
3	84	Annie Announces the Lisa 7	Willams
4	AR	Ruid the Circuit Cellar Term-Mite ST Smart Terminal	The month of the
	~~	Part 2: Programming and Lice	Clargia
5	112	User's Column: Chaos Manos Gers In Long Aughod	Ciarcia
5	113	IBM PC	Pournelle
6	147	BYTE West Coast: A Business Computer, A Business	
		Program, and More on Voice Recognition	Shapiro
7	160	Don't Bench Me in	Houston
8	168	Beyond MIPS: Performance Is Not Quality	Carroll
-		within the second second second	Rosson
9	175	Software Performance Evaluation	Rovie
10	193	The Art of Benchmarking Printers	Mello Grand
11	718	Renchmarking EOPTRAN Compilers	Tatasachu
17	777	Renchmark Confessions	Manat
1.6-	***	Benerintark Contrasiona	Male
12	775	The Word-Propertion Mana	I maaile
14	243	Fusicating Word-Processing Program	LEVVIA
15	213	Professing Projection	Magne
14	767	Knowledgeman	Woole
17	207	The IRM CG0000 Lab Computer	Church
10	210	The Diven 27124 Istalligent Medam	Ulune Moder
10	272		wege
17	200	The Misse Fel Company III for the Apple III	Canamaras
20	308	The Micro-sci Gameport in for the Apple in	Purpura,
71	210	The Library Manham	Purpura
21	310	Apple Dick Environment Auftre Langer Dise and	Canamaras
22	210	Apple Disk Emulators: Axion, Legend, Pion, and	C10
77	100	Synetix	Gilbert
23	331	A Low Com Low Man Value 550001	Jones
24	342	A LOW-COST, LOW WITE-VORAGE EEPROM	Blagg
20	390	FOOL CONTON	Prister
20	347	Inside a Compiler: Notes on Optimization and	- 1. 1. 1
		Code Generation	Crinstian
21	370	writing Device Drivers for MS-DUS 2.0 Using	
20	707	Tandon (MIDO-4 Drives	KOSKOS
28	383	Deciphening Word Games	woney
29	388	Five Original Graphics	Sussman,
	-		Sussman
30	395	Buddles on the 5-100 Bus, Part 2: The Software	Wheeler
31	416	Calculating Overhead Costs by Computer	Hunter

WANTED: Byte Nybole document #112 ("An M6800 LISP Interpreter," 1979; MIT Artificial Intelligence Lab "HalkMern" Memo #239 (on Cotata" problem, 1972), and a testbook, "Computer Approaches to Mattematical Problems" by J. Nievergeit (Prentoc-Halt, 1974). Will pay copy costs and postage or will buy your original at your price. Barry Knapp, 4695 Osage Dr., Boulder, CO B0303, [203], 494-8390.

FOR SALE: 2708 ERROMs. 200 ERROMs were removed when equipment was upgraded to 2716. All were working when removed: perfect for the hobbylist. 1 to 25: 51.25 each: 25 or more at \$1 each Rich Matthews. POB 80685, Baton Rouge. LA 70898, (504) 271-0832 evenings and weekends.

FOR SALE: Codata CTV/ 300/20/8 Buser Unix computer 20-megabyte lixed disk. 386/K Roppy, 256/K RAM, C, Pascal, FOR 7RAN 77, excellent condition. 311,950. Tom Cole, 1207 Ceder wood Dr., Joliet. II. 60/35, [815] 729-0300.

WANTED: Atan Blo disk drives, used but in good working order Also, 1200-bps modern with software for Atan B00, 80-column board, 48K RAM plugh board, and business-oxiented software. Offers of game programs given consideration Stephen A Rulk, N024 Windor View Or, Potomac. MD 20854

WANTED: Recinical and service information for a G E TN-1200 impact (chain) printer. Also, norworking printer for parts: Russel Hill, clo Industrial Counseling Services. POB 278, Ashland, OR 97520, (503) 488-0220

BOMB Cites Chaos Manor

Jerry Pournelle's User's Column, "The Latest from Chaos Manor," won too soot in the November BOMB, Dr. Poumelle wins \$100. The five authors of "Technical Aspects of IBM PC Compatibility," Charlie Montague, Dave Howse, Bob Mikkelsen, Don Rein, and Dick Mathews, will divvy up the \$50 prize for second place. "Concurrent CP/M" by Joe Guzaitis grabbed third place, Lawrence J. Curran and Richard S. Shuford's interview with "IBM's Estridge" was a close fourth. And Bobbi Bullard's "Comparing the IBM PC and the TI PC" placed fifth. Heartiest congratulations to these authors.

Correspondence

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ngulry No.	Page No.	Inquiry No.	Page No.	Inquiry No.	Page No.	Inquiry No.	Page No.
1 SUPER WAF 3 IST PLACE ST 4 BO SOFTWAR 8 A.S.T. RESEAN 7 AB COMPUTE 1 ASD COMPUTE 1 ASD COMPUTE 1 ADD COMPATINE 1 ADD COMP. F 1 ADD MASTER 1 ADV. COMP. F 1 ADD MASTER 1 ADV. COMP. F 1 ADV. COMP. F 2 ANADEX 429 2 ANTEL OPE COMP. 2 ANADEX 429 2 ANTELOPE COMP. 2 ANTELOPE COMP. 3 ANTELOPE COMP. 4 APPLE COMP. 4 APPLE COMP. 4 APPLE COMP. 4 APTECHED OIGT. 4 ADV. COMP. 5 BASF SYSTEM. 3 BOEING MILTA 5 COMPUSER 5	REMOUSE 400 (*) STEMS 336 E 134 RCH 239 RS 500 ER LTD 520 ODUCTS 423 CORP, 506 TRONICS, INC, 506 TRONICS, INC, 506 TRONICS, INC, 506 TRONICS, INC, 506 TRONICS, INC, 506 TRONICS, INC, 507 TRONICS, INC, 508 TRONICS, INC, 207 A COMPLITER 14 5 G & EXPORT 428 E COMP 357 MMUNICATIONS 518 SYS, 118 UTER INC, CII, 1 TRY LTD 481 INC, 512 AL, 0ATA SYS 192 TWARE TECH, 437 L, RESEAROH 512 73 345 5 INS 287 AL ASSOC, 98 NGR 520 CH SYSTEMS 139 RY AIRPLANE 411 L, 99 THE 188 NGR 520 CH SYSTEMS 139 RY AIRPLANE 411 L, 99 THE 188 NGR 520 CH SYSTEMS 139 RY AIRPLANE 411 L, 99 THE 188 NGR 520 CH SYSTEMS 139 RY AIRPLANE 411 L, 99 SYS, CORP 246 20 14 6 COMPL 124 SOMP, 606 COMP, 124 PMENT 334 S 512 COMPL 124 SOMP, PERIPH, 516 TA PROD 345 SOMP, 124 PUTER CORP, 10, 11 EDGE 174 VATENS, INC, 149 04 5 SOMP, PERIPH, 516 TA PROD 345 SOMP, 124 PUTER CORP, 10, 11 EDGE 174 HANNEL 204 LASSIFIEDS 354 SOMP, 124 SOMP, 12	 79 COMPUTER TI 80 COMPUTER TI 80 COMPUTERS / 81 COMPUTERS / 82 COMPUTERS / 83 COMPUTERS / 83 COMPUTERS / 84 COMPUTERS / 84 COMPUTERS / 85 CONCURRENT 86 CONCURRENT 86 CONTROL DAT 87 CONROY-LAPC 88 CONROY-LAPC 89 CONTROL DAT 99 CREATIVITY U 97 CROMEMCO 5 98 CREYTRONICC 99 CRYPTRONIC 450 CUESTA SYST 101 CUSTOM COM 102 DATA STORAGE 103 DATA STORAGE 104 DATA STORAGE 105 DATA STORAGE 106 DATA STORAGE 107 DATA STORAGE 108 DATA STORAGE 108 DATA STORAGE 109 DATA STORAGE 109 DATA STORAGE 100 DATA STORAGE 100 DATA STORAGE 101 CUSTOM COM 102 DATA STORAGE 103 DATA SPEC 43 104 DATA STORAGE 105 DATA SPEC 43 106 DATA SPEC 43 108 DAVIDGE COR 90 DISCOUNT SO 110 DISCOUNT SO 110 DISCOUNT SO 111 DATA SOUNT CO. 112 DISPLAY TELECT 113 DOWAJONES S 114 DOWAJONES S 115 DOW JONES S 115 DOW JONES S 116 DOW JONES S 117 DWIGHT CO. 118 DEVAY TELECT 119 DYSAN CORP. 120 EASTRAN KOR 121 EASTERN ENT 122 EASTRAN KOR 123 ELCOMP SOB 124 ECONF SOB 125 EDUCATIONAL 126 ELCOMP SOB 127 ELECTRADE CO 128 ELCOMP SOB 129 EASTRAN KOR 121 ELSTRONIC 122 EASTRAN KOR 123 ELCOMP SOB 124 ECONF SOB 125 EDUCATIONAL 126 ELCOMP SOB 127 ELECTRADE CO 128 ELECTRADE CO 129	ECHNOLOGY 514 ECHNOLOGY 520 AREHOUSE 333 WND MORE 180 WND MCRE 180 WND MCRE 120 WHOLESALE 379 PROD.INC. 283 V.INC. 504 CORP. 126 CORP. 126 CORP. 126 CORP. 126 CORP. 126 INTE 156, 157 ALE PROD. 518 ALE PROD. 518 INT. 7.2 EMS 612 P. FCMS 519 ESOLUTIONS 63 ESOLUTIONS 63 ESOLUTIONS 63 ESOLUTIONS 63 DUSTRIES 163 ATION INC. 453 COMP.CORP. 470 71 P. 516 P. FORMS 398 W.SUPPLY 205 ARCH 216, 217 WARE 195 FTWARE 352 90 18 COMMINCTNS 505 DEC 499 ROD. WC 524, 525 SOFTWARE 315 INC. 508 103 47 72 231 WICROCOMP. 508 30. 510 30. 514 SPECIALISTS 360 TING INC 187 ARCH GROUP 130 SPECIALISTS 360 TING INC 602 'L 513 MICROCOMP. 508 SC 510 CORP. 104 CORP. 1	180 GTEK INC. 53 H&E COMPUT 181 H&M DISK DR 182 H.E.I.INC. 28 183 HANDWELL CI 184 HANDWELL CI 184 HANDWELL CI 185 HAYES MICRC 165 HAYES MICRC 165 HAYES MICRC 166 HAYES MICRC 167 HAYES MICRC 188 HEATH COMP. 199 HITACHI 83 171 I.S.C. 19 172 I.T.M. 228 173 I/O TECHINOLIC 174 IBM CORP. 23 176 IBM SYSTEMS 177 IDEA WARE 21 177 IBM SYSTEMS 177 IDEA WARE 21 178 IMAGE COMP. 181 INCOMM 458 182 INTEGRAND 6 183 INTEGRAND 6 184 INTERACTIVE 185 INTERACE. II 167 INTERTEC DA' 185 JOR MICRODE 196 JANE COMP P 191 JADE COMP P 191 JADE COMP P 193 JAMECO ELEC 193 JOR MICRODE 194 JOR MICRODE 195 JOR MICRODE 195 JOR MICRODE 196 JOSKO ENTEF 197 JUKI INDUSTA' 198 KAYPRO SOFT 200 KELLY COMP. 203 KELYTRONICS 205 KNOWLEDGE 206 LAWSON LABE 216 LABORATORY 215 LABORATORY 216 LABORATORY 216 LABORATORY 217 LOGICAL DEV 217 LOGICAL DEV 217 LOGICAL DEV 217 LOGICAL DEV 217 MARC AGE 220 MARK OFTHE 231 MARY MCRO 241 LIGENTY GRO 241 LIGENTY GRO 241 LIGENTY GRO 241 LIGENTY GRO 241 LIGENTY GRO 241 LIGENTY GRO 241 LIGENTY GRO 242 LYCO COMPULL 243 MARY AC IMI 230 MARK OFTHE 231 MARY MC IMI 233 MARY MC IMI 234 MARY AC IMI 235 MICRO CRAFT 235 MICRO CONTA' 236 MICRO CRAFT 237 MICRO CONTA' 238 MICRO CRAFT 239 MICRO CRAFT 239 MICRO CRAFT 230 MARK OFTHE 230 MARK OFTHE 231 MARY MC IMI 234 MICRO MARA' 244 MICRO MARA' 245 MICRO CRAFT 246 MICRO CRAFT 247 MICRO CAA HILL 248 MICRO MARA' 248 MICRO MARA' 249 MICRO MARA' 240 MICRO MARA' 244 MICRO MARA' 244 MICRO MARA' 245 MICRO CRAFT 246 MICRO CRAFT 246 MICRO MARA' 247 MICRO MARA' 248 MICRO MARA' 248 MICRO MARA' 249 MICRO MARA' 240 MICRO MARA' 240 MICRO MARA' 241 MICRO MARA' 241 MICRO MARA' 242 MICRO MARA' 243 MICRO MARA' 244 MICRO MARA' 244 MICRO MARA' 245 MICRO CRAFT' 246 MICRO MARA' 246 MICRO MARA' 247 MICROL MARA' 248 MICRO MARA'	RONICS 138 VE SERVICES 376 ORP 394 DRP, 507 COMP.PROD. 94 COMP.PROD. 95 COMP.PROD. 397 ANY 129 SINED SYS. 375 ICS 225 OGIES 351 2, 233 SUPPLY DIV. 435 99 PROD 504 .241 8 STRUCT 295 YSTEMS. INC. 510 VC. 135 VC. 135 VC. 135 YSTEMS. INC. 510 VC. 135 YSTEMS. INC. 510 YSTEMS. INC. 510 YSTEMS. INC. 510 YSTEMS. INC. 510 YSTEMS. INC. 510 YSTEMS. INC. 510 COMP.AMEDIR. 431 SUPPLIES 518 YOF AMERICA 209 JCTE 154 TWARE DIR. 431 SUPPLIES 518 COMPANY 508 AMMING 340 ICES 18 COMPANY 508 AMMING 340 ICES 18 COMPANY 508 AMMING 340 ICES 518 C. 132 PRODUCTS 185 OPMENT 242 .514 SYS. 516 SYS. 504 TER 498 301 INTIL. 173 N TALLY 177 ARE SYS. 24 INC. C03 WARE, INC. 203 TISES, INC. 186 DOMP.STORE 5425 TORP 81 BASE SYS. 185 GEMENT SYS. 454 33 NCS 508 337 S14 11 N 380 ISCRS UNLTD. 516	251 MICROSTUF, 252 MICROSTUF, 252 MICROTECH, 253 MICROWARE 254 MICAMAERICA 255 MILLER, J.W. 256 MILLER, J.W. 256 MILLER, J.W. 257 MOORE BUB 258 MOUNTAIN V 259 MPI 297 260 MTI SYSTEM. 7 MUSYS COR 261 NETSYSTEM. 261 NUTEK 422 262 NATIONAL CI 263 NETKORK 42 263 NESTAR 5YS 265 NEC INFORM 265 NEC INFORM 266 NESTAR 5YS 267 NETWORK CO 268 NETXORK CO 269 NEVACK CO 269 NEVACK CO 269 NEVACK CO 269 NEVAC 20 261 NETKORK CO 269 NEVACK CO 269 NEVACK CO 269 NEVAC 20 270 ORTH HILL 270 NORTH HILL 270 NORTH HILL 270 NORTH HILL 270 NORTH HILL 270 ONNEST M 271 OTHINEST M 10 NORTH HILL 270 ONNEST M 273 OCTAION S 274 OMMISOFT B 276 OMNISOFT B 276 OMNISOFT B 276 OPEN SYSTE 281 OSBORNEMCG 283 P.C. NETWOR 284 PAOIFIC EXC 434, 514, 506 285 PAC HOPELINE 299 PERSOFT 50 293 PERSOFT 50 293 PERSOFT 50 293 PERSOFT 50 294 PHONE 1, IN 296 PACTICAL 300 PRINCETS A 301 PRINCETON 6 302 PRINCTICAL 300 PRINCETS 6 303 PRIORITY OI 304 PRO MICROS 305 OUANT SYS 309 OUANT SYS 300 PRINCETON G 301 SEMIORITY OI 303 SOFTRENT I 311 QUELO 215 312 RADIO SHAQ 313 SAGE COMP	INC. 281 EXPORTS 368 180 WHOLESALERS 410 340 MART 403 N. CENTERS 58, 87 IEW PRESS 275 S CORP, 184 P 271 DIMPUTER LTD 124 WATER SSC 178, 409 JTER FORMS 364 ATION SYS. 353 TEMS INC. 105 INSULTING, INC. 250 INSULTING, INC. 451 BOUTER 434 S CORP. 508 S CORP. 514 DIGITAL SYS. 84 IOROCHIPS DIST. 520 S CORP. 514 DIGITAL SYS. 84 IOROCHIPS DIST. 520 S CORP. 518 2 3 MS, INC. 266 IONICS 501 MS 190, 191 MAWHEL 27, 328, 329 3 INS. 510, 512, 520 DTECH CORP. 126 AN ELEC. INC. 508 300 JTECH CORP. 127 AN ELEC. INC. 508 300 JTECH CORP. 128 AN ER STO SOFTWARE 184 JTEMS 510 INFORATED 41 INBUTING 307 IK CIV MS 27 DTS. INC. 237 SOFTWARE 1821, 198 BAS 504 AMMING AIDS 520 276 BOCORP. 477 BCIALTIES 76 42 VOIL MICH 211 SIGN 312 ESMAN 313 ESMAN 312 ESMAN 312 ESMAN 313 ESMAN 312 ESMAN 312
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helps us brin who assume	g you a bigger BY is no liability for	TE. The index is pr errors or omission	ovided as an add ns. *Correspond	litional service by t directly with com	he publisher, pany.	345 SUNNY INT 346 SUNTRONIC SYSTEMS S 348 TAVA CORP. 349 TAYCO BUS	L. 494 S 402 IRATEGIES 272 255 INESS FORM9 512

Reader Service

Inquiry No.	Page No.	Inquiry No.	Page No.	Inquiry No.	Page No.	Inquiry No.	Page No.
351 TDK ELECTRO TEKTRONIX, I 352 TELETEK ENTE 399 TERMINALS T 353 TEXAS COMP TEXAS INSTRUM 299 THIRDWARE (354 TINREY, ROBI 355 TINNEY, ROBI 356 TITAN TECHN 357 TOPAZ, INC, 1 358 TOSHIBA AME 359 TOSHIBA AME	DNICS 150, 157 NC. 112 (APRISES, INC. 49 ERRIFIC 464 UTER SYS. 406 IENTS 144, 145, 302 COMP.PROD. 201 (MPANY 223 ERT GRAPHICS 54 OLOGIES 206 107 ERICA, INC. 420 ERICA, INC. 421	360 TRANSACTIO 361 TRANSTAR 1 362 TRANSTAR 4 363 TRISTAR DA 364 TSK ELECTR 366 U.S. MICRO 368 UNIPRESS 309 UNIVERSAL 370 USED PERSON 407 VANTEC 300 372 VAULT CORI 373 VERBATIM C	I STORAGE SYS. 257 21 51 74 SYS. 164 CORP. 247 53 JALES 509 0FTWARE, INC. 284 DATA SYS 21 AL COMP.BRKRGE 506 2, 285 CORP. 153	374 VIDEX 15 375 VISUAL T 378 VISUAL T VILM COM 381 WANG L 382 WANG L 383 WANG L 384 WASHING 486 WESTERI 386 WHITESM 386 WHITESM 387 WILLIAM	ECH, INC. 28, 29 ECH, INC. 119 IPUTER ELECTR. 506 TH ELECTR.PUB.CO. 348 LECTR.PUB.INC. 60 USE SOFTWARE 102 STON COMP.SYS. 215 N AUTOMATION 376 N TELEMATIC 352 AITHS LTD 146 S. MARK CO. 443	388 WINTEK COR 392 WRITING CO 393 WYSE TECH 394 XOR CORP. 1 *Correspond direc INTERNATIONA SECTION 501 ABTEX COM 500 ULTRA SPEC NO DOMESTIC IN	P. 506 NGULTANTS 354 NGUGY 367 123 tly with company. AL ADVERTISING P. SYS. LTD. 320 B DALTY, INC. 320A NQUIRIES, PLEASE

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Base Unit	\$2750	\$2104
2nd Drive	Included (720K)	\$529 (320K)
Monochrome Monitor	\$249	\$345
Display/Printer Adapter	Included	\$335
128K RAM (Total)	Included	\$165
RS-232	Included	\$120
MS-DOS 2.0	Included	\$60
Total Cost*	\$2999	\$3658
Feature Description	Tandy 2000	IBM Personal Computer
Internal Memory	128K Standard	64K Standard
Disk Capacity Per Drive	720K	160K or 320K (optional)
Microprocessor Clock Speed	8 MHz	4.7 MHz
True 16-Bit Microprocessor	Yes (80186) 16-bit/16-bit data path	No (8088) 16-bit/8-bit data path
User-Available Expansion Slots*	4	2
Graphics Options		
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