MAY 1986 VOL. 11, NO. 5

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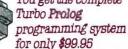
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158

FEATURES

NTRODUCTION
CIARCIA'S CIRCUIT CELLAR: ADDING SCSI TO THE SBI80 COMPUTER, PART 1: INTRODUCTION by Steve Ciarcia
PROGRAMMING PROJECT: DATA COMPRESSION WITH HUFFMAN CODING by Jonathan Amsterdam
MODULA-2 As a Systems Programming Language by Ryn C. Corbeil and Anne H. Anderson 111 The authors describe how particular attributes of Modula-2 helped them develop a real-time 111 multiprocessing operating system in a relatively short time. 111
LINKING DATA FLOW AND FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGES by Chris Hankin, David Till. and Hugh Glaser
Easy C by Pete Orlin and John Heath
PROGRAMMING INSIGHT: SUBROUTINE OVERLAYS IN GW-BASIC 151 by Mike Carmichael 151 With this technique you can store subroutines in a RAM disk and have your BASIC program call them one by one as they are needed. 151

THEME: MASS STORAGE

INTRODUCTIOI
THE EVOLUTION OF MASS STORAGE by Leonard Laub
CD-ROM SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT by Bill Zoellick
THE APPLICATION INTERFACE OF OPTICAL DRIVES by Jeffrey R. Dulude
OPTICAL DISK ERROR CORRECTION by Solomon W. Golomb
A ROUNDUP OF OPTICAL DISK DRIVES by Rich Malloy
TAPE BACKUP SYSTEMS by Anthony Antonuccio 227 The "data insurance" these systems provide is more needed than ever with 211
LASER LIBRARIES by Norman Desmarais

REVIEWS

INTRODUCTION
REVIEWER'S NOTEBOOK by Jon Lawards
THE AT&T UNIX PC by Alastair J. W. Mayer
ZBASIC by TJ Byers

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VOLUME II, NUMBER 5, 1986

GEM DRAw/MAcDRAw by Ricardo Birmele	269
HARDCARD by Eva White	
THE B&C MICROSYSTEMS 1409 EPROM PROGRAMMER by Robert Jacobs An EPROM programmer that connects to one of your computer's RS-232C ports.	
NON-KEYBOARD INPUT DEVICES by Chris Pappas	
RACTER by Hugh Kenner	
GENERAL ELECTRIC'S 3-8100 PRINTER by Robert D. Swearengin	
LETTRIX by Alan R. Miller A resident print processor for IBM PCs and compatibles.	
REVIEW FEEDBACK	

KERNEL

INTRODUCTION	,
COMPUTING AT CHAOS MANOR: EXPANDED/EXTENDED MEMORY by Jerry Pournelle	
BYTE JAPAN: AN INNOVATIVE PROGRAM by William M. Raike	
APPLICATIONS ONLY: A MIXED LOT by Ezra Shapiro	ć
According to Webster: 68000 WARS: Round 2 by Bruce Webster	
BYTE U.K.: INTUITIVE SOLUTION by Dick Pountain	
MATHEMATICAL RECREATIONS: THE PELLIAN EQUATION by Robert T. Kurosaka	1

BEST OF BIX

Аміда	398
Atari ST.,	402
Editorial: Let Our Modems Go	6
MICROBYTES	9
LETTERS	14
WHAT'S NEW	
CLUBS AND NEWSLETTERS	
FIXES AND UPDATES	
Аѕк ВУТЕ	50

IBM AND COMPATIBLES
Macintosh
CIRCUIT CELLAR FEEDBACK
BOOK REVIEWS
EVENT QUEUE
CHAOS MANOR MAIL
DISKS AND DOWNLOADS
BYTE'S ONGOING MONITOR BOX BOMB RESULTS
Reader Service



308

1

250

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LET OUR MODEMS GO

In many cases, social benefits must wait for technical advances. Until the development of the telegraph in the 1850s, for example, no one was well informed about world events. The telegraph made it possible to deploy correspondents widely and to publish their reports quickly. News services such as Reuters were born, and the public was soon much better informed than ever before.

Sometimes technology stands ready to bring about new social benefits, but social policy blocks the way. This is the situation with data communications in much of the world today. All the technological ingredients are present to move magazine publishing into a new era in which print and electronic media combined serve the reader far better than either can do alone. Satellite communications, large packetswitching networks, modems, personal computers, multiuser systems with computer conferencing software-all these can now link the subscribers of special-interest magazines such as BYTE. Subscribers can exchange information. What was an abstract community of interest becomes a functioning community unimpaired by geography and time zones. It is as if people can voluntarily form communities that live in electronic communications and record their lives in print. This adds a new dimension to publishing and gives new value to subscribers.

But social policy results in prohibitive costs for data communications in many parts of the world. Postal Telephone and Telegraph Agencies (abbreviated "PTTs") maintain monopolies on telecommunications. I will use one PTT as an example of these monopolies and their effects—not because this PTT is less progressive than any other but for the sake of clarity in discussing regulatory and pricing issues.

The West German PTT, for example, is the Deutsche Bundespost. To participate in telecommunications, our German readers must open an account with the Deutsche Bundespost and rent a modem from them at rates decided by regulatory agencies. During the Hannover Faire (CeBIT) in March 1986, many BYTE readers approached the BYTE/McGraw-Hill booth and expressed a strong desire to join the BYTE Information Exchange (BIX). BIX is accessible through Tymnet, which can be reached from packet networks outside the United States by typing its Data Network Identifier Code 3106.

But the obstacles are great: Bundespost charges 120 deutsche marks (about \$50) per month for a 1200-baud full-duplex modem. An autodialer is an additional 30 DM per month. Users of the packetswitching network Datex-P must also pay telephone tolls for their calls to the 17 Datex-P nodes and 5 pfennigs (about 2 cents) per minute access charges at 1200 baud. On top of this, users face a charge of 23 pfennigs for every 2.964 seconds of connection with the U.S. There is a 20pfennig-per-minute duration charge and a 1.6-pfennig-per-segment (kilocharacter?) volume charge. Bundespost offers no discount for any time of day or night.

THE COST OF REGULATION

By contrast, within the United States, the BIX nighttime charge for telecommunications is a flat \$2 per hour. Users in the United States buy their own modems from many different vendors and can now get a full-duplex 1200-baud autodial modem for less than \$200. Since merely renting a modem for a year in Germany costs three times the purchase price in the United States, it is clear that regulation is costing German and other European consumers dearly. Put another way: For the modem rental in Germany, BYTE readers in the U.S. can buy a modem and use BIX for more than three hours per month for a year.

How is it possible for a nation as technologically advanced as Germany to have policies that retard the development of telecommunications? The Bundespost booklet on data communications, "Worldwide Connections: the Deutsche Bundespost, your partner for data transmission," provides the answer. The Bundespost points out that it has built up the necessary infrastructure for data communication and claims to offer reasonable prices. The booklet urges corporations to take advantage of the infrastructure through a "changeover from specialised data processing to integrated data communication. The necessary practical measure would be the transition to data transmission and teleprocessing—within firms and in external business relations, on the domestic as well as on international markets." In other words, reorganize your data processing department to use telecommunications. This is a sound idea.

But what if you don't have a data processing department? What about exchange of information among individuals? In its only nod to the individual human being, the Bundespost booklet states, "The computer is on its way from business applications to private households. Before long these private computers will also be used for data communications." This booklet was published in March 1985. In fact, personal computers are already in many European homes and are being used for telecommunications to the limited extent that PTT regulations and charges permit.

The cost of regressive policies on data communications is high: Prohibitive charges prevent the natural development of international interactive communities. Once these charges are reduced, communities now separated by geography will be united by shared interests that transcend national and continental boundaries. This will greatly improve international understanding.

For this reason, we call upon the PTIs and the governments of the world to retreat from their monopolies on equipment and to reduce their data communications charges to individuals.

> -Phil Lemmons Editor in Chief

BYTE LISTINGS ON DISK

We apologize for the delays in getting BYTE Listings disks mailed to those of you who ordered them. We have had some difficulty making arrangements with a disk duplication service that can handle all of the formats requested and that can process the volume of orders we have received. We have been mailing disks as fast as we can. but some of the less common disk formats are taking much more time than we expected. Please bear with us.



Inquiry 221

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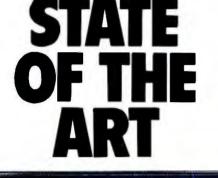


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M·I·C·R·O·B·Y·T·E·S

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

Microsoft News

At the 1986 Personal Computer Forum in Phoenix, AZ, Bill Gates, chairman of Microsoft, argued that applications should not all have to work to the lowest common denominator—the 8088. "We must have a transition in which some benefits of new applications accrue only to the benefit of users of high-end systems," he declared.

Gates also said that a new type of software called "multimedia" software will soon emerge. It will use CD-ROMs and mix motion video, stills, music, voice, and so on. He predicted that CD-ROMs will attain large-scale use in part through the advent of an "information viewer" that lacks a disk and keyboard.

In other Microsoft news, Gates said that the Bellevue, WA, company is porting Excel from the Mac to run under Windows on the IBM PC. He wouldn't say when the program will appear under Windows but stated that it is easy to port to that environment.

At the CD-ROM conference in Seattle, WA, a few weeks later, Microsoft showed an encyclopedia demo that, while incomplete, has some parts that do exploit the audio, video, and text capabilities of CD-ROM. Bill Gates has noted that an encyclopedia should show pictures and play music when a user looks up Beethoven.

Finally, Gates announced that Microsoft has set up a new division just for CD-ROM. He believes that millions of these devices will be in use by 1990.

New RAM Technology

Semiconductor firms are doing more with RAM chips than just increasing memory-access cycle speed and cell density. They are also offering new architectures that let more bits of data move in and out of a RAM chip in less time. Standard RAMs read or write a single bit at a time. The new nybble-mode RAMs available from many manufacturers allow high-speed serial access of up to 4 bits of data. The Am90C255 from Advanced Micro Devices of Sunnyvale, CA, is a nybble-mode CMOS 256K DRAM made with 1.4-micron, two-level metal, one-level polysilicon technology that has an effective 40-ns cycle time. NEC Electronics of Mountain View, CA, offers the μ PD411001, a nybble-mode I-megabit DRAM that is made with trench capacitor technology and 1-micron processing to give access times of 100, 120, or 150 ns.

But nybble mode isn't the only twist on the old familiar memories. AMD's enhanced-pagemode Am90C256, for instance, is a CMOS 256K DRAM that yields an entire row of 512 bits without interruption. That permits a continuous data rate of more than 18 MHz with cycle times as fast as 55 ns. Such chips cost more than regular RAMs, but their improved bandwidth is worth the money in many designs.

Electronic Mail Service from AT&T

AT&T Information Systems of Lincroft, NJ, has instituted a new electronic mail service called AT&T Mail. Its metaphor is the "electronic office." You obtain an In Folder, which holds messages for 24 hours after you have read them; a Sent Folder; a Wastebasket; and a Desk, from which you can create and send messages. For an additional fee, you can get a File Cabinet to preserve messages for longer than 24 hours.

Delivery options include electronic mail, U.S. mail, urgent, overnight, COD, receipt requested, and memo. You can also create, send, and share data forms and mailing lists, as well as store signatures and logos on the system.

The current price schedule is \$0.80 for an electronic message, \$0.40 for a return receipt, \$2 for U.S. mail, \$27.50 for an urgent (same-day) message, \$0.40 for an electronic note, \$1.25 for COD, and \$7.50 for priority U.S. mail. On-line message create/edit is \$0.45 and on-line note create/edit is \$0.20 per session. Monthly fees include \$2 for the service, \$10 for the forms/file feature, and \$2 for a shared address list. Signature/logo registration is \$12 per year.

(continued)

NEC V60 and V70 CMOS Microprocessors

NEC Electronics of Mountain View, CA, has completed development of its V60 and V70 32-bit CMOS microprocessors. Both chips are built on 1.5-micron technology and employ 375,000 transistors per chip.

The V60 has a full 32-bit internal architecture, a 16-bit external data bus, and a 24-bit external address bus. The V70 has 32-bit architecture inside and out. Both microprocessors have virtual-memory management, an arithmetic floating-point processor (IEEE 754), and a six-stage pipelined structure. At 16 MHz, either chip will run at 3.5 MIPS. Both also have an orthogonal instruction set of 273 instructions (of 119 types), 21 addressing modes, and thirty-two 32-bit general-purpose registers. A 4-gigabyte page-demand virtual-memory space is controlled by the on-chip memory manager and high-speed task switcher.

The V60 and the V70 have an emulation mode that can directly execute V20 to V50 object codes, which means that the chips can also execute 8088 or 8086 code.

IBM, TI, ITT Join Communications Standards Group

IBM has announced that it will join a coalition of firms trying to establish standards for computer communications. The Corporation for Open Systems counts Digital Equipment Corporation, Hewlett-Packard, NCR, AT&T, Sperry, Convergent Technologies, and Xerox among the firms that already belong to the group. Other new members include Eastman Kodak, Du Pont, Boeing Computer Services, ITT, Texas Instruments, and Data General. COS reportedly will base its proposed networking standards on the Open Systems Interconnect, which has gained popularity among European vendors and is favored by IBM.

COS is based in Alexandria, VA. Its mission is "to provide a vehicle to accelerate the introduction of multivendor products and services based on adopted international standards."

Graduate Credits Via Computer Conferencing

The New School for Social Research in New York City offers courses on Media Studies via computer conferencing. In association with an organization called Connected Education, the New School is offering four courses this semester that are run under the EIES conferencing system. The tuition of \$795 per course is the same as that of a traditional classroom course and includes unlimited access time on the conferencing system. School officials claim that the students' work is better than that in a traditional course and that the dropout rate is zero. Students can obtain half of the 36 credits necessary for a graduate degree through teleconferencing.

Nanobytes

At the Personal Computer Forum in Phoenix, AZ, S. Jerrold Kaplan of Lotus Development laid out a development path for spreadsheets. Kaplan argues that spreadsheets are actually "object-oriented declarative programming languages." He said that future competition among spreadsheets will be in improving the programming environments that spreadsheets provide by adding type checking, debugging aids, and so on Coral Software of Cambridge, MA, is developing a new version of Logo for the Macintosh computer. A key feature of the new Logo is that it will be object-oriented. In addition, programs created with this Logo can be compiled, and Coral Software claims that they run at speeds comparable to programs written in C or Pascal. The new language will be available approximately in July for a price of about \$50.... Spokesmen for several companies made announcements at the Personal Computer Forum. Mitch Kapor, chairman of Lotus Development, said that Lotus products for Microsoft Windows will appear in 1987 and beyond. Dave Winer of Living Videotext talked about an unannounced Macintosh product code-named "Spanky" that will be ported to Windows on the IBM PC. Gary Kildall, chairman of Digital Research Inc. and CEO of KnowledgeSet (formerly Activenture), said that there will be some new very fast access CD-ROM mass storage systems that use tilting mirrors to speed operation. These will be expensive "professional" optical drives Motorola of Austin, TX, is pushing its manufacturing technology to make faster versions of the 68020. The state of the art is now the 20-MHz 68020, with samples available now and production scheduled for the second quarter of this year. The initial price is \$771 apiece in 100-piece quantities. . Micro Industries of Westerville, OH, now has the license to manufacture and market the Micromodule line of 8-bit microcomputer boards and accessories that was previously available from Motorola's Microsystems Operation. Micro Industries has contracted to provide service to boards built by Motorola for a minimum of five years. This contract ends Motorola's 10-year development and production of the 6800-based boards; the company will focus on VME products using the 68000 and its successors.

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Price	\$999	\$1795	\$4675	\$1995	\$1295
CPU Speed MHz	68000 8.0	68000 7.16	* 80286 6.0	68000 7.83	65C02 1.0
Standard RAM	1 MB	256K	256K	512K	128K
Standard ROM	192K	192K	64K	64K	16K
Number of Keys	95	89	95	59	63
Mouse	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Optional
Screen Resolution (Non-Interlaced Mode) Color Monochrome	640x 200 640x 400	640x200*** 640x200***	640x200 720x350**	None 512x342	560×192 560×192
Color Output	Yes	Yes	Optional	None	Yes
Number of Colors	512	4096	16	None	16
Disk Drive	3.5"	3.5 "	5.25"	3.5*	5 25*
Built-in Hard Disk (DMA) Port	Yes	No	Yes	NO	* 10
Midi Interface	Yes	No	No	No	No
# of Sound Voices	3	4	1	4	1

Atari 520ST with 512K RAM, \$799.

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CHOOSE YOUR LANGUAGE

I read with interest the letter from Mark Pickerill ("Speaking of Languages," February, page 356).

Like Mr. Pickerill, I am a "professional programmer." In fact, I have attained that most coveted of professional positions, compiler writing and programming-language design. My entire professional career has been spent designing and implementing various programming languages, from extended abstract assembly languages to standard Pascal to Ada derivatives. Currently, I am involved in the design and implementation of a high-level parallel language designed to run on a large, tightly coupled parallel processor. Mr. Pickerill raises several language-

design issues that merit a response.

Everyone has a favorite language. If Mr. Pickerill has chosen BASIC, that is his prerogative. I personally find BASIC distasteful, and I will use it only when no other language is available on a given machine. While I have not used some of the newer BASICs that offer traditional scoping, subroutines, and structured control mechanisms, my experiences have led me to believe that BASIC is inadequate for large programming projects and only suffices when a quick hack is required.

Mr. Pickerill is correct in his assessment that Pascal is not a complete language. It is, however, more than adequate for most programming projects. In fact, certain ex-/ tended Pascal implementations (Turbo' Pascal in particular) are an absolute joy to use. As a compiler writer, I can truly appreciate the speed of compilation that Turbo Pascal achieves. When I first used that package, I was absolutely amazed. I have since written several large systems programs in Turbo Pascal, including enduser interface software for a local-area network. I can assure you that some of the things I was able to accomplish in Turbo Pascal simply cannot be done effectively in the BASICs I had available to me.

Mr. Pickerill describes C as "a mess" and "a disaster." He claims the syntax is dirty, cryptic, and unreadable. In fact, the C syntax is quite clean; so clean, in fact, that mechanized parser generators have absolutely no problem generating compilers for it. I will grant that it is unreadable. As most language designers quickly realize, languages are designed to be either easily readable or easily writable. Pascal. Ada, COBOL, and Modula are designed to be easily read, promoting self-documenting code. C is an easily writable language and was designed to effectively express algorithms in a minimum of space. It is rife with operators and has 11 levels of operator precedence. Once you have mastered those operators, however, it is a joy to dash off a few lines of C that can do what would require 30 lines of Pascal.

Frankly, C is not for everyone. If you want to become proficient at C, you must be prepared to spend some time learning to think in C. It is simply not possible to become fluent in C in a matter of hours. If you are not willing to invest the time, then do not use the language.

Remember, C was designed by systems programmers, not applications programmers. It meets their needs. It is a tool that can be used to achieve a goal. A fatal flaw among programmers is the desire to use one language for everything. Do you drive nails with a pair of pliers? Cut wood with a butter knife? Write numeric-intensive applications in C. screen editors in COBOL, or system code in APL? It is the programmer's responsibility to learn several languages to keep in a "toolbox." When a programming problem arises, the programmer can then make an intelligent choice as to which tool will best solve it.

Mr. Pickerill makes an attack upon the use of lowercase letters in programming languages. Agreed, a compiler that forces the user to use only lowercase letters is an atrocity, and the author of said compiler should be thrashed with a stack of listings. However, it is well known among psychologists that lowercase letters are, in fact, much easier to read than uppercase ones. Lowercase letters have a mixture of short and tall letters ("x" versus "l," for example). Such variations in height provide more pattern-matching information for your brain to quickly distinguish the letter at which it is looking. Since all uppercase letters are the same height, it takes longer for your brain to identify an uppercase letter. Further, words written in all uppercase TEND TO ATTRACT YOUR EYES AND SIGNIFY ALARM. There is a subliminal message of urgency contained in a string of uppercase letters that your brain must overcome when reading them.

Finally, Mr. Pickerill makes some statements regarding the simplicity of compilers. He contends that the use of doublecharacter delimiters and excessive "syntactic sugar" in some languages indicates an inherent simplicity within a compiler and. I suppose, some laziness on the part of the compiler writer. Nothing could be further from the truth. Double-character delimiters (such as /* and */, which delimit comments in C) are used simply because there aren't enough single-character delimiters available. It is desirable that delimiter pairs have some symmetry so that they are aesthetically pleasing and understandable. In ASCII, the possible candidates are < and >, (and), | and |, and { and }. Currently, C uses all of these pairs for something other than comment delimiters: < and > are comparison operators, (and) denote nested expressions, | and | denote array indexing, and { and } delimit multiple statement blocks. Character-set limitations force the use of double-character delimiters to make lexical analysis context-free.

Mr. Pickerill also voices the traditional complaint about semicolons. In Pascal, the semicolon *separates* statements; it does not *terminate* them. In order for a parser to remain on track, it needs such syntactic sugar to verify that its impression of a program corresponds to the programmer's. It is possible to remove much of the extra tokens from the Pascal syntax, but a subsequent penalty of parser complexity is paid. Error recovery, which is already quite difficult. becomes even harder. It is far more desirable to give the compiler a little (continued)

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Because BYTE receives hundreds of letters each month. not all of them can be published. Letters will not be returned to authors. Generally, it takes four months from the time BYTE receives a letter until it is published.



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SoftCraft, Inc. 222 State Street, Madison, WI 53703 (608) 257-3300 help and simplify the language grammar. so that the compiler writer can concentrate on the important things, like effective optimized code generation.

Mr. Pickerill suggests that a CR-LF sequence is sufficient to terminate statements; he is showing his assembler roots. An important feature of modern languages is that they are lexically independent of the source-code format. That is, it doesn't matter how you indent your code or how you break it up across various lines, it still looks the same to the compiler. This is not true of BASIC or most assembly languages. While some languages force the programmer to indicate explicit line continuations, I abhor any dependency on the source-code format. Let's face it, how many people enjoy counting out to column 7 for their FOR-TRAN programs? How about all you COBOL programmers making sure that paragraph names begin in column 4 (or was it 8)? And let's not forget putting those FORTRAN continuation marks exactly in column 72!

In conclusion, I'd just like to say that Mr. Pickerill is entitled to his opinion. However, those who are interested should understand that most languages are not designed willy-nilly. A lot of thought goes into each and every trade-off made during the course of designing and implementing a language. A full understanding of those trade-offs is necessary before you start condemning a language.

As an aside, Mr. Pickerill concludes with the contention that assembly code still has a place in this world. I agree, when one is programming in a **uniprocessor** environment. Let me tell you, though, writing effective assembly code in a multiprocessor environment (with hundreds of processors) is so difficult that the only recourse is to use high-level languages that hide the scheduling problems from the programmer.

> CHUCK MUSCIANO Palm Bay, FL

ATARI 520ST VERSUS AMIGA

I am very glad that you did such a fantastic product description on the Atari 520ST (January, page 84). I have had mine since mid-November, and I think it's going to be around for quite some time. But there are a few things that I should mention concerning the ST and its future.

To start, I want to tell you a little about the ST-Amiga battle. For the moment, let's just imagine that the Mac was never created. Both machines are new, and both are quite good in their own right. But there is a large price difference, and what you (continued)

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get for your money may not be what you paid for. The Amiga's graphics ICs are very powerful, and the sound chip gives good synthesized music, but that is where the power stops dead in its tracks. However, since people respond emotionally to sight and sound, the demos are sure to catch someone's eye. Inside, there is very little true support for the unbound power of the 68000. In the low-resolution mode, those great graphics chips steal almost 75 percent (yes!) of the possible CPU time that could be used for other real-computer things. Since the complicated data for the screen must come from the same RAM on the same bus as the CPU, there are excessive wait cycles imposed on the 68000. This, together with an overall slower CPU time than the ST, causes the Amiga to appear timid when compared to the ST.

Inside the ST, you will find more custom ICs than the Amiga and more powerful offthe-shelf chips than the Amiga. This adds up to a suprafast computer. Further into the hardware side of things, the ST has three serial ports (RS-232C, MIDI in, and MIDI out) and a keyboard. All of these are handled separately, without the 68000. and all in hardware. The 520ST also has a 68901 interrupt controller that keeps track of 16 separate events in the system with very little intervention by the CPU (this chip is really a necessity with the 68000 and is missing from the Amiga). And this (drum roll, please) is where the DMA port comes in. It transfers data to RAM without using the CPU, and does it at a rate of 1.33 megabytes per second. The standard disk drives are also quite fast. The ST can bring in a 32K-byte fileincluding start-up, directory search, and loading-in less than 4 seconds. The Amiga takes almost 20 seconds. The Amiga also uses an awkward disk configuration, and much of the disk support is done in software (slow). The drives can store slightly more than the ST's doublesided drives, but time is sacrificed in exchange. The Amiga format is done much like a C-64. In fact, to get a directory, the Amiga goes out and finds a program called DIR, loads it, and then goes back searching-not a very speedy or effective way of doing things.

Now to talk about software. First of all, there is almost four times as much software out for the 520ST as for the Amiga. Second, Intuition on the Amiga is graphically more colorwise than GEM on the 520ST but really isn't a good user interface. The windows are poorly configured and move with flicker. The Amiga operating system is very clumsy to use and full of bugs. And for the note of how every-(continued)

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body compares them and rates them against the Mac, you must consider that Apple is not letting any operating systems look or act like theirs.

If you have a problem with your Amiga that your dealer doesn't know about, you are pretty much stuck. To talk to Commodore you either have to be God or 'Electronic Arts, a company that mainly focuses on games. If you want to talk to people at Atari, they are very free, open, and extremely nice. The last thing I want to mention is that on page 99 of the article on the 520ST. the authors state that the only way to move a file out of a folder is to copy it to another disk and then copy it back to the original disk outside of the folder. There is a much simpler way of doing things. First, open the directory for disk A. Then double-click on the folder you want. It should open up and show you the file you want to copy. Then go back and double-click on the disk A icon again. It will open up into another window, so that now you have the main directory and the folder directory. Simply drag the file you want copied from the folder's directory into the regular directory window, and it will copy out of the folder. True, you do have to go back and delete the original file, but this is really a quite sane precautionary procedure. Suppose you then decide you didn't want it moved, or maybe it gets lost, or the disk crashes. You still have the original.

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How GOOD IS DVORAK?

The February BYTE contained an article on page 241 concerning the Dvorak keyboard arrangement ("Keyboard Efficiency"). Having used the Dvorak keyboard for many years, I eagerly read what Donald W. Olson and Laurie E. Jasinski had to say about it.

However, their results correspond neither with the many **books** and **articles** I have read on the subject nor with my own experience. I downloaded the BASIC program, but, not being a programmer. I couldn't figure out what was going on. So I tackled the problem with a pencil and paper.

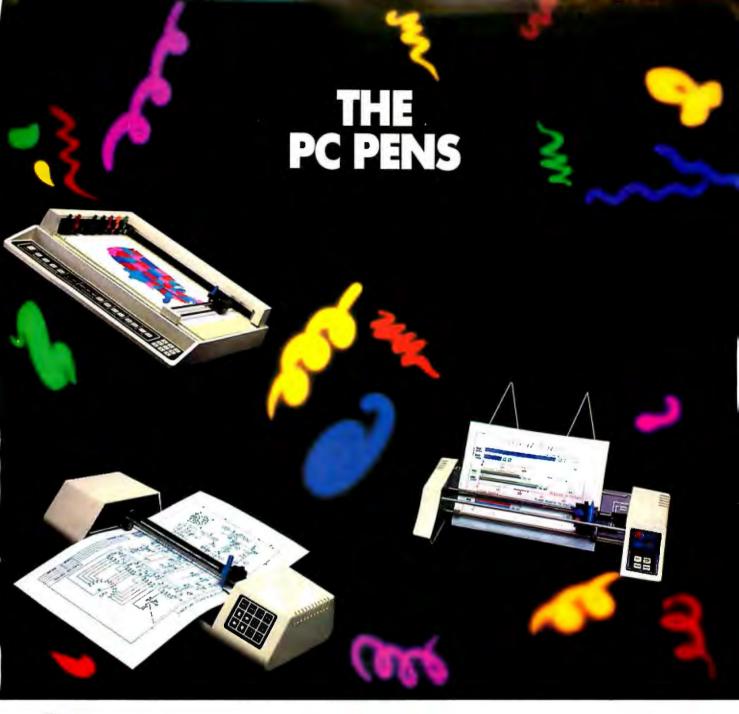
My approach was more intuitive than scientific, I guess, but it seemed that if the Dvorak arrangement had all but 2 of the 12 most-used letters in the English language (ETOAINSHDRLU, as I have read) on the home row, then it must be more efficient than the OWERTY arrangement.

To simplify my task, I used units instead of actual measurements and set to zero all operations that both arrangements share. That is, the space bar, the shift key, and the actual key travel were all disregarded. Next, I assigned all home-row keys that lie under the typist's fingers a value of 0. All home-row keys that don't lie under the typist's fingers received a value of 1. Upper- and lower-row keys received a value of 2, with the exception of the keys the typist must stretch for. These received values of 3. For the OWERTY arrangement. the hyphen also was assigned a value of 3.

I used Lincoln's "Gettysburg Address" for my work text. After saving it to disk, I used the search-and-replace feature of Spellbinder to do a simple number-forletter substitution both for the OWERTY arrangement and for the Dvorak arrangement. I added the resulting string of numbers on an adding machine.

Viewing the final printout, one immediately sees that virtually no word of any significant length can be typed with-(continued)

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out constantly returning to the home row using the Dvorak arrangement. The OWERTY arrangement, on the other hand, has severe difficulties with many words, including "conceived," "remember," "devotion," and "government."

The final result of all this was that the OWERTY arrangement required 1716 units of movement, while the Dvorak arrangement required only 844 units of movement, or a little better than 50 percent less. This is still a far cry from a 10 to 1 improvement, but it also ignores several of the Dvorak arrangement's other virtues. For one, the Dvorak arrangement has far fewer "trouble" letter combinations (for which the same finger on the same hand must move sequentially from the upper row to the lower row, or vice versa). Then, too, the Dvorak arrangement has a better hand-to-hand workload division. The Dvorak arrangement also evens out the workload of the individual fingers, so the more powerful fingers do more of the work, and vice versa.

I do quite a bit of typing, and I notice most the reduction in fatigue and typos. Although it's true that it can be difficult to find Dvorak keyboards at different work sites, nonetheless they are available, more now than ever before. I personally have an old Remington manual (which I converted myself), an IBM Selectric, a Victor 9000, and a Wyse WY-50, all with Dvorak keyboards. I simply wouldn't go back.

> GREG RAVEN Los Angeles, CA

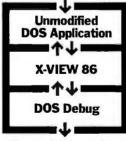
The Dvorak-Dealey Simplified Keyboard, or DSK, is certainly a vast improvement over the OWERTY, or Universal, keyboard. But before deciding to switch, I would suggest you also consider the English Keyboard Scheme shown in figure 1 (U.S. Patent #3,847,263).

While studying at the University of Washington, I had the opportunity to examine August Dvorak and W. L. Dealey's research in detail. I also found their final layout was not as efficient as it could be, and I was unable to obtain any reasonable explanation for the discrepancies from Dr. Dvorak, who was still alive at that time. My aim was to develop similar keyboards for languages other than English, but an improved arrangement for English using the Roman alphabet was the result. I also found the English arrangement better than Figure 1: The English Keyboard Scheme.

the various foreign keyboards or the DSK in French, German, Spanish, Italian, and Portugese. I have used Dvorak and Dealey's data for the most frequently used words in English as well as many other letter-frequency and digraph-frequency tables.

Although I found the American National Standards Institute reluctant to even consider Dvorak's work or mine. I have persisted in my own efforts. I have designed keyboards for English using the "initial teaching alphabet" (a phonemic alphabet) and the Shavian alphabet (a phonetic alphabet, after George Bernard Shaw). I have recently completed work on a Russian keyboard using the Cyrillic alphabet: and I am continuing work on another for Inuktitut, which uses a syllabic alphabet for the Inuit (Eskimo) language. Of interest (continued)

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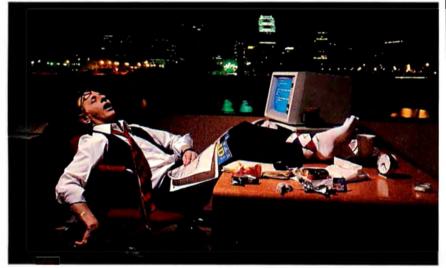
to Arnie Skurow, who sought interfaces for the disabled, an early project of mine included a keyboard for use in English which could be used with only one hand.

Lastly, the only arrangement of the Dvorak-Dealey keyboard shown in your article was for the right-handed typist. A reversed layout also exists for the lefthanded typist both in the Dvorak-Dealey model and my own.

> Mr. X Kingston, Ontario, Canada

After reading Donald Olson and Laurie Jasinski's article on the Dvorak keyboard, I though you might be interested in another experience with the keyboard. I rearranged the keytops on my Ohio Scientific computer and reprogrammed the ROMs to make a Dvorak keyboard. I noticed only a very slight improvement in speed, on the same order as that described in the article. The first few hours of use were terrible (even worse than I had expected). Once I became accustomed to

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the new arrangement. however, I was thoroughly pleased. As I noted above, it did not improve speed as much as I had hoped. Ah, but fatigue was another story. My hands are much more relaxed and I type more smoothly than with OWERTY.

Since this was my home computer, the real test of the new arrangement came the following Monday when I had to switch back to the OWERTY arrangement at work. Surprise! No problem at all in reverting to the old arrangement-that is, until I hit the first A. If you compare the two keyboards, you will note that they share a common position for the two letters A and M, while all other keys have different positions. This continues to be the only major problem in switching between the two arrangements. After the first few words, I adapt easily to either keyboard. But every time I type an A or M, I have a tendency to revert to whichever keyboard I have used the most during the preceding few days.

STEVEN P. HENDRIX Sagamore Hills, OH

Authors Olson and Jasinski are not impressed with the Dvorak keyboard layout. Having tried it. I am inclined to agree with them. However, both they and Dvorak only addressed the *typewriter* keyboard.

Today's word processors and microcomputers have many more keys on their keyboards, with quite different usage than the typewriter of the thirties. Where would Dvorak have put Ctrl. Alt, Del, Ins? How would he have allowed for the more frequent usage of O and Y? Should special function keys be at the top or the side? When we have a numeric keypad, why do we need a second set of number keys. or if we do, why don't we make the numbers the uppercase and have the !. @, #. S. etc., available for use without shifting?

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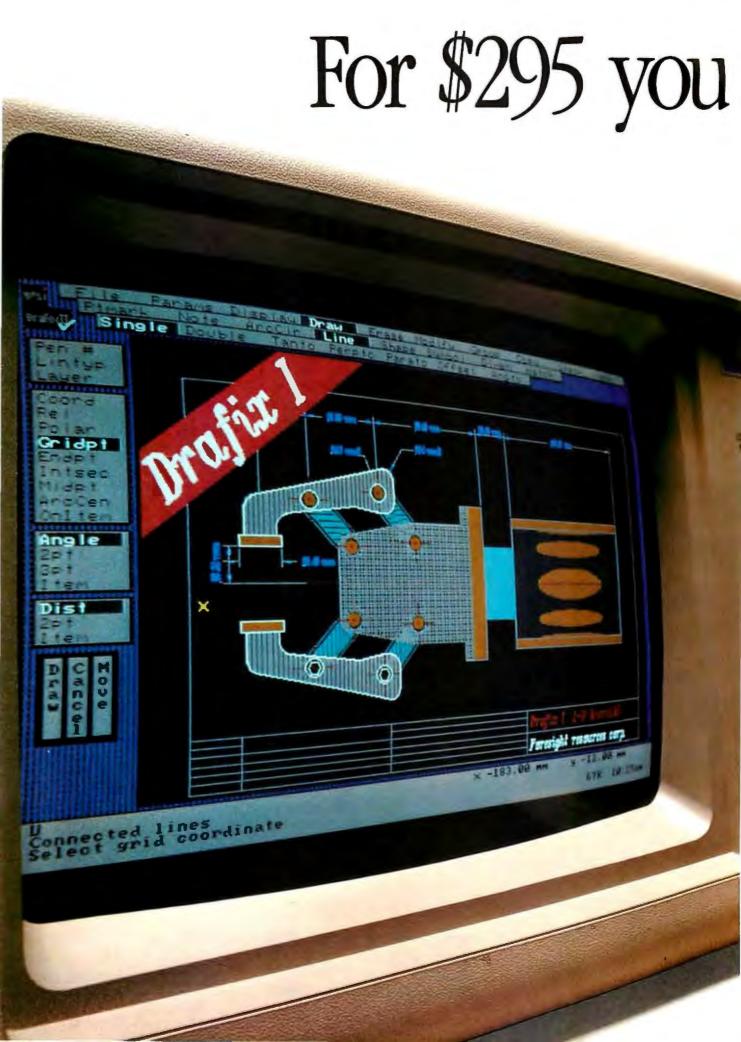
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Rumeric input	- 512K BAM
Keyboard and cursor	RS-232 Commont
Absolute, Relative, Polar	- Mouse or digitizer
Snap Modes	- Coprocessor recommended
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One IBM PC, XT/AT or compatible, plus one Advanced Digital PC-Slave II, now equals a complete 3-user (or more) system.

Do you need a true multiuser PC system?

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To add two or more users to your IBM PC, XT/AT or compatible, just plug in our PC-SLAVE II and two low-cost monochrome monitors and keyboards. You can now run PC-DOS" or MS-DOS" on each user with PC-NET" software to support your network. The end result is a true multiprocessor system that allows each user to run independently on their own CPU and memory, yet sharing a common data base.

Do you need networking capabilities?

The realm of IBM networks is only a step away with the



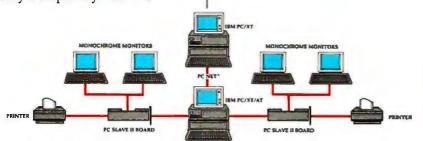
PC-Slave II and PC-NET software. An expanding network of multiuser PC's is truly cost-effective since you will be sharing data and communication between users and PCs. File and record locking are also provided so each user can run independently of others while still tied through the network.

Do you need additional users?

Expand your existing supply of PC standalones into multi-user systems by simply adding more PC-Slave II's.

The PC-Slave II features two Intel 80188 CPU's @8Mhz, two 512Kb RAM per CPU and two monochrome/keyboard controllers all on a single board.

MS-DOS is a registered trademark of Microsoft PC-DOS, PC-NET are registered trademarks of IBM Corporation PC-Slave II is a registered trademark of Advanced Digital Corporation









To learn more about the multi-user solution contact:

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Inquiry 6 for End-Users. Inquiry 7 for DEALERS ONLY.

$W \cdot H \cdot A \cdot T'S \quad N \cdot E \cdot W$

Compaq Announces 80286-based Portable

ompag Computer Corp. has introduced the Compag Portable II, an IBM PC AT-compatible computer based on an Intel 80286 processor running at 6 or 8 MHz. Lighter and smaller than the original Compag Portable, the new computer weighs 23.6 pounds and measures 7.5 by 13.9 by 17.7 inches. It has a modified IBM PC AT keyboard, a 9-inch monochrome monitor, a real-time clock, a socket for an 80287 coprocessor, parallel and serial interfaces, and interfaces for an RGB or composite monitor or standard TV set. The dual-mode monitor displays 80 characters by 25 lines and has a resolution of 640 by 200 pixels in graphics mode and 720 by 350 pixels in text mode.

The machine has room for up to two storage devices, either two 1/3-height 360Kbyte floppy-disk drives or one floppy drive and a 1/2-height 10-megabyte harddisk drive. Like the hard disk in the company's first portable, the new portable's hard-disk drive is shockmounted, but it now includes a disk-controller board, eliminating the need for an expansion board.

One of the computer's expansion slots is 8-bit, and the other is 8-/16-bit. The main system board can hold 640K bytes of RAM. An optional memory board that attaches under the main system board enables you to



The Compag Portable II runs on an 80286 processor.

expand memory to 2.1 megabytes without using an expansion slot. All configurations can hold up to 4.1 megabytes of RAM.

The new machine's 165watt power supply, which is more powerful than that of the original portable, uses surface-mount technology to achieve greater power in a smaller unit. As an \$89 option, the Compaq Portable II features an automatic power-switching board that senses whether you have 110- or 220-volt operation and adjusts the machine to handle the correct voltage.

The Compaq Portable II sells for \$3499 with 256K bytes of RAM and one 360K-byte floppy drive; \$3599 with 256K bytes of RAM and two floppy drives; and \$4799 with 640K bytes of RAM, one floppy drive, and one 10-megabyte hard disk. Contact Compaq Computer Corp., 20555 FM 149, Houston, TX 77070, (713) 370-0670. Inquiry **550.**

Atari ST Hard Disks

The SupraDrive Hard Disk series for the Atari 520ST and 1040ST computers is available with 10, 20, 30, or 60 megabytes of storage. The drives attach to the computer's high-speed DMA port and, according to the company, improve the speed of data transfer by three to ten times over that of floppy-disk-based systems. The company says the burst data-transfer rate is 155K bytes per second for the 10-megabyte drive, 625K bytes per second for the 20-megabyte drive, and 940K bytes per second for the 30- and 60-megabyte drives.

The 520ST and 1040ST can boot directly from the SupraDrives. All the drives come with software that includes formatting, partitioning, and backup utilities. Partitioning lets you create up to four logical drives for file storage. each of which appears as an icon on the GEM desktop and can be used like a separate disk drive.

The drives are compatible with the TOS operating system and applications software and with other DMAbus peripherals for the 520ST and 1040ST, such as CD-ROM players, coprocessors, and other devices. Prices are \$799 for a 10-megabyte drive; \$995 for 20 megabytes, \$1295 for 30 megabytes, and \$1995 for 60 megabytes. Contact Supra Corp., 1133 Commercial Way, Albany, OR 97321, (503) 967-9075. Inquiry 551.

Borland's Prolog

B orland International released Turbo Prolog, designed as a software simulation of the Japanese fifth-generation computing engine. The compiler runs on any IBM PC with at least 384K bytes of RAM and one disk drive.

Turbo Prolog is an incremental, six-pass compiler that produces native-code, linkable object modules: its linking format is compatible with the PC-DOS linker. The programming interface, which employs its own pulldown menus and windows, lets you move back and forth between windows for purposes of editing, debugging. listing, and running a program. Type checking can be done across module boundaries. Borland says there are no limits to the (continued) size of compiled modules or source code. The language supports color, graphics, turtle graphics, sound, and windowing.

The \$99.95 package consists of the compiler, a fullscreen text editor (with automatic identification of source-code errors), a reference manual, and a tutorial. The disk also holds commented source code for GeoBase, a natural-ouervlanguage database about U.S. geography. Contact Borland International, 4585 Scotts Valley Dr., Scotts Valley, CA 95066, (408) 438-8400. Inquiry 552.

Memory-Resident Lotus Utility

D esigned for use with Lotus's 1-2-3 and Symphony, SQZ! from Turner Hall Publishing is a memoryresident program that compresses, or squeezes, worksheet files automatically when you save them on disk. According to the company, the program reduces the size of worksheets by approximately 80 percent. It automatically restores the files to their original size when you retrieve them. with no loss of content. Worksheets remain their original size in RAM.

In addition to reducing the storage space that files require, the program cuts the time spent saving and loading files on floppy-based systems and reduces the cost of sending files electronically. A 150K-byte file that normally takes 20 minutes to transmit at 1200 bps takes 2 minutes after it's compressed, the company says. The program can also encrypt files and save them as ASCII text.

SQZI's compression capabilities are based on publicdomain and proprietary algorithms and take advantage of redundancy in the



Cricket Graph produces color graphics with the Mac.

Lotus file formats. The program occupies less than 30K bytes of memory and supports the Lotus/Intel/Microsoft expanded memory specification. SOZ! runs on IBM PCs and compatibles and costs \$79.95. For more information, contact Turner Hall Publishing, 10201 Torre Ave., Cupertino, CA 95014, (408) 253-9607. Inquiry **553.**

Color Graphics, Page-Layout Software for Mac

Cricket Software's Cricket Graph offers users of the 512K-byte Macintosh the capability to design and print presentation graphics in color. And because it can handle multiple-graph page layouts. the program can be used for certain desktoppublishing applications.

Cricket Graph provides 12 types of graphs and charts: scatter, line, area, bar, column, stacked bar, stacked column, pie, polar, quality control, double Y, and text. It can plot more than 2000 data points per series and allows for regression-curve fits, three-dimensional depth, and error bars.

The software lets you enter data in a spreadsheet-

like form or import it from SYLK files, text files, or from other applications through the clipboard. You can sort data, group it by ranges of values, smooth it, and transform it by logarithmic, trigonometric, exponential, and statistical functions. A dialog box provides for changing axis tick marks and labels, plot symbols, and bar patterns. You can resize plot frames and explode pie chart segments.

You can assign any of eight printer ribbon or pen hues and 16 fill patterns. Cricket Graph prints color on the Apple Imagewriter II. Apple Color Plotter, and Hewlett-Packard 7470A and 7475A color plotters. (Versions of the program are available for other printers, and other versions let you put your work on 35mm color slides.)

With the package's layout capabilities, you can move, resize, and overlay as many as 10 graphs per page. Color graphs and charts can be imported to MacPublisher II and merged with text and images. Cricket Graph stores graphics internally in PICT, rather than bitmapped, files and retains color data when passing files to black-and-white applications.

Cricket Graph has a suggested retail price of \$195; versions for film recorders and color printers are \$495; a demo disk is \$6.95. Contact Cricket Software, 3508 Market St., Suite 206. Philadelphia, PA 19104, (800) 345-8112; in Pennsylvania, (215) 387-7955. Inquiry **554.**

Robotics Controller for Apples

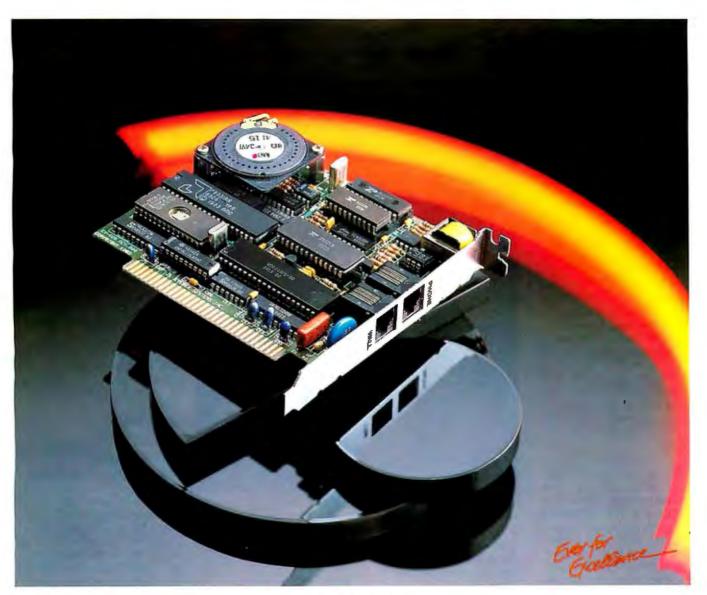
The VIP (Very Intelligent Peripheral) Card from Bukowski Robotics is an Apple-compatible robotics controller card that can be used as a stand-alone controller or as a coprocessor in an Apple II. You develop programs for robotics or control applications in BASIC or other languages. load the programs into the card from the computer's disk drive, and then place the card into the robot or other device to be controlled.

The card has a 65C02 microprocessor, 16 1/O lines. two timer/counters, and 8K bytes of nonvolatile RAM. It can be expanded to include 48 I/O lines, six timer/ counters, and 24K bytes of EPROM or static RAM. Other options include a realtime clock/calendar, a 16-channel relay controller board, and an 8-channel 8-bit data-acquisition board. Memory modules with up to 128K bytes of RAM and battery backup are also available.

The card fits into any slot of an Apple II, II+, or IIe; software bundled with the card includes routines for a parallel port, serial port, stepper-motor driver, and a variety of home-control utilities.

The VIP Card costs \$129. For more information, contact Bukowski Robotics, 1555 West University, Suite 105, Tempe, AZ 85281, (602) 966-6230. Inquiry **555**.

(continued)



Evercom[™]... 1200 baud, \$249

Now the EVEREX Evercom modem is available on a half-size card, perfect for the short slots in the IBM XT, Portable, and many compatibles. EVEREX has combined innovative engineering and technology to produce a quality Hayes-compatible I 200 baud modem that out performs the competition at a lower price. EVEREX engineering is the key ingredient that delivers QUALITY and FEATURES without sacrificing PRICE.

Before you buy a modem, check these features:

• 300/1200 bp: Have-compatible	EVERCOM	HAVES 1200B
• Half-size card	YES	NO
 Automatic dialog, answering, and reducing. 	YES	YES
Call Progress Monitoring	YES	NO
 Configurable from COM1 - COM4 	YES	NO
 Internal Speaker with software adjustable volume control 	YES	NO
 Type and pulse dialing 	YES	YES
Automatic data-to-voice transition	YES	NO
 Detects receiver off-hook 	YES	NO
 Reports speed mismatch 	YES	NO
 Supports 132 columns 	YES	NO
 Communications software included 	YES	NO
Extended Hayes command set	YES	-
List price	\$249	\$489

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Demonstration -- FREE Brochure

Remember, before you buy a modem, check the features, check the price, and then call EVEREX to set up a demonstration at your local dealer.

When you call, we will also send you the total solution brochure describing EVEREX's complete line of IBM microcomputer peripherals.



Hayes 1200B is a trademark of Hayes Microcomputer Products Inc.

Image Processing on the PC AT

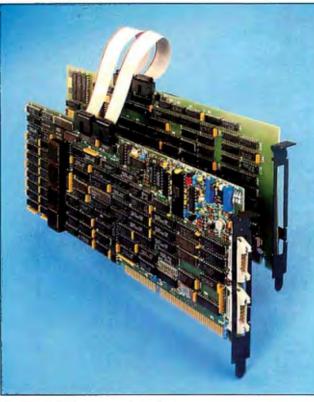
D ata Translation's image-processing system for the IBM PC AT consists of two plug-in boards. A highresolution frame-grabber board (the DT2851) captures 512 by 512 by 8-bit video images, stores them in memory, processes them in real time, and displays them. A second board, the Auxiliary Frame Processor (DT2858) connects directly to the frame grabber through I/O ports and speeds imageprocessing calculations. The firm claims that the DT2858 executes convolutions on a 512 by 512 by 16-bit image frame in .85 seconds, as compared with 4 to 5 seconds on the PC AT alone.

The frame grabber can operate with standard and nonstandard video sources, including video cameras, VCRs, and slow-scan devices. The processor can merge, subtract, and offset frames by a constant and allows AND, OR, and XOR logic operations. It has multiple input and output lookup tables for creating thresholds and contours and producing pseudocolor.

Features of the board include an 8-bit video A/D converter and three 8-bit D/A converters. The board's two 256K-byte memory buffers can store two complete image frames on board. permitting parallel processing of multiple images.

The auxiliary board has a 16-bit pipelined processor and a RAM conversion table. It speeds the creation of histograms and convolutions and operations such as zoom, pan, and scroll.

Optional DT-IRIS Image Processing Software is also available. The package contains a subroutine library that can be called from BASIC, Pascal, C, FORTRAN, and macro assembler. Rou-



Data Translation's image-processing boards.

tines include windowing, frame averaging, and text, line, and circle overlays.

List price for the frame grabber is \$2995 and for the auxiliary processor, \$1495. The DT-IRIS software costs \$995. Contact Data Translation Inc., 100 Locke Dr., Marlboro, MA 01752, (617) 481-3700. Inquiry **556.**

Amiga CAD Tool

P CLO (printed circuit board layout) is a multiple-layer interactive autorouting CAD program for engineers and technicians using the Commodore Amiga. Full trace manipulation and editing, *n*-layer capability, and use of graphics are among this package's features.

PCLO is priced at \$1000 for single sites; multiple-site licenses are available. For more information, contact SoftCircuits Inc., 401 Southwest 75th Terrace, North Lauderdale, FL 33068, (305) 721-2707. Inguiry 557.

Software Lets Mac Work Like Apple II

C omputer Applications has developed a program called II in a Mac that lets you run Apple DOS 3.3 and ProDOS programs on the 512K-byte Macintosh. With II in a Mac, you can transfer commercial and public-domain Apple II software to the Macintosh computer without modification.

Features of the emulator include four logical drives, RAM disks, joystick, language card, clock, keyboard buffer, high- and lowresolution graphics, 68000 system calls, and Apple II soft switches and hardware accesses. The program also provides access to Mac peripheral hardware through the printer and modem ports and works with desk accessories and Switcher software.

Il in a Mac comes with communications software for the Apple II and the Macintosh. You can choose a serial **transfer** (using the Imagewriter cable) or a modem transfer.

Computer Applications offers library disks containing public-domain Apple II programs for business, entertainment, and graphics uses.

Retail price of II in a Mac is \$69.95. For more information, contact Computer Applications Inc., 12813 Lindley Dr., Raleigh, NC 27614, (919) 846-1411. Inguiry **558**.

Ada Compiler for MS-/PC-DOS Machines

A rtek has developed an Ada compiler that runs under MS- and PC-DOS and comes with a full-screen editor, an interpreter/debugger, a linker/library manager, an A-code disassembler, and documentation for \$895. Artek says its system meets all the 1983 Department of Defense specifications except tasking.

The compiler package features generic subprograms and packages, as well as array and record aggregates, operator overloading, and dynamic arrays and exceptions. It takes a single pass over source code in order to produce executable pseudocode. You can invoke a second pass to translate this A-code into machine language for the Intel 8086.

The compiler system requires at least 384K bytes of memory. A hard disk is recommended for development of large applications. Contact Artek Corp, 100 Seaview Dr., Secaucus, NJ 07094, (800) 722-7835; in New Jersey, (201) 867-2900. Inquiry **559**.

SuperKey, PC Magazine's "Product of the Year"

Without SideKick, SuperKey, and Traveling SideKick, your IBM PC is only half-awake

Lt's sleepwalking instead of sprinting. Dawdling instead of dashing, because it's not getting the supercharge of a high-speed productivity booster like SuperKey," PC Magazine's "Product of the Year." Or the real-time desktop management of SideKick." the #1 best seller for the IBM® PC. Or the electronic clout and Computer Age organizational skills of Traveling SideKick."

SuperKey "macros" are electronic shortcuts to

REPOSITE You avoid repetition like getting out of bed 47 times every morning, or cooking dinner 93 times every nightwhen once is obviously

enough. But if you haven't vet discovered the timesaving power

of SuperKey, you'll find yourself typing the same set of keystrokes over and over again. Which makes no sense when a SuperKey macro cuts all that out. Macros are electronic shortcuts that can turn 1000 keystrokes into 1.

Aside from macros, SuperKey also gives you powerful encryption technology that scrambles your files and keeps confidential files confidential. It also lets you lock your keyboard. and foils would-be intruders with secret password protection.



Combine the electronic wizardry of SuperKey with the practical efficiency of SideKick

The best way to get the most done in the shortest time is to put both SuperKey and SideKick to work. They're designed to work hand-in-hand, and their complementary talents are astounding.

Traveling SideKick gets personal organizers out of SideKick binder and hill the road. the Stone Age into the Computer Age

Il you have SideKick, you need Traveling, SideKick—and if you don't have SideKick, you need them both! Traveling SideKick is a revolutionary new combination of binder and software, making a completely new category in personal organizers: BinderWare." II prints out information that's already in your SideKick files, produces it in convenient familiar forms, then lets you

What's inside your Traveling Sidekick



TABLET OF EXTRA FORME IN POCKET ON BACK FLAP, FOR USE IN ANY OF THE ORDANIZER SECTIONS. DWDENS FOR FAST REFERENCE ID STOPE ALL DOTA PREPAR LEIN BALLPOINT MIN OK PEN THAT FITS IN PLAP FOR EASY ACCESS TO BE CONTINUED SECTION FOR CURREN ROLECTS MEETING NOTES ETG TWO BUSINESS CARD SIZE STORAGE

What SuperKey brings to the

party includes time-saving

macros, encryption, secret

and re-programmable keys.

passwords, and programmable

What SideKick brings includes

a notepad with full-screen editing

and wordwrap, a phone directory,

autodialer, calculator, appoint-

processing program, don't buy

SideKick, you probably don't

need one.)

and dBase."

one, because with SuperKey and

Both SuperKey and SideKick

work with your existing software, like Reflex,™ 1-2-3,° MultiMate,™ Wordstar,° Turbo Pascal,°

gather it all together into your Traveling

Traveling SideKick includes report-

generating software which produces up-

lists, meeting schedules, travel itineraries,

calendars, and much much more. It also

includes instant reference maps, airline

national telephone codes, and currency

units. You get preprinted daily/weekly/

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binder. You can order refills al any time.

receipt envelope that dips inside your

monthly/yearly calendar forms, alpha-

and hotel reservation numbers, inter-

to-the-minute telephone lists, address

ment scheduler, and ASCII table. (If you don't own a word-

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Buy one, buy two, or all three at spectacular savings

Sold separately-SuperKey is \$69.95, SkleKick is \$84.95, and Traveling SideKick is \$89.95

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\$125.00; you save \$29.901 SideKick and Traveling SideKick and SuperKey, all three for only \$176.00; you save \$49.85 Whichever combination

you buy, your're boosting your productivity, joining the Computer Age, prodding your IBM PC awake, and getting it to do what it can do with the right kind of help-SuperKey, SideKick and Traveling SideKicki

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Limited Time Otter until Septembe	
**YES, within 60 days of purchase, product does not perform in accord call our customer service departme a refund.	fance with our claims please
Minimum system requirement	fs:



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32-bit Processor for IBM PC

asys announced a 32-bit coprocessor board that the company claims provides VAX-like performance on an IBM PC. Called the DS-32, the board uses the 10-MHz National Semiconductor 32032 processor with full 32-bit data paths and no wait states. The board can accommodate 2 megabytes of memory, and up to 4 megabytes of additional memory is available with an add-on board

Other features of the DS-32 include the National Semiconductor NS32081 floating-point coprocessor, two serial ports, and a 16-bit interrupt-driven counter/ timer. An NS32082 MMU is optional.

The DS-32 can run UNIX System V release 2 and Virtual MS-DOS simultaneously while the IBM PC's processor runs MS-DOS. According to the company, Virtual MS-DOS adds demandpaged virtual memory capabilities to MS-DOS, enabling the computer to run tasks as large as 15 megabytes. The board supports Green Hills' native and cross compilers for 68000 and 32000 systems, as well as development packages from Oasys.

The coprocessor board fits into one slot on an IBM PC or compatible. Prices for 10-MHz, 1-megabyte systems begin at \$2500. For more information, contact Oasys. 60 Aberdeen Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138. (617) 491-4180. Inquiry **560**.

Graphics Program Resides in RAM

N ew England Software introduced Graph-inthe-Box, a memory-resident program that lets you create business graphs from data in spreadsheets, databases, word processors, and other



Graph-in-the-Box memory-resident software.

application programs. The program will create charts with data from programs that have no graphics capabilities and with computers that are not equipped for graphics.

Unlike most graphics programs, Graph-in-the-Box captures information that you highlight on screen with the cursor. It converts the captured data to a chart that you can analyze on screen, store, or print. You can choose from 11 types of charts, all of which are represented by icons on the program's menu. Choices include column, stacked column, bar, stacked bar, line, line with filled area, step, step with filled area, scatter, pie, and exploded pie charts. You can also capture titles and captions, add grid lines, fill patterns, and change scale.

The program works with other memory-resident programs and with IBM- and Hercules-compatible graphics boards, IBM- and Epsoncompatible dot-matrix printers, and HP-compatible laser printers and plotters. It resides in 128K bytes of memory and runs on IBM PCs and compatibles with a minimum of 256K of memory. Graph-in-the-Box sells for \$97.60. For more information. contact New England Software. Greenwich Office Park 3, Greenwich, CT 06830, (203) 625-0062. Inquiry **561.**

More Storage for the Mac Plus

U nivation's SlimLine Hard Disk Subsystem combines a hard disk and a removable cartridge for the Macintosh Plus. The Slim-Line unit connects to the SCSI port on the computer and transfers data at a rate of 5 megabytes per second. The removable cartridge is mounted vertically below the hard disk, and both are housed in an enclosure that serves as a base for the computer.

The drives come in configurations that combine a 20-, 30-, or 40-megabyte preformatted hard disk with a 10-megabyte removable cartridge. A unit with two removable cartridges is also available. A SlimLine drive with a 10-megabyte removable cartridge and a 20-megabyte hard disk costs \$2995; with a 30-megabyte hard disk, \$3295; and with a 40-megabyte hard disk, \$4495. A unit with two removable cartridges sells

for \$3495. The company plans to sell a drive with one removable cartridge only for less than \$2500. Contact Univation Inc., 1231 California Circle, Milpitas, CA 95035, (408) 263-1200. Inquiry **562.**

GridNet LAN Uses Existing AC Wiring

ridComm's GCM GridNet is a local-area network that uses an office's existing electrical wiring as the network medium. The network uses an interface called the GC-1400 to connect any personal computer equipped with a serial or parallel port to an electrical outlet. The interface modulates the data from the computer's port, encrypts it, and sends it via an errorcorrecting communications channel to another interface.

The GC-1400 contains 8K bytes of memory that function as an electronic mail inbox. The data-transmission rate is 5760 bps, with a claimed error rate of zero. Up to eight connections can be made on the network at the same time. The geographical size of the network is limited to 50,000 square feet.

Also available are two other interfaces: the GC-1100, a receive-only interface designed for connecting a printer to the network, and the GC-Zero, a 300/1200-bps modem that allows users of the network to connect with remote systems and vice versa.

The GC-140 costs \$549, the GC-1100 sells for \$449, and the GC-Zero modem sells for \$799. For more information, contact Grid-Comm Inc., 20 Old Ridgebury Rd., Danbury, CT 06810, (203) 790-9077. Inquiry **563.**

(continued)

This is the Modula-2 compiler *everybody's* been waiting for...

Especially Turbo Pascal users!

Source of the bridge to Modula-2 with ease.

This is Modula-21 at its absolute best. It's a fully integrated development environment that takes into account what you need as a programmer. Without leaving the Editor, you can call the compiler, linker and utilities.

With Logitech's Modula-2, you'll have the ability to edit several files at once, comparing, window to window, various code modules. You can even move from window to window compiling, linking, debugging and running.

The compiler has the kind of power and room to breathe that you really need in today's complex applications. It is as *easy* to use as Turbo Pascal, without your programs being limited to 64K of code.

At your command will be the libraries of modules that make Modula-2 a programmer's dream. It has essentially the same structure as Pascal with the major addition of a library organization of code modules that allow you to put together programs on a solid, block-by-block, foundation of proven code.

Whether you're working with a module of your own making, or one of the many in our library, you'll find the system by which each module is identified, described and stored an organizational masterpiece. And that's at the heart of Modula-2.

Underneath the sophisticated system is a Modula-2 compiler that is the result of years of development and proven use in industry. We run on the Vax^{*}, and we run on the IBM PC. And the code is portable-from one to the other.

Best of all ... you can have it right now!

Logitech Modula-2/86 Complete with Editor, 889 Run Time System, Linker, Cursor-positioning debugger, 8087 Software Emulation, BCD module, Logitech's extended library, Utility to generate standard EXE files, Turbo Pascal (and standard Pascal, too) to Modula-2 translator (included without charge until 8/1/86), and much, much morel

Logitech Modula-2/86 with 8087 support Even if \$129 you haven't yet gotten an 8087 co-processor, you can still use this version.

Logitech Modula-2/86 Plus For machines with \$189 512K or more. Takes advantage of the larger memory to increase compilation speed by 50%! Supports 80186 and 80286 as well as 8086 and 8088. Includes 8087 and 80287 support, too.

 Window Package Now you can build true windowing into your Modula-2/86 code with ease, too. Very powerful and very full, yet only 15K in size. Features virtual screens, color support, overlapping windows and a variety of borders. Run Time Debugger (source level) Much more powerful than just a symbolic RTD. Display source code, data, procedure call chain and raw memory. Set break points, assign values to variables, pinpoint and identify bugs in your source. The ultimate professional's tool!

Utilities Package Features a post-mortem debugger for static debugging. If a program you've written crashes at run time, the situation is frozen, and you can pinpoint, in source, the cause of the error and the data at that moment. Also includes a disassembler, a cross reference utility and a "version" utility that allows conditional compilation.

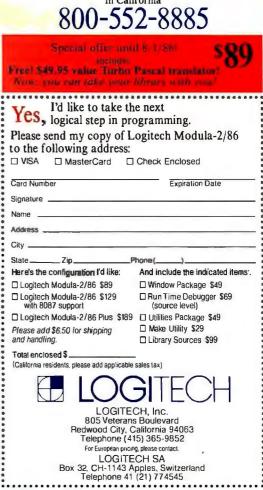
Make Utility Automatically selects modules affected by code changes for quick and minimal re-compilation and relinking.

Even figures out dependencies for you. Library Sources Sourcecode for our major library

\$99 modules is now available-for customization or exemplification.

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NEW SYSTEMS

AT-Compatible for Under \$2000

The Gemini Advantage Processor (GAP) from Gemini Electronics is an IBM PC AT-compatible computer based on an 80286 microprocessor running at 6 or 8 MHz. The computer comes with 1 megabyte of RAM on the main board, which has two selectable memory maps and a socket for an 80287 coprocessor. A 10-MHz microprocessor is optional.

The GAP is equipped with 12 expansion slots, six of which have 16-bit buses. Two 8-bit slots accommodate long expansion cards, and the remaining four 8-bit slots hold short cards. The machine comes with one 1.2-megabyte floppy-disk drive. Five half-height drive positions are available, with four accessible through the front of the case.

An AT-style keyboard is standard. The computer has an external reset button and a 230-watt power supply with an external fuse and a 110-/220-volt switch.

Options for the GAP include serial and parallel ports, graphics cards, monochrome and high- and medium-resolution color monitors, plotters, and digitizers. Also optional is a 360K-byte floppy-disk drive and fast-access hard-disk drives with 10, 20, 30, and 40 megabytes of storage. Prices for the hard disks range from \$342 to \$882.

The computer is priced at \$1995. For more informa-



Gemini Electronics' GAP, an IBM PC AT-compatible.

tion, contact Gemini Electronics Inc., 130 Baywood Ave., Longwood, FL 32750, (305) 830-8886. Inquiry **564**.

68020 Single-Board Computers

Microbar Systems introbased single-board computers for Multibus systems. The GPC68020 is intended for use with real-time and multiuser operating systems and enables users of 16-bit Multibus I systems to upgrade to a 32-bit processor. The MT68020 is designed to improve the performance of 32-bit Multibus II systems. Both are available with a

12.5- or 16.67-MHz 68020

microprocessor. The GPC68020 comes with 1 or 2 megabytes of dual-ported dynamic RAM, while the MT68020 comes with 1 to 4 megabytes. Both have interfaces to an iSBX connector for add-on I/O modules, four 28-pin sockets for PROMs, two serial ports, a 16-bit parallel port, and five 8-bit counter/timers. A memorymanagement unit, fourchannel DMA controller, and floating-point coprocessor are options on both systems.

The company says it will port UNIX System V and real-time operating systems to the MT68020.

The GPC68020 with I megabyte of RAM costs \$2785, and the MT68020 with I megabyte of RAM costs \$3490. For further

details, contact Microbar Systems Inc., 785 Lucerne Dr., Sunnyvale, CA 94086, (408) 720-9300. Inguiry **565.**

Motorola's 68000 Development System for IBM PCs

D esigned for software development, Motorola's PC/68000 converts an IBM PC into a multiprocessor host with a UNIX operating environment.

The plug-in module runs the System V/68 operating system, which the firm says is functionally equivalent to AT&T's UNIX System V. Buffering and cache memory in both the IBM PC and PC/ 68000 allow the 68000 to perform processing tasks while the 8088 or 80286 handles I/O required by the 68000. Switching between System V/68 and PC-DOS requires a two-keystroke combination, and files can be transferred both ways between the two operating systems.

The PC/68000 comes with a 10-MHz microprocessor, memory-management unit, 2 megabytes of dual-ported RAM, the System V/68 operating system, plus an I/O kernel and diagnostics. It sells for \$4500 and runs on an IBM PC with a 10-megabyte hard disk.

For more information, contact Motorola Semiconductor Products Inc., POB 20912, Phoenix, AZ 85036, (800) 521-6274. Inquiry **566**.

PERIPHERALS

Everex Tape Drive for the IBM PC

E verex Systems has released an external tape backup drive that provides 60 megabytes of storage capacity for the IBM PC and compatibles. Priced at \$995, the Excel-Stream 60-8 contains a ¼-inch streaming tape drive, power supply, and circuitry. The unit can back up 10 megabytes of data in two minutes. The tape drive features automatic formatting and read-after-write error checking. It has fully configurable DMA channels, port addresses, and interrupt lines and uses QIC standards. The drive comes with software for file-by-file or image backup. Contact Everex Systems Inc., 47777 Warm Springs Blvd., Fremont, CA 94539, (415) 498-1111. Inquiry **567.**

(continued)

THIRD GENERATION PROGRAMMERS FROM GTEK

GTEK MODEL 9000 (E)(E)PROM/MPU PROGRAMMER If time is money, then let us save some for you. The new model 9000, using its quick pulse algorithms, can program a 2764 in 10 seconds. The 9000 offers higher performance than the competition has even begun to think about. Baud rates to 57,600. Supports thru 5.12K standard, 8 meg wordwide parts with adapter, Cypress proms, mpu's. NO personality modules. As with our other programmers, RS-232, ASCII data formats, and flexible handshaking make the model 9000 compatible with virtually any computer. Introductory price \$749.

MODEL 7228 (E)EPROM/MPU

mmm

PROGRAMMER The standard by which other other programmers are judged. With thousands in the field, the time proven 7228 has become our most popular programmer. Intelligent algorithms standard. Programs a 2764 in one minute. Supports devices thru 512K, mpu's, eeproms. cmos. NO personality modules. Price \$599

> MODEL 7956 GANG (E)EPROM/MPU PROGRAMMER

The 7956 can program eight 2764's in one minute using intelligent algorithms. Standard support thru 512K, eeproms, cmos, mpu's. A must for production emvironments. Available in stand alone only configuration for\$979 or with RS-232 interface for\$1099

MODEL 7128 (E)EPROM/MPU PROGRAMMER The programmer that won't die. Thousands manufactured since 1982. Supports thru 256K. PRICE REDUCED to \$389 including free PGX communications software, a \$95 value.

MODEL 705 Motorola 68705 family programmer. Transfers object code to 28 and 40 pin mpu's. Single keystroke operation. \$299

MODEL 7322 Samea	7324 but no stand	alone capability		. \$1249
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UTILITY PACKAGES

CROSSASSEMBLERS and SIMULATORS

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25	Y	Grid	\$349
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	and Spec CHIPS 8 9 25	and Spectronics fo CHIPS TIMER 8 N 9 Y 25 Y	9 Y Tube 25 Y Grid

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS? Call Us For A Quote On Custom OEM Programmers.



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CPEmulator is the only field proven emulator which emulates the complete Z-80 instruction set. Terminal attribute emulation is Televideo, Lear Siegler, or the AMSI standard. CPM .COM programs reside under PCDOS and are executable under PCDOS as well as 8086 porgrams.

Comes complete with COPYCPM, a disk conversion utility which allows transferring data and programs to and from 54 different CPM disk formats. Free CPM utility programs are also included.

Need speed? CPEmulators Speed Kit includes NEC V20 processor. (8080 opcodes only)

CPEmulator Z80 emulator	\$199
CPEmulator 8080 emulator w/V20	\$199
Both versions	\$298
Call GTEK's CPM Hotline 1-601-467	-9019

The Printing Solution: Model 8014 Programmable Printer Switch

Finally a way to have as many parallel printers as you need even when you only have one parallel port. With GTEK's programmable parallel switch, you can expand as you require. Perfect for net-

works.

With the spooling version, you can allocate available memory to fit your requirements, get multiple copies and more.

Both use ordinary IBM type parallel printer cables, expand one port to four, and may be cascaded in Star or Daisy Chain configurations for as many ports as desired. The desired port is selected with a simple escape sequence. For networks, previous selected port is saved on Port Stack and returned to with Return Escape Sequence. Complete with power supply. PRICE

Development Hardware/Software P.O. Box 289, Waveland, MS 39576 U.S.A. 601/467-8048; telex 315-814 (GTEK UD) , INC.

PERIPHERALS

PC-based Interface System

A jida Technologies' Personal Protosystem is a complete interface system for the IBM PC. You can design and build a circuit on the Protosystem, connect it to the signal lines provided on the console, and test it using your PC. The Protosystem software lets you control the console signal levels and test your design.

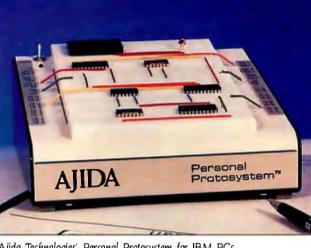
The 7- by 8- by 3-inch console provides 32 bits of buffered digital I/O, two channels of 8-bit A/D, two channels of 8-bit D/A, three programmable 5-MHz counter/ timers, a 4-MHz clock. 5-volt and 12-volt power supplies, and breadboard space for 24 14-pin DIPs. It connects to your IBM PC via the parallel port.

The Personal Protosystem comes with setup software and a BASIC driver for \$425; FORTH and C drivers are also available. Contact Ajida Technologies Inc., POB 40178, Berkeley, CA 94704, (415) 548-6434. Inquiry **568.**

Sound Recorder for the Amiga

he FutureSound digital sound recorder makes it possible to record, play back, and store sounds from instruments or other sources on the Commodore Amiga. Among the recorder's features is multitrack recording, which lets you record several sounds and play them back simultaneously. The recorder offers variable recording speeds, ranging from a few samples per second to 28,000 samples per second, as well as variable playback speeds.

The device connects directly to the computer's parallel port and is equipped with an additional



Ajida Technologies' Personal Protosystem for IBM PCs.

connector for a printer. It comes with a microphone, a jack for using other microphones, connecting cables. and recording software.

FutureSound sells for \$175. Contact Applied Visions. 15 Oak Ridge Rd., Medford, MA 02155, (617) 488-3602. Inquiry **569.**

Excalibur Adds Speed and Memory to Mac

A ssimilation Process's Excalibur is an external 2megabyte RAM drive for the Apple Macintosh that increases the speed at which the computer loads and executes programs. According to the company, a Mac equipped with the drive loads and executes MacWrite in 6 seconds, while a floppybased 512K Mac requires 28 seconds, and a system with an Apple Hard Disk takes 11 seconds.

The RAM drive fits under the Macintosh and connects to the computer through the external disk-drive port. You can boot software directly from the drive, which requires no controlling software. The drive's battery backup will store data for six to eight hours.

An external port on the back of the device lets you connect an external floppy disk, hard disk, or up to three additional Excalibur drives. The drive will also accommodate additional RAM, and the company says that upgrades will be available in 1-megabyte increments later this year.

The 2-megabyte Excalibur costs \$699 and runs on the Macintosh and Macintosh Plus. For more information. contact Assimilation Process Inc., 20833 Stevens Creek Blvd., Suite 101, Cupertino, CA 95014, (408) 446-0797. Inquiry **570.**

CAD Plotter

E nter Computer, manufacturer of the Sweet-P plotter, announced the Model SP1200 plotter for computer-aided design and engineering. The plotter produces drawings from size A to size E, a large format suitable for engineering and architectural drawings.

The single-pen plotter emulates Houston Instruments' DM/PL plotter and is compatible with CAD/CAE software such as AutoCAD, VersaCAD, CADKEY, and others. The plotter uses HPcompatible pens and will also accept a variety of other pens. Pen speed reaches 10 axial inches per second with .0025-inch resolution.

The plotter comes with 14K bytes of buffer space. It attaches to computers or CAD workstations through an RS-232C port that operates at rates between 300 and 9600 bits per second.

The Model SP1200 sells for \$4995. For more information, contact Enter Computer Inc., 6867 Nancy Ridge Dr., San Diego, CA 92121, (619) 450-0601. Inquiry **571.**

1200-bps Acoustic Coupler

nderson lacobson has A developed an acoustic coupler for use with portable computers. Called the Al 1232-P, the device communicates at 1200 and 300 bps and is compatible with Bell 212A and 103 standards. It can be used in two modes, either as an acoustic coupler or as a directconnect modem hooked to a telephone with a standard RJ-11 modular jack. You can power the coupler with an optional rechargeable 12-volt battery pack or plug it into a regular electrical outlet.

The AJ 1232-P weighs about 4½ pounds and measures 14 by 8½ by 4 inches, excluding the carrying case and battery pack. It costs \$795. For more information, contact Anderson Jacobson Inc., 521 Charcot Ave., San Jose, CA 95131, (408) 435-8520. Inquiry **572**.

(continued)



Clipper gives dBASE III users more time to do more. Or less.

Clipper[™] allows you to run all dBASE III[™] programs 2 to 20 times faster than they do with the standard dBASE interpreter.

That frees up extra time you're wasting if you're running dBASE III programs without Clipper.

Extra time to think. To create. To produce. To use as you choose.

You see, Clipper is the first true compiler for dBASE III. Clipper eliminates the timeconsuming translation which the dBASE interpreter performs line after line whenever a program is run. With Clipper, once you've debugged your source code, it's compiled into more efficient machine code.

And Clipper compiles all your dBASE III programs. The ones you have today. The ones you'll have tomorrow. But don't wait until tomorrow to order Clipper.

Today, Clipper has already been purchased to speed up dBASE run time at 3M and Touche Ross. At Exxon and NASA. In the Harvard Physics Department. For the State of Arizona and TRW.

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ADD-INS

68000 Processor for Apple IIs

The R68 System adds a Motorola 68000 processor to an Apple II, II+, or lie. The board is intended for 68000 software development and coprocessing, for teaching 68000 software development, or for digital signal processing when used with the company's digital scope and spectrum analyzer. Because the board runs as a stand-alone system after start-up, you can reboot the Apple and run other programs without affecting the board or the program it is currently executing.

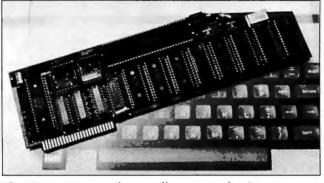
The R68 uses an 8-MHz processor; a 10- or 12-MHz processor is optional. Other features include 48K to 256K bytes of memory, eight levels of priority interrupt hardware, two levels of interrupt from the Apple to the 68000, four 8-bit interface ports between the Apple and 68000, two 8-bit I/O ports, two 16-bit programmable counter/timers, and a serial port.

Among the software's capabilities are routines for writing and testing applications programs. The software also includes an S-C macro assembler with an integral coresident program editor.

The R68 System with software and manuals sells for \$499. Contact Rapid Systems Inc., 659 North 34th St., Seattle, WA 98103, (206) 547-8311. Inquiry **573.**

Double the Amiga's Memory

S tarpoint Software released a 256K-byte RAM card for the Commodore Amiga that expands the computer's memory to 512K bytes. The card comes



The R68 System, an Apple-compatible coprocessor board.

with a manual and schematics. Suggested retail price is \$120. Contact Starpoint Software, 122 South Broadway, Yreka, CA 96097, (916) 842-6183. Inquiry **574**.

Analog/Digital Interfaces for IBM PCs

The DAISI series of interfaces, from Interactive Structures, is a modular system of analog and digital interfaces for the IBM PC. The system is based on a master interface, the DMI-110, which fits in a single slot in the computer and holds up to four snapon modules.

Add-on modules include the DAI-120, which performs analog data acquisition and is suitable for such applications as reading temperatures, resistances, and sensor outputs. The DAI-120 sells for \$450. A second module is the DDI-160. which provides 24 lines of digital I/O and three timer/ counters that can be used for controlling and monitoring equipment and measuring pulses and counting events. The DDI-160 sells for \$220. The company says that the system can be expanded to hundreds of channels.

The DMI-110 costs \$220 and comes with a menudriven demonstration disk. The firm also sells the DAISI/Notebook (\$895), an optional software package for data acquisition, control, and color graphics plotting. For more information, contact Interactive Structures Inc., 218 Great Valley Parkway, Malvern, PA 19355, (215) 644-8877. Inguiry **575.**

Digital Signal Processor

Based on the 16-/32-bit Texas Instruments TMS32010 processor, the Model 10 Digital Signal Processor is a coprocessor board for IBM PC, XT, AT, and compatible computers. The board is designed for applications in communications, instrumentation, and numeric processing. It also performs signal-processing functions such as filtering and FFTs.

The board is equipped with 8K bytes of dual-ported RAM, three 16-bit timers that provide sampling rates from .001 Hz to 200 KHz, a two-way 16-bit register for communications between the TMS32010 and the computer's processor, and interrupt capabilities between the two processors. An external I/O bus connector handles data transfer to and from the board and permits the addition of A/D and D/A piggyback modules.

The signal processor is packaged with a debugger, in-line assembler, disassembler, signal-display software for the IBM Color Graphics Adapter, signal editor and waveform generator, and examples of applications such as spectrum analysis.

The price is \$750. Contact Dalanco Spry, 2900 Connecticut Ave. NW, Washington, D.C. 20008, (202) 232-7999. Inquiry **576.**

HP Vectra Hard Disks

Bering Industries intro-duced a series of internal hard-disk drives for the Hewlett-Packard Vectra. The series includes four models. The VKF-20 is a 20-megabyte hard-disk drive, and the VKR-10 is a 10-megabyte removablecartridge drive. The VKF-2020 provides 40 megabytes of storage by combining two 20-megabyte hard disks. The VKC-2010 combines a 20-megabyte hard disk and 10-megabyte removable cartridge.

All the drives have an average data-transfer rate of 145K bytes per second and an average seek time of 85 milliseconds. Each comes with a disk controller card. cables, and an installation manual. A 10-megabyte cartridge is included with all configurations that include removable-cartridge drives.

Prices are \$1150 for the VKF-20, \$1650 for the VKR-10, \$1850 for the VKF-2020, and \$2250 for the VKC-2010. Contact Bering Industries Inc., 1400 Fulton Place, Fremont, CA 94539, (415) 651-3300. Inquiry **577.**

(continued)

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Just push two buttons, and COLOR COMMANDER changes any color your software has chosen to your choice of the 16 IBM colors. Relieve eye strain on monochrome programs; change white-on-black to a more legible black-on-white, or a soothing yellow-on-blue. On color programs, change dull to vibrant, repetition to variety. See your changes as you go, compare colors before-and-after, and re-do until you're satisfied.

The amazing new COLOR COMMANDER is easy to install and to use... and you'll use it constantly, to avoid eye-strain, and to make hard copies in the new colors. It simply hooks up between your IBM PC/XT/AT or compatible and the digital RGB color monitor, without requiring access into the computer. It electronically recodes the graphics adapter color information, pixel by pixel, and can change colors with *any* PC software, including PC Paint; Graphics Partner; Lotus 1-2-3; Wordstar; and even high-resolution CAE/CAD programs. You can use it with your screen shooter, plotter, color printer or film recorder.

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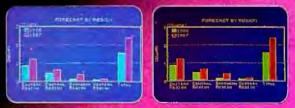


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 Add color to monochrome programs—even in high resolutionfor improved legibility, less eye-strain



3. Add interest and variety to charts and graphs

SOFTWARE • PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES AND AIDS

Pascal, C Tools for the Mac

P ascal Extender and C Extender are run-time libraries of routines aimed at simplifying Macintosh interface programming. They support most standard Toolbox commands and add new routines for making and manipulating windows, menus, scroll bars, and dialog and alert boxes.

Extender code uses Toolbox data structures, so all direct "in line" Toolbox calls remain supported and function normally. You can declare some windows as exceptions to be handled by your own routines, while others are handled by the Extender.

Pascal Extender for the Apple Macintosh Pascal interpreter (2.0) and the TML MacLanguage Pascal compiler costs \$69.95. C Extender for Megamax C and Manx Aztec C costs \$129.95. Contact Invention Software Corp., POB 3168, Ann Arbor, MI 48106, (313) 996-8108. Inquiry **578**.

Symbolic Debugger

S oft Advances has recently announced DSD86, a full-screen symbolic debugging program for computers running MS- or PC-DOS. A windowing system lets you control the screen layout. Display types include instructions, registers, stack, memory, and source. You can also customize the keyboard interface; any command line can be bound to the Ctrl. Alt, and function keys. A recursive macro facility permits consistent extensions to the program's 45 commands.

Using source-level debugging, you can open one or more windows displaying current source files. All displays show addresses symbolically. If an address doesn't exactly match any symbols, the program finds the closest symbol and displays it with the offset from the target address. Among other features are singlekeystroke stepping through source lines and procedures and the capability of having breakpoints set to a specific line number.

The list price of DSD86 is \$69.95. DSD87, a version for numerically intense applications, supports the 8087 coprocessor and has a window that shows all internal 8087 registers and flags; it sells for \$99.95. Contact Soft Advances, POB 49473, Austin, TX 78765, (512) 478-4763. Inquiry **579.**

8096 Simulator/ Debugger

C ybernetic Micro Systems' Sim8096 enables you to debug 8096 code on an IBM PC, XT, or AT. The multiwindow display shows source code, registers, stacks, memory locations, timers, 1/O ports, and pins, as well as documenting program flow. You can scroll through the source code without executing it, singlestep through it, or run it until a breakpoint is hit.

Sim8096 has a feature that lets you embed I/O stimulus commands in the source code. I/O commands can also be input from the keyboard at any time. Internal structures such as the A/D converter, the UART, and various timers are accessible. The program also provides a summary display of the analog channels, HSIO registers, and interrupt count. You can access all memory spaces using three modes: absolute, symbolic, and indirect. Another memory mode provides access to the special-function registers; a caption describes each register.

Commands use either single characters or control characters. (You use Ctrl-B to set a breakpoint, for example.) When parameters are required, the program issues a descriptive prompt.

Sim8096 sells for \$995 and is copy-protected. It runs under DOS 2.0 or later and needs 256K bytes of RAM. Contact Cybernetic Micro Systems Inc., POB 3000, San Gregorio, CA 94074, (415) 726-3000. Inquiry **580**.

Tools and Routines for Turbo Pascal

collection of analytical A tools and library routines, Turbo Extender is designed to heighten the capabilities of Borland International's Turbo Pascal. The package's large code model lets you write modular programs using all 640K bytes of available PC-DOS address space without using overlays or chaining. All object code is loaded into memory at run time. Any procedure in any module can call any procedure in any other module, and procedures pass parameters using standard Pascal syntax.

Turbo Extender has utilities that automate use of the large code model. Shellgen converts existing overlayed programs into separate modules. Exporter checks calls made across module boundaries and maintains structures needed for multimodule operation. Bigmake recompiles automatically only those modules that require it. And Buildexe can convert the object modules into a single standard EXE file.

Additional capabilities include a disk-cache toolbox, virtual data paging, and access to expanded memory for arrays of at least 2 megabytes or virtual arrays of as much as 32 megabytes.

Turbo Extender comes with complete source code and a 150-page manual. The price is \$85. You'll need Turbo Pascal version 3 and PC-DOS 2.0 or later. Contact TurboPower Software, 478 West Hamilton Ave., Suite 196. Campbell, CA 95008, (408) 378-3672. Inquiry **581.**

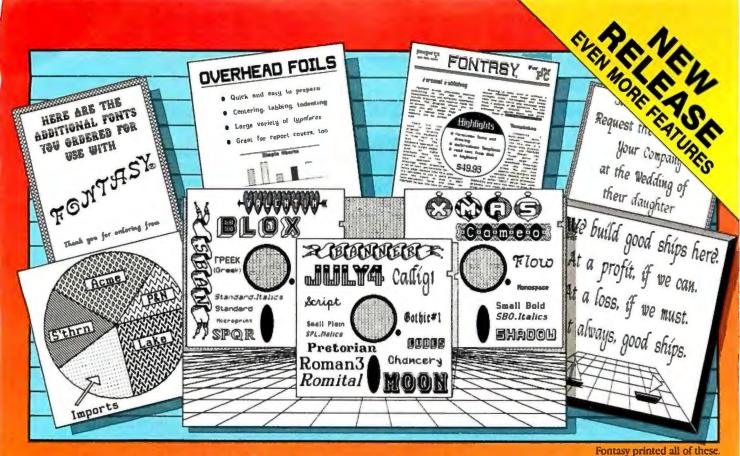
COBOL Generator for CP/M Computers

S ourceView Software says its Interactive Cobol Generator for CP/M machines helps a programmer by reducing the time spent on the mechanical process of producing code. The software builds a prototype of the application being developed.

The generator runs under Ryan McFarland COBOL and can be used with a text editor. It has a full-screen editor for creating R/M COBOL screens and a data dictionary for maintaining definitions in documented form.

Interactive Cobol Generator sells for \$149.50. Contact SourceView Software International, 835 Castro St., Martinez, CA 94553, (415) 228-6220. Inguiry **582.**

(continued)



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Mac Program for Circuit Design

BrainPower's DesignScope facilitates the design of electronic circuits by eliminating the need to construct and reconstruct breadboard models. You construct the circuit on the screen of the Macintosh and then run a simulation; if problems arise, you can change the component parameters and run the simulation again.

DesignScope lets you develop electronic block diagrams on the screen, assign parameters to the blocks, and then run the simulation of the system and watch the waveforms that result. You don't have to design component circuitry.

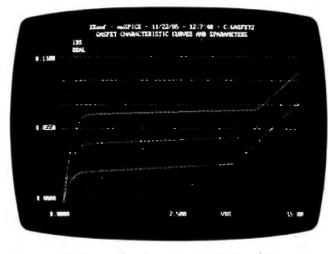
The program's available component blocks include phase-locked loops, analog switches, voltage-control oscillators, peak detectors, noise generators, flip-flops, multipliers, rectifiers, and log-exponential amplifiers.

DesignScope's suggested list price is \$249.95. Contact BrainPower Inc., 24009 Ventura Blvd., Suite 250, Calabasas, CA 91302, (818) 884-6911. Inquiry **583.**

Imaging Software

he Imaging Toolkit, which runs on the IBM PC. XT. and AT. is a collection of tools for generating, processing, and displaying images. The library of functions, compatible with the Lattice C or Microsoft C version 3.0 compiler, includes image capture, contrast manipulation, convolutions, intensity transection, histograms, and others. Utilities are supplied for threedimensional geometric transformations and raytrace illumination models.

Functions supporting image-generation applications include three-dimen-



Microwave SPICE, a package for microwave and RF applications.

sional three-axis transformations and ouadratic-surface intercept models. A utility called GENIMAG lets you project two-dimensional images in three-dimensional space from any viewpoint. Device-interface primitives are provided for pixel and raster setting, vector drawing, and so forth. The company claims that an FFT program called FFT87-2D can transform an array of 512 complex elements in 1.3 seconds.

Minimum requirements are 256K bytes of memory, one disk drive, an IBM-compatible graphics adapter, an 8087 coprocessor, and MS-DOS 2.0 or later. The Imaging Toolkit works with Tecmar's Graphics Master display adapter. Chorus Data Systems' PC-Eve, Microsoft's Mouse, and other hardware options. The price is \$799. Contact Rapid Imaging Software, POB 941, Tijeras, NM 87059, (505) 243-9454. Inquiry 584.

Scientific Word Processor

T ech/Word is a wordprocessing program for scientists, mathematicians, and other people working with technical text. Standard mathematical structures sub- and superscripts, roots, matrices, fractions, etc.—are built into the package.

To input a built-up fraction. for example, you press a function key that sets up a one-character-wide fraction. with a blank denominator and numerator. You then insert the numbers: the program draws the fraction line, centers the numerator and denominator, and adds space if needed. If you edit the fraction, the software automatically adjusts the format. In a similar way, matrices, square roots, and parentheses expand to accommodate the figures within them. Because the program treats math expressions as units, you can insert and delete text in multilevel lines without fouling up the format.

The package runs under MS-DOS 2.0 or later and needs 256K bytes of RAM and two disk drives. It works with the IBM Color Graphics Adapter, the IBM Enhanced Graphics Adapter, and the Hercules display adapter; it also works with IBM's monochrome adapter but doesn't show custom fonts. Tech/ Word retails for \$350. A demo is \$30. Contact Goldstein Software Inc., 2 Redgate Court. Silver Spring, MD 20904, (301) 384-5565. Inquiry 585.

SPICE for Microwave Engineers

B ased on version 2G6 of SPICE developed at the University of California at Berkeley, Microwave SPICE is a program capable of dc, time, or frequency-domain analysis. The software relates active device characteristics to process-related parameters. It includes preand post-processors, graphics, electrical models, and a user interface described as suited to microwave and RF applications.

Microwave SPICE can read a Touchstone (EEsof's linear circuit-design program) circuit file as well as a regular 2G6 file. After you provide model parameters of the device and specify the analysis function desired, the program reads in the circuit descriptions and runs the analysis.

Models ranging from a transistor to complex networked elements are examined in terms of their Sparameters. Elements can be extracted for dc and temperature analysis, and Yparameters can be isolated and extracted. If you specify physical and electrical characteristics, the program will predict the circuit's performance under different operating conditions.

Microwave SPICE can be used alone or with other EEsof packages. It runs on the IBM PC and compatibles and requires 640K bytes of RAM. Retail price is \$8400; volume discounts are offered. Contact EEsof Inc., 31194 La Baya Dr., Suite 205, Westlake Village, CA 91362, (818) 991-7530. Inquiry **586.**

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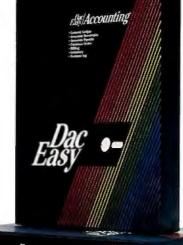
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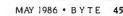
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Outliner for Apple IIe/IIc

T hinkWorks, designed to be used alone or with AppleWorks, is an outline processor for the Apple IIe and IIc. Besides letting you build, rearrange, and expand and collapse outlines, the package allows you to search and replace text, enter paragraphs for any entry, and merge one outline into another. With the AppleWorks word processor, you can insert an outline into another document.

To run the software on a lle, you need an extendedmemory 80-column card. The program works with Apple's Profile and UniDisk 3.5 and Quark's Catalyst. It retails for \$125. Contact Megahaus Corp., 5703 Oberlin Dr., San Diego, CA 92121, (619) 450-1230. Inquiry **587.**

XENIX Work-alikes of Lotus 1-2-3, dBASE

The Santa Cruz Operation has developed UNIX-based versions of two popular DOS applications: SCO Professional, described as a Lotus 1-2-3 work-alike, and SCO FoxBASE, similar to Ashton-Tate's dBASE II.

SCO Professional integrates spreadsheet, database, and graphics capabilities. It can read 1-2-3 files, and it regenerates DOSreadable data. The company says enhancements to standard 1-2-3 include 256 query fields in the database, larger worksheet space, and character preview graphics on any terminal, UNIX utilities can be chosen from a menu. The program lists for \$795 and runs on IBM's PC AT and compatibles and AT&T's PC 6300 Plus.

SCO FoxBASE functions like dBASE II and is compatible with it in terms of

language and data files. It can run dBASE programs in multiuser mode without modification. FoxBASE permits as many as 48 fields per record, provides 14-digit precision in computations. and supports the 8087 and 80287 coprocessors. You can convert dBASE files to FoxBASE by rebuilding the index files. SCO says the resultant index files are typically 50 percent smaller than dBASE's. FoxBASE. written in C, lists for \$795 and runs on the same machines as SCO Professional.

Contact The Santa Cruz Operation, 500 Chestnut St., POB 1900, Santa Cruz, CA 95061, (408) 425-7222. Inquiry **588.**

Low-Cost Spreadsheet with Word Processor

Interface Technologies has packaged a spreadsheet, described as similar to Lotus's 1-2-3, with a fullfunction word processor and priced it at \$99.95. Called Farsight, the program runs on the IBM PC line and true compatibles.

Farsight's window environment lets you have multiple documents or spreadsheets on the screen. ITC says there's no limit to the number of windows that may be open. Data can be copied between documents with as few as six keystrokes.

You can use 1-2-3 data files with Farsight Calc

without learning any new commands. The spreadsheet/data manager uses a sparse-matrix technology similar to that used in 1-2-3 release 2.0, lets you search for values and labels, and incorporates pop-down menus.

Farsight Word offers full editing capabilities, global search and replace, proportional and micro spacing, and page breaks indicated on the screen. It works with many spelling checkers and dictionary programs.

The software needs at least 256K bytes of memory and dual floppy disks or a hard disk. Contact Interface Technologies Corp., 3336 Richmond, Suite 200, Houston, TX 77098, (800) 922-9049 or (713) 523-8422. Inquiry 589.

Accounting Package for the Macintosh

B PI Systems has tailored its General Accounting package from the BPI Entry Series for the Apple Macintosh. The software provides three subsidiary ledgers: accounts payable, accounts receivable, and payroll. It also offers a chart of accounts, six journals plus a general ledger for recording each transaction, default options, automatic check writing, and comprehensive financial reports.

General Accounting for the Macintosh is priced at \$425. Contact BPI Systems Inc.

WHERE DO NEW PRODUCT ITEMS COME FROM?

The new products listed in this section of BYTE are chosen from the thousands of press releases, letters, and telephone calls we receive each month from manufacturers, distributors, designers, and readers. The basic criteria for selection for publication are: (a) does a product match our readers' interests? and (b) is it new or is it simply a reintroduction of an old item? Because of the volume of submissions we must sort through every month. the items we publish are based on vendors' statements and are not individually verified. If you want your product to be considered for publication (at no charge), send full information about it, including its price and an address and telephone number where a reader can get further information, to New Products Editor, BYTE, 70 Main St., Peterborough, NH 03458. 3001 Bee Cave Rd., Austin, TX 78746, (512) 328-5400, Inquiry **590**.

Program Lets Distant Users Work Together

A merican Video Teleconferencing's In-Synch lets two people separated by distance work with the same program as if they were in the same room. This package runs on IBM PCs or compatibles connected by modem over ordinary phone lines, and two users can collaborate as if looking at one screen and sharing a keyboard.

In-Synch, which resides in memory, lets both keyboards send commands or insert data into a program that's been loaded into each computer. Both displays show the same thing. If only one machine is running In-Synch, conferencing is still possible with a snapshot feature that lets you capture text or graphics and send it to your partner. (Snapshots can be saved to disk at any time.)

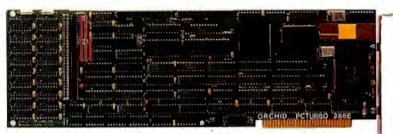
Users can also type comments anywhere on the shared screen. And the program automatically records any important conference transactions.

In-Synch, which also provides some conventional communications functions such as auto-dialing and file transferring, runs under DOS 2.0 or later and requires that each computer have at least 384K bytes of RAM (the company recommends 640K) and a Hayes-compatible modem. It works with Hercules graphics adapters and IBM Color, Monochrome, and Enhanced Graphics Adapters. The price is \$149.95. Contact American Video Teleconferencing Corp., 110 Bi-County Blvd., Suite 115, Farmingdale, NY 11735, (516) 420-8080. Inquiry 591.





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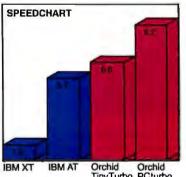
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VENTURA PCJR USER'S GROUP, c/o Entré Computer Center, 4738-1 Telephone Rd., Ventura, CA 93003. Monthly newsletter and meetings, hopes for a Fido BBS.

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MACINTOSH MEETING AND DRINKING SOCIETY (MACMAD), 514 North Wickham Rd. #150, Melbourne, FL 32935. BBS, monthly meetings and newsletter, publicdomain software library. Annual dues: \$20.

CONCURRENT USERS GROUP (CONUG), Garry Silvey, POB 734, Marina, CA 93933. Monthly newsletter, public-domain software library. Annual dues: \$25.

UCLA MICROCOMPUTING, University of California–Los Angeles, Office of Academic Computing Microcomputer Support Office, 5628 MSA, Los Angeles, CA 90024, (213) 825-8183.

TI-WEST, Fred Russo, 2021 Ocean Ave. #126, Santa Monica, CA 90405, (213) 392-3217. Public-domain software and information exchange for Texas Instruments users. Meetings and newsletters.

DENVER AREA SANYO USERS GROUP, DON Robertson, 1210 Saulsbury St., Lakewood, CO 80215, (303) 232-6955. Monthly meetings for 550/555 users only. \$15 annual fee includes monthly newsletter.

WORD PROCESSING USERS' GROUP (W/PUG), Box 144, Malverne, NY 11565, (516) 746-0056. Bimonthly newsletter, public-domain software library, BBS. Annual membership: \$15. COMMODORE ASSOCIATION OF THE SOUTHEAST (CASE) INC., Bill Freeman, POB 110386, Nashville, TN 37211, **(205)** 854-3496, Regional board organizes Commodore users groups. Annual meetings, quarterly news on disk, \$25 annual dues.

QUAD CITY OSBORNE GROUP (QCOG), R. H. Lay, POB 2456, Davenport, IA 52809, (319) 386-3484. Meetings, newsletters, and 24-hour BBS. Annual dues: \$30.

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HP SERIES 80 USERS GROUP, Rainer Kroos, Hasenweg 14, D-4817 Leopoldshöhe, West Germany. Correspondence with American Hewlett-Packard users welcome.

BALTIMORE USERS GROUP (BUG), POB 567, Owings Mills, MD 21117-0567. For users of IBM PC-compatibles. \$10 annual dues includes newsletter.

EPSON INTERNATIONAL USERS GROUP, 25, Sawyers Lawn, Drayton Bridge Rd., London W13 OJP, England. Public-domain software, BBS, and newsletter.

C USERS GROUP, Leon Heller, 8 Morris Walk, Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire MKI6 80D, England. Send self-addressed envelope for details.

THE BOSTON CENTER FOR COMPUTER AP-PLICATIONS, 334 Newbury St., Boston, MA 02115, (617) 247-0538. Newsletter, services for business users.

DVORAK DEVELOPMENTS, Freelance Communications, POB 717, Arcata, CA 95521, (707) 826-0102. News about the Dvorak keyboard. \$12 annually. ■

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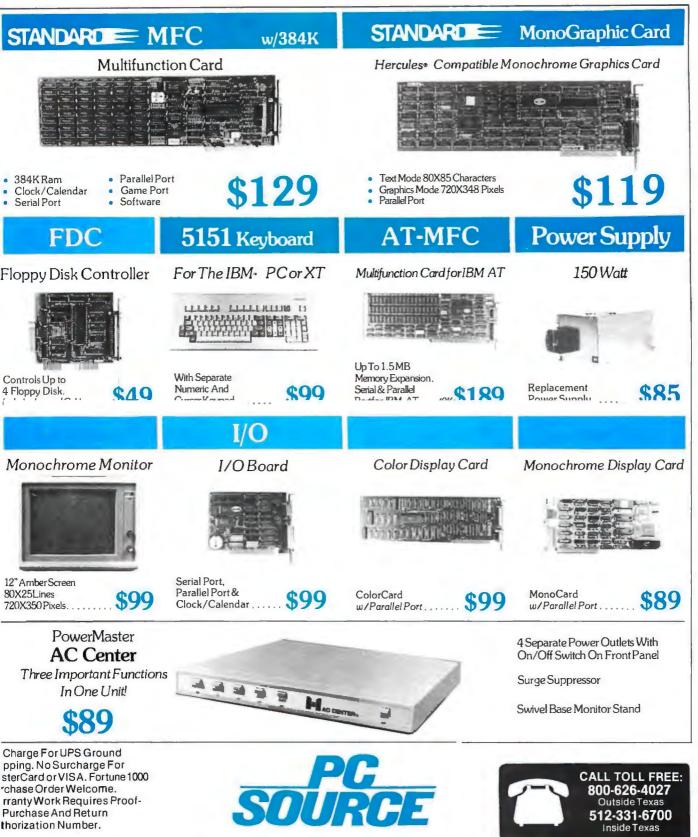
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Repairs to Robotics Articles

In editing "Autonomous Robot Navigation" by Charles Jorgensen, William Hamel, and Charles Weisbin (January BYTE, page 223), we inadvertently added a few errors and omitted a reference. These corrections relate to the text box "Sonar Sensors" on pages 230–231.

First, figure A4 represents a n answer to the problem of sonar's low angular resolution rather than representing the problem itself. The figure shows the sonar analog of binocular vision.

Second, in the actual distance formula in table A, the D_s and the equal sign are

More on 'Arithmetic"

Surry P. Everett, a reader in Bath, North Carolina, encountered a few problems while working with Peter Rice's "Arithmetic on Your PC" (March 1985, page 119). He points out that dividing a number by itself (25/25) results in an error (illegal function call) at line 11070 of listing 1 because N, used as a subscript, is less than zero. Mr. Everett suggests the following code change, which Mr. Rice agrees works:

11070 WHILE Z%(N) = 0:IF N = 0 THEN GOTO 11080 ELSE N = N - 1:WEND

Two similar errors appear at lines 13370 and 13630 if a single-digit divisor (25/5) is used. Mr. Everett suggests the following:

- --Add a line: 13365 IF Y%(100) = 0 THEN GOTO 13400
- -Delete line 13640

--Change a line: 13650 IF BX = 0 THEN GOTO 13670 ELSE BX = BX - 1

According to reader Everett. these changes will work in all situations of nonnegative integers, excluding a divisor of zero.

Mr. Rice says the only other problem he is aware of is in the assembler listing. People who downloaded LONGMATH.ASM can fix it by replacing JLE LABEL3 with JBE LABEL3 in the division procedure. reversed. The proper formula is

BYTE'S BUGS

Actual Distance = $D_s \sqrt{A_r / S_r}$

Third. figure A, table A, and the associated text are drawn from H. R. Everett's article "A Multielement Ultrasonic Ranging Array," which appeared in the July 1985 *Robotics Age* (page 13). Mr. Everett's article was cited in the references at the end of "Autonomous Robot Navigation," but the citation of the reference was not included in the article itself.

A slight typo appears in listing 1 of "AI in Computer Vision" by John L. Cuadrado

Four Little Steps Move 520ST Files

Our product description of Atari's 520ST (January, page 84) made the process of moving a file out of a folder, explained on page 99, sound more complicated than it really is. To move a file, open the folder

SIMPL Name Already Claimed

Jonathan Amsterdam's three-part Programming Project that began in the December 1985 issue concerned a compiler that he named SIMPL. We've since received a letter from James E. Bernstein advising us that SIMPL is the copyrighted name of a high-level language and compiler developed and used by his company, General Health (in Washington, D.C.).

Mr. Amsterdam replies that hedid a cur-

and Clara Y. Cuadrado (beginning on page 237). On page 245, in the line preceding the comment that PDPROLOG does not support floating-point math, cylinder should have an uppercase C.

And finally, in Kirk E. Pennywitt's "Robotic Tactile Sensing" (beginning on page 177), the definition on page 200 of a newton is slightly flawed. As Keith J. Lavallee of East Hampton, Connecticut, pointed out to us, the correct definition is: I newton equals I kilogram meter/second squared.

Our apologies to readers and writers.

(which indeed takes over the disk window). Open the same disk again (which gives you an additional window of the disk). Copy the file from the folder to the disk window. Delete the file in the folder. Ta da.

sory search of computer science literature before adopting the name. Some people at the University of Maryland had used it, but they did not object to him doing likewise. "My high-level language was constructed for purely pedagogical purposes." he writes. "It will probably never be mentioned again in print after the last installment of the project, and it certainly will not evolve into a product."

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Optimum modem settings are 8 bits, 1 stop bit, and no parity at full duplex, or 7 bits, 1 stop bit, and even parity at half duplex. Acceptable operating speeds are 300 or 1200 bps. At this time, BYTEnet Listings does not support 2400-bps transmissions.

The BYTEnet Listings software itself is menu-driven. Programs may be downloaded using ASCII, Kermit, Tele-Link, and XMODEM protocols.

BYTE listings are also available on BIX. After connecting with the system, type join listings at the main prompt. (For more information on BIX, phone (800) 227-2983 between 8:30 a.m. and I I:00 p.m. Eastern time, weekdays.)

Conducted by Steve Ciarcia

COMMUNICATION PROBLEM

Dear Steve,

I have an old Apple parallel printer interface card (vintage 1978) that I wish to use with an Epson MX-80 printer. Handshaking is by two lines: an STR (strobe) to the printer and an ACK (acknowledge) from the printer. A jumper block is used on the card for the various polarity configurations of ACK and STR. and I have it set for a negative-going STR and ACK for the Centronics interface. But the printer and the Apple II refuse to talk to one another through this arrangement.

I note that the printer (and the current Centronics interface) has provision for three handshaking lines and uses them: STR, ACK, and a BUSY line from the printer. Is it possible to hook up the Epson MX-80 to the parallel card, which has no obvious provision for a BUSY input from the printer?

I am enclosing parts of the Installation and Operating manual, which you may find useful in helping me.

ALBERT WEINSHELBAUM Martinez, CA

The diagram on page 9 of the printer manual shows the correct configuration for the jumper block. A negative STR and an ACK signal are the only ones used for handshaking—BUSY isn't used. Your problem is undoubtedly in one of three areas: a bad interface card, a nonfunctioning printer, or a defective cable connecting the printer with the interface card.

The best method for solving the problem depends on the resources available to you. Nearby friends with compatible computer equipment can simplify the process considerably by providing equipment to substitute for existing peripherals. If that is impractical, your best course may be to contact your dealer.

You can isolate the problem by executing these three steps in any order:

I. Exchange the connecting cable with a known good one. A functional system indicates that the original cable was defective.

2. Replace the printer card with a known good printer interface card, using the

same cable you are currently using (if possible). If the setup works, the problem is in the Apple printer card.

3. Substitute a known good printer for the current one. If it works, the problem is in your printer.—Steve

APPLE DECODING

Dear Steve,

I want to use an EPROM-based card in slot 5 of my Apple II that requires approximately 1500 bytes of memory. Can you give me details of an addressing circuit that would accomplish this?

> RAY RUSEL San Jose. CA

Pin 20 on the Apple bus is active low for a 2K-byte address range: C800–CFFF hexadecimal. This is the common ROM space that is shared by all peripheral slots in the Apple. Pin 20 on slot 5 could be used to enable a 2K by 8 EPROM like a 2516 or 2716. No further address decoding is necessary.

A good source of information on the built-in decoding of the Apple IIe is Understanding the Apple IIe by James Sather (Brady Communications).—Steve

HARD DISK ON A TRS-80

Dear Steve,

I want to connect a 5-megabyte Seagate Technology ST506-type drive to my TRS-80 Model 4P. I would appreciate any information you have on interfacing a hard disk to a TRS-80 and prices for a SASI interface.

I have been programming in assembly language for two years, so I would be able to write custom software drivers for the unit. Since I understand only the rudiments of electronics. I would be able to make a hardware interface only if it is not overly complex.

ED GRIEBEL Rochester: NY

Hard Drive Specialist sells a 5-megabyte hard-disk system for the TRS-80 Model I, III, 4, or 4P computers. The basic unit, called the HDS I, is a complete system that includes its own case and a power supply. A second drive can be added to the HDS I, giving a total capacity of 5, 10, 15, or 30 megabytes. All necessary device drivers are included with the unit, making the HDS I compatible with the DOSPLUS, LDOS, and TRSDOS 6.0 operating systems. For additional information and prices, contact Hard Drive Specialist, Compukit Division, 16206D Hickory Knoll, Houston, TX 77059. (713) 480-6001.

A SASI interface for the Radio Shack computers, including the 4P. is available from Micro Mainframe, 11285-E Sunrise Gold Circle, Rancho Cordova, CA 95670. If you decide to use a SASI interface, keep in mind that SASI-compatible drives tend to be more expensive than an ST506-type drive due to the added cost of the disk-controller hardware built into the drive.—Steve

SIEVE OF ERATOSTHENES

Dear Steve,

Perhaps the greatest service BYTE magazine has provided is its publishing of simple benchmark programs. I have run them many times to test hardware and software against published results before spending project and personal funds.

However, after years of personal bewilderment and after asking all my knowledgeable friends. I am finally writing to you and admitting my ignorance. Where did the Sieve of Eratosthenes come from? Is it some classic mathematical joke that I missed in my engineering education? It's a good benchmark program, but it's terri-(continued)

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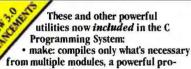
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ble at counting prime numbers. JAMES L. BARNETT APO NY

The Sieve of Eratosthenes algorithm for generating prime numbers was developed by a Greek gentleman named Eratosthenes, who lived from about 275 B.C. to about 195 B.C. Around 240 B.C. he became head of the library at Alexandria (in Egypt), the most advanced center of learning that then existed in the world. Known for his talents in poetry, drama, literature, geography, philosophy, and astronomy, Eratosthenes created accurate maps of the known world, calculated the circumference of the earth and the tilt of its axis, and determined the size and distance from earth of the sun and the moon

Far from being terrible at counting prime numbers, the Sieve of Eratosthenes is an extremely elegant, efficient method that is very accurate. I suggest that you consult the following sources for further information and explanations: "A High-Level Language Benchmark" by Jim Gilbreath (September 1981 BYTE, page 180), which explains how the algorithm works, and The Art of Computer Programming, Volume 2: Semi-Numerical Algorithms by Donald E. Knuth (Addison-Wesley, 1969).—Steve

EAGLE DOCUMENTATION

Dear Steve,

I have an Eagle IIE-4 computer with all its bundled software. I am at the point where I would like to expand my system and add items like a coprocessor card and a downloading device. Unfortunately, Eagle is not very big on documentation, and to install a coprocessor board. I need to know what's inside my computer. I'd like to know where everything is supposed to be before I start taking my baby apart. I've already contacted Eagle about this, so now I'll try you: Where can I find a technical guide or service manual for the Eagle IIE-4?

> ART STANIEC Chicago, IL

Eagle Computer Company has undergone a reorganization that reduced its number of individuals and services. All documentation and support services are being provided by a separate company called Eagle Microsystems. You can obtain the documentation you mention by contacting this company at the following address:

Eagle Microsystems 5900 Washington Blvd. Culver City, CA 90230 (213) 839-2263

-Steve

APPLE SURGERY

Dear Steve,

I am the owner of an Apple II+ that I've customized to be portable, and I am very happy with it. However, there are times when I regret having a II+ instead of a IIe. To solve this dilemma (without having to buy a new computer), I am contemplating a hardware upgrade and the necessary modifications to bring my II+ up to an equivalent IIe if possible.

Though I am capable of performing such surgery myself, the real problem is finding a suitable published reference that spells out the technical differences between these two models and supports the information with schematics and other details (continued)

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Inquiry 197



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Let's C Benchmark Done on an IBM-PC/XT, no 8087. Program: Floating Point from BYTE, August, 1983. Exec Time in Seconds

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Inquiry 219

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needed to plan and execute such an upgrade.

I'm particularly interested in knowing about the IIe auxiliary connector, the II+ slot 0, their conventions and differences, and the II+ lowercase/uppercase SHIFT KEY MOD.

If you are aware of any such published references. I would appreciate it if you'd let me know them.

> BRUCE SCHAFFER Los Angeles. CA

In a recent installment of his regular "Ask the Guru" feature in Computer Shopper, Don Lancaster suggested that the way to make a II+ into a IIe is to unplug the cord from the II+, then discard everything but the cord. Next, you find a IIe that's missing a cord and plug yours into it.

It is, unfortunately, not very practical to upgrade an Apple II+ to a IIe. The technical reasons are too complex and involved to describe here. Some sources

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For more information about the Personal Speech System or the Type 'N Talk, see your local computer retailer; call toll-free or write:



of detailed information on the Apple hardware are

Gayler, Winston D. The Apple II Circuit Description (Howard W. Sams)

Sather, James. Understanding the Apple II (Quality Software)

Sather, James. Understanding the Apple IIe (Brady Communications)

-Steve

APPLE III

Dear Steve, .

Where can I locate a directory of off-theshelf programs for my Apple III? Apple apparently is not marketing that machine anymore. Vendors, as a result, are not marketing software. There are apparently thousands of these machines around. I suspect that a software developer might earn a good living offering popular programs for the Apple III.

Could CP/M offer a way out of my software dilemma? If I want to add CP/M capability to my Apple III, what card would provide the best reliability?

> PATRICK J. FORRESTER Carson City, NV

A complete listing of all Apple software is contained in Vanloves Apple Software Directory. It sells for \$24.95 and is available in many bookstores or from

PC Telemart/Vanloves 11781 Lee Jackson Highway Fairfax, VA 22033 (800) 368-4422

As far as a CP/M card for your Apple computer, look at the Microsoft and ALS cards. They seem to have a good track record with users.—Steve

C·I·R·C·U·I·T C·E·L·L·A·R F·E·E·D·B·A·C·K

THE SP1000

Dear Steve,

I had begun putting together an S-100 board using the SP1000 speech-recognition chip, when I discovered your article in the November 1984 BYTE ("The Lis'ner 1000"). I wonder if you could help me with some questions I have about the SP1000.

I was unable to locate the recommended 7.15909-MHz crystal. Instead. I have found a 7.3728-MHz crystal; will this work? Also, I am interfacing the chip to a 6-MHz Z80 system. Will a program writ-(continued) The future...a little sooner than you expected.™

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Inquiry 152

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ten in C for my system be too slow for speech recognition and/or synthesis?

FRANK MEREWETHER Long Beach, NY

A 7.3728-MHz crystal is less than 3 percent different from the one specified. It will cause the pitch of the speech to be almost imperceptibly higher. Timings will also be altered by less than 3 percent and should cause no problem.

The C language should be adequate for synthesis of speech, and, with your system running at 6 MHz, you probably will not find that your processor's speed is a bottleneck. Speech recognition is no easy matter, however.—Steve

RECALLING HALCYON TIMES

Dear Steve.

In June 1978 life was simple. I bought a North Star Horizon II kit with two serial ports: one for a terminal, one for a printer.

In November 1985 life got complicated. I bought an Apple IIe (no one sells kits anymore, except maybe you). I plan to get a board with a clock and two serial ports and an external modem. Someday, maybe, I'll be able to afford a letter-quality printer, a plotter, a digitizer pad... The trick is to hook all these serial

The trick is to hook all these serial devices together in all the conceivable useful combinations: computer to modem, computer to printer, computer to computer, etc. Western Telematic Inc. makes a device with eight RS-232C ports that they say will "allow a user on any port to communicate with an RS-232C device on any other port. Up to four pairs..." It sounds great, but it costs \$895. Isn't there something between that and shuffling cables by hand?

PETER W. MEEK Ann Arbor; MI

I know what you mean! But I think there are cheaper solutions than the one you mentioned. Maybe not much cheaper, but if you build from scratch, you could save quite a few bucks. If you want off-the-shelf solutions, try

looking at peripheral switchers from

Bay Technical Associates POB 387 Bay Saint Louis, MS 39520 (800) 523-2702

Inmac 2465 Augustine Dr. Santa Clara, CA 95054 (313) 961-6865

Both companies offer manual and "automatic" peripheral-switching devices from (continued)

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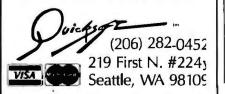


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about \$120 and up, depending on the number of serial lines you want to switch.

However, I sense that you are a kit builder, so let me try to convince you to build your own. I think you will find what you need to know in my article "Build an RS-232C Code-Activated Switch" (May 1983). While the unit described there is less flexible than what you need, it could be easily expanded to fit your setup. You could control which devices were connected together via one of your computers or even with a switch.

I hope this helps. If you build something, please let me know.—Steve

LIVING SENSIBLY

Dear Steve,

I am interested in building the xenon strobe light described in "Living in a Sensible Environment" (July 1985). Before I start, I need a few questions answered.

What kind of circuit element is shown in figure 22 on page 155 (see figure 1), and what is its function? Can you give me more information on the trigger transformer, such as the turns ratio and voltage across the primary side? What is the purpose of the two diodes in the circuit? Finally, how would you connect the secondary of the transformer to the FT-1 xenon flash lamp? STEPHEN J. MALEY

Spencerport, NY

The answers are, in order:

1. The NE2 (see figure 1) is a neon bulb that is available from Radio Shack (catalog #272-1101). In the circuit shown on page 155, the neon bulb triggers the SCR (silicon-controlled rectifier) when the $1-\mu$ F capacitor has charged to about 70–80 volts (sufficient to turn on the neon bulb), so it is the trigger mechanism for the flash. The 500-kilohm potentiometer varies the charging rate of the $1-\mu$ F capacitor, thus varying the flash rate. 2. Suitable trigger transformers for the circuit can be obtained from

Mouser Electronics 11433 Woodside Ave. Santee, CA 92071

Catalog numbers 42FM401 and 42FM403 would be suitable. The maximum permissible primary voltage is typically about 300 V; the secondary



Figure 1: A neon bulb.

voltage is about 4000 V.

3. The two IN4004 diodes rectify the incoming alternating current, changing it to direct current. The diodes are also arranged in a voltage-doubler configuration, boosting the DC voltage obtained to the levels required by the flash tube. 4. The xenon flash lamp has three terminals: anode, cathode, and trigger. The trigger terminal connects with the trigger transformer secondary.—Steve

SB180 AND MACINTOSH

Dear Steve,

Having read your SB180 article. I decided that your single-board computer is just what I need. I already have two Shugart SA200 drives, a power supply, and a monitor. I also have a few questions about the SB180.

Can I plug in my Macintosh keyboard as a terminal? Can I use the Mac external drive as a 3½-inch floppy on the SBI80? What about a 5-, 10-, or 20-megabyte hard disk? Are you planning such an interface in the future?

ANTHONY ORESTEEN Batavia, IL

Forget about using your Mac drives for the SBI80: they just wouldn't work since they are not the same type of 3¹/₂-inch drive. Nor can you use the keyboard itself from your Mac. You could use your Mac as a terminal into the SB180, though. A good terminal-emulation program is all you need, preferably one that can emulate a terminal with direct cursor control (like a TeleVideo, Lear Siegler ADM 3A, etc.). I understand that a good program is Red Ryder, available from FreeSoft Company, 10828 Lacklink, St. Louis, MO 63114. You would run the terminalemulation program on the Mac and have the Mac's serial output port connected via cable into the console input on the SBI80.

Check this month's Circuit Cellar for a combination 300/1200-bps modem and SCSI hard-disk expansion board for the SBI80.—Steve

Over the years I have presented many different projects in BYTE. I know many of you have built them and are making use of them in many ways.

I am interested in hearing from any of you telling me what you've done with these projects or how you may have been influenced by the basic ideas. Write me at Circuit Cellar Feedback. POB 582, Glastonbury, CT 06033, and fill me in on your applications. All letters and photographs become the property of Steve Ciarcia and cannot be returned.



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B·O·O·K R·E·V·I·E·W·S

VARIATIONS IN C Steve Schustack Microsoft Press Bellevue, WA: 1985 344 pages, \$19.95

MACINTOSH GRAPHICS IN MODULA-2 Russell L. Schnapp Prentice-Hall Englewood Cliffs, NJ: 1986 190 pages, \$19.95

ALGORITHMS AND DATA STRUCTURES Niklaus Wirth Prentice-Hall Englewood Cliffs, NJ: 1986 288 pages, \$32.95

VARIATIONS IN C Reviewed by John D. Unger

As Steve Schustack states in his preface, Variations in C is written for experienced programmers who want to use this powerful language to write professional commercial software. Although this book requires no previous knowl-

edge of C, it is not for beginners or for those who are not interested in using C to write sophisticated, efficient code. The book could also be useful to moderately skilled C programmers who want to become more proficient in the language and who want to learn some of the techniques and tricks of the professional C programmer.

OVERVIEW

Variations in C is divided into two parts. The first part, which introduces the reader to the language in a fast-paced, progressive manner, is geared to the novice, but it is worth-while reading for experienced C programmers, too. The latter part of the book covers the more powerful and difficult features of the C language, such as pointers, structures, and bit fields. These sections center on an exam-



ple of a business-oriented order-entry program for software vendors. This program contains more than 1500 lines of source code in 28 separate functions and header files. Schustack first presents the logic and structure behind the program and then lists all the program's functions, along with their complete source code. Certain functions are described in a simplified form as "stubs" and later presented in final form when the relevant advanced coding techniques are introduced. The succeeding sections draw on portions of this program to describe the more advanced features of C. and by the end virtually all the functions have been presented and their code unraveled for the reader.

STYLE AND STRUCTURE

Variations in C is well written and easy to read. The author's extensive knowledge of C shows in his

smoothly and logically presented tutorial on the structure of the language. The chapters are divided into short, selfcontained sections with large purple headings, which make it easy to follow topics as they are introduced and then elaborated upon. Scattered throughout the text are highlighted boxes, titled either COMMENT or CAUTION, that contain key sentences summarizing the section. The boxes provide an excellent visual focus on the crucial points.

I found the second part of the book slower reading than the first. This is partly due to the fact that the material is more advanced, but since these sections refer extensively to the language and structure of the order-entry program, it just takes more time to read and understand the (continued)

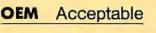
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source code as well as the descriptive text.

Unlike some other books on C, which have a distinct UNIX-style approach, *Variations in C* is oriented toward microcomputers, specifically MS-DOS machines. The software examples in the text and the order-entry program were written on an IBM PC using version 3.00 of the Microsoft C compiler.

STRENGTHS

Schustack's fluid yet precise writing style and his confidence in his own abilities as a C programmer help the reader to progress through the first part of the book quickly and easily. He obviously has experience in teaching people the C language.

His discussion of the C preprocessor and its uses is one of the best I have read on this important subject, and I learned a lot from it. His knowledge of the efficient design of user interfaces shows in the software examples, where, for example, he demonstrates how to align titles and prompts along the same columns.

The order-entry program is certainly a bonus in a book like this. Schustack uses it effectively to show how to write large and complex programs for interactive, screenoriented applications. If you are like me, you won't have direct use for a program designed to keep track of sales and orders. However, many of the functions that make up the software are programming gems that can be included in a variety of other applications programs.

WEAKNESSES

The author's complete reliance on the Microsoft compiler is the book's only serious weakness. His **descriptions** of how to use that compiler, the Microsoft Link program, and their varieties of command-line switches are completely lost on someone who might be using another compiler. A programmer with Schustack's experience could have written more generically about how to compile and link source code.

Much of C's power and usefulness is due to its portability. The other books I have read on C, and the six MS-DOS C compilers and interpreters I have used, stick close to the standards for C described in Brian W. Kernighan and Dennis M. Ritchie's book The C Programming Language (Prentice-Hall, 1983). The Microsoft C compiler that Schustack uses for all the examples in Variations in C implements most of the recommendations for a proposed ANSI C standard rather than the more common K & R standard. This causes no problems if you're planning to use the Microsoft compiler, but it could confuse you if you try to compile some of the book's source-code examples with another compiler. Schustack clearly points out the use of the proposed ANSI standard by the Microsoft compiler but does not consistently indicate which of his examples use code that would go beyond the K & R standard, as they do when he uses enumeration data types and the void type for functions that return nothing. The book is limited by the use of a language standard that, as far as I know, is implemented by only one compiler. (continued)

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BOOK REVIEWS

Strictly speaking, library functions are not part of the C language and should not be an issue concerning portability of source code. However, certain library functions that have become de facto standards for the language are included, in the form described in K & R, with all the compilers I have used. Most of the problems with the Microsoft compiler's compatibility stem from the use of unique or uncommon library functions or from unique extensions to standardized functions.

Examples of function calls described in the book that either will not run or will produce errors are

 \bullet use of a \star in the width field as an argument in the printf I/O function

example: printf("%*.*f",6,2,123.4567);

to print the number as 123.45

 \bullet use of capital letters D, U, O, and X as alternative type descriptions for Id, Iu, Io, and Ix with the scanf() function to indicate long integers

• use of h in the context hd, for example, to indicate a short integer

I hesitate to list a matter of programming style as a weakness, but the author consistently detracts from the readability of his source code by depending heavily on the #define preprocessor command and the typedef statement to create synonyms for new storage classes and data types. He claims that this makes his code more readable, but unless you have read this book or carefully scrutinized the header files for his source code, it is unclear what kindof data type the programmer has defined for the array prices[] when he wrote IMPORT money prices[]; or what type of data a function defined as stepcode id_cust(); returns. To be fair to Schustack, after going through the sections of the book that use the order-entry program's functions and header files as examples, I understood these and other synonym types and classes, but I still found their implementations somewhat awkward.

CONCLUSION

Variations in C is a good book. The author set out to teach experienced programmers the C language and its effective use in writing professional applications programs, and the book accomplishes this task in a readable, thorough manner. However, if there is one thing I have learned from reading a variety of books on the C language, it is that no single text can effectively teach all the features of C. I would have liked the book better if the author had stayed closer to the C-language standard in Kernighan & Ritchie and if he had not been so single-minded about the Microsoft C compiler. In the final analysis, however, the book's strengths outweigh its weaknesses considerably.

John D. Unger (POB 95, Hamilton, VA 22068) began programming at MIT on an IBM 7094. He currently writes graphics and applications programs in C on microcomputers.

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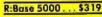
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MACINTOSH GRAPHICS IN MODULA-2 Reviewed by Scott L. Norman

M acintosh owners interested in modern programming languages are probably aware that the Modula Corporation markets an implementation of Niklaus Wirth's Modula-2 for the Mac. MacModula-2, a nearly complete implementation of the language, can access several hundred Toolbox routines in the Mac's unique ROM.

This very richness of resources presents a problem. As hefty as the MacModula-2 documentation is (it runs to nearly 600 pages, not including a large supplement), it cannot provide detailed instructions for using all the Macintosh facilities. A need exists for additional information on specific topics, and Russell L. Schnapp's Macintosh Graphics in Modula-2 is intended to address it.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS

Schnapp assumes that his audience will use Wirth's own *Programming in Modula-2* (Springer-Verlag, 1982) or some other book as a general guide, so he devotes less than 10 pages to an overview of the language. Approximately the same amount of space is devoted to suggestions for organizing your working disks and to a run-through of the Modula-2 program-development cycle (compilation, linking, and debugging). The bulk of the book consists of listings of program modules that exercise the Mac's graphics capabilities, along with explanations of the theory behind the code.

The introductory material was clearly intended to help the inexperienced user get under way; unfortunately, it is already partially out of date. I obtained my review copy of the book at the same time as the MacModula-2 system itself, and I noted that the language package I received (version 4.0) is distributed among three disks instead of the two referred to in the book. Some of the files have been renamed as well. This is hardly a major flaw, but it does point up the difficulty of keeping Macintosh books synchronized with software updates.

There is another small stumbling block to bringing up Modula-2 under the guidance of this book. In an attempt to remember the users of 128K-byte Macs, the author frequently makes use of program modules that are to be found in disk files specifically intended for the smallmemory machines. Users of 512K-byte machines (Fat Macs), who might want to save space by removing some of these files from their working disks, will have to change some details of Schnapp's program listings. For example, the QuickDrawTypes module required for most of the procedures in the book is found in a file intended for 128Kbyte Macs; the equivalent resource for 512K-byte machines is called QuickDrawl. (The MacModula-2 supplement should be the final authority on what you need for various machine configurations.)

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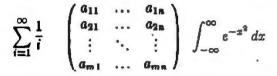
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graphics, and the third dimension. Each chapter includes exercises and a bibliography. There are two appendixes summarizing important QuickDraw and Toolbox procedures, as well as a glossary and an index.

The chapter on graphics facilities introduces a new library module, MiniOD, for the reader to copy onto a working disk. MiniQD provides access to a few of the most important QuickDraw routines, such as those for handling the graphics pen and drawing predefined shapes, and is called upon by most of the other routines in the book. The code listing is followed by brief descriptions of the data types that it imports from other prepackaged modules, along with descriptions of the procedures it exports in turn.

That's the basic pattern for the remainder of the book: Complete modules are used to introduce new concepts. and earlier modules are frequently drawn upon in the best spirit of Modula-2. Schnapp does a fairly good job of explaining the function of each procedure, though I suspect beginners might appreciate lengthier explanations.

It is unfortunate that some of the typography is unclear. The module listings are photoreduced from dot-matrix printouts, and it is sometimes difficult to distinguish vital punctuation marks; a few letters are sometimes blurred as well. You can avoid eyestrain by purchasing a disk from Schnapp's own company that contains source code for all the modules in the book.

The graphics facilities chapter goes on to develop modules for drawing nested shapes and filling them with predefined patterns. A drawing program constructs a map of the United States and introduces the idea of reading coordinates from a data file. The author does not make it clear, however, that the file has been created with a text editor, and there is some misinformation about the program's ability to supply the .DAT suffix to the filename.

The discussion of animation and simulation starts with simple shapes that can be drawn and erased so quickly that they produce a good illusion of motion. Schnapp moves on to the use of scrolling to handle more complex shapes. There is a useful treatment of a reliable timer module and a good summary on equations of motion as they apply to generalized moving objects. Bouncing-ball routines, with and without simulated frictional losses, illustrate this material.

The interactive graphics chapter helps the reader use Modula-2 to manage a mouse, menus, and windows. The book treats the use of the mouse for pointing, selecting, and manipulating objects and briefly describes the use of the computer's event queue. The manipulation of objects by pushing and dragging has its limits, so the chapter explains how to set up command menus with such professional-looking features as shaded lettering for unavailable options. There is a good discussion of windows (including resizing and updating them) but nothing on dialog boxes, push buttons, or edit fields.

A discussion of three-dimensional graphics opens with a quick review of orthographic projection and the mathematics of rotating an image about the coordinate (continued)



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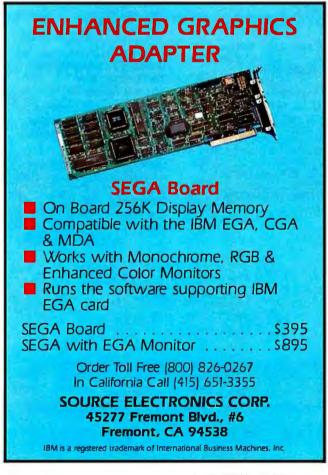
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BOOK REVIEWS

axes. Results are simply stated without proof, but the treatment should pose no particular problem to anyone who has a nodding acquaintance with sines and cosines. In any case, the demonstration routines (which feature rotating, tumbling images) are quite explicit when it comes to setting up the coordinate transformations needed to represent solid objects on the CRT.

The chapter starts with wire-frame images whose vertices are read from a data file; a wire-frame space shuttle is also used to demonstrate the construction of stereo pairs of images. Matters conclude with modules that employ the powerful concept of the QuickDraw region in a more general technique for handling hidden edges.

I found that the wire-frame demonstration module had problems. Elements often failed to join up properly as the image rotated, for example. Things improved with the SolidCube program and its derivatives. There is considerable flicker when the drawing routines are handling complex tasks, such as rotating the "illuminated" cube; I assume this happens because MacModula-2 compiles to an intermediate interpreted code and not to machine language.

AN EVALUATION

In his preface, Russell Schnapp states that his objective was to write a book that would serve both as a tutorial on applying Modula-2 to specific tasks and as an introduction to Macintosh graphics with a Modula-2 orientation. On balance, the book is successful, although Schnapp has done better on the first count. The book is too terse to serve as a general-purpose guide to the Mac's storehouse of graphical tools. It is considerably more successful as a vehicle for helping Modula-2 users to write useful, polished-looking programs. Readers with some previous exposure to the ideas behind the Mac's user interface should be able to extend the book's program modules to handle other graphical chores quite handily.

Scott L. Norman (8 Doris Rd., Framingham, MA 01701) is on the technical staff of GTE Laboratories in Waltham, Massachusetts, and is a frequent contributor to computer magazines.

ALGORITHMS AND DATA STRUCTURES Reviewed by Michael O'Neill

he writing of books about data structures and algorithms is virtually a cottage industry these days. Algorithms and Data Structures immediately stands out from the crowd because of the stature of its author. Niklaus Wirth is well known as the designer of the languages Pascal and Modula-2 and as a high-profile advocate of what is loosely known as "structured programming." Unfortunately, this book's first notable feature is also its last; it has little else to recommend it.

The section developing the algorithm for building an optimal binary search tree is one example of the book's problems. Most of the derivation of this algorithm is straight-

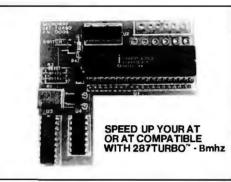
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BOOK REVIEWS

forward, but Wirth presents it obscurely. A crucial fact (concerning expression 4.73) necessary for producing an efficient program is not so easy to derive; Wirth states it without a derivation. The development of the algorithm is further obscured by a nonstandard notation for summation, a consistently incorrect variable name in a summation limit (e.g., expression 4.68), and the use of the letter "k" to represent two different variables (in expressions 4.65 and 4.72). Finally, Wirth claims that the sample output, a search tree for keywords, was generated by applying the program to its own text; this is not so.

This probably sounds like nit-picking. It is. Most of the book is like the passage I just nit-picked. I find it difficult to learn anything from a text that contains obscure derivations, nonstandard notation, and incorrect formulas. I found no gross errors, but the little ones are legion.

Wirth does not appear to have made any firm decision concerning the degree of sophistication of this book's intended reader. The sections on data types and simple data structures, for example, are elementary, while the section on string searching is considerably more advanced.

This book is a substantially revised version of a work published 10 years ago (Algorithms+Data Structures=Programs, Prentice-Hall, 1976), which explains two more problems it has. One concerns Wirth's treatment of the technique of loop invariants. He uses this technique only in the sections that were added; the sections carried over from the original version do not have it. Loop invariants appear. are used for a few pages, vanish, and reappear 200 pages later. Wirth should have left this method out or used it throughout the text, and he should have explained it more clearly. The second problem concerns the choice of language for presenting programs. The earlier version of this book used Pascal; this edition uses Modula-2. I see no evidence that Modula-2 is superior to Pascal for the programs given in this book. Because of that, and because Pascal is more widely known and available than Modula-2, I think Wirth ought to have retained the former as his presentation language.

I have two complaints about the book's typography. **First.** the listings use indentation of about one character width; this does not provide a clear demarcation of different levels, particularly when a listing crosses to the next page. Second, the typeface is very light and difficult to read.

Algorithms and Data Structures does have some good points. Wirth presents a wide range of material of both theoretical and practical interest. The chapter on recursion and the section on string searching, for instance, provide good coverage of some subtle and useful algorithms without too much of the obscurity that mars the rest of the book.

The good points, however, do not outweigh the bad. For the most part, Algorithms and Data Structures is poorly structured and obscurely written, and I cannot recommend it. Both Robert L. Kruse's Data Structures and Program Design (Prentice-Hall, 1984) and R. Sedgwick's Algorithms (Addison-Wesley, 1983) are better books on this subject. ■

Michael O'Neill (2227 Dwight Way #4, Berkeley, CA 94704) has been programming computers for 20 years.

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EXPO 86: THE 1986 WORLD EXPOSITION, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. EXPO INFO, POB 1800, Station A, Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 3A2, Canada, (604) 660-3976. May 2-October 13

VIDEOTEX '86: THE ELEC-TRONIC INFORMATION INDUSTRY SHOW INTERNA-TIONAL CONFERENCE & EXHIBITION, Infomart, Dallas, TX. Cynthia Parsons, Online International Inc., 989 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10018, (212) 279-8890. May 6–8

AAMSI CONGRESS 1986: COMPUTER APPLICATIONS IN MEDICINE AND HEALTH CARE, Anaheim, CA. AAMSI, 1101 Connecticut Ave. NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 857-1199. May 8–10

ASSOCIATION FOR SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT ANNUAL CON-FERENCE, New Orleans, LA. Richard McCaffrey, Association for Systems Management, 24587 Bagley Rd., Cleveland, OH 44138, (216) 243-6900. May 11–14

COMPUTER GRAPHICS '86, Anaheim, CA. National Computer Graphics Association, 2722 Merrilee Dr., Suite 200, Fairfax, VA 22031, (800) 225-6242, or (703) 698-9600. May 11–15 1986 ANNUAL INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING CONFERENCE AND SHOW, Dallas, TX. Institute of Industrial Engineers, Conference Department, 25 Technology Park/Atlanta, Norcross, GA 30092, (404) 449-0460. May 11–15

FOURTH ANNUAL COMDEX/ EUROPE, RAI Congress and Exhibition Centre, Amsterdam, The Netherlands. The Interface Group Inc.. 300 First Ave., Needham, MA 02194, (617) 449-6600; in Europe, World Trade Center. Tower C, 12th Floor, Strawinskylaan 1245, 1077 XX Amsterdam, The Netherlands; telephone: (31) '20-621941; Telex: 12358NL. May 12–14

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TROPICTRONICS/AMAZON TRADE FAIR II, São Paulo, and Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil. Joseph Burke, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, Room 4044, Washington, DC 20230, (202) 377-5014. May 12–15 (São Paulo); May 19–22 (Manaus)

ELECTRO/86 AND MINI/MICRO NORTHEAST, BOSTON, MA. Electronic Conventions Management, 8110 Airport Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90045, (213) 772-2965. May 13–15 INFOBASE '86: INTERNA-TIONAL DATABASE EXHIBITION AND CONVENTION, Frankfurt, West Germany. Michael Kip, Messe Frankfurt GmbH, Ludwig-Erhard-Anlage I, POB 970126, D-6000 Frankfurt 97, West Germany; telephone: (0 69) 7575-477/520; Telex: 4 11 558 messe d. May 13–15

THE L.A. PROFESSIONAL VIDEOSHOW AND VIDEO PRO-DUCTION CONFERENCE, Long Beach Convention Center, Long Beach, CA. Lisa Welp, The Professional Videoshow, 51 Sugar Hollow Rd., Danbury, CT 06810, (203) 743-2120. May 13–16

THE INFO SHOW: INFORMA-TION MANAGEMENT EXPOSI-TION & CONFERENCE, LOS Angeles Convention Center, Los Angeles, CA. Cahners Exposition Group, Client Services, 999 Summer St., POB 3833, Stamford, CT 06905, (203) 964-8287. May 14–16

EURIT '86 (THE EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON INFORMA-TION TECHNOLOGY IN EDUCA-TION): DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL SOFTWARE AND COURSEWARE, Enschede, The Netherlands. Pieter Sinninghe Damsté, c/o Twente University of Technology, COI, POB 217, NL-7500 AE Enschede, The Netherlands. May 20–23

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AUTOMACH AUSTRALIA, Sydney, Australia. Leslie Hossack, Society of Manufacturing Engineers, One SME Dr., POB 930, Dearborn, MI 48121, (313) 271-1500; in Australia, Adolph Greco, A. Greco & Associates Pty. Ltd., Integrated Project Management Services, POB 1399, Cherrybrook 2120, New South Wales, Australia; telephone: (02) 875-2377; Telex: SECCO AA25468. May 27–29

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WORKSPACE 86: PEOPLE, SPACE AND TECHNOLOGY, Moscone Center, San Francisco, CA. Charles Yourd, Workspace, 665 Chestnut St., San Francisco, CA 94133, (415) 776-2111. May 28–30 ■

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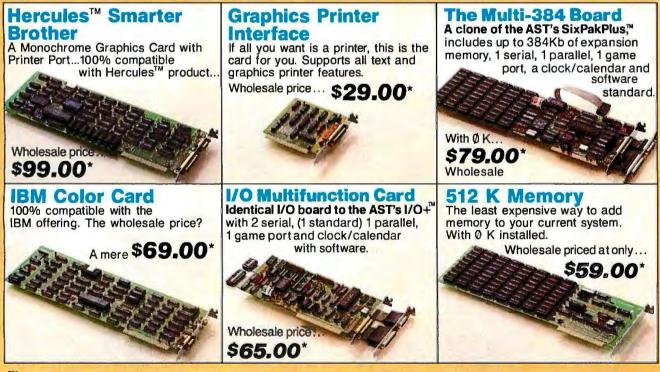
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Drive for Macintosh Micro Sci A2 143KB Drive	150.00* (5.00)	w/MacPack Zoom Zoom/Modem IIe	95.00* (2.50)	PCNetworkA742MBInternal Hard Disk 1,050.00" (24.95)
Just like Apple's Own	130.00 13.00)	Micromodem Compatible-Free Dow Jone	5	35MS Access Time-Comes Complete PC Network 20MB Tape Backup 495.00° (10.69) VIDEO CARDS
Micro Sci Floppy Controller	55.00" (2.50)	10000000000		Half Height Internal w/controller Hercules Cotor Card w/Parallel Port \$142,00° (2.50)
Paradise Mac 10MB Hard Drive Subsystem	750.00" (16 20)			PC Network 20MB Internal 1/2 Height 395.00° (9.48) Hercules Monochrome Graphics Card 263.00° (2.50)
Paradise Mac 20M8 Hard Drive	950.00* (20 52)		69.00* (1.49)	Hard Drive-By Seagate or Microscience Paradise Modular Graphos Card 219.00° (2.50) PC Network Hall Height DS DD Drives 85.00° (1.27) PC Network EGA Clone 260.00° (2.50)
Subsystem			29.00* (1.50) 69.00* (2.50)	PC Network Hall Height DS/DD Drives 85.00° (1 27) ▶PC Network EGA Cione 260.00° (2 50) Tand on TM1002FultHeightDS/DDDrives 120.00° (2.20) ▶PC Network Hercules Mono Card Cione 99.00° (2.50)
► PC Network 140KExternalDrive lor AppleIIc	95.00" (2.50)	Hayes Mach III Joystick	26.50* (1.50)	NOP Hercules Compatible!
Rana Elite I 163K Drive	225.00" (5.00)	w/Fire Button for Ile		MULTIFUNCTION CARDS PC Network Color Card 69.00° (2.50) Persyst BOB CardUltra HighRes Color 299.00° (2.50)
Tecmar 5MB Removable Drive for MAC Tecmar 10MB MAC Drive	999.00" (21.58) 999.00" (21.58)		7.50* (1.50)	Apparat AT Ram Expansion Card \$139.00" (2.50) Quadram Quad EGA + Ephanced 340.00" (2.50)
Tecmar 5MB MACDriveUpgrade	1,235.00" (26.68)	or ImageWriter		AST SuprakPlus" With 64K 195.00 (250) Graphics Adapter
		Renaingron Didner Fack	49.00° (3.00) 29.50° (2.50)	AST" Advantage for AT" 355.00" (2.50) STB Graphic Plus II 199.00" (2.50)
BOARDS AND BUF			20.00 (2.00)	Everex Magic Card/64K 160.00° (250) ACCESSORIES P Network 512K Memory Board w/0K 65:00° (2 50) Brand Name DS/DD Diskettes \$ 6.55° (1 00)
ALSZ-Engine AST ^{**} Multi1/O-2 serial/Clock	\$115.00" (2 50) 155.00" (2 50)	Nenalityton bystem baver ran	56.97* (1.50)	P Network 512K Memory Board w/0K 65.00° (2 50) Brand Name DS/DD Diskettes \$ 6.55° (1 00) PC Network The Multi-384 Board 79.00° (1.10) Guaranteed for Life! Not Generic!
Microsoft Premium Soficard Ite	243.67* (2.50)	Kodia Wales of Tauch Table	50.00* (3.00)	A clone of the AST's "SixPakPlus." DS/DD Bulk Rate Special .59"ea.
Microtek Dumpling/GX		Roala Koalapad Touch Tablet	78.00° (1 50) 44.00° (1.50)	Includes up to 384Kb of expansion Packaged in 50 with sleeves and labels memory, 1 serial, 1 parallel, 1 game Guaranteed for Life!
Orange Micro Grappler + Orange Micro Serial Grappler	66.00° (2.50) 66.00° (2.50)	PC Network Cooling Fan with Surge	25.00' (2 50)	port. a clock/calendar and PC Network Replacement 130 Walt 79.00* (5 00.
PC Network Z80 Card	35.00" (2 50)	Protector & Oual Outlets		software standard IBM-PC Power Supply – Gives your PC the same
Quadram APIC/G Graphics interface Quadram e RAM-80	62.00° (2.50) 88.00° (2.50)	PC Network SSDD Diskettes (Box of 10)		PC Network I/O Pius II Clone 59.00° (2 50) Capacity as an XT. Good for add in Tape Drives Ser/Par/Game/Clock standard (without need for a piggyback unit) and large
Quadram Multicore - 1 Parallel/ 1 Serial/	140 00 12 50	PC Network Macintosh Diskettes	15.95* (1.50)	Quadram Improved Ouadboard w/0K 170.00° (2.50) capacity disk drives
Clock Expandable to 256K			No General	Quadram Ouad Sprint Turbo Board 360.00° SMAPCDocumate:KeyboardTemplates 9.99°ea Tecmar Captain Multifunction Card w/0K 146.00° (2.50) for Lolus/DBase/Multimate and others
Thunderware Thunderclock	104.00* (2.50)	These Diskelles are Guaraniaed for Life Sony Mac Diskelles (Box of 10)	19.00* (1.50)	Tecmar Captain Multifunction Card w/0K 146.00" (2.50) for Lotus/DBase/Multimate and others
MEMORY CHI	DC	MONITORS		COMPLETE SYSTEMS
(All Memory Chips Guaranteed		MONITONS	Wholesale	Wholesale Wholesali
(reinendir) orapa adaranteet	Wholesale	Amdek Video300G Composite Green S1		Apple Macintosh Base Systems CALL >COMPAQ Hard Disk Portable \$1,999.00" (43.15
▶64K Memory Upgrade Kits (9 Chips)	\$9.00" (1 00)	Amdek Video 300A Composite Amber 1	20.00* (3.00)	AT&T 6300 PC CPU2 \$1,575.00" (34.02) 10MB Hard Disk/Floppy/256K
Ouaniity Discounts Available! 64K Dynamic Ram Chips (Each)	1.00* (1.00	Amdek Video 310A IBM Type Amber 13	30.00* (3.00)	128K/2 Floppy/1 Semil/1 Parallel >IBM PC Base System 2DSDD/FDC/256K 1.250.00° (30 7)
Desk Dynamic Ham Chips (Each) 256K Dynamic Ram Chips (Each)	2.90* (1 00	Amdek Color600 NEW!High ResBGB 3	15.00* (4.64) 65.00* (7.88)	10MB Hard Disk/1 Floppy/512K IBM PC/AT Base System -1 2MB 2 875.00° (60.37)
			40.00* (9.29)	COMPAQ DeskPro/Tape Backup System 1,940.00° (63 70) Floppy/256K
► 128K IBM AT Piggybuck Chips (Each)	5.50" (1 00			w/640K/1 Floppy/10MB Hard Disk/ IBM AT Professional System CALL 10MB Tape Drive/Monitor 1.2MB Floppy/20MB Hard Disk#1 Ser/1 Par/512K
▶ 128K IBM AT Piggybuch Chips (Each)	5.50" (1 00.		79.00* (5.00)	
► 128K IBM AT Piggybuck Chips (Each) EXTERNAL MOD	5.50" (1 00. DEMS	A great tooking performing monochrom	ne	
▶ 128K IBM AT Piggybuch Chips (Each)	5.50" (1 00) DEMS \$205.00" (5.00) 125.00" (5.00)	A great tacking performing monochrom Princeton HX-12 RGB Monitor 31 Princeton 4X-12 RGB Monitor 31	99.00' (8.60)	PRINTERS
► 128K IBM AT Piggytouch Chipm (Each) EXTERNAL MOD Anchor Signalman Express Hayes Smarlmodem 300 Hayes Smarlmodem 1200	5.50° (1 00) DEMS \$205.00° (5.00) 125.00° (5.00) 340.00° (5.00)	A great toolung performing monochrom Princeton HX-12 RGB Monitor 31 Princeton MAX-12e 15 Marke with Caller or March Card	ne	Citizen MSP-10 NEWI \$265.00" (572) >NEC 3530 33CPS LO Parallel \$ 590.00" (19.18)
128K IBM AT Piggyburds Chips (Each) EXTERNAL MOD Ancher Signalman Express Hayes Smarlmodem 300 Hayes Smarlmodem 1200 Hayes Smarlmodem 1200 Hayes Smarlmodem 1200	5.50" (1 00) DEMS \$205.00" (5.00) 125.00" (5.00)	A great locking performing monochrom Princeton HX-12 RGB Manitor 31 Princeton MAX-12e Signature Works with Cotor or Mono Card Quadram Quadchrome II 21	99.00' (8.60)	Critisese MSP-10 NEW! \$265.00* (572) NEC 3530 33CPS LO Parallel \$ 690.00* (19 18) 160CPS/80COL/Fnc + Trac NEC 3550 33CPS Letter Quality Printer 690.00* (17 87)
128K IBM AT PlagstweckChipm (Each) EXTERNAL MODE Ancher Synalman Express Hayes Smattmodem 100 Hayes Smattmodem 1200 Hayes Smattmodem 1200 kulh new Smatcom II VT100 Emulator HayesSmattmodem 12008 June	5.50° (1 00) DEMS \$205.00° (5.00) 125.00° (5.00) 340.00° (5.00) 312.00° (2 50) 265.00° (2 50)	A great tookurg performing monochrom Princeton HX-12 RGB Monitor 39 Princeton MAX-12e 18 Works with Color or Mono Card Quadram Ouadchrome II 21 640x200 RGB w/14 Screen/	e 99.00° (8.60) 56.00° (5.00)	Critisen MSP-10 NEWI \$265.00° (5 72) NEC 3530 33CPS LO Parallel \$ 690.00° (19 18) 160CP5/80COL/F nc + Trac NEC 3550 33CPS Letter Quality Printer \$ 690.00° (71 81) >Cit teem MSP: 15 MEW 350.00° (75 61) NEC 8350 53CPS printer \$ 995.00°
► 128K IBM AT Plagsyturch Chiany (Each) EXTERNAL MODE Anchor Synpaiman Express Hayes Smartmodem 1000 Hayes Smartmodem 1200B with new Smartcmil V1100 Emulator Hayes Smartmodem 1200BAlone Hayes Smartmodem 2009	5.50° (1 00) DEMS \$205.00° (5.00) 125.00° (5.00) 340.00° (5.00) 340.00° (2 50) 265.00° (2 50) 525.00° (5 00)	A great lackurp performing monochrom Princeton HX-12 RGB Monitor 33 Princeton MAX-128 Warks with Color or Mono Card Quadram Ouadchrome II 6/02/20 RGB wi14" Screen/ Black, Phosphor Mask/IBM Case	ne 99.00* (8.60) 56.00* (5.00) 89.00* (6.24)	Citizen MSP-10 NEWI \$265.00° (5 72) NEC 3530 33CPS LO Parallel \$ 690.00° (19 18) 160CP5/80COL/Frice + Trac NEC 3530 33CPS Letter Quality Printer \$ 690.00° (19 18) \$ 690.00° (17 18) 161trem MSP-15 MEW 350.00° (75 42) NEC 8350 33CPS Letter Quality Printer \$ 995.00° (72 73) 160CPS/132COL/Frice + Trac \$ 50.00° (75 42) NEC 8830 55CPS Printer \$ 999.00° (12 94) 160CPS-732COL/Frice + Trac \$ 50.00° (75 42) \$ 000 (75 42) \$ 599.00° (72 43) 160CPS-732COL/Frice + Trac \$ 50.00° (75 42) \$ 000 (75 42) \$ 590.00° (72 43)
► 128K IBM AT Programskickhingm (Each) EXTERNAL MODE Ancher Signalman Express Hayes Smartmodem 1200 Hayes Smartmodem 1200 kwith new Smartcom II V1100 Emulator HayesSmartmodem 12008 Hone HayesSmartmodem 2400 PC Network. Internal 1200BPSModem	5.50° (1 00) DEMS \$205.00° (5.00) 125.00° (5.00) 340.00° (5.00) 312.00° (2 50) 525.00° (5 00) 119.00° (2.50)	A great lackurp purdamang monochrom Princeton HX-12 RGB Monitor 38 Princeton MX-12e Works with Cotor or Mono Card Quadram Cuadchrome II 21 640/200 RGB w/14" Screen/ Black, Phosphor Mask/IBM Case Taxan 630 High Res RGB Monitor 31	ne 99.00° (8.60) 56.00° (5.00) 89.00° (6.24) 83.00° (8.27)	Citizen MSP-20 NEW! \$265.00° (572) NEC 3530 33CPS LOParatiel \$5690.00° (19 18) 160CP5/80COUFric + Trac NEC 3500 33CPS Letter Quality Printer \$690.00° (19 18) Citizen MSP-20 NEW! 350.00° (7 56) NEC B800 55CPS Printer \$99.00° (12 84) PCItizen MSP-20 NEW! 350.00° (7 56) NEC Printer \$99.00° (12 84) PCITIZEN MSP-20 NEW! 350.00° (7 .56) ObstanaML 182 New 120CPS/LO \$20L
Det 28K IBM AT Plagsyburch Chiany (Each) EXTERNAL MODE Anchor Signaliman Express Hares Smartmodem 1200 Hares Smartmodem 1200B with new Smartcom II VTI00 Enulator Hares Smartmodem 1200B Alone Hares Smartmodem 1200B/SModem w./Bitcom Software, Short Slat Hay	5.50° (1 00) DEMS \$205.00° (5.00) 125.00° (5.00) 125.00° (5.00) 340.00° (5.00) 340.00° (5.00) 312.00° (2 50) 265.00° (2 50) 525.00° (2 50) 525.00° (2 50) 525.00° (2 50) 525.00° (2 50) 526.00° (2 50) 527.00° (2 50) 537.00° (2 50) 537.00	A great tackurp performing monochrom Princeton <i>IN-12</i> RGB Monitor 33 Princeton <i>IMAX-126</i> 15 Works with Color or Mono Card Quadram Ouadchrome II 21 640/200 RGB w14* Screen/ Black, Phosphor MaskilBM Case Taxan 630 High Res RGB Monitor 31 Taxan 630 Highest Res (700x400) 43	ne 99.00° (8.60) 56.00° (5.00) 89.00° (6.24) 83.00° (8.27) 39.00° (10.69)	Citizen MSP-10 NEWI \$265.00° (5 72) NEC 3500 33CPS LO Parallel \$690.00° (19 18) 160CP5/80COL/Fric + Trac NEC 3500 33CPS Letter Quality Printer \$690.00° (19 18) \$690.00° (17 81) 161 tem MSP-20 NEWI 350.00° (17 84) \$10CPS/80COL/Fric + Trac \$995.00° (17 84) 161 tem MSP-20 NEWI 350.00° (17 84) \$10CPS/80COL/Fric + Trac \$995.00° (17 84) 200CPS/80COL/Fric + Trac \$350.00° (17 84) \$0cdef Frid/BM Graphics + more \$600.0° (12 84) 200CPS/80COL/Fric + Trac \$350.00° (17 84) \$0cdef Frid/BM Graphics + more \$600.0° (12 84) 200cPS/80COL/Fric + Trac \$499.00° (10 76) \$60cdef Frid/BM Graphics + more \$60cdef Frid/BM Graphics + more
► 128K HM AT Programmer (Chigner (Each) EXTERNAL MODE Anchor Signaliman Express Hayes Smartmodem 1200 Hayes Smartmodem 1200 Hayes Smartmodem 1200 Hayes Smartmodem 1200 Hayes Smartmodem 1200 PC Network Internal 1200BPSModem wi/Bitcom 120h Hayes Compatible	5.50° (1 00) DEMS \$205.00° (5.00) 125.00° (5.00) 125.00° (5.00) 340.00° (5.00) 312.00° (2 50) 265.00° (2 50) 525.00° (2 50) 525.00	A great tackurp performing monochrom Princeton <i>NA</i> :12 RG Moniro 33 Princeton <i>MAX</i> :126 Works with Color or Mono Card Quadram Ouadchrome II 21 640:200 RGB wi14" Screen/ Black, Phosphor MaskilBM Case Taxan 630 High Res RGB Monitor 31 Taxan 640 Highest Res (704:x00) 44 Ucrrently Available—Works with Persy: BDB Card & Ib Ar ATS Computer	199.00° (8.60) 56.00° (5.00) 89.00° (6.24) 88.00° (6.27) 39.00° (10.69) s/	▶ Citizen MSP-10 NEWI 160CP5/80COL/Frice + Trac \$ \$265.00° (5 7 2) ▶ NEC 3530 33CP5 LO Parallel \$ \$ \$690.00° (19 18) > FOIL best MSP-10 NEWI 160CP5/132COL/Frice + Trac \$ \$ \$265.00° (5 7 2) ▶ NEC 3530 33CP5 LO Parallel \$ \$ \$ \$690.00° (17 81) > FOIL best MSP-20 NEWI \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$
► 128K IBM AT Programskiching (Each) EXTERNAL MODE Anchor Signalman Express Hayes Smartmodem 1200 Hayes Smartmodem 1200 kinh new Smartcom II V1100 Enulator HayesSmartmodem 12008 Janne HayesSmartmodem 2400 PC Network. Internal 1200BrSModem widtcom Software, Short Stol Haye Prometheus Promodem 1200 External 100% Hayes Compatible US, Rabeites Course 24000FS Modem	5.50° (1 00) DEMS \$205.00° (5.00) 125.00° (5.00) 340.00° (5.00) 312.00° (2 50) 525.00° (2 50) 525.00° (5 00) 119.00° (6 00) 395.00° (5 00)	A great tackurp purkaming monochrom Princeton MAX-126 BB Monitor 33 Princeton MAX-12e Works with Color or Mono Card Ouadfram Ouadchrome III 20, 200 RGB w/14* Screen/ Black, Phosphor Mask/IBM Case Taxan 630 High Res RGB Monitor 31 Taxan 640 Highest Res (740x400) Currently Available–Works with Persys BCB Card & Ite AT&T Computer J) Zenith ZVM 1230A Green	ne 99.00° (8.60) 56.00° (5.00) 89.00° (6.24) 83.00° (8.27) 39.00° (10.69)	Citizen MSP-70 NEW! \$265.00° (572) NEC 3530 33CPS LOParatiel \$690.00° (19 18) 100CP5/00COL/Fric + Trac NEC 3530 33CPS Letter Quality Printer \$690.00° (17 81) \$690.00° (17 81) 101cm MSP-70 MEW 350.00° (77 65) NEC 3550 33CPS Letter Quality Printer \$99.00° (17 29) 101cm MSP-70 MEW 350.00° (77 65) NEC 880 55CPS Printer \$99.00° (12 94) 101cm MSP-70 MEW 350.00° (77 65) NEC 880 55CPS Printer \$99.00° (12 94) 200CPS/80COL/Fric + Trac 350.00° (77 65) Net 804 50CM MG Graphics + more CALL 200CPS/102COL/Fric + Trac 499.00° (10 76) Okidata ML 182 New 36ek Design' CALL 200CPS/102COL/Fric + Trac 365.00° (832) Okidata Cole 70 80075/100 + CALL 200CPS/102COL/Fric + Trac 365.00° (16 32) Okidata Cole 70 80075/100 + CALL
► 128K HM AT Programmer (Chigner (Each) EXTERNAL MODE Anchor Signaliman Express Hayes Smartmodem 1200 Hayes Smartmodem 1200 Hayes Smartmodem 1200 Hayes Smartmodem 1200 Hayes Smartmodem 1200 PC Network Internal 1200BPSModem wi/Bitcom 120h Hayes Compatible	5.50° (1 00) DEMS \$205.00° (5.00) 125.00° (5.00) 340.00° (5.00) 312.00° (2 50) 525.00° (2 50) 525.00° (5 00) 119.00° (6 00) 395.00° (5 00)	A great tackurp performing monochrom Princeton MAX-126 GB Monitor 33 Princeton MAX-12e Works with Color or Mono Card Cuaderm Ouadchrome III 21 640x200 RGB w/14* Screen/ Black, Phosphor Mask/IBM Case Taxan 630 High Res RGB Monitor 31 Taxan 640 Highest Res (740x400) 4; Currently Available—Works with Resys, BSD Card & the AT&T Computer Senth ZVM 1230A Green	199.00° (8.60) 56.00° (5.00) 89.00° (6.24) 88.00° (6.27) 39.00° (10.69) s/	Citizen MSP-10 NEWI S265.00* (5 7 2) NEC 350 33CPS LO Parallel S 690.00* (19 18) 160CP5/80COL/Frice + Trac S265.00* (5 7 2) NEC 350 33CPS Letter Quality Printer S 690.00* (19 18) 161 tem MSP-20 NEWI 350.00* (7 56) NEC 8830 53CPS Printer 995.00* (7 28) 161 tem MSP-20 NEWI 350.00* (7 56) NEC 8830 55CPS Printer 995.00* (7 28) 200CPS/80COL/Frice + Trac S00.00* (7 56) Chidata ML 182 New 120CPS/LO CALL 200CPS/80COL/Frice + Trac 499.00* (1 76) Chidata ML 182 New 120CPS/LO CALL 200CPS/132COL/Frice + Trac 365.00* (8 2) Chidata ML 182 New 120 Neb Sergin/ CALL 200CPS/132COL/Frice + Trac 365.00* (8 2) Chidata C2 80 QCPS/LO ModelFricit/BM Graphics CALL 200CPS/132COL/Frice + Trac 365.00* (8 2) Chidata KL 192 New 1860 Neb Sergin/ CALL 200CPS/132COL/Frice + Trac 365.00* (8 2) Chidata Cat Sergin/ CALL 200CPS/132COL/Frice + Trac 199.0* 4 09 Chidata Cat Sergin/
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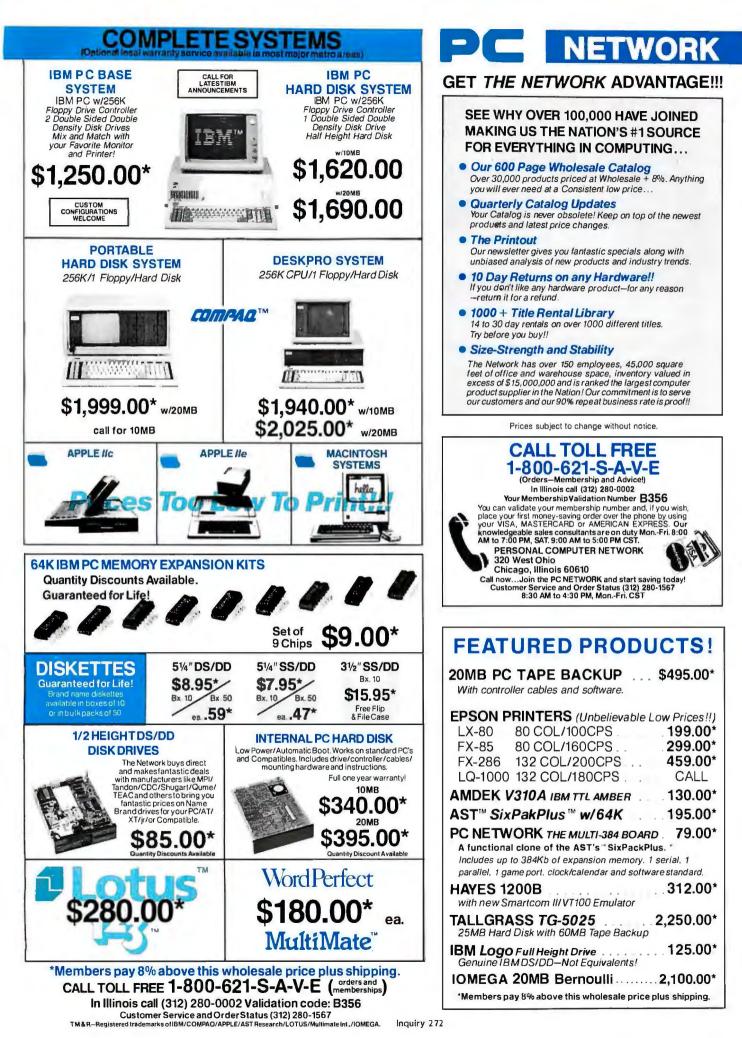
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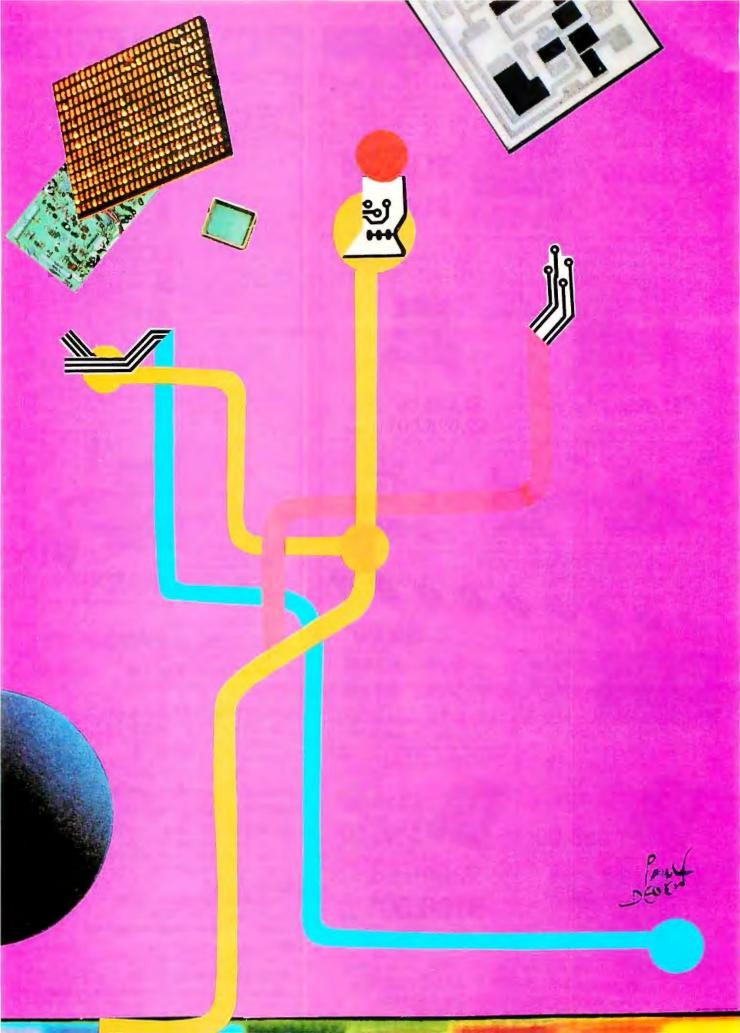
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Features

CIARCIA'S CIRCUIT CELLAR: ADDING SCSI TO THE SB180 COMPUTER, PART 1: INTRODUCTION PROGRAMMING PROJECT: DATA COMPRESSION WITH HUFFMAN CODING MODULA-2 AS A SYSTEMS PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE by Run C. Corbeil and Anne H. Anderson . 111 LINKING DATA FLOW AND FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGES by Chris Hankin, David Till, and Hugh Glaser 123 EASY C PROGRAMMING INSIGHT: SUBROUTINE OVERLAYS IN GW-BASIC by Mike Carmichael 151 IN THE CIRCUIT CELLAR this month, Steve again turns his attention to the SB180 computer, which he introduced last fall. This single-board machine with its high price/performance ratio has proved to be quite popular, and Steve now begins a two-part tutorial article describing how to implement an SCSI bus on the SB180. This takes very few chips but much explanation.

Jonathan Amsterdam's Programming Project presents a method for shortening files by compressing the information they contain. This can save disk space and also cut down on the time needed to transmit large files between computers. The method under discussion is Huffman coding, an elegant datacompression algorithm that, in one sense, Jonathan considers to be the "best" way to compress data.

To illustrate the virtues of Modula-2 as a systems programming language. Ryn Corbeil and Anne Anderson describe how its particular attributes helped them develop a real-time multiprocessing operating system in a relatively short time.

In "Linking Data Flow and Functional Languages." Chris Hankin, David Till, and Hugh Glaser explain how this linkage combines the advantages of functional programming and parallel execution to achieve gains in execution speed.

Pete Orlin and John Heath, in "Easy C," offer numerous tips on using C's preprocessor to write more understandable code. Included is a set of definitions that change the operator notation from the mystical to the obvious.

In his Programming Insight "Subroutine Overlays in GW-BASIC," Mike Carmichael outlines a technique by which you can store subroutines in a RAM disk and have your BASIC program.call them one by one as they are needed.

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Inquiry 10

ADDING SCSI TO THE SB180 COMPUTER PART 1: INTRODUCTION

BY STEVE CIARCIA

A tutorial on the small computer system interface



In September and October 1985, I introduced the SB180 to BYTE readers. This 4- by 7-inch singleboard computer has a higher price/performance ratio than many refrigera-

tor-size S-100 systems, and I believe it has set new standards in the world of 8-bit computing. Thousands of SBI80 systems are now in use.

In the months following the SBI80's introduction, I described a 1200-bits-per-second modem expansion interface for the SBI80 called the COMM180 and demonstrated a COMM180/SB180 turnkey bulletin-board system. Attentive readers were quick to note that, while I said nothing specific in the article, the COMM180 was a dual-purpose board containing both a 1200-bps modem and an SCSI hard-disk expansion interface.

I chose not to explain this extra COMM180 function at that time because it might not have been fully appreciated by an audience that hadn't been properly introduced to it. Implementing an SCSI bus on the SB180 takes very few chips but a great deal of explanation.

In the next two months, I'd like to pick up where I left off and describe the SCSI, which is a significant new standard, in more detail. Because of this, my presentation will be tutorial in nature, with specific emphasis on the NCR 5380 SCSI bus-interface chip.

While this month's project is the SCSI portion of the COMM180 interface (the COMM180 schematic included in this article is of the complete dual-function COMM180 and is slightly different from the modem-only circuit presented in my December 1985 article), the simplicity of its design fits the tutorial format of this article. The lessons as well as the circuitry can easily be applied to other computers. I'll start with the whys before the hows.

STANDARD INTERFACES

Standards exist at virtually every level of the electronics industry. Computer languages, operating systems, graphics interfaces, printer interfaces, backplane interfaces, electrical connectors, and component packages all have standards to which they conform. Even the color code used to determine resistor values is a dominant industry standard.

The SB180 and the COMM180 contain several industry standards. The SB180 runs ZRDOS and ZCPR3, which form an im-(continued)

Steve Ciarcia (pronounced "see-ARE-see-ah") is an electronics engineer and computer consultant with experience in process control, digital design, nuclear instrumentation, and product development. He is the author of several books about electronics. You can write to him at POB 582, Glastonbury, CT 06033.

proved operating system based on CP/M for 8-bit microcomputers. To access the printer, it uses the Centronics parallel interface, another standard, and it also uses a standard floppy-disk interface. The SB180 board, in addition to the optional SCSI interface, uses an RS-232C serial interface, another industry standard.

Standards play an important role in the growth of an industry. They help to reduce product cost, reduce risk to the end user, expand the size of available markets, ease system modifications, and create multiple sources.

So that you can better understand SCSI, I want to discuss other standard interfaces and how they differ from SCSI. Figure I shows a breakdown of the various interfaces used in computer systems. They can be categorized as system buses, device-level interfaces, local-area networks (LANs), and I/O buses.

System buses (also known as back-

planes) are designed to support CPUto-memory transfers. This type of access requires a high-speed, randomaccess interface capable of addressing a large amount of data. Due to these requirements, backplanes operate within defined hardware slot arrangements and can be relatively expensive to implement. Multibus, S-100, STD, and IBM PC are some popular system buses now in use. I cheerfully add the 40-pin SB180 bus to this list.

Device-level interfaces are designed to provide low-level control of peripheral devices, that is, items like disk drives and printers. For example, ST506, the most popular disk-drive interface, uses one of its interface signals to control a stepper motor located inside the disk drive. Pulses on this signal's line position the read/write head over the appropriate track before the data is read from or written to the disk drive. LANs are used to transfer data between devices over long distances. Allowing devices to be separated by several thousand feet of cable provides a great deal of configuration flexibility. To support these requirements, data is transferred serially to minimize signal skewing and interconnection cost. Ethernet, Arcnet, Apple-Talk, and Omninet are a few popular LANs.

I/O buses resemble system buses in many ways. They both allow multiple devices to be connected on the same bus, provide a parallel data path for transferring information, and use control signals to manage bus operation. However, I/O buses have other requirements that make them unique.

I/O buses operate over cables rather than backplane slots. Cabling provides flexibility in interconnecting system peripherals. While cables are inherently slower than backplane connections, they provide enough band-

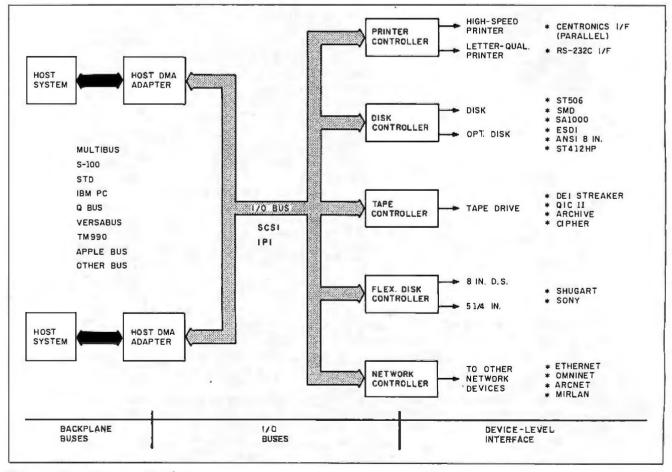


Figure I: Computer-system interfaces.

width to accommodate even the fastest peripherals. Unlike system interfaces, I/O buses primarily use block-oriented transfers and are relatively inexpensive to implement.

LANs and I/O buses also share many characteristics: data is typically transferred in large sequential blocks; multiple devices can be connected to the bus; and cables are used to interconnect devices. Unlike LANs, I/O buses transfer data in a parallel form, provide faster transfer rates, and are designed to operate over much shorter distances. I/O buses are often referred to as "very local area networks."

OVERVIEW

Before I begin a detailed description of the COMM180 and its specific hardware, a few words are in order about what SCSI is and why it is used. SCSI is a standard, intelligent I/O subsystem for small computers. In a technical sense, standard means that no matter what system it is implemented on, the interface will look the same. This is important because it means that, as new computers or peripherals are developed that contain an SCSI interface, they can be connected to existing peripherals and computers (that also contain an SCSI interface) without modifying the existing system or peripheral.

SCSI evolved from Shugart Associates systems interface (SASI), commonly pronounced "sassy." SASI was developed in the late 1970s for use primarily as a disk-controller interface. As so often happens in the computer industry, SASI was modeled after a de facto IBM standard, the IBM 1/O channel.

In November of 1981, Shugart Associates and NCR jointly approached the American National Standards Institute committee on intelligent peripherals and proposed that SASI be used as a foundation for defining an intelligent peripheral interface standard. By April of 1982, the X3T9.2 ANSI subcommittee was established, and the name was formally changed to SCSI.

After more than three years of definition and participation by more than 120 companies, the ANSI sub-

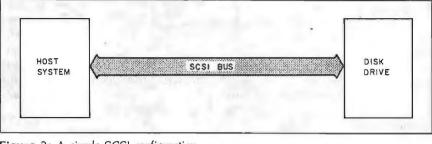


Figure 2: A simple SCSI configuration.

committee has forwarded Revision 17 of the proposed SCSI standard into its second public review period. Final acceptance of the standard is expected within a year. Interest in the standard has spread throughout the electronics industry. Currently. the European Computer Manufacturers Association is working to adopt SCSI as its standard.

The intent of the SCSI standard is to make computer peripherals as easy to interconnect as stereo equipment. This provides the host computer with device independence within a class of devices. Device independence is a powerful concept that lets peripherals be added or upgraded to an existing computer system without requiring lengthy product design and qualification cycles.

Much of the standard's success is a result of the flexibility that the interface offers. To demonstrate the versatility of SCSI, I will describe four unique system architectures: singleuser/single-taşking, multitasking, multiuser, and multiprocessing systems. These examples represent actual product offerings that span a wide range of computing requirements.

SINGLE-USER/SINGLE-TASKING SYSTEMS

Personal computers, which make up a majority of the computers sold, can be generally characterized as singleuser/single-tasking systems. In these systems, I/O is performed in a sequential manner. If you want to store a file to disk and then read another file from disk, you wait for the first task to complete before you start the second. Figure 2 shows a block diagram of a single-user/single-tasking system.

Because the SCSI interface operates with generic device types, the system can be designed to use a variety of intelligent mass storage systems. This gives the user a choice of configurations that meet performance and storage-capacity requirements.

Flexibility is important, but product cost is the primary concern for this class of computer. A hard-disk drive and a controller board may account for as much as 50 percent of the system cost. Disk-drive manufacturers have traditionally provided drive-level electronics that interface to the host bus through a disk controller. However, with the increasing integration of controller electronics, several manufacturers are now finding it less costly to provide an integrated SCSI controller directly on the disk drive.

Obviously, a single board is less expensive than two boards and interconnecting cables. Less obvious is the savings realized by achieving higher manufacturing yields on the disk drives themselves. Traditionally, a hard disk has had to be flawless. All tracks had to be error-free, or the flawed tracks had to be specifically noted to the host drive controller so that they would not be used. With SCSI, the host computer is no longer concerned with exact track location or flawed tracks, since the disk is addressed as a logical storage device. The disk drive/SCSI controller manages the surface defect mapping and merely presents the user with single mass storage quantity. By not having to produce completely flawless hardware, the manufacturer's assembly yields are increased, and overall product cost is reduced.

MULTITASKING SYSTEMS

In single-tasking or single-threaded environments, system performance (continued) suffers due to the sequential nature of all I/O operations. Seek and rotational latencies associated with the disk drive may occupy up to 70 percent of the time required to access a sector of information.

In single-user/multitasking systems,

the SCSI standard lets devices not actively transferring data remove themselves from the bus, so that other I/O operations can be initiated or completed. This lets the system take advantage of the "dead" time (when no data is being transferred) on disk ac-

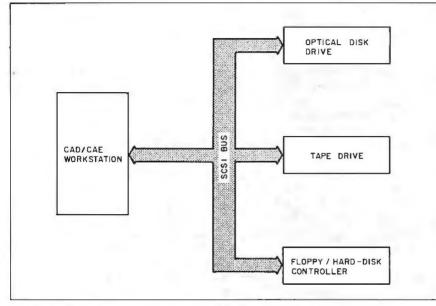


Figure 3: A single-user/multitasking SCSI system.

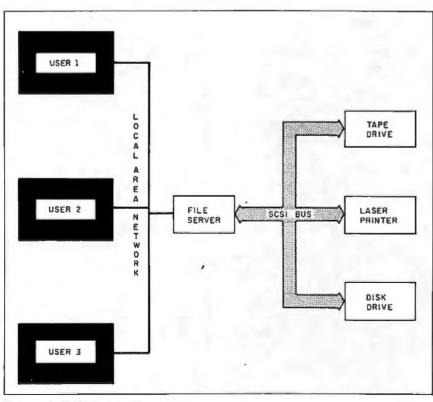


Figure 4: SCSI in a multiuser system.

cesses. Therefore, multiple disk drives can be seeking data simultaneously, providing for higher bus utilization. The drive that locates its data first will reselect the host and complete the transfer. Figure 3 shows a block diagram of a single-user/multitasking system.

MULTIUSER SYSTEMS

In today's office environment, personal computers are stand-alone devices that support individual productivity requirements. However, if data needs to be shared among users, the system components will have to be networked. Local-area networks can be used to accomplish this. Since data is shared among various components, file servers are used as common storage elements. File servers, in many cases, are personal **computers** modified to support multiuser file management. Figure 4 shows a common file-server implementation.

In some cases, having multiple users dramatically increases system response time. However, since the SCSI bus supports data rates up to 1.5 megabytes per second in an asynchronous mode and up to 4 megabytes per second using a synchronous handshake, system performance need not suffer. This fast transfer rate coupled with the disconnect **capability** allows for high data throughput and efficient bus utilization. Additionally, these transfer rates match or exceed the performance of the commonly used LANs.

The SCSI interface supports several commands that increase system performance and provide shared file protection in multiuser systems. Search commands, implemented in the file server or the disk controller, allow keywords to be seached for locally rather than choking the LAN or the SCSI bus with large data transfers. These commands increase system performance while reducing bus bandwidth requirements. To keep shared files from being accessed simultaneously, the reserve and release commands can be used to manage file activity. Reserved files are not available to other users until the files have been released by the current users.

Aside from sharing data, file servers can be used to share expensive system resources like laser printers, large storage devices, color plotters, and even copiers. The SCSI interface eases the task of reconfiguring the file server for specific system requirements.

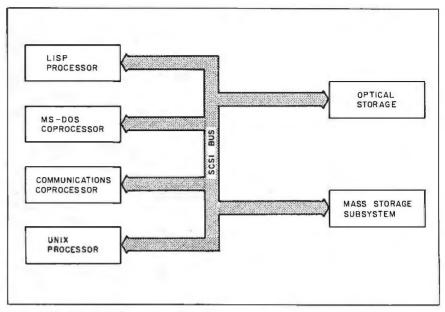
MULTIPROCESSING SYSTEMS

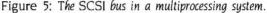
Systems supporting multiple operating systems, real-time data acquisition, communication processors, or other dedicated processors have traditionally used backplane architectures to support their multiprocessing requirements. These systems require a local communications bus as well as an intelligent peripheral interface. The SCSI interface, with its multihost capability, provides the needed functionality at a fraction of the backplane cost. In addition to file transfers between individual processors and mass storage devices, interprocessor communications can be accomplished across the SCSI interface. Futhermore, freedom from requirements imposed by backplane buses provides increased design flexibility. Figure 5 shows a block diagram of a multiprocessing system.

The SCSI interface directly supports up to eight bus devices. This may preclude the use of the standard SCSI interface in complex multiprocessing configurations. However, a modified standard proposed by Ampro Inc. called SCSI/Plus provides a binary selection phase that supports up to 64 bus devices.

BENEFIT SUMMARY

These systems are but a few of the many configurations that use SCSI as the backbone of their architectures. The standard offers the flexibility needed to satisfy a range of system requirements, from inexpensive personal computers to very expensive multiuser systems. Additionally, integrated circuits, board-level products, and fully integrated bus devices are readily available from a variety of manufacturers. In each product category, SCSI offers a cost-effective solution that provides the necessary performance, features, and vendor (continued)





SCSI Bus Signals. There are a total of 18 signals. Nine are used for control, and nine are used for data. (Data signals include the parity signal option.) These signals are described as follows:

BSY (BUSY). An "OR-tied" signal that indicates that the bus is being used.

SEL (SELECT). A signal used by an initiator to select a target or by a target to reselect an initiator.

C/D (CONTROL/DATA). A signal driven by a target that indicates whether CONTROL or DATA information is on the DATA BUS. True indicates CONTROL.

I/O (INPUT/OUTPUT). A signal driven by a target that controls the direction of data movement on the DATA BUS with respect to an initiator. True indicates input to the initiator. This signal is also used to distinguish between SELECTION and RESELECTION phases.

MSG (MESSAGE). A signal driven by a target during the MESSAGE phase.

REQ (REQUEST). A signal driven by a target to indicate a request for a REQ/ACK data-transfer handshake.

ACK (ACKNOWLEDGE). A signal driven by an initiator to indicate an acknowledge for a REQ/ACK data-transfer handshake.

ATN (ATTENTION). A signal driven by an initiator to indicate the ATTENTION condition.

RST (RESET). An "OR-tied" signal that indicates the RESET condition.

DB(7-0,P) (DATA BUS). Eight data-bit signals, plus a parity-bit signal that form a DATA BUS. DB(7) is the most significant bit and has the highest priority during the ARBITRATION phase. Bit number, significance, and priority decrease downward to DB(0). A data bit is defined as 1 when the signal value is true and as 0 when the signal value is false.

Data parity DB(P) is odd. The use of parity is a system option (i.e., a system is configured so that all SCSI devices on a bus generate parity and have parity detection enabled, or all SCSI devices have parity detection disabled or not implemented). Parity is not valid during the ARBITRATION phase.

Figure 6: SCSI bus signals and their definitions.

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Photo I: The NCR 5380 SCSI interface chip.

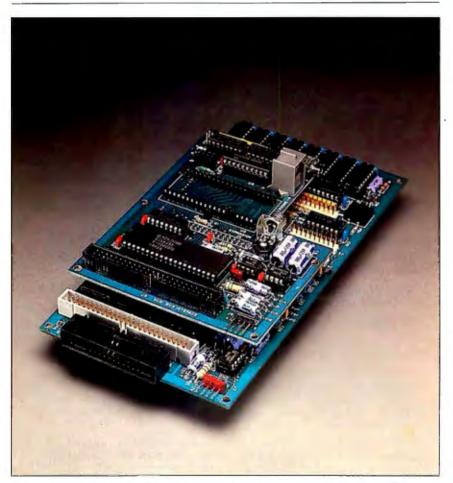


Photo 2: The COMMI80 SCSI interface board rides piggyback on the SBI80 single-board computer. The NCR 5380 is the large chip toward the front. Note the empty socket for the MOSART modem chip (see the November 1985 Circuit Cellar for a description of the MOSART).

uniqueness to make it a truly usable standard.

SCSI BUS PHYSICAL INTERFACE

The SCSI bus features a byte-wide data bus, an optional parity line, and nine control signals used to manage the flow of information between SCSI devices. (Actually, the parity line is mandatory; paying attention to it is optional.) Figure 6 describes the 18 lines on the SCSI bus.

The SCSI standard defines both asynchronous and synchronous data transfers. Asynchronous data transfer (the mode implemented on the COMM180) will support data-transfer rates up to 1.5 megabytes per second. The synchronous data-transfer mode will support data rates up to 4 megabytes per second. Synchronous data transfer is intended for high-performance systems and peripherals and requires a more complex hardware interface than is provided on the COMM180. These data rates are not arbitrary-they are determined by various delays built into the standard.

SCSI bus devices are interconnected using a daisy chain with termination required only on each end of the chain (see figure 7). Up to eight devices are allowed on the SCSI bus, with up to 2048 logical units supported per bus device. An arbitration scheme resolves bus conflicts. The bus is designed to operate up to a cable length of 6 meters using opencollector bus transceivers (used on the COMM180) or up to 25 meters using more expensive differential-pair driver/receivers. Differential-pair operation offers higher noise immunity in addition to longer cable lengths.

The SCSI standard also allows for host-to-host and peripheral-to-peripheral communications, for example, disk-to-tape backup without host intervention. This feature is not presently supported by the SB180 BIOS.

The SB180 BIOS is written to run a subset of SCSI called Single Tasking. This means that only one host computer can be on the SCSI bus, and it can talk to only one peripheral device at a time (but you can hook up to seven peripheral devices on the bus). The COMM180 board will, however, support the full SCSI implementation.

This means that you can write a driver to implement the full SCSI standard if needed.

LOGICAL INTERFACE

In order to provide device independence, the SCSI standard has included a logical as well as a physical interface definition. This logical interface is supported through a defined software command structure. Command structures have been defined for each SCSI device type. The device types supported by the interface can be characterized as direct-access devices (disk drives), sequentialaccess devices (tape drives), outputonly devices (printers), write-once, read-mostly devices (write-once optical disks), read-only devices (optical disks), and other processor devices.

The intent of the logical interface is to remove any of the physical elements of a device interface from the SCSI protocol. A computer designed to support the SCSI interface need not know the number of heads, tracks, or sectors per track when communicating with an SCSI disk drive. The host issues commands that refer to logical sector numbers. The disk-drive controller translates the logical sector number into the physical head, track, and sector locations. The host only needs to know the maximum number of sectors available, which can be acquired through a read capacity command.

THE NCR 5380

The NCR 5380 is a single-chip 40-pin NMOS device designed to provide a low-cost, low-parts-count implementation of the SCSI bus as defined by the ANSI X3T9.2 subcommittee (see photo 1). Capable of supporting both the initiator and target roles (which I will explain in detail next month), the NCR 5380 can be used in host adapter or peripheral controller designs. This device supports arbitration, including reselection, allowing it to be used in complex SCSI configurations (the SB180 BIOS does not support arbitration and reselection).

A significant feature of the NCR 5380 is the on-chip open-collector bus transceivers. These transceivers are capable of sinking 48 milliamperes of current at 0.5 volt and allow the chip to be directly interfaced to the SCSI bus through optional external bus terminators.

The NCR 5380 communicates with the Hitachi 64180 CMOS microprocessor as a peripheral device. The chip is controlled by reading and writing several internal registers that can be addressed as standard or memory-mapped I/O (it is addressed as standard I/O on the COMM180). The chip optionally supports DMA transfers and can be designed to operate in a polled or interrupt-driven environment. Since the NCR 5380 does not operate from a clock, no external clock circuitry is required, and all signals operate asynchronously.

The NCR 5380 allows every signal on the SCSI bus to be sampled or asserted via its internal registers. This provides the benefit of supporting only the level of the SCSI protocol required of your design. Since the SCSI protocol is determined by the controlling firmware, it is the responsibility of the programmer to operate the chip in accordance with the standard. Even though the SCSI protocol is a standard, early SASI implementations have subtle protocol violations. The Xebec S1410 disk con-*(continued)*

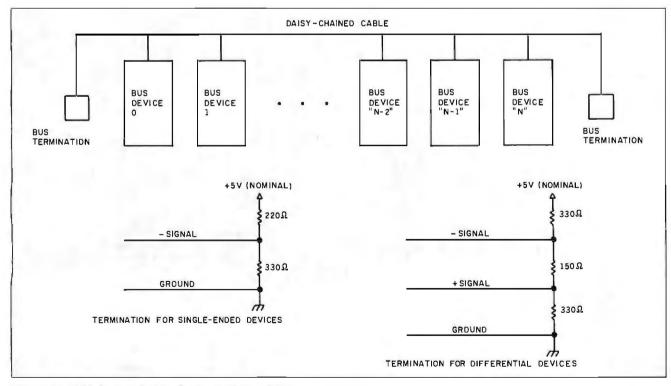
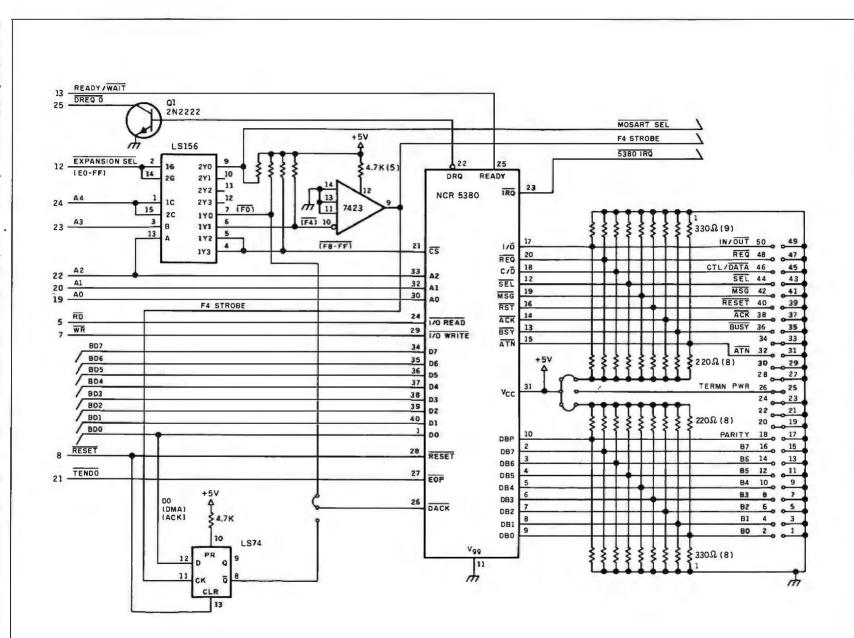


Figure 7: SCSI bus termination hardware characteristics.



Figure 8 The COMM180 schematic, now including the NCR 5380 SCSI controller as well as the MOSART modern chip.



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+12V GND 六10µF **一**0.1µF +5V TO.14 J5 POWER 150 D ☆10µF 六0.1µF 六0.1µf 1/2W 8 ICL7660 10 -5V 11 +5V +5V 4 +VIN -5V -Vour CAP NC \$4.7K Lov 14 AUDIO IN 10 µ F JZ DSC 六100µF MIC HEADSET CAP 560*Ω* (COUPLER) EARPHONE 6.8V GND Ŵ 2 D GND AUDIO OUT (MIC BIAS) J4 SB180 1N4735A 3 12 EXPANSION A GND + 六 10µF 19 A0 37 +12V CTL/DATA RD ₹10K 35 RD XECOM WR XE1201 (XE1203) MOSART 7 WR 7 EXPANSION SEL 36 ATOB 6 LM386 J3 BTOA 10K\$ 10044F 19 AUDIO +1 +0.02 HF G DIR ම OUT (8 OHM) 10.0 BD7 D7 34 29 D7 33 D6 17 BD6 30 D6 六0.1#F 10µF D5 16 BD5 32 4 D5 31 D4 LS245 31 6 14 BD4 D4 33 o 32 D3 30 5 15 BD3 24 D3 J1 TIP 29 D2 21 PHONE 7 13 BD2 34 D2 RING 35 D1 28 RJ11 B 12 BD1 D1 36 DO 27 9 11 BDO / DO TXEMPTY 5 TXRDY "B" 7423 3 RXRDY RESET 39 2 EN 28 -RESET SynDet 15 +5V 1 MOSART SEL (E0-E3) 38 2.2K(4) cs 1.7K +5V 4 D1 (INTERRUPT ENABLE) \$4.7K n 1 F4 STROBE Q СК CLR LS74 8 RESET 1 \$380 INTERRUPT 15 INTERRUPT

MAY 1986 . BY TE 93

troller, supported by the SB180 BIOS, is one of these products. The flexibility of the NCR 5380 accommodates these design variations.

HARDWARE DESCRIPTION

Little logic is required to interface the NCR 5380 to the 64180 on the SB180 (see figure 8). The signals required are available on the J4 expansion interface. The signal EXPANSION SEL, 14 pin 12, is decoded at address EO-FF hexadecimal. This signal and the address lines A4-A2 are connected to an LS156 that generates chip selects for the NCR 5380 register interface (F8-FF), the NCR 5380 DMA interface (F0), and the XE1201/1203 MOSART (EO-E3). Since the LSI56 provides open-collector outputs, the chip-select signals are pulled up through 4.7kilohm resistors. The address signals (A2-A0) from the expansion interface and the \overline{RD} and \overline{WR} signals can be directly interfaced to the 5380 for register addressing.

The data bus from the expansion interface is buffered through an LS245 that is enabled by EXPANSION Its direction is determined by the RD signal. The buffered data bus is connected to the 5380 data bus.

The COMM180 is designed to support DMA transfers with the NCR 5380 (see photo 2). When the 5380 requires a byte of information or wishes to transfer a byte of information, it asserts the DRQ signal. Since the Hitachi '64180 requires an active low DMA request, DRQ from the 5380 is inverted. In response to the DRQ output, the 5380 requires a DACK signal to select the internal data registers. DMA channel 0 of the 64180 is programmed to address I/O location F0 hexadecimal in response to DMA requests from the 5380. Addressing location F0 generates a DACK pulse to the 5380, which causes DRQ to be deasserted. Depending on the direction of the transfer, the DMA either generates an I/O**READ** or I/O WRITE strobe to clock clock the data into or out of the 5380. This process is repeated for each DMA request.

THE SASI SUBSET

The SCSI bus can accommodate a variety of systems. Simple systems

may use only a fraction of the available options, while high-end applications can use all the optional bus features. As mentioned previously, the SB180 is most cost-effective in a minimum SCSI configuration.

SCSI in its simplest form is just a SASI interface. SASI designs assume that one host will select a peripheral device, most likely a disk drive, and remain connected to it until the I/O transfer is completed. Because these products are used in low-cost, lowperformance applications, singleended configurations that do not support parity are the most popular.

The SB180/COMM180 is typical of most SASI designs. The BIOS supplied with this board accommodates single-user/single-tasking applications as supported by the Xebec S1410 and the Adaptec ADP4000 disk-controller products. You can use other controllers with similar capabilities. Since the NCR 5380 supports general SCSI use, software tasks can be written outside the realm of the BIOS to support other device types as well as more complex protocol versions.

CIRCUIT CELLAR FEEDBACK

This month's feedback begins on page 54.

NEXT MONTH

I will continue my discussion of the SCSI interface, concentrating on the communication details of the protocol and the different bus phases.

Special thanks to Mike McBride and Harry Mason for their contributions to this project.

Diagrams and information specific to the NCR 5380 are reprinted with the permission of NCR Corporation.

There is an on-line Circuit Cellar bulletinboard system that supports past and present projects. You are invited to call and exchange ideas and comments with other Circuit Cellar supporters. The 300/1200-bps BBS is on line 24 hours a day at (203) 871-1988.

Due to an overwhelming response and increased production rate for the SBI80, as described in the September and October 1985 Circuit Cellars, the assembled and tested SBI80-I-20 "BYTE Readers' Special" price of \$499 has been extended indefinitely by Micromint. Editor's Note: Steve often refers to previous Circuit Cellar articles. Most of these past articles are available in book form from BYTE Books, McGraw-Hill Book Company, POB 400. Hightstown, NJ 082 50.

Ciarcia's Circuit Cellar, Volume I covers articles in BYTE from September 1977 through November 1978. Volume II covers December 1978 through June 1980. Volume III covers July 1980 through December 1981. Volume IV covers January 1982 through June 1983. Volume V covers July 1983 through December 1984.

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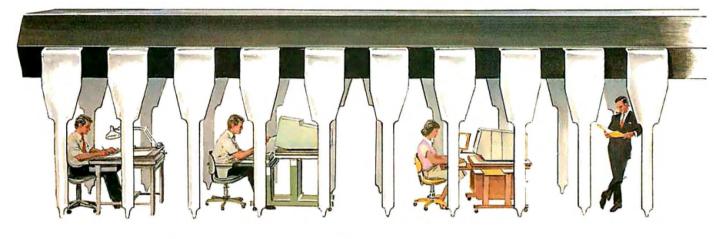
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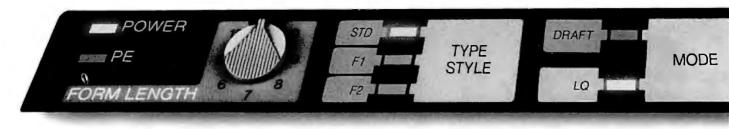
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A close look at an elegant way to compress information



Am I the only one, or have you also noticed that there's never enough room on a disk? No matter how big a floppy is—200K, 400K, or even 800K bytes—it's

almost too easy to stuff it to the gills. The same goes for hard disks. Sure, it takes a while to fill up 20 megabytes. But eventually, things get so tight you couldn't fit your own name into the space left.

Using data-compression techniques, you can shorten files by compressing the information they contain. But data compression can do more than just save disk space. It can also cut down on the time needed to transmit large files between computers. especially if the transmission is done over slow links like telephone lines. If you compress the file before sending it and uncompress it on the receiving end, you can reduce the total time for the transmission. The technique can work interactively, too. If you are using your computer as a terminal to communicate with a host computer via a modem, the host can send compressed commands and data that your computer uncompresses before displaying. The result can be apparent communication speeds that greatly exceed the actual transmission rate of the hookup. Such a system could make remote full-screen editing pleasant,

even over 1200-bps lines.

This month, I will discuss an elegant datacompression algorithm called Huffman coding. Invented by David Huffman in 1952, it's easy to implement and widely used. In a sense I'll make precise later, Huffman coding is the "best" way to compress data in general.

THE PROBLEM DEFINED

For the sake of concreteness, I will discuss Huffman coding in the context of compressing ASCII text files. The program I will construct takes as input a text file, that is, a sequence of 1-byte characters. Hopefully, the output will be a shorter file. A separate uncompressing program will turn the compressed file back into the original one when you so desire.

How is it possible to reduce the size of a file without losing some of the information it contains? The answer involves constructing a code for each character of the file. Note that ASCII. as its full name— American Standard Code for Information Interchange—suggests, is itself a character code. ASCII assigns a unique 7-bit pattern to each character. Since all the codes have (continued)

Jonathan Amsterdam is a graduate student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Artificial Intelligence Laboratory. He can be reached at 1643 Cambridge St. #34, Cambridge, MA 02138. the same length, ASCII is a fixed-length encoding scheme.

The idea behind Huffman coding (and, by the way, Morse code as well) is that variable-length codes can achieve a higher data density than fixed-length codes if the characters differ in frequency of occurrence. For instance, in a file of English text, the space character will probably be by far the most common character, accounting for perhaps one-sixth of the file's contents. The letter "e" will likely finish second. Letters like "x" and "z," on the other hand, will be infrequent, if present at all. By using an English-letter frequency table, you can construct a coding scheme that assigns short codes to the frequent characters and long codes to the infrequent ones and use it to encode English files. The size of a file will be reduced if it conforms well to the frequency table. But you can do better by constructing a different code for each file, using the actual number of occurrences of characters in that file as the frequency table.

For those of you who remain skeptical about the ability of this method to shorten files, let's take as an example the sentence you are now reading. The frequency counts for the characters in the sentence, along with the coding schemes produced by the Huffman algorithm, appear in table 1. The sentence contains 147 characters, including spaces and punctuation. If the sentence were stored as a text file. each character would occupy I byte, so the sentence would take up 147×8 or 1176 bits. Since 27 distinct characters are found in the sentence, the best fixed-length encoding you could hope for would use 5 bits per character; the sentence would thus occupy 735 bits. The Huffman-coded version occupies only 612 bits, a 17 percent improvement over the best fixedlength code and a 48 percent savings over the ASCII storage method. In practice, I have found Huffman coding

Table 1: The frequency distribution and Huffman encoding for the sentence "For those of you who remain skeptical about the ability of this method to shorten files, let's take as an example the sentence you are now reading."

Character	Frequency	Code
space	26	101
е	17	010
t	13	1000
0	12	1001
а	10	1101
S	8	0111
i	7 7 7	0000
h	7	0001
n	7	0010
1	5	11001
r	5 5	11000
t	3	01101
у	3 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	00111
u	3	00110
m	3	111011
W	2	111111
k	2	111110
р	2	111100
b	2	111101
d	2	011001
С		011000
×	1	1110101
g F	1	1110100
F	1	1110010
' (apostrophe)	1	1110011
, (comma)	1	1110001
. (period)	1	1110000

to reduce file sizes by about 30 percent.

Variable-length codes can compress information, but they have their drawbacks. For one thing, they are difficult to manipulate inside a computer, which prefers fixed-size objects; hence, a fixed-length code like ASCII is superior when space or transmission time isn't an issue. Variablelength codes are also sensitive to mangled bits. A single incorrect bit in a variable-length encoding can throw off the rest of the message. In a fixedlength code, an incorrect bit will affect only one character.

A third problem with variable-length codes crops up when you try to decode an encoded file. Say your coding scheme assigns the code 0 to the character "a," 1 to "b," and 01 to "c." The string "ab" is encoded as 01. But when decoding this string, you can't know whether the original string was "ab" or "c."

To avoid ambiguity, it is sufficient that the code possess the prefix property. In a code with this property, no character code occurs as a prefixan initial sequence-of any other code. The code in the previous paragraph does not have the prefix property because the code for "a," 0, is a prefix of the code for "c," OI. The code in table 1 does have the prefix property, as do all codes generated by the Huffman algorithm. The prefix property makes decoding easy. The decoder can read one bit after another until the sequence of bits read so far corresponds to a character code. It then outputs the character and begins reading again.

AN OVERVIEW

Let's now take a close look at the Huffman algorithm, which uses a frequency table to construct a variable-length code with the prefix property. The secret to the algorithm is that versatile and elegant data structure, the binary tree. It so happens that a correspondence exists between codes with the prefix property and binary trees where every node has either two children or none. The nodes with no children—the leaves of the tree—are labeled with characters. Each left branch of the tree is labeled with a 0, and each right branch with a 1. Let us call such a tree a code tree. Figure 1 shows a simple code tree.

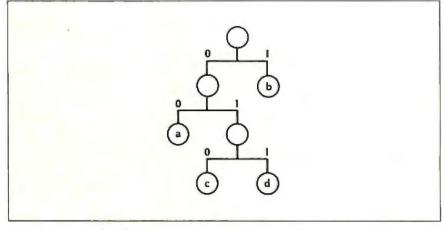
To get the code for a particular character, just trace the path from the root of the tree to the leaf labeled with that character. Every time you turn left, add a 0 to the character's code; every time you turn right, add a 1. In the tree shown, the character code for "d" is 011. The form of the tree embodies the prefix property, because for one code to be a prefix of another, one character would have to be on a path between the root and some other character. But this is impossible, because the characters occur only at the leaves of the tree.

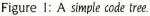
To construct such a tree from the frequency table, the Huffman algorithm begins by finding the two characters with the lowest nonzero frequencies. (If a character has a frequency of zero, it can be ignored. If more than one character has the minimum frequency, it doesn't matter which is chosen.) It combines these two characters into a tree by creating a new node and making the characters its children. The tree is assigned a frequency that is the sum of the frequencies of its children. The algorithm again picks the two lowest-frequency values that occur, this time including the newly constructed tree in its search. Again, it pairs the two lowest values into a tree. It continues this process until only one tree remains; that tree is the Huffman code tree for the frequency table, and the character codes can be read off it directly. Figure 2 shows how the algorithm constructs the tree in figure 1. Figure 3 provides a more formal description of the algorithm.

HUFFMAN IS "THE BEST"

It should be clear that the Huffman algorithm constructs a binary tree that can be used to encode characters, but it is far from obvious that it constructs the best such tree. It does, but before proving it, I should define what I mean by "best."

Since the goal of the algorithm is to minimize the space occupied by a file, it's clear that the best encoding of the file is the one that will take up the (continued)





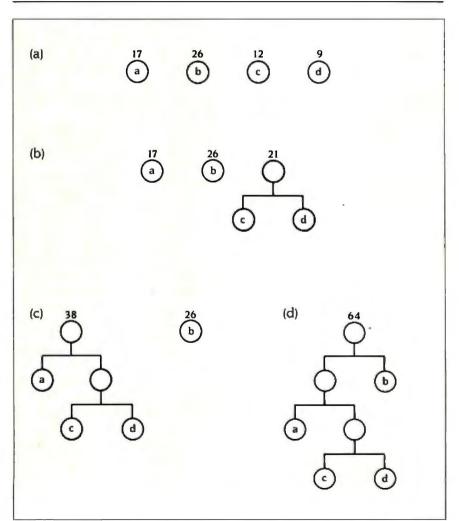


Figure 2: How the Huffman algorithm constructs the tree in figure 1: (a) It begins with a list of characters and their frequencies; (b) It combines the characters with the lowest frequencies, "c" and "d," into a subtree and puts the subtree in the list; (c) Now the character "a" and the newly constructed subtree have the lowest frequencies, so they are combined; (d) Finally, the remaining character is combined with the subtree to form the completed code tree.

least space, that is, the fewest bits. How does that translate to code trees? Let's assume that the frequencv table used to construct the tree consisted of the number of times each character occurred in the file rather than, say, the percentages of the characters' occurrence in English. (The Huffman algorithm will work either way, but it is guaranteed to be best only with the former interpretation of the frequency table.) Given a code tree, it's easy to calculate exactly how many bits the corresponding file will occupy. Observe that the length of the path from the root to a character-the number of branches you have to traverse to get to the character-is the same as the number of bits in that character's code. Since the frequency of a character is the number of times it occurs in the file, multiplying the frequency of the character by the number of bits in its code yields the total number of bits the character will occupy in the encoded file.

Performing the same calculation for each character in the tree and adding the results together yields the number of bits in the entire encoded file. This value is called the weighted path length of the tree because it is computed by multiplying the length of each root-to-leaf path in the tree by the path's weight, which is the frequency of the character at the leaf. For instance, the weighted path length of the tree in figure 2d is 17×2 + $12 \times 3 + 9 \times 3 + 26 \times 1 = 123$. The weighted path length of a code tree is what you should minimize. I am claiming that, for any distribution of frequencies, the Huffman algorithm constructs the tree that has the smallest weighted path length of all possible code trees constructed from that frequency distribution.

SOME OBSERVATIONS

Three interesting facts about code trees bear on the proof of the above claim. The first I call the generality observation: You can construct any code tree by repeatedly taking two subtrees and combining them into a larger tree. Therefore, the important aspect of the Huffman algorithm is not the way it builds up the tree from subtrees, but the fact that it always chooses the smallest subtrees to combine at each step.

The second observation is this: If you increase the path length of a subtree by 1, you add the frequency of the subtree to the weighted path length of the entire tree. I call this the lowering observation because increasing a subtree's path length is just like lowering the level at which the subtree occurs in the overall code tree. For instance, say I have a tree whose weighted path length is 30. A particular subtree has frequency 5, and the path from the root to that subtree is three branches long. If I increase the path to four branches while holding everything else constant, the tree's weighted path length becomes 35.

This is easy to see when the subtree is a leaf. If I increase the path length of a leaf by I, it's as if I added I bit to the character code for the character at that leaf. If the character occurs n times, I have in effect added n bits to the length of the file. But that's the same as saying that I have increased the tree's weighted path length by n, since I showed before that the weighted path length is equal to the

	with a nonzero frequency,	
	r to the list of subtrees.	
While the list of sub	trees contains more than one subtree,	
remove from the	list the two subtrees with the smallest frequen	cies;
	hildren of a new subtree whose frequency is t	-
add the new subt	tree to the list.	
The remaining subt	ree is the Huffman code tree.	

Figure 3: The Huffman algorithm takes a table of characters and their frequency counts as input and produces a code tree as output.

number of bits in the file.

For the case of a nonleaf subtree. recall that the subtree's frequency is the sum of the frequencies of its children, which are in turn the sum of the frequencies of their children, and so on down until the leaves are reached. So the frequency of a subtree is just the sum of the frequencies of all the leaves under that subtree. Now, if I increase the path length of the subtree by 1, I have also increased the path length of each of its leaves by I. By the argument in the previous paragraph, 1 have increased the weighted path length of the tree by the sum of the frequencies of the subtree's leaves. But this is just the frequency of the subtree itself.

The third and most important observation I call the swap observation. Consider any two subtrees of a code tree. If the higher subtree-the one with the shorter path length-has a smaller frequency than the lower subtree, you can swap the two subtrees and thereby decrease the weighted path length of the entire tree. Figure 4 provides an example. I think the easiest way to convince yourself of the truth of this observation is to imagine lowering the higher subtree one level at a time until it reaches the level of the lower subtree. By the lowering observation, each time the subtree descends a level, the entire tree's weighted path length increases by the frequency of the subtree. Now imagine raising the lower subtree up in the tree until it reaches the level of the higher subtree. By the same reasoning used for the lowering observation, you can see that each level this subtree ascends will decrease the tree's overall weighted path length. Now which is greater, the amount of increase or of decrease? Both subtrees move the same number of levels because they are being swapped, but the subtree responsible for the decrease is the ascending subtree, which has a higher frequency. So the net effect must be that the overall weighted path length is decreased.

THE PROOF

I will now show that no code tree using a given frequency distribution (continued)

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can have a lower weighted path length than the tree produced by the Huffman algorithm using the same frequency distribution. Other trees may have the same weighted path length, but none can be better.

By the generality observation, any code tree can be constructed by building it up out of smaller subtrees. To be more concrete about this, say that you are building a code tree that diverges from the one that would be built by the Huffman algorithm. At the point of divergence, the frequencies of the remaining subtrees are 9, 12, 17, 26, and 32. The Huffman algorithm would combine the 9 subtree and the 12 subtree (see figure 5a), but to make the divergent subtree, you combine the subtrees 12 and 26 and then 9 with 17.

In this divergent tree, the lowestfrequency subtree and the one it is combined with (subtrees 9 and 17 in this example) must be at the same level. But where does the subtree of second-lowest frequency (subtree 12) turn up? There are three possibilities: at a lower level than 9 (figure 5b), a higher level than 9 (figure 5c), or the same level (figure 5d).

If 12 is lower than 9, the swap observation says that we can swap the two subtrees to get a better tree. If 12 is higher than 9, it must also be higher than 17, so we can swap 12 and 17 to again get a better tree. Any tree that diverges from the Huffman tree in one of these two ways can't have the lowest weighted path length.

Now to the third case. If 12 is on the same level as 9, it is also on the same level as 17. Swapping 12 and 17 won't change the weighted path length of the tree. But it will make 9 and 12 children of the same node, which is just where the Huffman algorithm would have put them. So although the tree in figure 5d diverged from the Huffman algorithm at this point, there is another tree with the same weighted path length that doesn't diverge from it here.

Abandon the tree in figure 5d and begin the argument again with the tree in figure 5e. The subtrees to consider are 17, 21, 26, and 32 (9 and 12 subtrees make a subtree of fre-

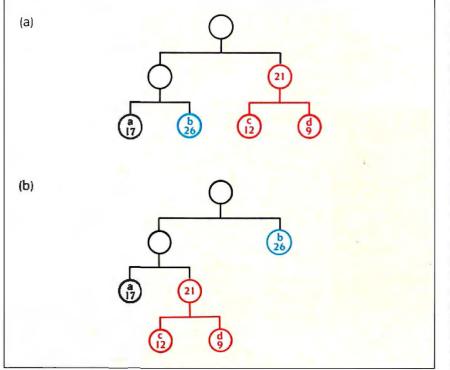


Figure 4: An illustration of the swap observation. Before the swap, the red subtree is higher in the code tree than the blue subtree. The weighted path length of the tree before the swap is 128; after the swap, it's 123.

quency 21). Since 21 is higher on the tree than both 17 and 26, it can be swapped with 26 to get a better code tree. Hence, the tree in figure 5e is worse than the Huffman tree. In general, one of two things will happen to a new tree. Either it will diverge from the Huffman tree as in case 1 or case 2 above, showing itself to be worse than the Huffman tree, or it won't diverge at all, in which case it just is the Huffman tree.

That concludes the proof. Let me sum up. The idea is that a tree can diverge from the tree constructed by the algorithm in only three ways. If it diverges in one of the first two ways, it can't be minimal. Only if it diverges in the third way can it be minimal but then the Huffman algorithm will produce a different tree with the same weighted path length, hence also minimal. It follows that no code tree can be better than the Huffman tree.

IS "BEST" ALWAYS BEST?

I've only shown that, given a frequency distribution, the Huffman algorithm produces the shortest character code with the prefix property over that distribution. Huffman coding is optimal only in this narrow sense. In many cases, a Huffman code based on characters will fare worse than some other scheme. For instance, consider the sentence "John, where Bill had had 'had,' had had 'had had.'" An encoding in which "had" is 1, "Bill" is 01, "where" is 001, and "John" is 000 does much better than a Huffman code based on characters. In fact, that encoding is what you would get with the Huffman algorithm if you applied it to the words of the sentence. In many cases, the Huffman algorithm will do poorly no matter what. For example, pictures are often represented digitally as bit maps. Since many pictures consist of large regions that contain all 0s or 1s, a preferable compression technique is run-length encoding, in which long sequences of identical bits (or characters) are represented by a single character and a count indicating the number of consecutive occurrences of that character.

Despite its drawbacks. Huffman coding applied to the characters of a (continued)

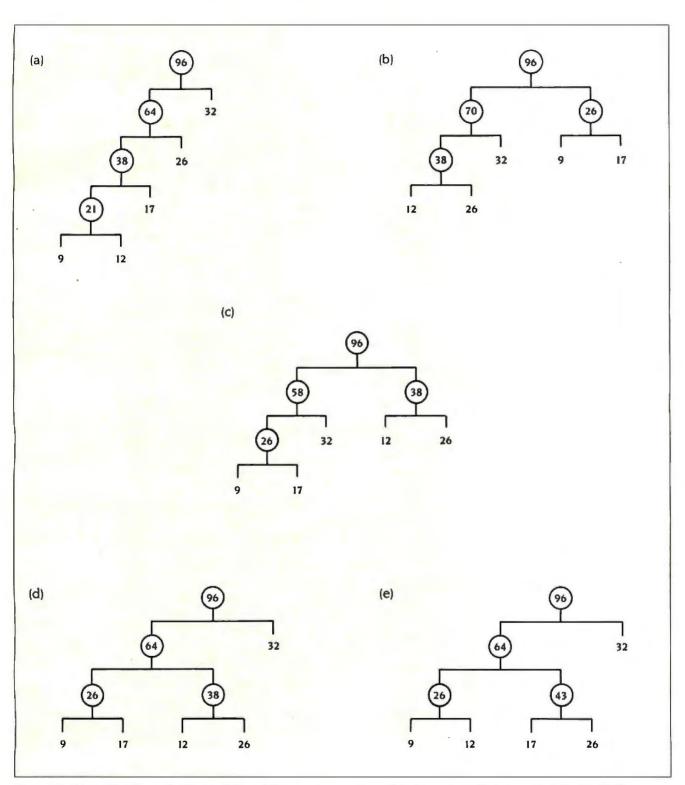


Figure 5: Given the subtrees 9, 12, 17, 26, and 32, examine some trees that diverge from the tree produced by the Huffman algorithm. For now, look at only the frequencies of these subtrees and ignore the characters these frequencies correspond to: (a) The tree the Huffman algorithm would build from these subtrees; (b) The subtree with the second-lowest frequency (12) is lower in the tree than the subtree with the lowest frequency; (c) The subtree with the second-lowest frequency is higher in the tree than the subtree with the lowest frequency; (d) The second-lowest frequency is at the same level as the lowest frequency; (e) Swapping 12 and 17 gives a tree that diverges from the tree that would be produced by the Huffman algorithm at a later point than that of figure 5d and yet still has the same weighted path length of the tree of figure 5d.

file is usually your best bet, especially for text files like program sources and written documents.

HUFFMAN IMPLEMENTATION

My implementation of the Huffman algorithm uses a data structure I call a node to construct the code tree. A node is just a Modula-2 or Pascal record that contains five fields: a character; a frequency count; two children, which are pointers to other nodes; and a parent, which is also a pointer to a node. The children pointers are used to trace down the tree when decoding, and the parent pointers are used to trace paths from the leaves to the root for encoding.

My program begins by creating a node for each character in the frequency table. The character is assigned to the character field of the node, and its frequency is assigned to the node's frequency field. Since this node is a leaf, both its children are assigned the value NIL (in Pascal and Modula-2, NIL is a pointer value that points to nothing). The program also constructs an array of the leaves indexed by character to serve as an index into the tree for use in encoding.

The program then places all the leaf nodes in a list and does the following: When the list contains more than one node, it removes the two smallest, combines them, and puts the resulting node back in the list. To combine two nodes A and B, the program constructs a new node C, sets its children fields to point to A and B. sets the parent fields of A and B to point to C, and assigns the sum of the frequencies of A and B to C's frequency field. (C's character field is never used, so it need not be set.) When only one node is left in the list, that node is the root of the Huffman tree.

I haven't specified how the list of nodes is represented or how the smallest nodes are chosen. My program uses an array for the list, and I choose the smallest node by stepping through each node in the array and comparing it against the smallest found so far. The procedure is similar to Selection Sort and results in a Huffman algorithm with the same time complexity: $O(n^2)$, where *n* is the number of characters in the frequen-

cy table (see my "An Analysis of Sorts" on page 104 of the September 1985 BYTE for an explanation of Selection Sort and "Big O" notation). Although it's possible to do better ($O(n \log n)$, in fact) using a more sophisticated data structure, it's probably not worth the trouble, for two reasons.

First, if you are encoding characters, that is, bytes, there cannot be more than 256 distinct characters in the file since a byte can represent only 256 distinct values. Usually, there will be many fewer. For such small values of n, it is not clear that the theoretically faster but more complex algorithm will be quicker in practice. Another reason in favor of the simpler algorithm is that, when using Huffman coding to compress a file, most of the time taken by the compression program is spent reading from and writing to the disk. For large files, the time taken to construct the tree pales in comparison.

FILE-COMPRESSION PROGRAMS

Some additional apparatus is needed before you can use the Huffman algorithm to compress files. You must write an encoding program and a decoding program. The encoding program takes a file as input and produces an encoded and (hopefully) shorter file as output. The decoding program takes an encoded file and restores it to its original state. Two problems must be solved before you write these programs: saving the code tree and performing bit-oriented I/O.

If the encoding program uses the input file to calculate the frequency distribution, the Huffman algorithm produces a minimal tree. But this method has a drawback that makes it unsuitable for short files. Since the algorithm generates a different code for each file, it is necessary to store the code tree along with the encoded file so the decoding program can do its job. If the file is too short, the number of bits saved in compression is less than the number of bits it takes to store the tree. You can solve this problem in a couple of ways. One way is to combine many short files into a longer one, which is then compressed. Another is to forgo the

minimal encoding by using a common frequency distribution to encode many files. If the frequency distributions of the files are close enough to the common one, this method will save bits.

Since I want my program to work well with a wide range of files, I've chosen to compute the frequency table from the file. But this leaves me with the problem of outputting the code tree along with the encoded file. The tree should be stored in a way that allows the decoding program to reconstruct it easily, and, of course, it should take up as little space as possible.

To output the code tree, my program starts with the root node and does the following: If the node is a leaf, it outputs a 0 followed by 8 bits that represent the character stored at that leaf. If the node is not a leaf. it outputs a 1 and recursively outputs the left and right children of the node. The algorithm and its counterpart for input are shown in figure 6. Since every code tree with *n* leaves has n-1nonleaf nodes (a fact I leave to you to verify), the space occupied by the code tree is (8+1)n + n - 1 = 10n - 1bits. Note that it isn't necessary to save the frequencies of the nodes; the structure of the tree and the characters appearing at the leaves suffice for decoding.

The second hurdle to be overcome is that the Huffman algorithm produces an encoding in terms of bits, but all programming languages and file systems deal with data in byte-size chunks. Routines for doing bit-by-bit input and output are required.

My solution uses a single-byte buffer to accumulate bits to be output. A counter, call it *n*, is initialized to zero. Each time the bit output routine is called, the *n*th bit of the byte is set or cleared and the counter incremented. When the byte is full, it is output to the file and the counter is reset. Input works analogously: An entire byte is read in at once and its bits doled out one at a time. The algorithms for bit-oriented I/O are shown in figure 7.

A subtle but important complication arises in bit-oriented I/O: It is im-(continued)

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possible to determine exactly where the end of a file of bits occurs. Since file systems keep track only of bytes, a program reading a file does not know how many of the bits in the file's final byte were actually written when the file was created. To get around this problem, my encoding program stores the number of characters of the file with the file's encoding. The decoding program then does not have to worry about where the end of the file is, because all it has to do is decode the indicated number of characters.

Now that all the pieces are in place,

Algorithm writeTree takes a tree node as input. (To output a tree, call writeTree with the root of the tree.)	
If the node is a leaf,	
output a 0 bit followed by the 8-bit code for the character at the leaf.	
Otherwise,	
output a 1 bit;	
call output Tree with the node's left child;	
call output Tree with the node's right child.	
Algorithm readTree returns a tree.	
Read a bit from the file.	
If it is a 1,	
call readTree to get the left child, L;	
call readTree to get the right child, R;	
construct a new node N with children L and R;	
set the parent of L and R to be N;	
return N.	
If the bit is a 0.	
read the next 8 bits and convert them into a character, C;	
construct a new mode, storing C in its character field;	
set both the node's children to NIL;	
return the node.	

Figure 6: Algorithms for writing and reading the code tree to a file.

Algorithm readBit returns a bit (1 or 0). To initialize a file for reading, set curBit to 7. At end of file, readBit will keep returning the last bit of the file. If curBit = 7, If not end of file, read a byte from the file and put it in curByte; set curBit to 0. Otherwise, increment curBit, In both cases, return the value of the curBit'th bit of curByte. Algorithm writeBit takes a bit as argument. To initialize a file for writing, set curBit to 0. Set the curBit'th bit of curByte to the bit given as argument; If curBit = 7_1 write curByte to the file; set curBit to 0. Otherwise increment curBit.

Figure 7: Algorithms for bit-oriented I/O. The routines assume bits numbered from O to 7. A file can be opened for reading or writing, but not both at once. Both routines use the global variables curBit and curByte. The expression "the curBit'th bit of curByte" means the bit of curByte whose number is the current value of curBit.

I will describe the encoding and decoding programs. The encoding program begins by reading the input file and constructing the frequency table, which is just an array of integers indexed by character. It also notes the length of the file, in characters. It then passes the frequency table to the Huffman algorithm, which constructs the code tree. The program then opens the output file, outputs the number of characters in the input file (as a 16-bit number) and the Huffman code tree (whose output format I described above), and proceeds to reread the input file and encode it. A character is encoded by looking it up in the index to the Huffman tree, which provides a pointer to the leaf containing the character. The parent links are then traced until the root of the tree is reached, then the path is retraced from top to bottom with the appropriate bits being output: 0 for left branches, I for right.

The decoding program begins by reading in the number of characters and the code tree from the file to be decoded. It then sets a pointer to point to the root of the code tree and reads a bit from the file. If the bit is a 1, it takes the right branch of the tree; if a 0, the left. The program reads bits and traverses the tree until a leaf is reached, then outputs the character at that leaf. It then starts again at the top of the tree to decode the next character. It decodes as many characters as indicated by the number stored at the beginning of the file.

The encoding and decoding programs consist of five modules: one encapsulates all the procedures directly related to the Huffman algorithm, two others provide CharStream and BitStream data types for performing character- and bit-oriented I/O, and the remaining two are the main modules for the two programs. Separating the Huffman algorithm and the 1/O procedures into separate modules makes it possible to use them for other programs without having to copy, edit, or recompile code. [Editor's note: The Modula-2 source code for the encoding and decoding programs is available on BYTEnet Listings at (617) 861-9764. These programs are also available on disk. See page 469 for details.

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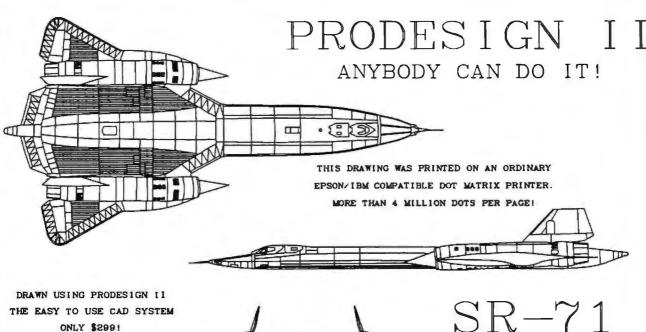
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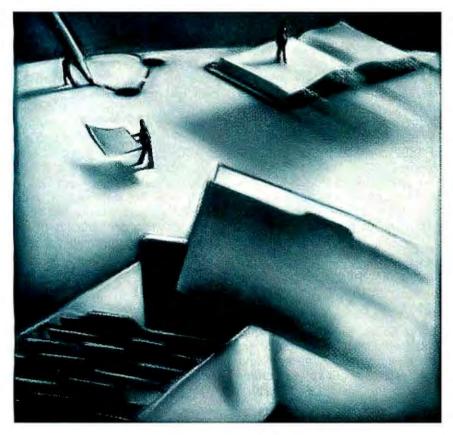
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Modula-2 As a Systems Programming Language



The process is the key to synchronization

odula-2 is a powerful systems programming language used to develop operating systems. Although it is similar to its ancestor Pascal (both were developed by Niklaus Wirth), the design goals for each were quite different. Niklaus Wirth designed Pascal as a teaching language that emphasized structured programming concepts and portability. In Modula-2 he has transformed and extended Pascal into a language designed for systems programming as well as for general use. For example, Modula-2 includes constructs for programming with machine-level bits and addresses and for creating processes and switching between them. And you can compile different parts of a program separately, thus making it easier to manage large-scale programming projects. These features are defined in Modula-2 itself, rather than in extensions, making program portability a realistic goal.

To illustrate the attributes of Modula-2, this article describes our experiences in implementing Hermes, a real-time multiprocessing operating system that was produced on the Lilith personal computer (see refer-(continued)

Ryn C. Corbeil (Penultimate Systems Inc., 9968 Hibert St., Suite 200, San Diego, CA 92131) was a project systems programmer at Burroughs Corporation on the Hermes project. He has a B.S. in computer science from California Polytechnic State University at San Luis Obispo.

Anne H. Anderson (3015 8th St., Boulder, CO 80302) was also a project systems programmer on the Hermes project. She has a B.A. in sociology/anthropology from Swarthmore College and an M.S. in computer science from San Diego State University. ence 1) in a relatively short period of time using very little assembly language. It is a successor to the Thoth operating system (see reference 2). Modula-2 aided in this development in several key areas: memory management, multiprocessing, message passing, device handling, and software engineering. Most of the resulting operating system is portable to other machines: those parts that aren't portable are largely isolated in separately compiled modules. Let's look at the main areas in which Modula-2 helped us in our development task.

MEMORY MANAGEMENT

The basic requirement for managing memory is the ability to manipulate machine addresses by referring to them and performing arithmetic operations on them. Unlike most high-level languages. Modula-2 defines addressmanipulation operations as part of the language itself. It defines several abstract types and functions for this purpose and specifies the relationships between them. The actual implementation of these types and functions can vary from machine to machine as long as the basic definitions and relationships are preserved.

Modula-2 contains the following address-manipulation types:

WORD	an individually ac- cessible unit of					
	storage					
ADDRESS	a pointer to a					
	WORD					
POINTER TO t	a pointer to a vari-					
	able of type t					

On a 16-bit machine, a WORD can be 16 bits long. Likewise, on a 32-bit machine, it can have a length of 32 bits. The types ADDRESS and POINTER vary accordingly to maintain compatibility with the definition of a WORD.

Modula-2 also defines certain compatible address-manipulation functions.

returns the AD- DRESS of variable
V
returns the size of
variable v in
WORDs
returns the size of
a variable of type t
in WORDs

You can manipulate POINTERs with normal arithmetic operations. For example, if p is a variable of type AD-DRESS, the following statement sets p to the machine address immediately following variable v:

p: = ADR(v) + SIZE(v);

This statement has the same result on any machine regardless of WORD length, because it depends only on the basic relationship between AD-DRESS and SIZE as defined by Modula-2.

For an example of Modula-2's memory management, let's keep track of memory blocks with a record called a MemoryDescriptor defined as:

TYPE

```
MemoryDescriptor = RECORD
link: ADDRESS;
size: CARDINAL
END;
```

The link field of a MemoryDescriptor contains the machine address of the next memory block. The size field provides the length of the current block. Figure 1 illustrates a chain of such blocks. Each begins with its own MemoryDescriptor record.

If you want to get a memory block of size *n*, you programmatically follow the link fields until you find one that's big enough. An ADDRESS-type variable called current contains the address of the proper MemoryDescriptor. However, the address you want is that of the *n*-word block following the MemoryDescriptor, not the address of the MemoryDescriptor itself. The following Modula-2 statement gets it for you:

RETURN (current +

TSIZE(MemoryDescriptor))

Since TSIZE(MemoryDescriptor) returns the length of a memory descriptor, you add that length to the value of current to get a pointer to the desired memory block. Figure 2 illustrates the results.

Another helpful memory-management feature is *type coercion*, which lets you look at one type of data area as if it were another type. For example, if *i* is an INTEGER variable and *a* is an ADDRESS variable, you can assign *a* to *i* with the statement *i*: = IN-TEGER(*a*). Likewise, you can assign *i* to *a* with the statement a: = AD-DRESS(*i*). These function-like types allow you to map variables of different types onto the untyped storage of the machine.

Modula-2 lacks a minor feature that would be useful. It has no definition for the size of a WORD in **standard** units, such as bits or bytes. To convert the output of the SIZE and TSIZE functions to bytes, you must define a conversion constant, for example, BytesPerWord, that you can change (continued)

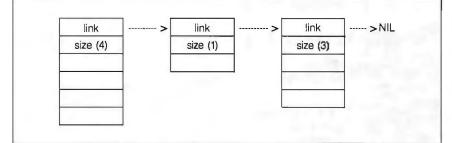


Figure I: A chain of memory blocks. Each block begins with a MemoryDescriptor record that points to the next block.

current>	link
	size (n)
eturned value>	

Figure 2: The returned value is a pointer equal to the current pointer value plus the size of the MemoryDescriptor record.

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MULTIPLE PROCESSES

It is helpful to be able to create and destroy processes as you wish (see the text box "A Process for Each Concurrent Activity" below). With Modula-2 you can. Let's use a record called a ProcessDescriptor to describe a process; this record contains a complete description of its status. The ProcessDescriptor includes all the information needed to execute the process or to restart it if interrupted. This record also holds scheduling information, such as the process priority and process-management information, for example, a pointer to a list of descendant processes created by the original one.

The status information describing

the execution of the process is machine-dependent. Modula-2 derives this information from its NEWPRO-CESS procedure

NEWPROCESS(code, stack, stacksize, p);

where code is the name of the procedure to be executed, stack is the address of the memory block to be used for the process stack, and stacksize is the size of that stack block. When control is returned from the procedure NEWPROCESS, the variable p contains the initial machinestate description for the process. Modula-2 assigns this returned value p the type PROCESS.

If you want to create a new process, you can call NEWPROCESS to obtain the machine-dependent description of the initial state of the process. You then add such information as process priority and pointers to various operating-system lists. See figure 3 for an illustration of the resulting process description.

To define a process, you have to specify the sequence of instructions that it will execute. To do this you can use the Modula-2 facility to pass a procedure name as a parameter. You pass a procedure name to NEWPRO-CESS, which sets up the PROCESS variable so that the first instruction the process executes is the first statement of this procedure.

During execution when one process is suspended, you want another one to begin processing. The process chosen depends on which ones are ready to execute and on their relative priorities. Another Modula-2 intrinsic (continued)

What is a multiprocessing operating system? How is it different from a single-process operating system such as CP/M or MS-DOS?

A process is the execution of _____ quence of instructions. In CP/M or MS-DOS only one sequence of instructions can be in execution at a time (with the exception of interrupt routines). This means that one program must complete execution before another _____ gram can begin.

A multiprocessing operating system allows more than one sequence of instructions to execute concurrently. Concurrently does not necessarily mean simultaneously; the execution of different sequences of instructions car be interleaved by switching the processor from one sequence to another. It is the job of the operating system to perform this switching. When more than one processor is available, different processes can even execute simultaneously. Even in a multiprocessor system, however, there are frequently more processes than processors, sc the operating system must still make decisions about when to assign a processor to a particular process.

Different types of multiprocessing operating systems use different algorithms for deciding which process to execute and for how long. A time ing operating system allows each process to execute in turn for a short, fixed period of time, possibly giving more or longer time slices to higher-priority processes. A real-time operating system typically assigns the processor to the highest-priority process that is ready to execute. A process retains control of the processor until the process runs out of work or a higherpriority process becomes ready.

system you nave, when a process is suspended, the operating system saves its status. It makes a record of all the information required to restart the process, including the address of the next instruction that the process should execute and the address of the top of the stack it is using. When the processor switches back to a suspended process, all the information saved is restored and the process continues from the

processes to build programs. First, each process can concentrate on a specific task. It can perform its task without being too concerned with what other processes might be doing at the same time. For example, consider a program made up of two processes, an input process that reads characters a queue, and a command-executior process that removes characters from the queue, interprets them as command names, and executes the requested command. The input process can store characters as they are typec regardless of whether the command execution process is ready for a new command (at least until the queue is full). This allows you to type ahead, a feature that would be more com "icated in a single-process program

Another advantage c rs wher aling with peripheral devices, espe cially those that use interrupts. Device communication tends to be asynchronous with respect to the program executing; an interrupt does not conveniently occur only when the executing program is ready for one. In a multiprocess system, whenever a device interrupt occurs, the currently executing process can be suspended. Control can then be transferred to another process that is responsible for handling the device. The input process is a good example of such a device handler. It gets control of t you type a key

can take advantage of the additional

function, TRANSFER, provides this ability. TRANSFER is called as follows:

TRANSFER(currentprocess, nextprocess);

where currentprocess and nextprocess are PROCESS variables originally initialized with NEWPRO-CESS. TRANSFER saves the current machine registers in the currentprocess variable. It then resets the machine registers using the values in nextprocess. TRANSFER causes the new process to begin executing at the point where it was last suspended.

When a process completes or its resources are needed elsewhere, you can destroy it by reclaiming the memory allocated for the process stack and removing the Process-Descriptor from the descriptor list. You should also destroy any descendant processes that it may have created during its lifetime.

Another process-related feature of Modula-2 is the treatment of priorities. Modula-2 lets you associate a priority with a kind of module called a monitor. Whenever a process starts executing a procedure in a monitor module, the process's priority is made equal to the monitor's priority. It keeps this priority until it completes the procedure; then its original priority is restored.

MESSAGE PASSING

In addition to multiple processes, Modula-2 also enables processes to communicate with each other. We call this ability message passing. Message passing is used to transfer information between processes and to synchronize those communications so that each is at a specific known point before the dialog proceeds (see the text box "Processes Can Pass Messages to Synchronize at right).

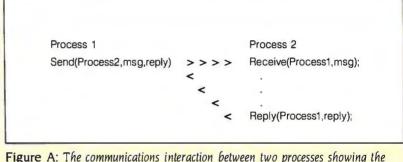
Message-passing procedures such as Send, Receive, and Reply must accommodate messages of varying length and type. To illustrate why, let's discuss a particular kind of process called a proprietor. A proprietor owns a resource and manages it as directed by user-process requests that vary depending on the proprietor. For exam-(continued)

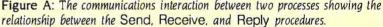
PROCESSES CAN PASS MESSAGES TO SYNCHRONIZE

Processes can synchronize and exchange data using Send, Receive, and Reply procedures as illustrated in figure A. The process shown is sending a message to a receiving process. The sending process calls the Send procedure and specifies the receiver's unique identifier and the message. The receiving process gets this message by calling the Receive procedure and specifying the sender's identifier. The receiving process later responds to the sender with a reply by calling the Reply procedure.

If the sending process calls Send before the receiving process calls Receive, the operating system suspends the sending process. Likewise, if the receiving process calls Receive before a message has been sent, the receiving process is suspended. When both Send and Receive have been called, the operating system resumes execution of the receiving process. The sender remains blocked until a reply message is returned by the receiver, at which time both processes are again eligible for execution.

Typically, a process sends a message to another process requesting that some work be performed. The receiving process performs the work and returns a reply message when the job is finished.





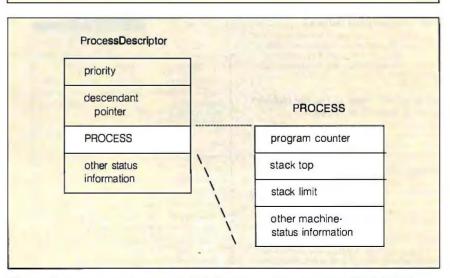


Figure 3: A ProcessDescriptor including the machine-dependent PROCESS variable provided by Modula-2.

ple, a keyboard proprietor would typically receive requests from user processes asking for a single character (a keystroke read from the keyboard device). However, a disk proprietor would receive messages made up of complex file records from very different user processes. Modula-2 makes it very easy for the messagepassing procedures to accept messages of varying length and type. As an example, let's discuss the Send procedure

PROCEDURE Send(Destination: ProcessId;

> MessageLength: CARDINAL; Message: ARRAY OF WORD; VAR ReplyLength: CARDINAL; VAR ReplyMessage: ARRAY OF WORD): Status;

The parameter Message is an exam-

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pie of a modula-2 open-urruy param-
eter. Its upper and lower bounds are
determined dynamically by the index
range of the actual parameter. In ad-
dition, because its type is ARRAY OF
WORD, its corresponding actual
parameter may be of any type. For ex-
ample, a message of type Print-
Message is sent by a process to re-
quest service from the printer pro-
prietor, while a MouseMessage type
is sent to obtain mouse coordinates
from its proprietor. Both of these mes-
sage types are compatible with AR-
RAY OF WORD.

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This is an important concept. The strong typing provided by Modula-2 allows you to build data structures conveniently and correctly. But the language provides, in a controlled, well-defined way, the ability to convert from one type to another. You can manipulate complex structures **and** reduce them to simpler, more efficient forms.

Another powerful component of the Modula-2 language is its casevariant record. It can be very useful in, for example, a clock proprietor. A clock proprietor could receive any one of four types of request: a delay request from a process that wishes to wait for a certain amount of time; a wake-up request from another process to prematurely awaken a sleeping process; a request for the time of day; or a request to set the clock with the correct time. If you enumerate the different clock requests, a casevariant record becomes quite appropriate for handling the various messages.

Because message passing is such a flexible mechanism, it has a high potential for error. Modula-2 helps minimize this potential by means of consistency checks. For example, Send's parameter MessageLength specifies the size of the message in bytes. To verify that MessageLength is not larger than the actual maximum size of Message, you can use the Modula-2 standard function HIGH(x). This returns a number equal to the number of elements in the array x minus one. The Send procedure compares MessageLength to HIGH(Message) to ensure consistency:

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IF MessageLength > HIGH(Message)*BytesPerWord THEN Error FND

Modula-2 allows for this flexibility in message passing.

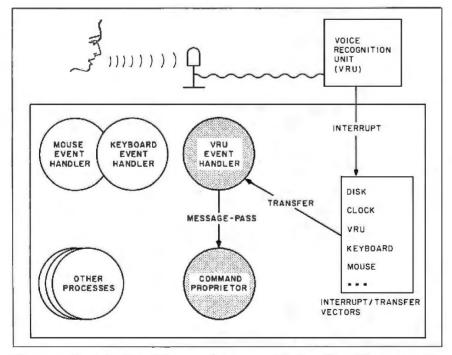
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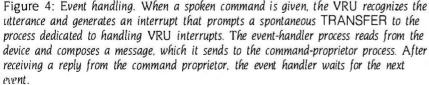
How do processes synchronize and communicate with peripheral devices such as touch screens, mice, voice recognition units (VRUs), and others? For example, if you give a computer a verbal command, the VRU goes to work independently and recognizes the command. The device must inform a process of this event and present it with the recognized information. The waiting process is called an event handler and has the following cyclic structure:

Initialize;

LOOP

AwaitEvent(VRUevent, VRUmessage); Interpret(VRUmessage); END; The variable VRUmessage returns the recognized information, the confidence level of the recognition, and other useful status information from the VRU. Then this information must be interpreted. The tricky part of this sequence is detecting the external event-the interrupt from the VRU. In this case TRANSFER is evoked by an asynchronous interrupt. This particular mechanism is machine-dependent and is not considered part of Modula-2. However, the following description illustrates an accepted technique for activating a device. You associate a process with each device (interrupt level) using NEWPROCESS and memory locations reserved by the computer for interrupt handling. When the VRU presents an interrupt, a spontaneous TRANSFER is made to its associated event-handler process that reads characters from the VRU and composes and sends VRUmessage. When the interrupt-handling process completes, it TRANS-FERs back to the interrupted process. Figure 4 illustrates the various pro-





cesses involved in our simple example.

Reading characters from a peripheral device (like the VRU) brings up an important question. How does Modula-2, supposedly a machine-independent language, provide access to machine-dependent characteristics like I/O? Strictly speaking, the language has no statements for input or output. However, it does allow the expression of machine-specific operations, such as the I/O for a particular device, and encourages us to collect such machine-specific operations in a separate module. This module makes available a machine-independent interface for device I/O and hides all the details. If you isolate these machinespecific details, it becomes easier to move the system to different computers. When you do move the system, you need to modify only the implementation part of the module, leaving the interface unchanged.

Obtaining data from a device is one thing; deciphering it is another. Modula-2 helps you deal with the often cryptic data that devices present. A typical device packs a variety of status information into one word; each bit represents some condition. To unpack this information, you can use a Modula-2 standard type called BITSET. Each bit in a BITSET variable can be singled out and tested. For example, if you want to examine the sixth bit of the status from the VRU, first you declare a BITSET variable VRUstatus, then

GET(VRUstatusAddress, VRUstatus); IF 6 IN VRUstatus THEN ... END

Additional set operations include set union, difference, intersection, and symmetric difference. For example, if you are concerned only that the third bit of the VRU status is on and that the fifth bit is off, you can compare the intersection of two BITSETs with a third BITSET:

IF VRUstatus $(3, 5) = \{3\}$ THEN ... END

You can also include and exclude individual bits in sets as with the follow-(continued)

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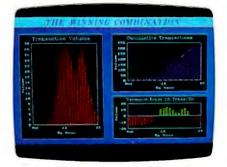
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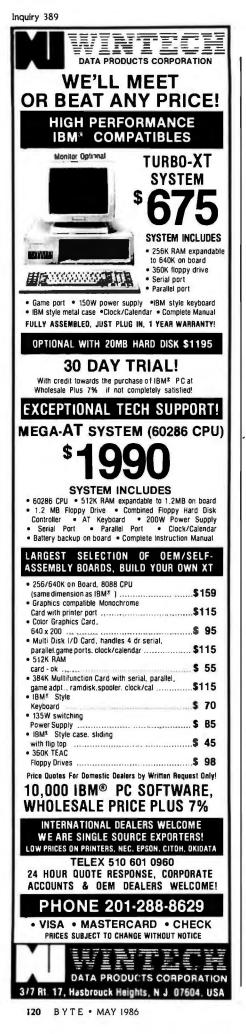


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ing statements:

INCL(VRUstatus, 1); EXCL(VRUstatus, 7);

where you set the first bit in VRUstatus and reset the seventh bit.

SOFTWARE ENGINEERING ISSUES

Building an operating system is not a trivial effort. The module concept is very important in managing the complexity of development. First you define and categorize the various functions into separate modules. Then you build and test the modules, distributing the effort among several people. Modula-2's modular compilation facility is helpful in writing and compiling the individual modules. You can reduce the complexity of the task by breaking the programming down into smaller and smaller modules and by sharing modules that satisfy a common need. You can build modules in parallel once you define the interfaces between them. An interface can be defined using Modula-2's DEFINITION MODULE construct. A DEFINITION MODULE specifies data and procedures that are available for use by other modules. It provides the name and argument list for procedures, leaving the actual algorithmic details to be specified in a companion IMPLE-MENTATION MODULE.

OUR EXPERIENCES

Our experiences using Modula-2 in memory management were quite favorable. We were able to write all the Hermes memory-management functions without having to resort to assembly language. Most of these functions are portable to any other machine having a Modula-2 compiler because the functions depend only on the basic characteristics of the language's address-manipulation features.

Modula-2 also provides standard functions that hide the machinedependent aspects of a process. We were able to save development time by concentrating on high-level issues such as process scheduling, rather than on such details as saving machine status. And we are confident that our implementation of processes is largely portable: Any Modula-2 compiler for another machine will provide an appropriate implementation of the PROCESS variable and the NEWPROCESS and TRANSFER functions.

The parameters of our messagepassing procedures provide for variable-length, variable-format messages. The length and format are defined by the sender and checked for consistency by the operating system. This flexibility is made possible by Modula-2.

Modula-2 helped Hermes extend the concept of process synchronization to synchronization between internal processes and external devices. It allowed us to map the asynchronous behavior of devices onto the more general multiprocess model. It also helped in establishing consistent interfaces to a world of ever-changing peripherals.

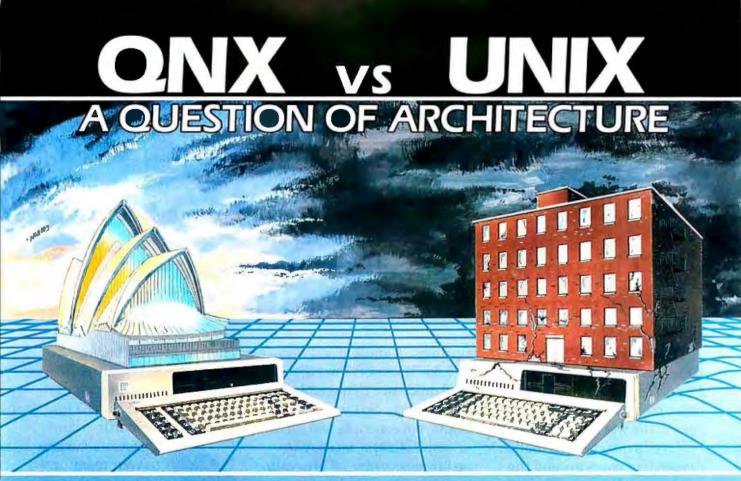
We found Modula-2 to be a very powerful and appropriate language for writing Hermes. It provides the features that are essential for memory management, process manipulation, and message passing. The fact that three programmers were able to build Hermes in six months attests to Modula-2's expediency. In addition, it continues to aid in the system's maintenance. From our experience, we feel that Modula-2 has what it takes to build an operating system. ■

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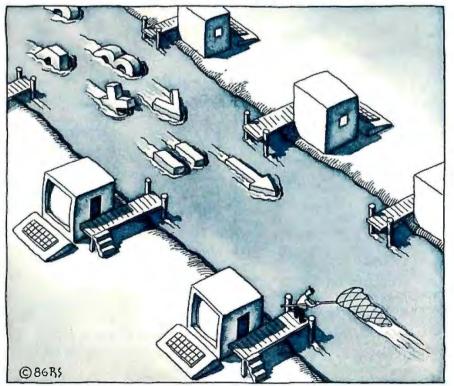
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Linking Data Flow and Functional Languages

Exploiting the data-flow mechanism to gain execution speed

Editor's note: This article was adapted from Principles of Functional Programming (© 1984) by Chris Hankin, David Till, and Hugh Glaser (pages 104–115) and used by permission of Prentice-Hall Inc., Englewood Cliffs, NJ.



n recent years, language designers have turned away from imperative languages to functional languages to avoid the problems connected with the control of access to global resources and the lack of referential transparency. In the field of computer architecture, data flow has emerged as a paradigm for multiprocessor machines providing a simple, way of making a number of processors cooperate on a single task. Linking data flow and functional languages combines the advantages of functional programming and parallel execution.

The salient feature of data flow is that instead of a centralized control unit and a program counter, operations are selected for execution when their operands have been computed. Therefore, the flow of data between operations provides the sequencing control that would normally be provided by the program counter in a conventional "control flow" machine. When several operators have all their operands ready, any or all of them can be performed in sequence or simultaneously, giving rise to parallelism within data-flow systems. Operators can have no "side effects": They (continued)

Chris Hankin (Department of Computing, Imperial College of Science and Technology, 180 Queens Gate, London SW7 2BZ, England), David Till, and Hugh Glaser (Department of Computing, King's College, Strand, London WC2, England) are lecturers in computing at London University. receive a number of inputs and produce a number of outputs. There are no concepts of instruction sequencing or global memory. [Editor's note: For further discussion of data flow, see "Applying Data Flow in the Real World" by William Gerhard Paseman. May 1985 BYTE, page 201, and "Using Data Flow for Application Development" by Wayne P. Stevens, June 1985, page 267.]

Two different data-flow models, pipeline data flow and token data flow, have been investigated. In both models directed graphs represent data-flow programs. The nodes of a pipeline data-flow graph represent processes; the arcs represent channels between processes. In this model, the arcs carry streams of data between processes. A substantial amount of work has been done on the formalization of pipeline data flow, and it has formed the semantic basis for some of the work on multiprogramming using functional languages.

All of the current data-flow architectures, however, are based on token data flow. In this model, the nodes are used to represent more primitive operations, and the arcs are the channels that carry the operands and therefore represent the data dependencies between operators. Approaches to token data flow differ in the rules that are used in the construction of programs. In this article we restrict our attention to acyclic graphs, partly because this makes the treatment more straightforward, but also because we feel that this approach is more appropriate for the implementation of functional languages.

We can see some of the benefits of using data flow in the implementation of functional languages by considering the following simple example in Hope (for an introduction to Hope, see "A Hope Tutorial" by Roger Bailey. August 1985 BYTE, page 235):

- dec sum_square : num # num ->
 num;
 - --- sum_square(a, b) <= a * a + b * b;

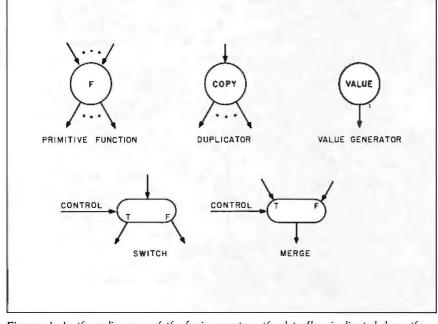
While this program does not specify any control information, it is clear that the plus operator requires the results of the two multiplications and that these can be evaluated independently. We could, for example, redefine the function in a formalism that highlights the data dependencies between operators. This is precisely what the dataflow notation does.

In the next section, we describe a data-flow notation that can be used for the translation of functional programs. We then go on to describe two algorithms for the execution of data-flow programs. Both of these mechanisms support the full range of facilities found in functional languages.

A DATA-FLOW NOTATION

The notation we use consists of a set of five basic operator types, a function application operator, and a notation for function definition. Figure 1 shows the basic operators.

The graphs show all data dependencies explicitly. If two operators use the same value, they must both have an input arc that emanates from the same place. There is an explicit duplicate node that can be used to (continued)



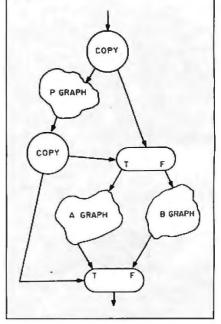


Figure 1: In these diagrams of the basic operators, the data flow is directed down the page. Inputs to and outputs from a graph are shown as arcs that are connected to the graph only at one end.

Figure 2: A possible graph for the defining expression of the Hope function: dec f : num -> num; -- f(a) <= if P then A else B; where P. A, and B are arbitrary expressions referring only to a.

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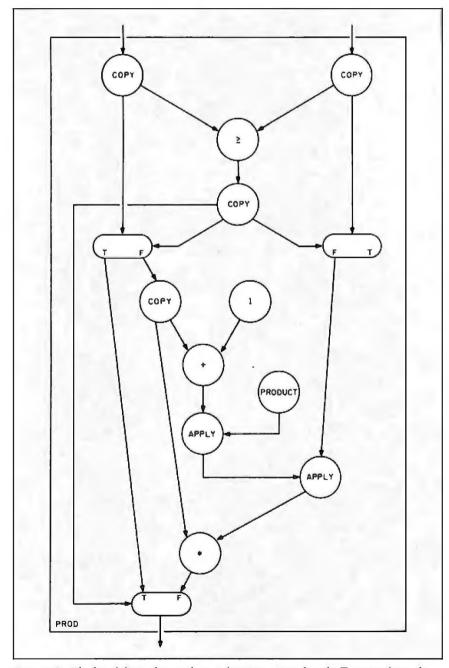


Figure 3: The box defines the graph as a function. Note that the T output from the right switch is omitted because the value of b is not required when the condition is satisfied. Any application of prod will require two apply nodes.

graph would require multiple switches and merges, all taking their control input from the P graph.

You can define a graph as a function by enclosing it in a "box." See figure 3 for an example of the graph of the product function

The arcs entering the box represent the parameters of the function, and the arcs emanating from the box represent the results of the function. The name of the function is in the bottom left corner of the box. An explicit apply node (see figure 4a) represents an application of a user-defined function. Boxed graphs containing self-referential apply nodes represent recursive function definitions.

Assuming that you have a definition (continued)

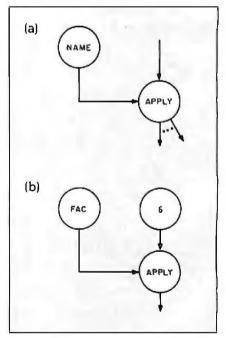


Figure 4: The apply node takes two inputs, a function name or closure and a parameter value. Function names can be written explicitly at the node or passed on an input arc as are function closures. As its result, the apply node produces a value or a function closure depending on whether the applied function was a firstorder function or a higher-order function.



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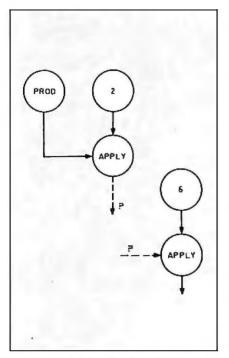


Figure 5: What value does the first apply node produce? What function is supplied to the second?

of "fac." the factorial function, you can use the apply node as in figure 4b. When a function has more than one parameter, as in figure 3, the situation is slightly more complex because the apply node has only one parameter input.

In figure 5, two questions arise. What value is produced by the first apply node, and what function name is supplied to the second apply node?

Both questions can be answered by a more careful consideration of function names. In our notation, a function name is not just an identifier: it also contains information about the number of parameters that the function requires and the values of any "fixed" parameters. Therefore, the first apply node in the diagram produces a new name with the same identifier as prod but with the additional information that the first parameter has been fixed at 2. We use the term closure to refer to such function names that contain fixed parameters. The answer to the second question is that we con-

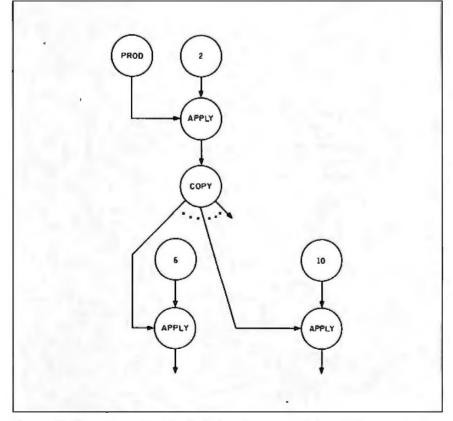


Figure 6: The name produced by the first apply corresponds to a single parameter function that produces the product of all values between 2 and the parameter value.

nect the output of the first apply node to the name input of the second.

When the name input of an apply node carries a function that requires only one further input, the node is conceptually replaced by a copy of the function. The copy executes using the parameter from the replaced node and the values that were fixed by preceding apply nodes. The process is much more powerful than the example suggests. For example, the name produced from an apply node need not be passed directly to the next apply but could be copied or transformed in some way first (see figure 6).

As a final remark on our data-flow notation, we note that the apply node does allow multiple outputs. This allows us to translate Hope functions that produce more than one output. In this case, any "internal" apply node that produces a name will have a single output, and the final apply node will have the same number of outputs as are produced by the Hope function.

DATA-FLOW EVALUATION MECHANISMS

There are two approaches to the evaluation of data-flow programs. One is the classical data-driven approach, a call-by-value mechanism in which arguments are evaluated before they are passed to a function. The second is the demand-driven approach that provides lazy evaluation. For our purposes, the important aspects of lazy evaluation are that arguments are not evaluated until they are required, and if required, they are evaluated only once. We describe each mechanism at an abstract level within the context of the data-flow notation that we have presented.

First, we define a data-driven mechanism in which each data-flow instruction consists of IDEN, an identifier; TYPE, a type that is one of the basic operators or apply; INPR, an input record that has a field for each input; and OUTL, an output list of instruction identifier/input field name pairs.

Each value produced from the execution of an instruction must be directed to a particular input arc of (continued)

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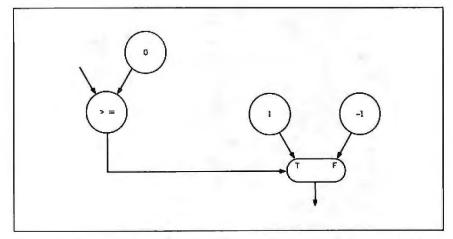


Figure 7: This is a program that returns the sign of its input, which arrives in the "left" input field of instruction 2. As we noted earlier, outputs emanate from a particular instruction but are not directed toward any instruction. This is represented in the code by an asterisk in the output list of an instruction.

Listing 1: A representation of the "execute the instruction" command within major cycle of the data-driven execution mechanism.	in the
CASE type of instruction OF	
primitive : perform the operation using the inputs;	
FOR each instruction in the output list DO	
put the appropriate result in the specified input field ENDD.	
copy : FOR each instruction in the output list DO	
put the value from the input record into the specified input field	
ENDD,	
value : put the value into the specified input field;	
switch : IF the control input is TRUE	
THEN place the other input value in the specified input field of the firs instruction in the output list	st
ELSE place the other input value in the specified input field of the sec	cond
instruction in the output list	oona
ENDF,	
merge : IF the control input is TRUE	
THEN place the second (true) input value in the input field specified the output list	in
ELSE place the third (false) input value in the input field specified in t	the
output list	
ENDF. apply : IF the first input is a single parameter function	
THEN generate a copy of the function;	
place the second input value in the input record of the first inst	truction
in the function	
ELSE IF the first input is a closure that requires a single parameter	
THEN generate a copy of the function;	
pass the second input and the closure values to the input records of the appropriate instructions;	Jt
ELSE generate a new closure with the second input value	
ENDF	
ENDF	
ENDC;	
delete the instruction;	

some other instruction. Therefore, we need a way of uniquely identifying instructions and a way of distinguishing between input arcs. We have used a record with named fields to represent the set of input arcs, and each instruction has a unique identifier. Destinations for each of the results of an instruction are specified in the output list that contains one instruction per input field pair for each output arc. The instruction type identifies the operation to be performed, which in the case of value generators and primitive functions must include information about which specific instance of the class is required. Figure 7 shows an example of a data-flow program in this notation.

The major cycle of the execution mechanism is

FOR any instruction DO

- IF the instruction has all of its required inputs
- THEN execute the instruction ENDF
- ENDD

Several different instances of this cycle may be active at any one time; each would operate asynchronously with the others.

The meaning of "the instruction has all of its required inputs" will vary according to the type of the instruction under consideration, but it can be represented by the following expression:

the type is value

OR the type is one of primitive, copy, switch, apply

AND all fields in the input record contain values

OR the type is merge AND the control input field and

the appropriate other input field contain values

A value operation always has its required inputs. All other operations require a complete set of inputs, with the exception of merge, which requires only its control input and the selected input.

The most complex part of the cycle is "execute the instruction." which may be represented as in listing I. With the exception of apply, the execution (continued)

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create a new copy of each instruction in the function, assigning unique identifiers and changing the output lists accordingly;

FOR each output instruction in the function

DO set the output list to the appropriate values from the output list of the apply operator ENDD: The program is acyclic; instructions are thus executed only once. After execution, each instruction is deleted.

As an example of this process, we show how the sign program in figure 7 would be executed when the input is 5 (see table 1).

DEMAND-DRIVEN SYSTEMS

In demand-driven systems, the presence of operands and a request for the result of an operation controls the computation. Effectively, a structure is imposed on the program that carries requests in the reverse direction to the flow of data. This requirement is reflected in an extended definition of a data-flow instruction:

A data-flow instruction consists of

IDEN: an identifier

- TYPE: a type, which is one of the basic operators or apply
- SOUL: a source list, which is a list of instruction identifiers

INPR: an input record, which has a field for each input

OUTL: an output list, which is a list

IDEN	TYPE	INPR	OUTL
Step 1:			
1	value/0	()	(2.right)
2	>=	(left:5,right)	(5.control)
3	value/1	()	(5.true)
4	value/ 1	()	(5.false)
5	merge	(control,true,false)	(•)
Step 2:			
2	>=	(left:5,right:0)	(5.control)
5	merge	(control,true:1,false: - 1)	(*)
Step 3:			
5	merge	(control:TRUE,true:1,false; - 1)	(*)

Table 2	: The demand-driven	execution of	the sign program in figur	e 7.
IDEN	TYPE	SOUL	INPR	OUTL
1	value/0	()	()	(2.right)
2	>=	(?.1)	(left.right)	(5.control)
3	value/1	()	()	(5.true)
4	value/ - 1	()	()	(5.false)
5	merge	(2,3,4)	(control, true, false)	(*)

of instruction identifier/input field name pairs

The representation of the program is therefore slightly more complicated. The "sign" program is specified in table 2. The main execution cycle is also more complicated. Only instructions whose results have been requested are executed and then only if the required operands have been computed. Otherwise, the request is propagated.

Listing 2 defines the mechanism. Only the inputs that are needed by merge are requested. The control input is requested first, and then either the true input or the false input is requested, depending on the control value. The specifications for "the instruction has all of its required inputs" and "execute the instruction" are the same as the data-driven version, with the exception of the apply operator. The apply operator requires only its left input, the function or closure name, and is executed as follows:

apply : IF the first input is a single parameter function THEN generate a new copy of the function ELSE IF the first input is a closure that requires a single parameter THEN generate a new copy of the function ELSE generate a new closure remembering the identifier of the second instruction in the source list ENDF ENDE

In this mechanism, a closure consists of the function name and a list of instruction identifiers that are the sources of its parameters. The parameters may thus be requested, if required, when the function is evaluated. We define "generate a new copy of the function" as follows:

create a new copy of each instruc-(continued)

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LINKING DATA FLOW Listing 2: The demand-driven mechanism. FOR any instruction whose output has been requested DO IF the instruction has all of its required inputs THEN execute the instruction ELSE CASE type of instruction OF primitive.copy.switch : send the request to all instructions in the source list, merge : IF control input is present THEN IF control value is true THEN send the request to the second instruction in the source list ELSE send the request to the third instruction in the source list ENDF ELSE send request to first instruction in source list ENDE apply ; send the request to the first instruction in the source list tion in the function, assigning of data-flow architectures, see "Data-

unique identifiers and changing the source and output lists

FOR each input instruction in the

DO set up the source list

- OR each output instruction in the function
 - DO set the output list to the appropriate values from the output list of the apply operator; request the output if required

This mechanism provides lazy evaluation (assuming a lazy constructor for lists) for two reasons. First, values are computed only when they are required; second, once a value has been computed, it will be available to any later requests because copy sends its result to all instructions in its output list, even if they have not all requested the value.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Currently a number of research projects are directed toward the construction of data-flow computers, but few of the projects that are now at an advanced stage were begun with functional languages in mind. (For a survey Driven and Demand-Driven Computer Architecture" by P. C. Treleaven, D. R. Brownbridge, and R. P. Hopkins, ACM Computing Surveys, volume 14, number 1. March 1982, and "A Survey of Proposed Architectures for the Execution of Functional Languages" by S.R. Vegdahl, IEEE Transactions on Computers, volume C-33, number 12, December 1984.) With few exceptions, the link between data flow and functional languages has not played a major role in these projects, as evidenced by the fact that none of the architectures have provided efficient support for higher-order functions.

The aim was, and it often still is, to exploit the data-flow mechanism in order to gain execution speed either for conventional or data-flow languages. Thus, we find that the model here described, designed to bear a close relationship with functional languages, is different from many of the other notations, particularly in its support of higher-order functions in a natural way.

The traditional data-flow mechanism has begun to bear fruit in the field of high-speed computation, and the model we have described has potential for the implementation of functional languages. It remains to be seen whether functional languages and data flow will form a useful partnership.

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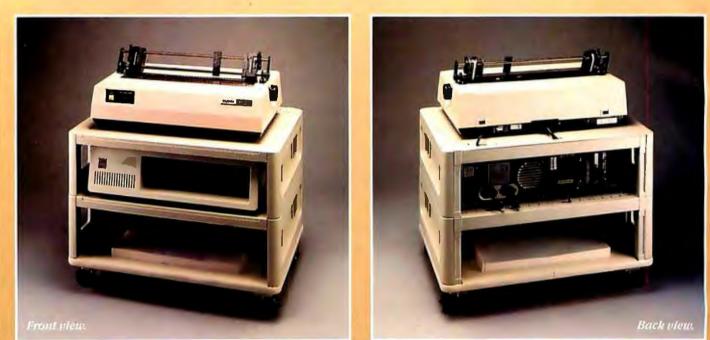
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Can't say I see anything out of the ordinary, Holmes.

Think, Watson, not about what you see, but rather what you don't see.

But, Holmes, everything seems perfectly in order.

Precisely! When did you ever see a printer station that was perfectly in order, Watson?

Zounds, Holmes! Some rascal has stolen the cables!

So it seems, Watson, but observe carefully—there's more to this than meets the eye. The cables have been cleverly concealed right under our very noses! Notice how each cable disappears through a knockoutholeand enters a channel in therear of the device. Remove these vertical panels and—voila!—we discover the cables passing from level to level through secret compartments.



Holmes, you've solved the Case of the Disappearing Cables!

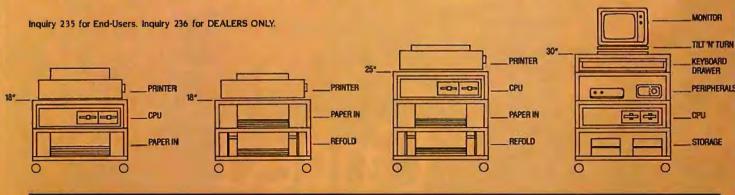
Elementary, my dear Watson. But the MicroManager has solved an even deeper

mystery—where to put the printer! See how this Basic Floor Unit is actually composed of individual sections—"modules," Americans call them. Consider the possibilities, Watson—single modules used as desktop printer or monitor stands, for keyboard storage, or what-have-you. Combined, they can form any sort of work station we need! The base has locking casters for instant mobility. There's even an optional paper refolding attachment! Cunning, isn't it?

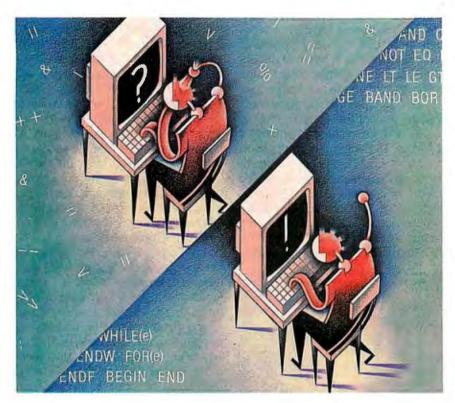
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Easy C



Use C's preprocessor to write more understandable code

f you think you'd like to try C but are put off by the confusing notation and the unfriendly look of its code, take heart. It doesn't have to be that bad. If you're already using C and are tired of errors due to mistaken operators, improper nesting, or incorrect punctuation, you can eliminate these problems, improve your productivity, and get on with the never-ending battle of dangling or NULL pointers.

Because we have had bad experiences with other powerful but "compact" languages (most notably APL), we were also less than thrilled by our first exposure to C. However, its efficient object code, powerful branching and looping, easily implemented recursion, and the availability of an optimizing compiler made it an attractive language to use on a new software project. One catch was that the project was to be staffed by programmers with a minimum of C experience who would probably find C difficult to learn.

WHAT'S WRONG WITH C?

What are the weak points of C in terms of quickly learning to write programs with a minimum number of errors? Our answer to this question is highly subjective and reflects the definite biases we developed while learning and applying other languages. However, in talking to other programmers using C, we found that many share the following objections:

• Difficult operator notation. The use of &, &&, ~, etc., to indicate operators is confusing to say the least. Memorizing them is one thing. Easily detecting their improper use in code is much more difficult. If you use this compact operator notation, you will have a small, efficient compiler. Unfortunately, it can drive you up a wall in debugging subtle, typographical programming errors.

• Context-dependent operators. This (continued)

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feature of C (which has good and bad points) permits multiple operator definitions. The ampersand (&) can be the bitwise AND operator or the "address of" operator. It depends on where you use it and whether its use is unambiguous. Again, this feature results in a compiler that fits in a small computer but only at the cost of coding errors that can be difficult to track down. The fact that the majority of C operators are context-dependent makes learning to use them difficult and time-consuming.

 Poorly structured code-block definition. The standard C constructs (while, for, if, and switch) appear to be designed to be used on a single line, or at least over a small number of lines. and are terminated in the same manner as single-line C statements. If you want to expand the range of these statements, you can use braces ({ and }). The braces define the limits of blocks of code. Since a structured block usually extends over a large number of program statements, the problem is not in finding the beginning of a block but rather in unambiguously locating its branches and the end of its span of control. With nested if statements in loops, the possibilities for confusing those statements that have closing braces are endless.

With these objections in mind, we developed a set of preprocessor statements (#define statements) to change the flavor of the language while retaining all its powerful features. We call our technique Easy C.

USER-FRIENDLY OPERATORS

The first element of Easy C is a set of definitions that change the operator notation from the mystical to the obvious. They also help eliminate unintentional, context-dependent errors. Figure 1 lists the #define statements that implement this element of Easy C. Figure 2 gives three examples of their use. The arithmetic comparison operators (LE, GT, etc.) are consistent with many other languages, as are the logical operations (AND, OR, etc.). The bitwise operators (BAND, BOR, etc.) are not generally available, so the names were chosen arbitrarily. The INC and DEC operators are unique

/* Logica	al operate	ors */	
#define	AND	88	/* logical AND */
#define	OR	11	/* logical OR */
#define	NOT	1	/* logical NOT */
#define	EQ	= =	/* equal value comparison */
#define	NE	! =	/* not equal value comparison */
#define	LT	<	/* less than value comparison */
#define	LE	<=	/* less than or equal to value comparison */
#define	GT	>	/* greater than value comparison */
#define	GE	> =	/* greater than or equal to comparison */
/* Bitwis	e operato	ors */	
#define	BAND	&	/* bitwise AND */
#define	BOR	1	/* bitwise OR */
#define	BXOR	-	/* bitwise exclusive OR */
#define	BNOT	~	/* bitwise NOT */
#define	LSHF	<<	/* left shift */
#define	RSHF	>>	/* right shift */
/* Arithn	netic ope	rators	~/
#define	INC	+ +	/* increment */
#define	DEC		/* decrement */
#define	MOD	%	/* modulo division */

Figure 1: The #define statements for the Easy C operators. The preprocessor replaces the uppercase Easy C operator with the lowercase C operator in a program.

to C and are used to increment and decrement a variable. The MOD operator is used to perform modulo division (remaindering). In keeping with the customary C preprocessor conventions, these names are capitalized. These names are replaced by the preprocessor with C keywords, symbols, and operators.

The Easy C operators follow exactly the same rules as the C operators they replace. So if you're having trouble using one of them, the explanations you find in your favorite C text still apply. The only restriction you may encounter is with the preprocessor that your C compiler uses. The rules for the preprocessor are not well defined in Brian W. Kernighan and Dennis M. Ritchie's The C Programming Language (Prentice-Hall, 1978). Hence, all preprocessors do not have to behave in exactly the same way when performing #define substitutions. To avoid possible difficulty in conjunction with other #define items, put blanks on both sides of the operator.

What do you gain by using Easy C? First, using it means no more chasing down bugs in compiled programs because you meant logical AND (&&). instead of bitwise AND (&) but either forgot to hit the & key twice or confused them. Second, if you now use &, you mean it to be the "address of" operator and not the bitwise AND. A significant advantage of this technique is that you can debug Easy C by inspection prior to compilation with a much greater chance of detecting typographical and usage errors. The compiler does not catch the majority of these errors. They must be tracked down and eliminated in a running (or almost running) program.

BRANCHING AND LOOPING

Choosing Easy C's branching and looping formats was much more difficult than defining simple operatorsubstitution names because these constructs are closely linked to style in programming. As with any question of style, subjectivity is the rule. In presenting these constructs, we realize that what we find pleasing and consistent, you may find stilted and arbitrary. However, a clear and consistent style is probably the best way to Example 1: Checking a character to see if it is a letter (see Kernighan and Ritchie, page 127). If the character contained in "c" is greater than or equal to a lowercase "a" and is less than or equal to a lowercase "z," or is greater than or equal to an uppercase "a" and is less than or equal to an uppercase "z," then it is a letter.

In C:

if ((c > = 'a' && c <= 'z') ∥ (c > = 'A' && c <= 'Z')) return(LETTER);

In Easy C:

if ((c GE 'a' AND c LE 'z') OR (c GE 'A' AND c LE 'Z')) return(LETTER);

Example 2: Extracting n bits from a word starting at offset "p" (see Kernighan and Ritchie, page 45). Right-shift the bits into position, create a bit mask, and mask off the undesired bits.

In C:

return((x >> (p+1-n)) & (- 0 << n));

In Easy C:

return((x RSHF (p+1-n)) BAND BNOT(BNOT 0 LSHF n));

Example 3: Checking for a bit pattern in a word. If either bit 4 or 7 is set and bit 0 is set, return a value of true.

In C: if (((x & 16) || (x & 128)) && (x & 1)) return(TRUE);

In Easy C: if (((x BAND 16) OR (x BAND 128)) AND (x BAND 1)) return(TRUE);

Figure 2: Code fragment examples of the use of the Easy C operators. Note that the compactness of C is not lost and that even with a minimal knowledge of C, the expressions are easily readable.

lower your coding-error rate. It also improves your chances of quickly understanding the operation of code you haven't seen in several months. If you are working as part of a group, it becomes critical in sharing the maintenance of a program.

We chose the constructs presented here with three objectives in mind. First, they had to improve the readability of C by clearly marking conditional code blocks and the span of control of conditional constructs. Second, they had to simplify the syntax of C to the point that the only punctuation required when writing a program is the semicolon. Third, they had to be consistent with the structured design method we use that permits only two branching and two looping structures.

The #define statements listed in

figure 3 implement the Easy C structured constructs. Four basic constructs are defined, two for branching and two for looping. A fifth construct. BEGIN__END, is defined to reduce the use of the braces to list markers in initialization expressions. Definitions of the use of each of the constructs are given in figure 4.

These constructs have certain common characteristics. First, each is contained within its own code block ({ } pair). This eliminates the unexpected machine code that is occasionally produced when constructs are nested. It also solves the problem of what belongs to each individual brace. Second, each element of a construct is also contained within its own code block. This allows an arbitrary number of C statements (including (continued)

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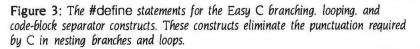
none) to be used within the element. Third, the line containing the substitution expression (represented by the letter e within the parentheses) must obey the preprocessor rules. The first of these rules is that a comma may appear only when it is protected by an open parenthesis. Thus, using a comma to separate multiple statements within a FOR statement is not allowed, but using a comma within an argument list is. The second rule involves the length of the expression. Many compilers require that the expression and its closing parenthesis be contained on one line. If the compiler you use has this restriction, you must follow this rule.

The no-comma and one-line rules. may seem restrictive at first. In use, however, these two rules serve to keep looping expressions simple by forcing code into an initialization block or the loop body. The tendency to "load" a loop expression with code is hard to resist in C. Some programmers manage to write small programs within the parentheses of a for loop with a loss of clarity that is not made up for by the compactness of the source code. The executable code that is produced from these compact loop statements is usually about the same size and speed as that produced from simpler expressions and more explicit coding. The net result is that the only thing accomplished is an increase in the potential for confusion. Hence, it is not worthwhile to try to be overly clever because of the limitation on looping expressions.

Another common feature of the constructs is the simplicity of punctuation. Other than the semicolon, which is used to terminate lines of C code and to separate subexpressions in the for loop expression, no other punctuation is required. The general punctuation rule for Easy C is this: If it's a C-code statement, terminate it with a semicolon; if not, don't.

The last common feature of the constructs is our attempt to create an uncommon end statement for each of the constructs. Note that in figure 3 each construct ends in some variation on double braces. While it was tempting to simplify things by using the same keyword for all of them, we made each end statement different for clarity. If you are nesting various types of constructs, the usual practice

/* IFTHENELSEIF_ #define IF(e) #define THEN #define ELSEIF(e) #define ELSE #define ENDIF	_ELSE construct */ { if (e) { else if (e) { else { else { is } } }	/* if statement */ /* then statement */ /* elseif statement */ /* else statement */ /* end of if statement */
/* CASE construct */		
#define CASE(e) #define CASEOF(e) #define DEFCASE #define ENDCOF #define ENDCASE	{ switch (e) { case e : { default : { } break ; } }	/* head of case */ /* case block */ /* default case block */ /* end of case block */ /* end of case */
/* WHIL'E construct */		
#define WHILE(e) #define ENDW	{ while (e) \{ ; } }	/* while statement */ /* end of while statement */
/* FOR construct */	٩	
#define FOR(e) #define ENDF	{ for (e) { ; } }	/* for statement */ /* end of for statement */
/* BEGIN_END constr	ruct */	
#define BEGIN #define END	{	/* beginning of block */ /* end of block */



is to take a listing of the code and draw nesting lines between the elements of each of the constructs. If an IF statement ends in anything other than an ENDIF or if the lines must cross to connect the correct elements, a nesting error has been made. Thus, the form of the end of the construct helps the programmer determine what was *intended*.

BRANCHING

Easy C defines two branching constructs. Both support n-way (multiple) branching. However, our intention is to do it in two different ways. The IF construct computes each logical expression in the IF and ELSEIF statements and executes the code block associated with the first expression that evaluates to a nonzero result (the C value for true). If no match is made, the code block associated with the ELSE statement executes. If there is no ELSE block, no code executes. The CASE statement computes the value of the expression. This value is used to calculate the address of the start of the code block containing the value as a constant in its CASEOF statement. If the computed value does not correspond to one of the CASEOF constants, then the DEF-CASE code block executes.

It's important to note that the CASE statement does not have to work this way for all compilers. It may actually perform the comparisons. An unwritten convention has grown up over the vears that a CASE-type statement results in some form of address computation to immediately execute the matching code block and avoid the sequential computation of logical conditions. If your compiler does not produce this type of machine code, then it will operate just like the IF, and there is little difference in which construct you use. We use the Lattice C compiler, which does address computations if the number of branches and the constants meet the right conditions. Otherwise, it performs the comparisons directly.

THE IF CONSTRUCT

The general form of the IF statement is shown in figure 4. The expressions (continued)

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within the IF and ELSEIF statements are evaluated in order of appearance. The code block for the first expression that evaluates to a nonzero value (true in C) executes. If none of the expressions is true, the ELSE code block executes. The #define statements for the IF are set up to require a C statement or at least the null operator (the ; again) in the THEN block. The other blocks can be empty and the ELSEIF and ELSE are optional. The C statements within the block must be terminated with a semicolon. Beyond this, no other punctuation should be used. The braces associated with isolating the various blocks are already included.

To see how the preprocessor works in converting Easy C to C, let's look at a simple IF statement;

IF(a EQ THEN	b)
test = ELSE	1;
test =	0;

The preprocessor uses the #define statements to expand this to

)

if (a ==	b
{ test = 1:	
} else {	
test = $0;$	

; } }

ł

Coding several nested ifs in C, with all of the braces needed to ensure that the compiler did not misunderstand your intentions, would probably result in more errors due to mismatches than would be worth the effort to correct. In Easy C brace matching is automatic and always correct. The code block in a particular THEN, ELSEIF, or ELSE is always unambiguously associated with the correct IF. This can be particularly helpful with the else, which always associates itself with the last if that did not have an else. This might not be the if you had in mind, so you won't get a compiler error, you will get a run-time bug.

THE CASE CONSTRUCT

The general form of the CASE statement is shown in figure 4. CASE operates as follows: First, the expression in the CASE statement is evaluated. The CASEOF statement with this value as its constant is then selected for execution. If no CASEOF contains a constant equal to the value of the expression, then the code block associated with the DEFCASE statement executes. Each code block following a CASEOF is ended with an ENDCOF, as is the DEFCASE code block. As many CASEOF-ENDCOF blocks as desired can be included. They do not have to contain C statements. A DEFCASE-ENDCOF must always be included. It can also be empty. The CASE is ended with the ENDCASE statement.

CASE and CASEOF were chosen instead of some variation on switch and case because they appear in the structured design method we use. If you wish to follow C more closely, they can be replaced by SWITCH and CASE in the #define statements for them. Your preprocessor should distinguish between the uppercase and lowercase forms. The names of the end statements (ENDCOF and END-CASE) might then be changed to something more consistent with this choice. The contents of the #defines for the statements must not be changed. They are used to balance the braces that isolate the code blocks.

LOOPING

Easy C defines two looping constructs. The FOR construct is used in counting loops and the WHILE statement is used in loops terminated by a logical condition. Because C permits logical termination conditions in FOR loops and has the ability to increment in WHILE loops, choosing which one to use is largely a matter of clarity and convenience. In both looping constructs, the code within the loop will not be executed if the logical condition is false (equal to zero) when an attempt is made to enter the loop.

The form of the WHILE loop construct is given in figure 4. It operates by first evaluating the expression. If it is true (nonzero), the optional statements within the loop execute. An expression that can be evaluated to an integer numeric or logical result is re-(continued)

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quired. Statements within the body of the loop are not required.

The FOR loop expression contains three optional subexpressions. They are used to set a loop counter, test for an end condition, and increment a loop counter. The statements within the body of the loop are optional. A convenient way to visualize the operation of the FOR loop is to think of it as a form of a WHILE loop. For example, the FOR loop

FOR(initial expression; end expression; loop expression) C statement(s);

ENDF

is equivalent to the WHILE loop

initial expression;

WHILE(end expression)

C statement(s); loop expression;

```
ENDW
```

The initial expression is evaluated

once prior to loop entry. The end expression is evaluated at each loop entry. If it is false, the loop terminates. The loop expression is evaluated each time the loop is entered. after executing the code in the body of the loop and before going back to the top of the loop. Note that these subexpressions need not be related to counting. The only restriction is on the end expression, which must be capable of being evaluated to an integer numeric or logical value.

Each of the subexpressions is optional. However, the semicolons must be included. Thus the FOR equivalent of a WHILE loop is

FOR(;end expression;) C statement(s); ENDF

If no end expression is put in the FOR loop, an infinite loop forms. While this construct is not generally allowed in structured code, it is useful

	Branching Constructs
IF-THEN-ELSEIF-ELSE	Construct
IF(expression) THEN C statement(s); ELSEIF C statement(s); ELSE C statement(s); ENDIF	(optional) (optional) (optional) (optional)
CASE Construct	
CASE(expression) CASEOF(constant) C statement(s); ENDCOF	(optional)
	(additional CASEOF-ENDCOF blocks)
DEFCASE C statement(s); ENDCOF ENDCASE	(optional)
	Looping Constructs
FOR Construct	
FOR(initial expression; e C statement(s); ENDF	nd expression; loop expression) (optional)
WHILE Construct	
WHILE(expression) C statement(s); ENDW	(optional)

Figure 4: The Easy C code-block formats.

in system programs when execution must be held in a particular location pending an interrupt.

COMPLEX CODING EXAMPLES

Figures 5 (C) and 6 (Easy C) show a complex coding example taken from Kernighan and Ritchie (page 113). The program examines a set of strings (argc in number) pointed to by the array argv. The program will print selected strings based on the results of this examination. (We won't discuss the use of pointers, marked here by the asterisks in the loop expressions. Kernighan and Ritchie give a full explanation.) Understanding precisely what the program does is not as important in determining the structure of the program as comparing the two versions for readability and ease.

The most obvious difference between the two listings is the simplicity of the operators and punctuation used in the Easy C example. We replaced special characters (&&, ==, etc.) with English abbreviations (AND, EQ, etc.), which results in a more readable program. The elimination of all special punctuation except the semicolon also improves readability and helps avoid some of the more frustrating run-time errors. For example, let's examine the while-for-switch nested construct. It is used to search the array of string pointers. In C, the rules of punctuation permit nesting if you write the constructs sequentially. Thus, the while is followed (without punctuation) by the for, which is followed by the switch. Since the switch contains more than one statement, the braces mark the limits of the code within the switch. The errors that can occur with this type of punctuation are easy to make and difficult to find. For example, if you place a semicolon at the end of the line containing the for or the while, you won't get a compiler error and the program will run. However, the compiler will think you mean that the for or while loops contain no code blocks. Thus, placing a semicolon at the end of the while statement means that it is not the top of the nest but is a standalone statement to be executed until (continued)



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the logical condition is false. Since the semicolon is the usual terminator for a line of C code, it is easy to inadvertently place one at the end of a C looping construct. Finding the semicolon can be much more difficult.

In contrast, the lack of special punctuation in Easy C makes the nesting of this section of the code unambiguous. Instead of using a semicolon to indicate the range of a loop and a single brace to indicate the range of the nest, each of the nested items is terminated with its own end symbol. Each of the nested items contains the braces needed to tell the compiler what is included in it. Semicolons are used only on simple C statements. If you place one at the end of the WHILE or FOR statements, the compiler will interpret it as a null statement. However, because it is in a code block marked by braces, the rest of the statements within the block are processed normally. Thus, an unintended semicolon will be ignored.

The second group of nested statements (starting at if (argc != 1) in figure 5) illustrates the differences between C and Easy C in coding nested branches. The clarity resulting from the use of end statements and the explicit designation of THEN and ELSE paths makes the code more readable. The explicit endings solve the problem of finding out who belongs to all those braces at the end of the program. The more difficult problem of determining exactly how many braces are needed is also taken care of neatly.

SIZE, SPEED, PORTABILITY, AND OTHER QUESTIONS

What does Easy C do to the size and speed of a program? The answer to that depends on your compiler. If you have the Lattice C compiler, the answer is nothing. The two program versions listed in figures 5 and 6 com-

```
#define MAXLINE 1000
main(argc,argv) /* Find pattern from first argument */
int argc;
char *argv[];
  char line[MAXLINE], *s;
  long lineno = 0;
  int except = 0, number = 0;
  while (- - \operatorname{argc} > 0 \&\& (* + + \operatorname{argv})[0] = = ' - ')
     for (s = argv[0] + 1; *s! = ' \ 0'; s + +)
       switch (*s)
       case 'x':
         except = 1;
         break;
       case 'n':
         number = 1;
         break:
       default:
         printf("find: illegal option %c \ n", *s);
         argc = 0;
         break:
  if (argc l = 1)
     printf("Usage: find -x -n pattern \ n");
  else
     while (getline(line,MAXLINE) > 0) {
       lineno++;
       if ((index(line, *argv) > = 0) != except) {
         if (number)
            printf("%ld: ", lineno);
         printf("%s", line);
       ł
    }
  ł
```

Figure 5: A complex C coding example.

piled to the same object code. On other compilers, the code blocks defined by the braces included in the Easy C definitions may result in additional code.

The question of portability (the ease with which an Easy C program may be compiled using other compilers and other computers) is somewhat more complex. The portability of Easy C ultimately rests on the preprocessor. If the constructs and their usage are consistent with the definition of the preprocessor given in Kernighan and Ritchie (the de facto standard), then they should be as portable as C. The Easy C constructs follow that preprocessor definition. The only other question concerns the use of extensive code-block nesting resulting from the braces defined in the Easy C operators. If a compiler is not designed to accept high levels of code-block nesting, then Easy C cannot be used with it. This sort of restriction in a C compiler would be remarkable but not unheard of.

How does it work in practice? After compiling several thousand lines of code written in Easy C, we discovered no problems. In terms of productivity and ease of learning, the payoff was better than anticipated. Coding errors involving improper nesting were rare because of the ease with which nesting can be inspected and also because of the use of the braces. A branching or looping statement without an end, or an end without a branching or looping statement, results in mismatched braces, which produces a compiler error. Thus, nesting errors are caught at compile time where they are a lot easier to find and correct.

Our attempt to produce a version of C that is quicker to learn and apply turned out to be successful. Replacing special symbols with familiar letter symbols removed one of the big hurdles to confidence in writing programs. The simplification of punctuation involved in looping and branching constructs helped build confidence in the ability to write correct code. Aside from structures and unions (which take a while to appreciate) and pointers (which never (continued)

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is also

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7

8

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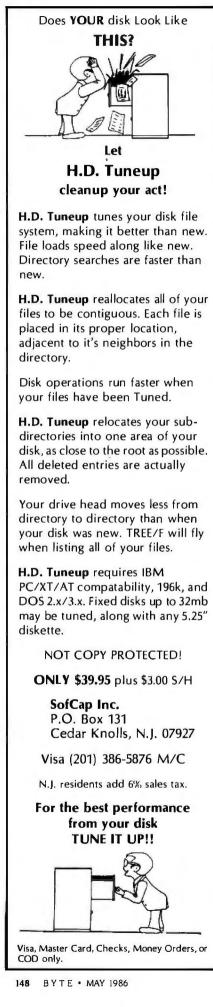
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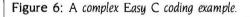
answering questions from the buffer and then go on to users can send data to this common pool buffer, and they can be doing it at the can share three printers, and so on, to one computer which on a first-in-firstfeatures: the baud rate, word out basis to

Inquiry 35

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```
#include "EASYC.H"
                         /* Easy C defines */
#define MAXLINE 1000
main(argc, argv) /* Find pattern from first argument */
int argc;
char *argv[];
BEGIN
char line[MAXLINE], *s;
long lineno = 0;
int except = 0, number = 0;
WHILE(DEC argc GT 0 AND (*INC argv)[0] EQ '- ')
  FOR(s = argv[0] + 1; *s NE '\0'; s INC)
    CASE(*s)
      CASEOF('x')
      except = 1;
      ENDCOF
      CASEOF('n')
      number = 1;
      ENDCOF
      DEFCASE
      printf("find: illegal option %c \ n," *s);
      argc = 0;
      ENDCOF
    ENDCASE
  ENDF
ENDW
IF(argc NE 1)
  THEN
  printf("usage: find -x -n pattern \ n");
  FL SE
  WHILE(getline(line, MAXLINE) GT 0)
    lineno INC;
    IF((index(line, *argv) GE 0) NE except)
      THEN
      IF(number)
        THEN
        printf("%ld: ", lineno);
      FNDIF
      printf("%s", line);
    ENDIF
  ENDW
ENDIF
END
```



cease to be a source of wonder and confusion). a typical programmer with limited C experience could expect to be producing code in a matter of days. Experienced programmers become comfortable with it immediately.

TRYING EASY C

If you're using C or have access to a C compiler and want to try Easy C. put the #define statements appearing in figures 1 and 3 into a file (ours is called EASYC.H). Be sure to mention this file in a #include statement prior to the first line of code in your program (see the first line of figure 6).

After that, just follow the rules we have described. If you have questions about the use of the operators, use the #define statement as a reference to convert them to standard C and consult a C manual for help. Kernighan and Ritchie is the accepted standard for C. although it is difficult to study. Programming in C by S.G. Kochan (Hayden Book Company, 1984) is recommended if this is your first exposure to C. Kochan includes numerous specific examples and clear explanations of all of the details of C. He also uses structured coding and points out the nonstructured aspects of C that can lead to problem code.



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SUBROUTINE OVERLAYS IN GW-BASIC

BY MIKE CARMICHAEL

Have your BASIC program call subroutines from disk

IF YOU HAVE EVER run out of memory when developing a large BASIC program, you've probably wished you could store all those subroutines on a disk and have your program call them one by one when they are needed. Of course, you can use the COMMON and CHAIN statements to maintain global variables and forge a path between program modules, but Microsoft's GW-BASIC does not allow the programmer to link a main program with a series of subroutines.

Yet there is a way around GW-BASIC's limitation in which a program can call subroutines from a disk. And if the subroutines are stored in a RAM disk, the additional run time necessary to load a subroutine is hardly noticeable.

The idea is simple: Set aside a section of RAM and load individual subroutines, as needed, into that section where each subroutine can be executed. In GW-BASIC, however, when you try to load a subroutine into memory that's adjacent to the main program, you destroy the interpreter's work area, which always resides in the memory just above the program, and the program crashes.

To get around that problem, you can

pad the main program with remark statements that reserve a specific amount of RAM for the subroutines. (In my program example, that space is about 1000 bytes, but by using more or fewer remark statements, you can reserve whatever amount of memory your subroutines require.) When a particular subroutine is needed, the main program gets it from the disk and loads it into the exact memory location occupied by the remark statements-deleting those remark statements in the process and effectively merging the subroutine into the main program. Then, when another subroutine is needed, the program loads it into the same memory location, overlaying (and deleting) the previous subroutine. And all that takes place while the main program is running.

The command used to do this magic is BLOAD, a GW-BASIC command that loads a disk file into specific memory locations. There is a catch, however. The file, in this case the subroutine, must be in binary form. And lest you think we've abandoned programming in BASIC, let's examine how GW-BASIC stores programs and how you can convert

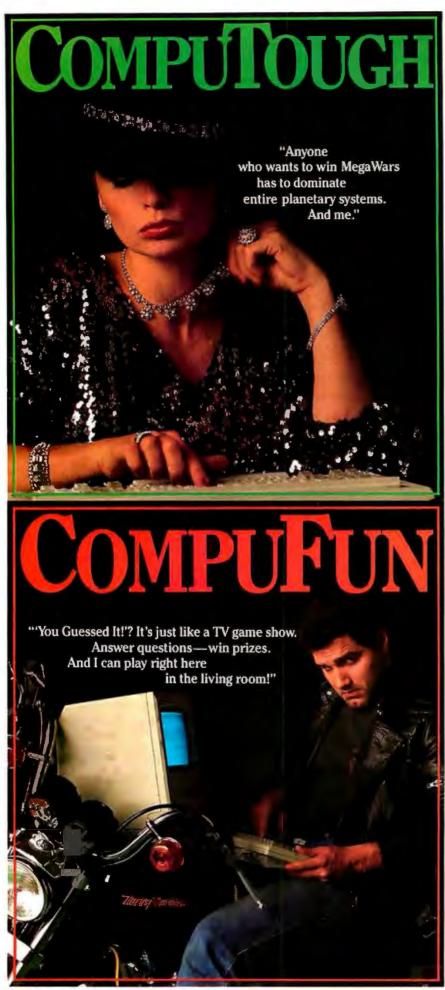
BASIC code into binary format—it's easier than you might think.

INTERPRETING BASIC CODE

Microsoft's GW-BASIC interpreter is very straightforward. You enter code line by line into memory, and as you do, the interpreter keeps its work area just above the last program line. Each BASIC command in a line is translated into appropriate 1- or 2-byte codes. Memory addresses and line numbers are stored in a standard 2-byte format—the least significant byte first, followed by the most significant byte.

Although it's not visible in a program listing, each line of BASIC code is preceded by an address that points to the next line. That address pointer is followed by the line number, which in turn is followed by parsed BASIC code and the ASCII equivalent of alphanumeric remarks, text, and so forth. (During execution, bytes containing line numbers referenced by GOSUB, GOTO, or other branch statements are translated into actual (continued)

Mike Carmichael is Director of Software Services at Carmichael Jones & Associates, POB 426, Glasgow, KY 42141. Inquiries, please enclose SASE.



SUBROUTINE OVERLAYS

By experimenting you can build a table of commands and small subroutines with the POKE function.

addresses the first time they are encountered.)

lust for fun, let's examine a BASIC statement. First, you must find where in your computer's memory the program statement will reside. With BASIC loaded, use the NEW command to get rid of any extraneous code. Then equate a variable to some value and find the memory location of that variable. For example, just type F\$ = "**". Now type PRINT VARPTR(F\$). The decimal result will lead you very nearly to the lowest point in BASIC's user memory-the place where a program will begin. The value I get on my MBC-Sanyo 550 is 4070; the value on your computer may be different.

Next, enter NEW again and type a simple line of code that we can examine: 10 F\$ = "*". Now, to see what the BASIC interpreter has done, without using line numbers enter FOR I = 1 TO 20: PRINT PEEK(4060 + I);: NEXT I. Notice that the starting address for the PEEK function is 10 bytes less than the value previously obtained on my Sanyo; you should use an address that is 10 bytes less than the value obtained on your computer.

Your computer should display the following 20 values for the memory locations checked (locations 4061 through 4080 on my Sanyo): 0 0 0 237 15 10 0 70 36 32 231 32 34 42 34 0 0 0 4 73. Those values translate as follows:

000	(below the first line of
	BASIC code)
237 15	(address pointer for next
	line in memory:
	15 * 256 + 237 = 4077
10 0	10 (line number)

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Inquiry 80

SUBROUTINE OVERLAYS

70 36	F\$
32	(blank space)
231	= (GW-BASIC's code for
	an equal sign)
32	(blank space)
34 42 34	15 + 12
0	(end of line)
00	(locations 4077 and 4078
	show no line numbers-
	no more program)
4 73	(the first 2 bytes in
	BASIC's workspace)

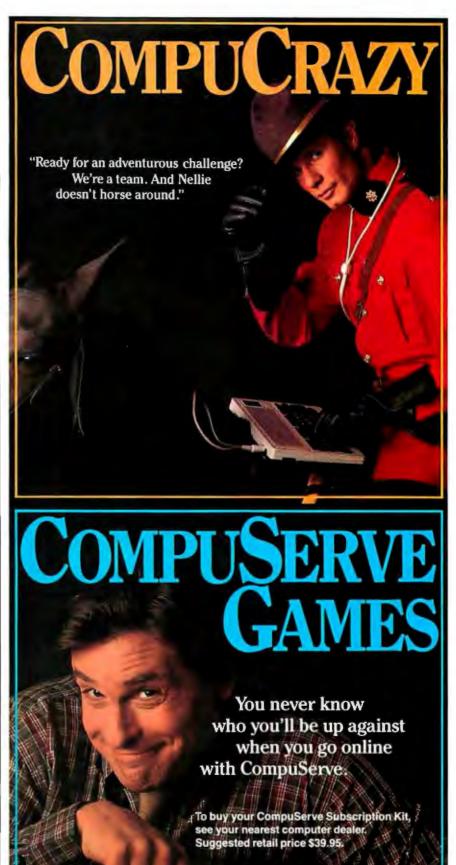
You can also use this method to view the workings of other BASIC functions. In fact, you may want to experiment with building a table of commands and small subroutines with the POKE function.

BUILDING A BINARY FILE

In my program example, the main program and the subroutine are separate BASIC listings. [Editor's note: The BASIC source code for the program examples. Mainprog.bas and Routine.sub, is available for downloading via BYTEnet Listings at (617) 861-9764 and is also available on disk. See page 469 for details. At the end of the main program are several remark lines that occupy, or reserve, the memory space in which the binary version of the subroutine will be loaded. The documentation and fill characters in the remark statements leave more than adequate room. In practice, though, the area cleared need be no larger than necessary.

To create a binary version of the BASIC subroutine, merge the two listings into one (load Mainprog.bas, then type MERGE "routine.sub"). Then run the program, and a new file ("routine.bin") will be saved.

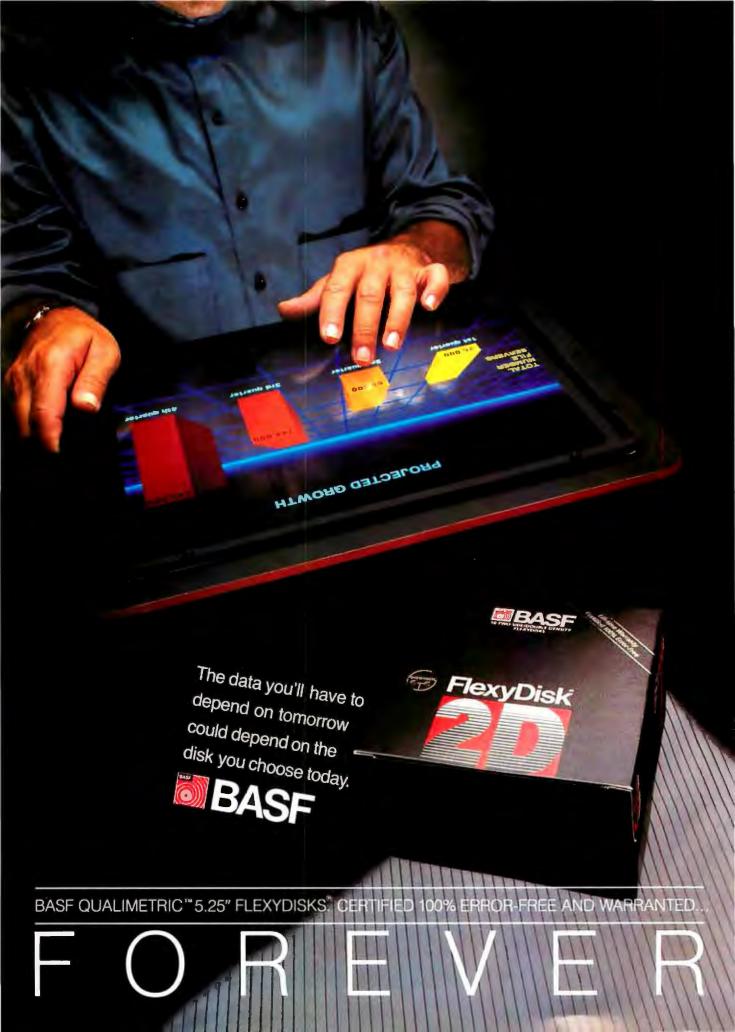
The code between line 8000 and line 11050 checks to see if the binary version of the subroutine is on the disk. If it isn't, the module assumes that you have merged the BASIC version of the subroutine. The loadswitch variable is turned off, the linepointer variable is set to line 30000, and the binary version of the code is saved using the BSAVE command. BSAVE stores binary code from memory starting at a specific location and continuing for a specific length of bytes.



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(continued)



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SUBROUTINE OVERLAYS

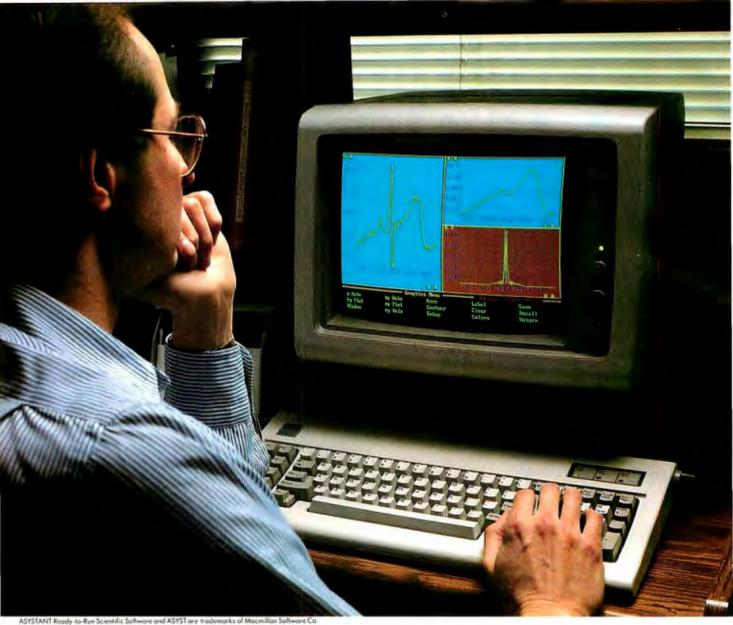
Take advantage of this simple approach to subroutine overlays in your GW-BASIC applications programs.

If the binary version of the subroutine is already on the disk, the program loads it, and the module located at line 8100 takes over. (If the ASCII version of the subroutine has not been merged and the binary version is not on the disk, an error will occur.) Because the subroutine length and starting position will vary depending on the needs of the calling program, the program must alter, or relocate, the code to fit into the allocated space.

The program looks 8 bytes ahead in the first line of the binary subroutine; thus the BASIC version of the subroutine must start with one line that consists of only a line number and one remark statement. The program then subtracts the address found from the line-pointer variable + 8 to calculate the pointer adjustments throughout the binary version of the subroutine now in memory. These adjustments are made line by line until the end of the program is detected (when the address pointers are 0)-so the subroutine must be at the end of the main program when the binary version is saved. The rest of the code is very straightforward.

One further note: If changes are made to the subroutine and an updated binary version needs to be saved on the disk, you must delete the current version before running the program. Otherwise, the program will attempt to load the existing binary subroutine.

This simple approach to subroutine overlays in GW-BASIC should be useful to any BASIC programmers. Take advantage of the technique and improve on it when you incorporate the sample program modules into your applications. ■



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Mass Storage

THE EVOLUTION OF MASS STORAGE by Leonard Laub161
CD-ROM SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT by Bill Zoellick
THE APPLICATION INTERFACE OF OPTICAL DRIVES by Jeffrey R. Dulude
OPTICAL DISK ERROR CORRECTION by Solomon W. Golomb
A ROUNDUP OF OPTICAL DISK DRIVES by Rich Malloy
TAPE BACKUP SYSTEMS by Anthony Antonuccio 227
LASER LIBRARIES by Norman Desmarais

PEOPLE HAVE BEEN STORING information for a long time, and regardless of the technology that they use, they invariably run out of room. This endless quest for more space in which to store data—our thoughts, hopes, dreams, and recordings of the thousands of activities of each day—has spurred technology ever since the first cave dwellers realized they would have to draw over some old drawings or find themselves a new cave.

In this issue of BYTE, we'll take a look at the current state of data storage on microcomputers, including an in-depth look at laser technology, which allows hundreds of megabytes of information to be stored on disks no bigger than traditional floppy disks.

Starting things off. Leonard Laub, featured speaker at the recent First International Conference on CD-ROM, provides a historical perspective for mass storage and a close look at the technology behind various laser-based datastorage systems.

To make the best use of the massive amounts of information that can be stored on a small CD-ROM requires careful thought about how you put the information on the disk and how users will take it off. In his article, Bill Zoellick examines some of the issues involved in developing software for CD-ROMs. In a similar vein, Jeff Dulude discusses write-once optical drives and the development of software for disks on which you can store your own data but not erase it.

The ability to store vast amounts of information on a disk is wonderful, but only if you can be sure that the information is correct. Solomon Golomb provides a clear introduction to the arcane science of error correction and detection.

Several publishers of large databases are now providing those databases on optical disks. The article by Norman Desmarais and the accompanying text box by Joe Dorner discuss some of those products, while Rich Malloy reports on the optical systems currently available for use with microcomputers—and there are a surprising number!

We haven't forgotten good old magnetic media. Anthony Antonuccio provides an introduction to tape backup systems for microcomputers, explaining how they work, the pros and cons of various types, and what to look for when you buy one.

One note: There doesn't seem to be any universal agreement on the spelling of the word "disk." We have adopted the convention of spelling it with a "k" in all cases, except where referring specifically to Sony's trademarked Compact Disc product. You may not agree with our choices; our authors didn't always agree either, so don't blame them.

-Ken Sheldon, Technical Editor

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THE EVOLUTION OF MASS STORAGE

BY LEONARD LAUB

An overview of the technology's beginnings, current status, and potential development in the realm of microcomputers

MAGNETIC TAPE, the first practical mass storage medium, was difficult to standardize. The high-density format of one year was the technical antique of the next. Lineal densities on tape went quickly from 555 bits per inch to 800, 1600, and 6250 bpi. These advances were painful in terms of interchangeability. The solution was to build new drives with backward compatibility. This complicated the new drives and challenged drive designers to avoid compromising the performance of the new formats.

Increases in lineal density didn't remedy tape's greatest limitation, which was an intrinsically long access time, typically tens of seconds. Even many tape drives working simultaneously could not meet the randomaccess requirements of computers of the mid-fifties.

Tape's long access time motivated the development of magnetic disks. Only one short motion and a short wait were required to put the head at any point on the disk's data-bearing surface. This allowed mass storage access times to fall well below 1 second and filled the annoying access gap between tape and main memory.

As disks became faster, more reliable, and more widely accepted, it became feasible to couple disks more actively to main memory. This trend culminated in the development of *virtual memory*, in which data not immediately needed in main memory was automatically *paged* to disk and later automatically paged back to main memory when needed.

In this evolution (during the early sixties) the magnetic disk functioned primarily as a buffer. Mainframe users continued to rely on magnetic tape for archival storage and interchange of data.

MICROCOMPUTER MASS STORAGE

Floppy disks began as a low-cost medium for loading and transfer of programs for mainframes. They were adapted for direct access storage by early microcomputer architects and went through a rapid evolution. Floppies provided both direct-access and removable, interchangeable mass storage that fit well with the simple operating systems typical of early micros. The small "Winchester" fixedmedium disk was an immediate hit with the microcomputer community because it provided such fast access and transfer of data. There was virtually no tradition of tape use with micros, and as a result microcomputers evolved with big, fast buffers and no effective method for backup or archiving.

Most microcomputer operating systems still make only primitive provision for using floppy disks as "dump" media, and the rapid increase in typical Winchester capacities leaves floppy disks hopelessly inadequate. The most promising short-term solution is cartridge magnetic tape.

The biggest problem with using cartridge tape in a microcomputer environment is that it is an expensive addition with no apparent function other (continued)

Leonard Laub is president of Vision Three Inc. (2110 Hercules Dr., Los Angeles, CA 90046), a consulting firm that specializes in mass storage technology and systems. He has spent twenty years developing and commercializing mass storage devices and has been awarded twelve patents.

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EVOLUTION

than protection. Except in emergencies, no direct access is made to tape. Little software is released on tape for micros. These two factors alone create an acceptability gap, as big a problem as the access gap mentioned above.

OPTICAL STORAGE

During the last 15 years, an entirely new family of mass storage media has emerged, based on the use of light rather than magnetism.

The earliest commercial optical disks were molded plastic read-only disks that stored television programs. Introduced in 1978 as consumer products, they were based on a standard called LaserVision and stored up to one hour of broadcast-quality video on each side of the 12-inch disk.

LaserVision records the video image as an FM signal on a **tight** spiral **track** that makes 54,000 turns in covering a disk surface. This places the turns of the spiral 1.6 micrometers apart, corresponding to a track density of almost 16,000 tracks per inch (tpi), several hundred times greater than that of a floppy-disk drive and tens of times more dense than any Winchester disk drive.

The FM signal is recorded on the master disk by turning its "on" half cycles into *pits* (physical depressions or trenches in the disk's surface). The pit density corresponds to lineal data densities of about 25,000 bpi. This is about 10 times the density of today's practical magnetic disks.

The pit pattern on the master disk is copied by electroplating to make *stampers*, used to mold the information pattern into the plastic disks. These plastic disks are made quickly and cheaply and are not very flat (compared to the platters of high-performance Winchesters).

To read the information from the disk, the player must maintain its focused light spot on the track within a few micrometers axially and a few tenths of a micrometer radially. The gap between the disk's waviness and these tight tolerances is closed by two powerful servomechanisms, one controlling focus, the other controlling tracking. Each servo uses an optical sensor to determine instantaneous error and a small motor to reposition the light spot to correct the error.

These servos are fast and wideranging enough to handle typical "potato chip" disks (those with significant surface irregularities). They take up all the slack in both the disks and the players and are thus centrally responsible for the practicality of the LaserVision system.

DIGITAL AUDIO DISKS

The high areal density and easy interchangeability of LaserVision video disks generated interest in the possibility of using this entertainmentoriented medium to store digital data. One result of this was Sony's Compact Disc, a read-only optical audio disk on which the audio information is encoded digitally.

Compact disks (CDs), which store up to 74 minutes of very-high-quality audio program on one surface of a 12-centimeter (4.72-inch) molded plastic disk, can be described as miniaturized versions of LaserVision disks. A system of error correction and channel coding was developed to carry and protect this data.

Since 1983. when audio CDs were introduced, player prices have dropped by a factor of five and the number of CD titles has risen to nearly 10 percent of that of conventional LPs.

CD-ROM

The success of CDs supported the introduction of CD-ROM (compact disk read-only memory), an adaptation of CD specialized for the distribution of large digital databases (see the text box "CD-ROM Technology" on page 164). One CD-ROM stores about 550 megabytes of data, with an uncorrectable-error rate below 10⁻¹³.

CD-ROM, introduced early in 1985, is already the heart of some serious businesses based on electronic publishing of encyclopedias, reference works, professional directories, and other large databases. CD-ROM drives come either in add-on or add-in versions; the latter install in microcomputers just like floppy-disk drives.

JUKEBOXES

Nonalterable storage implies evergrowing storage volumes, the prime (continued)

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CD-ROM TECHNOLOGY

Concern about the quality of massproduced compact disks motivated the development of Reed-Solomon ECC (error-correcting code). This error-correcting scheme works in conjunction with the standard compact-disk ECC to reduce corrected-bit error rate by at least three orders of magnitude.

The additional ECC requires additional storage overhead, taken from the CD's user-data capacity. This penalty produces a benefit; no special techniques or controls are needed for CD-ROM mastering and replication. The same factory can thus make both audio compact disks and CD-ROMs almost without noticing which is which. This permits CD-ROM to share the benefits of process developments and economy of scale resulting from the success of consumer CDs.

While CD-ROM was in its infancy, microcomputers were just beginning the current IBM PC-inspired wave of market penetration and standardization. This explains why, in the early days of CD-ROM, a relatively small amount of work was devoted to interface and file-format specifications.

DATA FORMAT

CDs and CD-ROMs accept data in bytes. Twenty-four bytes make up a "frame." Each frame also contains I byte of "subcode" data (an auxiliary channel carrying timing, disk identification, and several other kinds of support data) and 8 bytes of additional data computed from the actual user data and used for error correction.

In the CD format, 98 frames form a block. Blocks occur 75 times per second, each one carrying 2352 bytes of user data, so the sustained user-data rate in CDs in 176.40K bytes per second.

The key difference between CD and CD-ROM is the provision for an extra layer of error correction, intended to deliver very low uncorrectable-bit error rates. These are realized by devoting 288 bytes of each block to the additional data calculated by the layered ECC encoder.

In addition, CD-ROM uses random access to blocks, so 12 bytes of each block are dedicated to synchronization

and 4 bytes are used to provide the "absolute address" of the block. This leaves 2048 bytes of user data per block, for a sustained user-data rate in CD-ROM of 153.60K bytes per second.

Note that CD and CD-ROM formats differ only in the application of the bytes carried in each block. They are mastered, molded, and read in exactly the same way. This is key to the beneficial linkage between the two formats and assures CD-ROM's benefit from the rapid improvements in CDplayer and disk design and manufacturing improvements.

ADDRESSING

CD and CD-ROM data is written on a continuous spiral track, with a variable (and usually noninteger) number of blocks per disk rotation. The variability comes from the CD's use of CLV

(constant linear velocity) to maximize storage capacity. The disk spins at between 200 and 500 rpm depending on which radius is being read.

Since CD-ROM shares this CLV format, it also uses the CD address nomenclauture of minutes (0 to 73 in CD, 0 to 59 in current CD-ROM practice), seconds (0 to 59), and blocks (0 to 74).

The number of blocks available per CD-ROM is 270,000. At 2048 bytes (of user data) per block, this yields a total user capacity per disk of 552,960,000 bytes (or 553 megabytes). This is completely usable capacity; it remains after all overhead associated with sector formatting and error correction. Other numbers seen in the literature (usually between 500 and 600 megabytes) reflect only variations in the total number of blocks recorded, not in any other

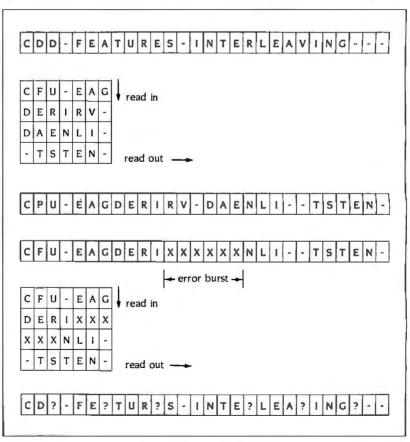


Figure A: In this example of data interleaving, the long error burst (xxxxxx) is separated into shorter ones that can be handled by the error-correction decoder.

aspect of formatting or coding.

ERROR CORRECTION

CDs use a specially developed system of data encoding and reorganization called CIRC (cross-interleaved Reed-Solomon code). CIRC consists of two major techniques: algebraic ECC and interleaving.

ALGEBRAIC ECC

Many mathematical techniques exist for correcting errors due to interruptions or noise in the data channel. All of these calculate relatively small amounts of additional data, adjoined to the user data either continuously (convolutional codes) or blockwise (block codes).

One class of block codes particularly good at patching data streams with long gaps (error bursts) was developed by Reed and Solomon. CIRC uses two Reed-Solomon (RS) codes in tandem.

The first (C2) takes the 24 bytes of user data for each frame and generates 4 bytes of additional data. The second (C1) takes the 28 bytes output by the first (C2) and generates another 4 bytes of additional data. This is the origin of the 8 bytes of ECC found in each CD frame.

INTERLEAVING

The second major component of CIRC is interleaving. This is a deliberate reorganization of data so as to break up long error bursts. Figure A shows a simplified version of the interleaving scheme used in CIRC. In CD encoding, interleaving is done on the 28 bytes leaving the C2 encoder. Since this is just a reordering of data, interleaving requires no additional overhead. On decoding (during reading of a disk). 32 bytes (of user data plus ECC) go into the CI decoder, which can correct I wrong byte. If more than I of the 32 bytes is wrong, the CI decoder sets a flag. Under any circumstances, the CI decoder delivers 28 bytes to the deinterleaver.

After deinterleaving, the 28 bytes arrive at the C2 decoder at different times. As each byte arrives, the C2 decoder looks to see whether or not that byte is accompanied by a flag from the C1 decoder. Of the 28 bytes entering the C2 decoder at any one time, up to 4 can be wrong and still be corrected.

PERFORMANCE

The combination of the two codes and interleaving makes it possible to cor-(continued)

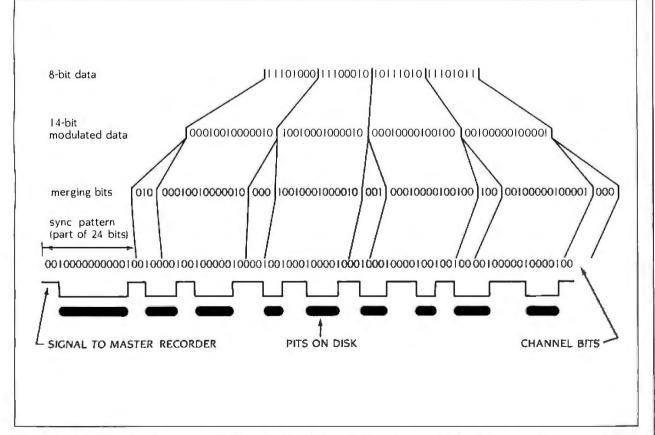


Figure B: The EFM (eight-to-fourteen modulation) process. Note the long pits burned into the disk by the laser, encoding up to ten Os within a single pit.

rect error bursts up to 450 bytes long. This long a burst would take up almost 2 millimeters along a track, a far from microscopic defect. Current CD qualitycontrol techniques screen out nearly all such defective disks.

If a still longer error burst occurs, the C2 decoder sets a flag indicating unreliable data. The typical CD player then either interpolates (fakes it) or mutes (gives up).

LAYERED ECC

CIRC operates on frames of data. CD-ROM incorporates an additional layer of algebraic encoding that works on blocks of data. Before entering the CIRC process described above, userdata blocks of 2048 bytes go through the layered ECC encoder, which adds 276 bytes of data to be used for error correction and 4 bytes of data to be used for error detection.

Within the 288-byte area devoted to layered ECC in the CD-ROM block, the first 4 bytes contain the additional data for error detection, the next 8 bytes are all 0s, and the remaining 276 bytes contain the additional information needed for error correction.

Calculated uncorrectable-bit error rates for CD-ROM are below 10⁻¹⁵, and observed rates are safely below 10⁻¹³, at least as good as the best magnetic-storage devices available today.

CHANNEL ENCODING

CD-ROM differs from CD in data format and error correction. At the level of channel code, which works on individual bytes and frames, CD and CD-ROM are the same. Both use a channel code called EFM (eight-to-fourteen modulation).

The name refers to the first step in the coding process, in which each byte of data is replaced by a 14-bit sequence, and each pair of such sequences is separated by a 3-bit "merging sequence" (see figure B). After the 1 subcode byte, the 24 user-data bytes, and the 8 ECC bytes are dealt with this way, the EFM encoder adds an additional 24-bit pattern for synchronization and another 3-bit merging sequence.

Thus, a frame carrying 24 bytes (192 bits) of user data is represented by 588 "channel bits." These are actually instructions to the master recorder, in the sense that a pit will be started when a "I" channel bit is received, continued

while the channel bits are 0s, and ended when the next 1 channel bit is received.

The channel clock rate is 4.3218 MHz, and the "ticks" of this clock are the increments of duration of the pits and spaces. At the standard CD scanning speed of 1.3 meters per second. one tick covers 0.30 micrometer along the track.

The rules by which the sequences mentioned above are chosen guarantee that the pits and spaces on a CD or CD-ROM will have lengths that are never greater than 11 ticks (3.3 micrometers) or less than 3 ticks (0.9 micrometer).

EFM is thus a "run-length limited" code, related to the (2,7) code used in high-performance magnetic-disk drives. It fits the signal power into a well-defined spectrum (160 to 720 kHz), avoiding both the high spatial-frequency region unreadable by the optics and the low temporal-frequency region used by the tracking servos. It is also self-clocking, so no companion track or indirect clock is needed.

INTERFACES

At the output of the ECC decoder, the data stream is fully realized as bits. which have already been buffered and made ready to be clocked out at a rate not necessarily tied to the disk rotation. Absolute block addresses have already been decoded at this point.

This is comparable to the degree of isolation of the system from the idiosyncrasies of the basic drive provided by the small computer system interface. SCSI is rapidly emerging as a good way to tie together many sharply different types of storage devices, along with certain I/O devices, by translating from the native characteristics of each to a common, straightforward interface. As the mainstream of magnetic-storage devices for highperformance microcomputers shifts to SCSI, CD-ROM, like any new product, will be obliged to follow.

The other leading CD-ROM interface ties directly to the bus of the IBM PC. This computer is well suited to control the CD-ROM drive in many of its best applications, and it is always easier to bring the new equipment and software to hardware already widely installed. In time, however, this interface may be replaced by SCSI host adapters for the PC and SCSIs on the drives. application for optical disks. In order to deal with a database spanning many disk volumes, some companies sell what is often called a "library" or "autochanger." but it is hard to resist calling it a "jukebox." This machine can put any of a large number of disks into any of a small number of drives, automatically, under software control.

Optical disk jukeboxes seem to fill the access gap, in that they provide automatic access to hundreds of gigabytes of data, of which a significant amount (5 to 10 percent) is mounted. Since all data is stored on disks, the mounted part is directly available. With judicious application of staging algorithms, this can make the whole database appear to be on disk.

Second-generation optical disks began appearing commercially in late 1985. These are aimed directly at microcomputers and are packaged in the standard full-height 5¼-inch box. Capacities range from 100 to 400 megabytes per disk side. Current applications for these separate into the "new," such as image storage and transaction recording, or "evolutionary," in which the optical disk backs up one or more Winchesters.

The current small optical drives all use write-once media, but work is proceeding on the development of alterable media. A small optical disk drive exercising a fully functional, alterable medium could replace both a small Winchester and its backup device. It could also write and read write-once media, for applications requiring nonalterable storage, and it could read read-only media, for access to published databases and instructional material.

Given the strong constraints on size and price for microcomputer systems, such a drive might be a great success. Alterable optical media have recently graduated from laboratory to production prototype stage and are predicted to be available in early 1987.

WRITABLE OPTICAL DRIVES

After a long gestation, writable optical disk drives emerged in 1983 as commercial products. These first-generation optical disk drives used 12-inch disks that stored about 1000 mega-(continued)

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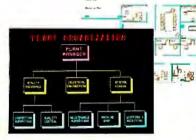
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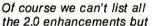
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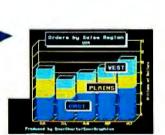
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bytes per surface. They were expensive enough (\$5000 and up) and large enough (7 to 10 inches high and 19 inches wide) to be aimed at minicomputers or at least clusters of microcomputers.

The disks are a "write-once" medium (meaning that any given region can be written on but not altered). Most of these drives are installed in document image-storage systems, a "new" application in the sense that no digital medium has ever been inexpensive and compact enough to make large-scale image storage worthwhile.

TECHNOLOGY TODAY AND TOMORROW

Let's look briefly at the technology underlying mass storage products and consider the future for each.

Floppy disks and tape share the characteristic of operating with the head in contact with the medium. Floppy disks were originally intended to load programs for mainframe computers and did not need to survive many passes. They are presently the main medium for microcomputer archival storage. This makes friction and wear characteristics very important. High-quality floppy disks are now burnished, in the manner of Winchester disks, to assure smoothness and absence of particles that might break off and scratch the disk. Heads are made of hard ferrites embedded in hard ceramic sliders.

The remaining culprits for floppy failures are dirt and physical damage. All these problems are solved by the newer 3½-inch floppy format, which uses a rigid jacket, a sliding metal shutter to cover the access slots, and a metal hub attached to the plastic disk. Centering and cleanliness are good enough that 3½-inch floppy disks already operate at the same capacities as 5¼-inch disks, up through the 1.2-megabyte IBM format.

Some 5¹/₄-inch formats go past this value to 3.3 or even 10 megabytes. These systems use special media with very fine oxide particles to support high lineal densities along the track, but their primary difference from conventional floppy disks is the use of a tracking servomechanism. This re-

quires a head positioner similar to a good Winchester, while still providing typical floppy access times and transfer rates.

These superfloppies seem intended primarily as a more compact version of the Winchester backup medium. but they run into market resistance for the same reasons as do cartridge tape drives, namely that they are additional drives (at an additional cost) used only to back up the Winchester.

Several tiny floppy formats, between 1.8 and 2.5 inches in diameter, have been shown recently as storage media for electronic still cameras. As these develop, and once a standard is set, one of these formats could provide the next step down from 3½ inches.

BERNOULLI DISKS

Another category of flexible magnetic disk deserves not to be called "floppy," both for distinction and because it doesn't flop. Iomega makes a unique flexible-disk drive in which the disk spins rapidly and is aerodynamically stabilized by the Bernoulli effect. The head "flies" over the surface and the head positioner is servo-controlled.

The results are a single sheet storing as much as 20 megabytes and a drive with access times and transfer rates comparable to good Winchesters, along with unrestricted media removability and interchangeability.

RIGID MAGNETIC DISKS

Thirty years of intensive development have not moved this product away from aluminum platters, spin-coated iron-oxide media, and passively pumped air-bearing head supports. Within this formula, areal densities have doubled every 2.4 years, the result of profound evolution of components.

Hand-wound ring cores have given way to vacuum-deposited thin-film loops in heads. Oxide particle sizes have decreased dramatically, as has the residual roughness left by improved surface-finishing techniques for the platters and coatings. The sliders supporting the heads have shrunk, making it easier to maintain (continued)

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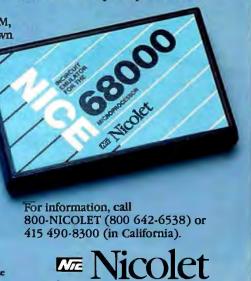
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tight head-to-disk spacings.

Rigid magnetic disks operate with heads "flying" above the disk surface on an air cushion. Out-of-contact operation permits very long life because there is no head or media abrasion. However, the head-to-disk spacing must be limited to about the separation of bits along the track, so high density translates directly into small spacing.

Today's high-performance drives have spacings of a fraction of a micrometer. This is far smaller than the size of typical dust particles or even smoke particles. Reliable performance requires absolute cleanliness and smooth motion of the disk surface. This, in turn, mandates a fixed medium.

Further increases in density will reduce the spacing below the mean free path of the gas molecules in air. This means that there might sometimes be no air under the head. While there are aerodynamic solutions to such problems, many in the magneticdisk field believe that the time may be approaching in which optical techniques should be used.

MAGNETIC TAPE

Mainframe magnetic tape recently made a big jump with the introduction of the IBM 3480 ½-inch cartridge product. This cartridge is a package 4 inches square that stores 200 megabytes, a dramatic change from 6250 bpi nine-track tape, which stores up to 180 megabytes on a reel 10.5 inches in diameter.

Quarter-inch microcomputer cartridge tape does almost as well, storing 60 megabytes in a small package. However, none of the **computer** formats store as densely as several based on consumer videotape.

In a videotape recorder the heads are mounted on a rapidly spinning drum. As the tape passes slowly over the drum, the heads move quite rapidly over the tape in a diagonal pattern. The heads are very narrow, so adjacent tracks of recording can be spaced very closely. This results in about one order of magnitude more areal density of storage than is practical with fixed heads.

Several companies sell PCM (pulse-

code modulation) adapters for recording audio digitally on videotape. After the analog-to-digital function, these machines encode the digital data into a signal resembling a video signal, which is then sent to a standard VCR. The typical adapter samples the audio 48,000 times per second per channel and quantizes each sample to 16 bits, resulting in a data rate of 1.536 megabits per second. This can be recorded for two hours on a standard cassette, resulting in a user-data capacity of up to 1382 megabytes.

This is a streaming format, with no provision for start-stop and no absolute physical addressing. However, versions of this approach have been sold as backup and archiving devices for microcomputers.

Honeywell uses a more basic approach to VCR technology by dispensing with video encoding altogether, using its own electronics behind a VHS transport to achieve the capacity of 10,000 megabytes on one VHS cassette.

Yet another mass storage approach based on consumer products may arrive if the prototype digital audio tape recorders now being shown become commercial. At present, some companies prefer fixed heads that push the technology but result in a small simple drive, while others prefer rotary heads similar to VCRs. There is also debate on the digital encoding (16-bit linear versus 8-bit nonlinear). While these debates go on, CD recorders may appear.

READ-ONLY OPTICAL DISKS

The leading format in the category of read-only optical disks is CD-ROM. Some other formats deserve mention here.

Before CD-ROM appeared, several companies developed proprietary digital formats based on LaserVision laser disks. These formats are similar to those of the PCM adapters for VCRs mentioned above and store between 800 and 1000 megabytes per surface of a 12-inch disk. With the advent of CD-ROM, these formats receded to a specialty position, serving applications in which a large quantity of TV imagery needs to be stored and retrieved along with digital data. Over the next two years new formats will appear that will be read-only versions of high-performance alterable optical disk formats. These will provide higher data rate, faster access, and finer addressability than CD-ROM, and they will be directly compatible with what may become the mainstream mass storage devices for small computers.

WRITE-ONCE OPTICAL DISKS

The earliest experimental writable optical disks used vacuum-deposited metal films as recording media. An intense laser spot heated up the metal beyond the melting point, forming a molten disk that opened up to a ring, expanded, and then cooled to form a rim around a hole in the film.

This is a very positive method of marking and has no mechanism for reversal. Media of this sort are called write-once because marks formed this way are permanent. Metal films are also very stable during reading because the lower-power light spot used for reading does not melt the metal. The metal conducts away the heat resulting from the reading beam and remains unaffected. On this basis, optical disks developed their reputation for not degrading data during reading.

Unfortunately, metals like to oxidize and corrode, so it was necessary to complicate this medium to make it stable. Today's commercial metal-film media use either a single layer of several ingredients or multiple layers, each one specialized.

These constructions are rather expensive to make, so alternative constructions, particularly those based on polymer materials, are attractive. It is important when considering these alternatives to look for the same kind of positive marking and stability during reading that is provided by metal films.

One element of construction ripe for simplification is the air gap found in most disks. This leaves room for the metal to roll back during formation of a mark. It also requires extra assembly steps and makes the disk into a barometer, bulging and collapsing with changes in altitude. Sensitive layers that don't need an air gap are thus highly desirable. All good write-once media make very clean, repeatable marks. 'Typical ''jitter'' of mark edges from their ideal locations is a few tens of nanometers, which is just a few percent of the average length of a mark. Present drives really don't need such clean marking, but future drives, using advanced channel codes now under development, will provide higher performance by storing multiple bits per mark.

As a simple example, CD-ROMs store about 2.5 user bits per mark. Experimental results show the feasibility of storing 8 to 10 bits per mark (by fine adjustments to the positions of mark edges). Compared to today's typical value of about 1, this means that the same disk, optics, and drive mechanism might be able to achieve about one order of magnitude in lineal density, capacity, and transfer rate.

Improvements in optical performance of the head, achieved by reduction in aberration and, possibly, reduction in laser wavelength, will permit smaller spots to be made. This will also permit increases in areal density. The combination of smaller marks and more bits per mark will enable optical disks to grow in performance in the same rapid evolutionary way that magnetic disks have.

ALTERABLE OPTICAL DISKS

Write-once media succeed by being marked in a way difficult or impossible to undo. Alterable media must have all the other virtues of good write-once media while supporting a marking process that can easily be reversed.

Media producers are pursuing several development directions in alterable media. None of these is yet in full production, although several companies have tooled up for pilot production of magneto-optic (M-O) media.

Perhaps more important, it is not clear that any of the alterable media currently in development can clearly provide a direct functional equivalent to conventional magnetic media. M-O and phase-change media require two passes for writing new data, and the *(continued)*

Old formats must be supported by new drives for at least 10 years.

phase-change medium still has problems with fatigue after hundreds of thousands of erase-rewrite cycles.

Despite this, it is likely that M-O media and drives will be introduced during the next two years, probably in 5¼-inch format. Even with the slight functional difference from magnetic drives, M-O drives can do much of the work now done by Winchesters if their data rates and access times are comparable. Their high capacity and painless media removability then become strong competitive advantages.

An ideal alterable optical medium could provide a perfect alternative to the combination of Winchester and backup device. Many current Winchester makers feel this is the mainstream direction of the future because it does away with the acceptability gap described earlier for the present combination.

The issue of cross and backward compatibility becomes relevant as optical-media technologies and formats proliferate.

One of the very pleasant aspects of Winchester drives is that the medium technology and much of the physical formatting are invisible to the user. If you develop a nice new way to build a fixed-medium magnetic-disk drive, you need to provide only a standard interface, package size, and powersupply requirements. The data on old drives will be transferred electrically to the new one.

This is not so with removable media, as long as people continue not to want to copy old data onto new media. Experience with tape suggests that old formats must be supported by new drives for at least 10 years. This suggests that alterable optical drives, which will begin coming into the market when write-once drives have achieved some penetration, may need to read, and possibly write, write-once disks.

The rapid buildup of the market for

read-only optical data disks. spearheaded by CD-ROM, suggests that alterable drives may also need to read read-only disks. Some companies support the notion of such versatile, "multifunctional" drives, expecting to meet approval from computer makers wanting to minimize the number of drives per computer, while others fear that the extra complication may cause problems. Time will tell.

The strongest early application for optical storage has been the largescale storage of images of business documents and engineering drawings. The combination of capacity, compactness. speed, durability, accessibility, and simplicity of remote access is winning.

Most sites using such systems have found that they really want to store far more images than will fit on one disk. They also want automatic, centralized storage capable of supporting large, busy user communities. Finally, in many cases, the probability of access is almost uniform over the entire database, making it impossible to mount only the "busy" disks. The hardware solution to this problem has been the jukebox, described earlier.

Representative current jukeboxes, intended for the large, busy central servers described above, hold about 100 disks and from two to seven drives each. Other designs hold about 20 disks and one drive. Either way, about 5 percent of the full database is mounted at any one time.

This is more than tape jukeboxes for mass storage ever managed, but the real advantage comes from the throughput of the mounted disks. Each optical disk drive is a directaccess storage device, capable of tens of thousands of record transfers per hour. By adding drives to an optical disk jukebox, it is possible to get overall throughput in the thousands of records per hour over a database in the hundreds of gigabytes from a box the size of two large refrigerators that costs about \$100,000. For applications content with write-once storage, this is a breakthrough product.

Meanwhile, NEC has shown a prototype of a jukebox based on small writable optical disks. It holds two stacks of 100 disks, each storing 600 megabytes per side, and has two drives. The total capacity is also 120 gigabytes, but the volume of the box is only 5 cubic feet.

IMPACT ON SYSTEMS ARCHITECTURE

Many systems architects are exploring ways of coupling optical disks with magnetic storage and semiconductor RAM to make composite systems.

The key to these systems is the automatic management of a memory hierarchy with, for example, RAM fed by a Winchester disk, fed in turn by an optical disk, which may in turn be fed by magnetic tape. The choice of what data to stage and when can be made by specialized processors exercising algorithms intended to anticipate user requests.

These algorithms have precedent in cache memories and in some virtualmemory systems but are not a part of any typical microcomputer operating system. Specialized devices using subsets of this method are just emerging.

The main performance requirement motivating the development of such systems is accessibility of stored data. Optical storage provides high capacity, but so does magnetic tape. Readonly and writable optical disks will soon be active in the field of telecommunications. While corporate telecommunications managers try to predict whether satellites or optical fibers will give them better service, others are looking into shipping optical disk copies of busy, centrally maintained databases to field offices.

The fundamental reason for this is cost. Shipping data across the country by recording it on CD-ROMs and sending the disks by courier costs less than two cents per megabyte. This is one to two orders of magnitude lower than typical microwave or satellite communication costs, and as much as 10,000 times cheaper than modem communication on direct-dial lines.

In the next decade, the application of combined mass storage technologies will produce significant improvements in the cost reduction and accessibility of large databases for many applications, including business, communications, and personal computing. ■

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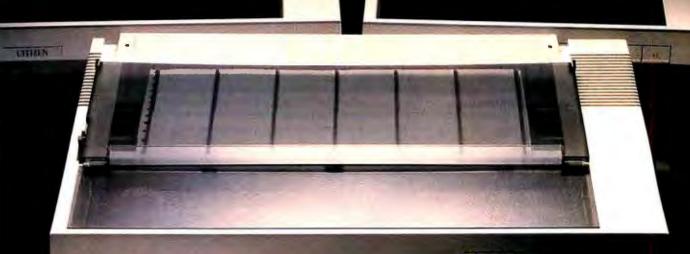
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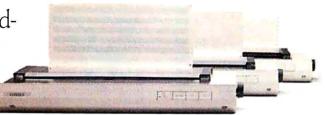
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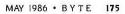
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CD-ROM SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT

BY BILL ZOELLICK

Beware of "magnetic-disk think"

CD-ROMs (compact-disk read-only memories) provide application developers with the intriguing possibility of making hundreds of megabytes, even gigabytes of data accessible on a personal computer for less than \$1000. Such enormous storage capacity opens up new realms of potential applications for microcomputer-software developers. ¹ But there is a catch: Unless the file structures for a CD-ROM application are designed carefully. the application's performance is likely to suffer.

Typically, poor CD-ROM performance is the result of file-structure design that reflects "magnetic-disk think." If you are new to CD-ROM application design, you may tend to apply rules of thumb learned from working with magnetic media. Instead, you need to focus on the unique strengths and weaknesses of the CD-ROM.

PHYSICAL FORMAT

The CD-ROM's physical format is defined by a standard developed by the Philips and Sony corporations. Since all CD-ROMs conform to this

standard, disks are usable across the different CD-ROM drives made by different companies. This common dataformat standard was defined as an extension of the Philips/Sony compact digital audio disk standard. The size of the digital audio market has driven the technology that makes the relatively inexpensive manufacture of CD-ROM drives possible. However, this digital audio parentage also constrains the CD-ROM to an unimpressive random-seek performance. In particular, the underlying digital audio format results in a data format that is based on constant linear velocity (CLV) recording.

Most magnetic disks use constant angular velocity (CAV) format. Figure 1 shows the sector organization of a typical CAV magnetic disk. Note that the sectors on the inner tracks are smaller than those on the outer tracks. This is because CAV is another way of saying constant rotational speed. With a CAV format, the linear velocity of the disk surface relative to the disk head is greater on the outer tracks, where the disk's circumference is greater. As a corollary, the outer sectors are physically larger.

Figure 2 illustrates the CLV sector format of a CD-ROM. CLV means that the relative speed of the disk head and disk surface stays the same, even as the head moves away from the center of the disk. A CD-ROM drive maintains this CLV by actually changing the disk's rotational speed as the head moves from track to track. Note that the CLV format results in sectors that all have the same length (the linear dimension). This means that the actual number of sectors encountered in a single disk rotation ranges from about 9 on the inside of the disk to about 20 on the outer edge. Therefore, recording must be done in a spiral rather than in a series of concentric rings. Recording begins at the inside of the disk and spirals outward.

The great advantage that CAV recording has over the CD-ROM's CLV (continued)

Bill Zoellick is the manager of software research at TMS Inc. (POB 1358, Stillwater, OK 74076). He has an M.A. from the University of Illinois and is coauthor of a textbook titled File Structures: A Conceptual Toolkit, to be published later this year. format is that the CAV organization makes it easier to find the beginning of a particular sector. Suppose that you want to jump to a specific sector relative to the start of a file. With a CAV format, where each track contains a fixed number of sectors, it is very easy to translate this *relative* sector number into an *absolute* track and sector address, given the track and sector address of the start of the file.

There is no simple, fixed relationship between a CLV track and the number of sectors on the track. Therefore, translating a relative sector number into an absolute track and sector address is more complicated. In addition, head movement must be accompanied by the mechanical process of speeding up or slowing down the rotational speed of the disk. Together these account for a major part of the CD-ROM's relatively poor seek performance.

On the positive side, CLV recording makes more efficient use of the disk surface. Rather than spreading out the data on the outer tracks as on a CAV disk, the CLV format packs the data on the outer tracks just as tightly as on the inner tracks. As a consequence, a CLV disk can hold much more information than a comparably sized CAV disk. From the standpoint of audio recording, where the primary mode of access is sequential, the CLV format is ideal. It packs the maximum amount of music on a disk without exacting a performance penalty. However, when you build a data format on top of this audio format, you pay for increased capacity with decreased seek performance.

PHYSICAL ADDRESSING

The CD-ROM's CLV format rules out using the familiar "track and sector" and "cylinder, surface, and sector" addressing schemes used for most magnetic disks. Instead, the CD-ROM uses a scheme that is clearly related to the disk's digital audio roots. If you think in terms of "playing" the disk from beginning to end, you find that there is room to record 60 "minutes" worth of data. Each minute of recording can be divided into 60 "seconds." In each second the drive will play, or read, 75 sectors. Each sector consists of 2K bytes. Therefore, the entire disk can hold 270,000 (60 × 60 × 75) sectors. or 540,000K bytes. The individual sector is the smallest addressable unit on the disk. You specify a particular sector in terms of the minute of play, the second within that minute, and the sector within that second, using zerobased counts for all numbers. The origin of the disk is specified as 0:0:0 (zero minutes, zero seconds, sector zero). The 156th sector on the disk, for example, is specified as 0:2:5, or zero minutes, two seconds, sector five (using a zero-based count).

Fortunately, application developers don't need to worry about the details of physical addressing on CD-ROMs, just as they don't concern themselves with the physical-addressing details for magnetic disks. When writing and reading magnetic media, applications generally rely on an operating system to convert the physical view of the disk into a logical view. This lets an application regard the disk as a collection of named files, rather than as an arrangement of tracks and sectors.

Laser-disk operating systems provide this same kind of file-oriented, logical view of CD-ROMs. (See the text box "CD-ROM Logical Format Standards" on page 184.) Some of them have interfaces so similar to popular operating systems that you can read from the CD-ROM using the system calls, open statements, and read statements that you are used to. CD-ROM access is just as easy as magnetic-disk access; you don't need to know about the disk's physical format to use the CD-ROM. The payoff from understanding its physical characteristics and format comes when you want to use the disk well to get top performance.

MEASURING PERFORMANCE

Good CD-ROM software design must reflect an awareness of the CD-ROM's weaknesses, in particular its poor seek performance. Table 1 compares a typical CD-ROM drive with two different types of magnetic-disk drives. The comparisons include capacity, seek performance, and data-streaming performance during a series of sequential reads of contiguous data. The sequential-read performance on the magnetic disks assumes an interleave factor of five, meaning that it takes five disk revolutions to read all the data in a given track.

An average seek on a full CD-ROM takes five times as long as on a (continued)

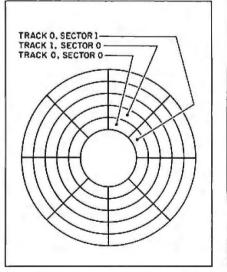


Figure 1: The sector organization of a typical CAV (constant angular velocity) magnetic disk. The sectors on the outer tracks are physically longer than those on the inner tracks and are organized in concentric rings.

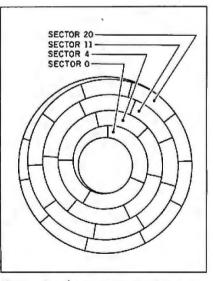


Figure 2: The sector organization on a CLV (constant linear velocity) CD-ROM. Since all the sectors have the same length, the longer outer "tracks" contain more sectors. Note the spiral appearance of this organization.

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Applications developed for MS-DOS using Microsoft high-level languages can easily be transported to XENIX. The XENIX versions of BASIC, C, COBOL, FORTRAN, Macro Assembler, and Pascal offered by Microsoft are source-language compatible with the MS-DOS versions.

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Using MAKE to Replace Batch Files for Program Development

The MAKE utility provided with Microsoft Macro Assembler Version 4.0 can be used to replace batch files for building application programs. When using standard batch files to build an application every step has to be performed. However, with MAKE the time and date dependency rules allow recompiling, reassembling, or relinking only those files that are dependent upon recently changed files.

The MAKE utility also has rules and macros. These features provide an easy and reliable way to change how application programs are built. For instance, by defining a rule for how C files are compiled into object modules, every C compilation can be done with the same compiler options. When rules are combined with macros, new compilation options can be provided on the MAKE command line or in the MAKE file. If you regularly develop large programs and are not using a MAKE type of utility, you should investigate how it can help make your software development more efficient.

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10-megabyte hard disk. When compared to a high-performance magnetic disk, there is more than an order of magnitude of difference in the seek performance. When designing software for a magnetic disk, you should always make a major effort to avoid always make a major effort to avoid seeks. Given the cost of seeks on a CD-ROM, you need to take even more draconian measures to avoid an average seek.

But table 1 provides good news along with the bad. The cost of a short seek, covering just a few tracks, is quite small because the CD-ROM only needs to move the mirror used to position the laser beam on the disk. It doesn't have to move the sled containing the mirror. lenses, and other parts of the disk-reading mechanism. (Not all drives implement such fast short seeking.)

This disparity between the cost of a short, local seek and a longer one has important consequences. It means that, as you design file structures for the CD-ROM, you should take advantage of opportunities to minimize the physical distance between parts of a file that you use in succession.

However, the CD-ROM's sequentialread performance as shown in table 1 is quite respectable. Reading a large block of data is not substantially more expensive than reading a short one. The cost is in *finding* the block.

JOYS OF A READ-ONLY MEDIUM

The CD-ROM's acceptable sequentialread performance and its ability to seek rapidly over the range of a few tracks are important components of a good software design. But its most significant characteristic, the one that lets you take advantage of the others, is that it is a read-only medium.

Two important, closely related benefits emerge from the CD-ROM's read-only nature:

• You never have to deal with deletions, insertions, or modifications to a file.

• The costs of creating a file structure (writing) and using it (reading) are asymmetric (not equally balanced).

Although the first of these benefits is self-evident, it has important consequences. For example, when you build a tree, you know that the nodes near the root will always be near the root, so you can put the most frequently used records in these nodes.

The second benefit requires a bit more explanation. You write a CD-ROM only once. Once the disk is written, it is read over and over again. Therefore, it makes sense to put more time and effort into the initial construction of files and indexes if you can thereby obtain faster retrieval. Moreover, building a CD-ROM's file and index structures is often done on a larger computer, while retrieving them is more often done on a microcomputer. Consequently, more computing "horsepower" is available to build the files. If expensive tasks such as lexical analysis and text formatting are necessary, it is better to do them once with the larger machine before

you create the disk. Finally, data for a CD-ROM is usually prepared in a batch-processing environment, while it is often used interactively. This provides even more incentive to do as much work as possible in the writing step.

BLOCKS AND BUFFERING

One general rule underlying all filestructure design, whether on CD-ROMs or magnetic disks, is to make each trip out to the disk as profitable as possible. This is the reason for using paged structures such as Btrees, in which each disk access retrieves enough information to make many decisions about the next level of the tree, rather than the simple twoway choice in a binary tree. You don't access the disk to retrieve a single record; you read in a block of records that you can then process in the much faster RAM environment. Although the CD-ROM seeks slowly, it can "stream in" the data in a large block at an acceptable rate. This makes the choice of block size extremely important.

When selecting a block size, you need to consider both logical and physical design factors. Logically, for example, you should consider the effect of page size on the depth of a B-tree. In a B-tree, a page that holds N records can have N + 1 children, as figures 3a and 3b illustrate. The small tree pictured in figure 3a holds eight records and has a height of two levels. This is an ideal height, since if you (continued)

Table 1: Comparison of seek times and data-transfer rates for CD-ROMs and magnetic disks.

	CD-ROM	Average microcomputer hard disk	High-performance magnetic disk
Capacity	540 megabytes	10 megabytes	456 megabytes
Number of tracks per read head	approximately 18,000	612	1258
Track-to-track seek	1 ms	3 ms	7 ms
Average seek	500 ms	100 ms	28 ms
Maximum seek	1 sec	200 ms	50 ms
Rotational speed	approximately 300 rpm (variable)	3600 rpm	3600 rpm
Average latency	100 ms	8.3 ms	8.3 ms
Transfer rate for sequential read	150K bytes/sec	96K bytes/sec	312K bytes/sec



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keep the tree's root page in RAM, you can get to any record in the tree with only one seek. If you need more records in the tree, you can add space by adding more levels, but this increases the average number of seeks required for a search. The alternative is to increase the block size as shown in figure 3b. Doubling the block size more than doubles the number of records that can be held in the tree.

To really appreciate the effect of doubling the block size, you need to deal with a larger number of records per block. Table 2 shows the number of 32-byte records that you can store in a tree, given a choice of block sizes and a choice of tree depth. Since the CD-ROM is a read-only medium, you know exactly how many records you are going to put in the tree before you build it. For example, if you need to store 50,000 32-byte records, you could choose a block size of 8K bytes and a tree of two levels rather than use a block size of 2K bytes and a tree of three levels. If you use a larger block size, it will take more time to read each block, but since CD-ROMs can read data at 150K bytes per second, reading an additional 6K bytes requires only 20 milliseconds. This is a small price to pay in return for avoiding an additional 500-ms seek. These logical design considerations argue for using a large block size in order to minimize the number of seeks required to find a record. However, the *physical* characteristics of the CD-ROM must also be considered in determining what block size to use.

Given the 2K-byte sector size for a CD-ROM, the smallest block size that you should consider for most applications is 2K bytes. This is the amount of information that you will retrieve even if you only request a single byte. But suppose you are absolutely sure that you need only the first 32-byte record in a sector. Why not just ask for what you need? Or, if it is convenient from a logical design standpoint, why not use blocks of, say, 3000 bytes?

The answer to these questions has more to do with the CD-ROM operating system than with the disk itself. If an application program requests an entire sector of data from the disk (or an integral number of entire consecutive sectors), a well-designed operating system transfers the data directly into the application program's work area with no intermediate data movement. However, if the application requests only 32 bytes, or some other fragment of a sector, the operating system cannot assume that the appli-

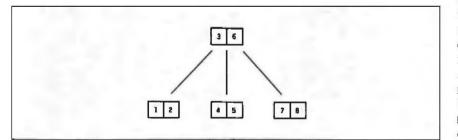


Figure 3a: A two-level B-tree with a block size of 2.

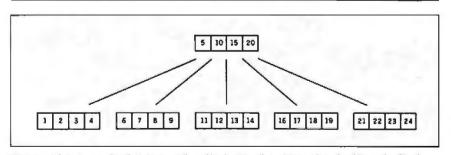


Figure 3b: A two-level B-tree with a block size of 4. Note that doubling the block size from figure 3a more than doubles the number of records the tree can hold.

cation has allocated enough space to hold an entire 2048-byte sector. Since 2048 bytes is the smallest quantity that the operating system can bring in from the disk, the operating system must use a system buffer to hold the complete sector and then break out the requested 32 bytes for transfer into the application's work area. Thus a request for anything less than a complete sector involves moving data twice, while a request for a complete sector requires only a single data movement. Similarly, a request for some quantity such as 3000 bytes that occupies some fraction more than one sector requires extra data movement for the fragment that must be brought in from the second sector. To avoid unnecessary data movement, use a block size that is an integer multiple of the 2K-byte sector size.

The decision to read data in integer multiples of the sector size has an important consequence, however: By bypassing the system buffers, you relinguish the assistance that the operating system provides in keeping recently used data in RAM for a while. For example, if you read a 128-byte record, the operating system uses one of its system buffers to hold the sector that contains the record. If you then read a second 128-byte record from a different sector, and if there is more than one system buffer, a welldesigned operating system places the new sector in a different buffer, preserving the original sector. If the third record required by the program is back in the first sector (this kind of reuse often happens in searches down through trees), no seek to the disk is necessary; the required sector is "buffered" and already in RAM.

Now suppose that instead of reading 128-byte records, you read 2Kbyte blocks to avoid moving data twice. Unless you provide your own buffering mechanism, the second sector is read in on top of the first one. Allocating a larger number of system buffers has no effect, since the system buffers are not being used. If you want the benefits of buffering, you have to handle it yourself. The decision of how many buffers to provide and how (continued)

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to manage them depends on the nature of the application. If it searches through tree-structured indexes or works both forward and backward through a sequence, it can benefit from a relatively large number of buffers. If it uses the data sequentially and always moves through it in one direction, the application won't benefit from buffering at all. A good general-purpose buffermanagement scheme is one known as least recently used (LRU) replacement. In LRU replacement, the buffer selected for holding new data (and overwriting existing data) is the one with contents that have been used "least recently." (See Harvey Deitel's *An Introduction to Operating Systems*, listed in the bibliography, for a discussion

Table 2: The maximum number of 32-byte records that will fit in a B-tree of the given height and block size.

		TREE HEIGHT	
	One level	Two levels	Three levels
ck size = 2	64	4,160	270,400
k size = 4K	128	16,512	2,130,048
ck size = 8K	256	65,792	16,908,544

CD-ROM LOGICAL FORMAT STANDARD

ogically, a disk contains a volume atable of contents, a directory structure, and data files; physically, the disk contains sectors. Clearly, the logical view is built on top of the physical view. For an application developer, the logical view is the one of interest, the one that determines how many files you can store on a CD-ROM, what the performance cost of storing many files rather than just a few would be, how large a file can be, whether files can span across CD-ROMs to form a multivolume set, whether files must consist of sequential consecutive sectors, whether the directory structure supports subdirectories, and so on.

As yet, there is no agreed-upon standard for the CD-ROM's logical format. Most firms offering applications for CD-ROM disks have developed their own logical structures, if only for internal use. These logical formats are usually tied into some kind of CD-ROM operating system that insulates the applications from having to know anything more than the name of the file that they wish to use.

The products that are currently available differ in a number of interesting ways. Some are good at handling tens of thousands of files; others are better at providing DOS-like abilities such as using wild cards in directory listings and listing subdirectories along with files through the DIR command. Still others provide no direct connection to MS-DOS at all and require that you develop special assembler routines to manage a command block for the CD-ROM file server. The various systems also differ in the degree to which they use a logical structure to maximize the advantages associated with read-only media and minimize the impact of the CD-ROM's slow seek performance.

This situation is in a state of rapid change. There is a movement afoot toward cooperation among the various firms currently involved with CD-ROMs to resolve the differences in their formats and create a common logical structure. Hopefully, we will see some kind of logical format standard in the near future of LRU and other replacement strategies.)

TREE-STRUCTURED INDEXES

The general form of a tree structure on a CD-ROM disk is much the same as that of a broad, shallow B-tree or B+ tree. But B-trees and B+ trees are normally constructed to be dynamic structures that can readily accommodate insertions and deletions. Since the CD-ROM is not concerned with these, other opportunities become available.

One of the most significant of these opportunities is the ability to pack the blocks of the tree completely full, or as close to completely full as you wish. The tree uses less space, and packing the blocks full means that each block can have a greater number of children, producing a broader, shallower tree. (The numbers in table 2 assume that the blocks are completely full.) If you want to store 15,000 records, you can do so in two levels by using a 4K-byte block size if you pack the blocks full. But if the blocks are only 75 percent full, you will need three levels.

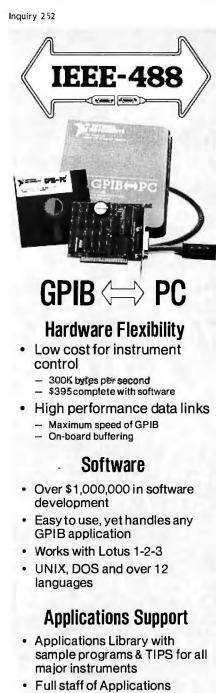
If you build B-trees by inserting records randomly and using those methods developed for handling the growth of dynamic trees, you produce trees with blocks between 50 and 100 percent full with an average utilization of between 67 and 85 percent. You don't produce trees with blocks that are completely full. In order to pack as many records as possible into each block, you must develop a special tree-loading procedure that doesn't use the usual block splitting involved in B-tree insertion.

To develop an appropriate treeloading procedure, first you sort all the records by their keys. Then you begin loading the tree by writing the sorted records one at a time into the leftmost block at the lowest level of the tree. When that block is full, you write it out to disk. The next *record* goes into a parent block. Then you fill the next block at *leaf* level. When this second leaf block is full, you write it out to disk and place another single record in the parent block. This process continues until you have loaded *(continued)*

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all the records. When you are finished, the records are arranged in the blocks in the type of numbered sequence shown in figures 3a and 3b.

The primary advantage of this loading procedure is that it capitalizes on the read-only nature of the CD-ROM by building a shallow tree and avoiding seeks. It also has an important second advantage. If you write out each block as soon as it is full (including the blocks containing "promoted" keys at higher levels in the tree), you are placing parent blocks in physical proximity to their children, making use of the CD-ROM's better performance on short, local seeks. Since the CD-ROM is read-only. this proximity of parents and children will not be disturbed.

There are additional opportunities for decreasing seeks if you know something about the distribution of requests for the records stored in the tree. If the 80/20 rule applies to the database-80 percent of the requests are for 20 percent of the recordsyou can greatly reduce the number of seeks needed by ensuring that the most frequently requested records are located as close to the root block as possible. You can build this preference for promoting more frequently used records into the bottom-up loading procedure. You must build blocks that are less than completely full, since you need to choose from several records for promotion, selecting the one that has the highest frequency of use rather than the one that produces the fullest leaf-level block.

One great advantage of working with a read-only medium is that you can calculate precisely how far you can go in trading space utilization for flexibility. For example, you can see in table 2 that if you have 12,000 records that require 32 bytes apiece, and if you intend to use a block size of 4K bytes, you need only guarantee space utilization of 73 percent (12.000/16,512 = 0.73) to ensure that the tree does not exceed two levels. The loading procedure can keep track of its progress toward meeting this goal as it chooses records for promotion. Once you have constructed such a tree, you know it won't be altered.

These suggestions illustrate general

CD-ROM design considerations. You should compensate for the CD-ROM's poor seek performance by taking advantage of its read-only nature and the asymmetry between reading and writing activity. The asymmetry makes it worthwhile to invest more time and effort in the construction of the tree: the read-only nature makes that investment possible and permanent.

HASHING ON CD-ROMS

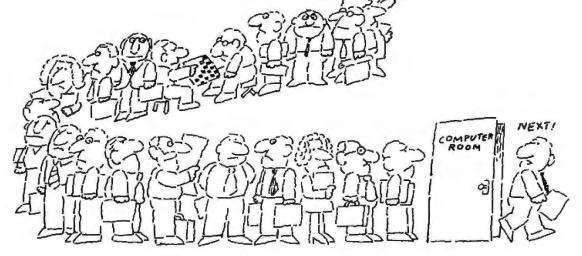
For applications that don't need to access records in order by key, hashed retrieval fits the strengths and weaknesses of the CD-ROM almost ideally. Hashing complements the capabilities provided by tree structures. If you need to retrieve all the records with keys that include the last name "Smith," you should use a tree structure, since you can keep all these records together in sequential order in a tree. However, if the application only requires access to single records, and if the access needs to be really fast (no more than a single seek), you should choose hashing.

From a file-structure point of view. hashing consists of using a function to transform each record's key into the address of a specific bucket within the file. When you are looking for a certain record, all you have to do is apply the function to that record's key and then retrieve the bucket at the resulting address. Each bucket can hold some fixed number of records. Hashing works well and permits retrieval with a single seek as long as there is room for each record in its associated bucket. When buckets overflow, you need additional seeks and must follow procedures to find the records that can't be stored at their home addresses. One of the fundamental goals in designing a hashed file structure is to avoid overflow.

In a dynamic file on a magnetic disk, the possibility of overflow is a given. But when you construct a hashed file for a CD-ROM, you can do away with overflow entirely. You can manipulate the following variables to achieve this goal:

 the packing density of the hashed storage (the ratio of the actual record (continued)

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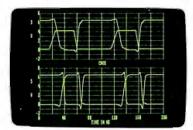
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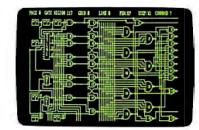


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count to the total capacity of the storage space)

• the size of each block or bucket (the number of records that can be stored at any given address)

the design of the hash function itself

Clearly, packing density is relevant, since you can avoid overflow by placing a small number of records into a large file. The more tightly you pack a file, the more likely you are to overflow at least one bucket.

Bucket size also affects overflow. You could guarantee no overflow if you considered the entire file to be a single bucket. Unfortunately, you would have to read the entire file into RAM and process it there. At the other extreme, overflow would almost certainly occur if you used buckets that held only one record each.

Table 3 describes the effect that packing density and bucket size have on the probability of overflow, provided you have a hash function that distributes records randomly across the buckets. You can reduce overflow by manipulating these variables. For instance, if you want less than one percent of the records to overflow their buckets, you can choose from the table any of the packing-density/ bucket-size pairs that fall within that percentage range.

In practice, you would probably choose a bucket size on the basis of record size and the physical constraints of CD-ROM sectors. You would then accept the packing density required to reach some targeted overflow probability. Table 3 demonstrates the advantage of using large buckets. The bucket size should be some integer multiple of the CD-ROM's 2K-byte sector size for the reason given earlier: A good operating system can transfer data directly into the program's work area if you request complete sectors.

The percentages provided in table 3 were calculated using the Poisson distribution, which assumes that the hash function distributes the records randomly. Since the CD-ROM is a read-only medium, you have a complete list of the keys to be hashed before you build the file. You can analyze the keys to find functions that distribute them more uniformly than a random function would. A perfectly uniform distribution would place an equal number of records in each bucket, guaranteeing no overflow even at a packing density of 100 percent. Although developing a function that yields such perfection can be very time-consuming, you can often find an economical way to improve on purely random distributions, thereby allowing higher packing densities while still avoiding overflow. You can. in short, treat parameters within the hash function as variables just as you considered bucket size and packing density as variables. Optimizing a

Table 3: The percentage of hashed records that will overflow their buckets given a particular packing density and bucket size. (Values less than 0.1 percent are indicated by -.)

ercent)	1	2	5	10	20
10	4.8	0.6	~	~	~
20	9.4	2.1	0.1	~	~
30	13.6	4.5	0.3	~	~
40	17.5	7.3	1.1	0.1	~
50	21.3	10.3	2.4	0.4	~
60	24.8	13.6	4.4	1.2	0.2
70	28.0	17.0	7.1	2.8	0.8
80	31.2	20.4	10.2	5.2	2.3
90	34.0	23.7	13.7	8.5	4.8
100	36.7	27.0	17.5	12.4	7.7

hash function is made possible by the disk's read-only nature and practical because you can use large computers working in a batch-processing environment to create the data set that will ultimately be used interactively by small computers.

CONCLUSION

A CD-ROM drive seeks slowly, making it all too easy to develop applications that perform very poorly on it. Even if you are an experienced programmer, you can make design mistakes that result in poor performance if you fall into "magnetic-disk think." You need to focus squarely on the physical characteristics of the CD-ROM, taking advantage of the medium's strengths while avoiding its weaknesses.

When the design work is done well, the payoff can be impressive: the CD-ROM enables you to move very large databases out of book form, out of centralized time-sharing systems, and off microforms. It provides convenient access to data inexpensively through mass distribution, and it offers **excep**tionally fast, convenient retrieval of these databases on very small computers.

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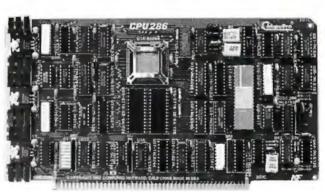
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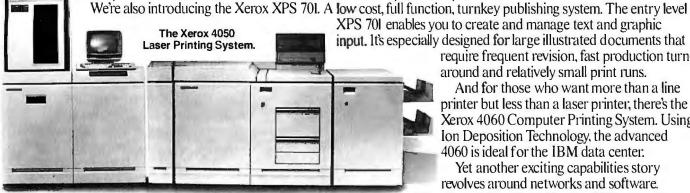
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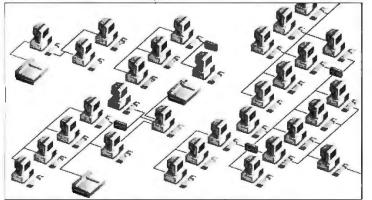
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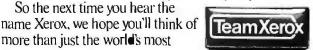


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THE APPLICATION INTERFACE OF OPTICAL DRIVES

BY JEFFREY R. DULUDE

The issues that concern an applications programmer working with write-once optical disks

THE MANY ADVANTAGES of writeonce optical disk drives, such as removability, ruggedness, transportability, capacity, and even low cost, do not come for free. And there are none who know that better than those of us developing IBM PC applications on write-once drives, for we are the ones who must deal with the differences between magnetic and optical disks.

Optical disks differ from magnetic disks in several respects, specifically in the write-once nature of the beasts, their pushing beyond the 32-megabyte file limit of PC-DOS, their access time, and their manner of error handling. The write-once aspect is further complicated by directory-management issues, file updates, retrieving older information, and file extensions.

As the write-once name implies, data written on an optical disk is permanent. Information is stored by a laser, which burns holes in a special material on the disk. Once a hole is burned, it is burned forever. Period.

Also important are the differences in capacity and how that space is used. The smallest unit you can work with on an optical drive is a full sector, typically 512 bytes. This limitation exists because of a very powerful error-correction system used with every optical disk drive.

These error-correction systems work by building a unique data block, called an error-correcting code (ECC), for each sector written. The ECC mirrors the information written in that sector. Once the ECC field is written, the system can read several bytes in a sector erroneously, and yet the data can be corrected. However, the ECC is generated for the whole sector, even if only half of that sector was actually used. And because an ECC field on a write-once disk cannot be changed, any unwritten portion of a partially used sector is lost.

Fortunately, space is cheap. Optical disks have the lowest cost per megabyte of any data-storage medium. Better still, the disks are removable. But while giving you the benefit of essentially unlimited storage, this also creates special problems for directory handling on cartridge changes.

Next, consider the access times, which are both fast and slow, depending on how far the head has to go. Optical drives use a two-stage positioning mechanism to get the lens over the appropriate track on the disk. Most drives can seek optically by tilting the lens within about a 40-track range. This optical seek is very fast about 1 millisecond per track (a track is typically about 10K bytes). Beyond that 40-track range, the drive must seek mechanically, using a stepper motor or worm gear. Due to the large mass of the optical head, this positioning takes a while, and average seek time over the entire disk surface is above 100 milliseconds.

And finally, no popular operating system supports write-once optical drives at this time. So you must deal with issues at the device level, the operating-system level, and the application level.

THE DIRECTORY

One of the first issues you must resolve is how to put a directory onto a write-once optical disk. And for (continued)

Jeffrey R. Dulude is director of marketing for Optotech Inc. He can be reached at POB 1470, Monument, CO 80132. someone who has only dealt with erasable media, the answer is not immediately obvious, because most operating systems keep their fileallocation table (FAT) and root directories in the same locations on the disk, rewriting only parts of them as needed. However, the very fact that you can't remove information from a write-once disk suggests that you may never want to destroy a directory in the first place.

To date, at least four different ways of handling directories have been used, each with varying degrees of success. One of the earliest approaches was to keep all the data on the optical disk and all of the directory on a companion floppy disk. But what if you lose or damage the floppy disk?

Well, people do lose floppies, or the disks become erased or damaged. But when you lose the floppy disk that contains the directory for an optical disk, you've also lost all your data. I don't think anyone uses the directoryon-floppy technique any more.

Another approach keeps the directory and FAT in RAM. They are read each time the optical cartridge is inserted and rewritten on the optical disk just before the cartridge is ejected. This technique slows down cartridge changes, but it is otherwise fast because the computer can do directory searches faster when the directory is stored in RAM.

There are downsides to this approach, however. First, it uses a lot of disk space. In fact, the overhead used by all the directory and FAT rewrites on the optical disk often exceeds the size of the file data. Even worse, the system is vulnerable to power failures or someone simply turning off the machine before the directory is rewritten to the optical disk.

The last and most difficult approach to the optical disk directory issue is a unique file-management system that provides all the capabilities of PC-DOS. This type of file system keeps sets of pointers to all the subdirectories. This way, when a subdirectory is updated, only the revised portion of the directory, along with the pointers to it, is written, not the entire system. This type of system is very space-efficient, and it has the additional advantage of being able to retrieve previous versions of files by going back several levels of pointers.

Access to this type of directory system can be provided through several means. For example, file I/O could be added to popular programming languages. Or you could write device drivers that go through DOS and look at only a 32-megabyte file window at a time. But perhaps the most powerful way is to write an interrupt handler that traps the DOS interrupt, allowing an optimal writeonce directory system that would be compatible with programs written for PC-DOS.

UPDATING FILES

Most application programs often need to change only part of a file rarely the entire file. With write-once disks, changing only part of a file can present a problem. Two approaches are currently being used for updates. The first is to simply rewrite the entire file. This approach is not only easy to implement, it is also effective when you are dealing with many small files. Remember, space is cheap on optical disks.

Complete file rewrites become unmanageable, however, when the files become large. For example, you could not update a 150-megabyte file on a 200-megabyte disk by rewriting the entire file, and rewriting only those sectors of a file that are actually changed becomes the obvious solution. For this reason, the post-field concept was developed.

A post field is simply an addresspointer field placed after every sector on a write-once disk. This pointer field is not used when the sector is written, but later, when a replacement, or update, sector is created, the address of that new sector is written in the post field of the original sector. Then, when data is to be retrieved, the system checks the post field of the original sector to determine if that data has been changed and, if it has, where the revised data is located. And since every sector has a post field, new updates can be made to previous updates.

The advantages of post fields are

that they are space-efficient and they give an excellent audit trail for tracking changes to data. The disadvantage is that if a file has been updated frequently, the necessary optical-head travel through a long list of linked updates taxes the system's performance.

For each of the two methods of updating a file, retrieving the original data is handled differently. Where the entire file is rewritten, you need a directory system that allows access to the old file. Some directory systems do this with command extensions for file and directory utilities. Others routinely include the earlier version of the file in all directory activity, and you just specify which version of the file you want. In the post-field implementation, the system finds the original data first, so branching to the updates is available automatically.

In either case, the ability to retrieve original data is a powerful feature of write-once optical disks. Imagine an engineering drawing system that could take you back through the last three changes to see why your current version doesn't work. Or imagine a software-development environment where you could examine every interim piece of code written.

APPENDING FILES

In addition to changing and updating original data in files, many applications require enlarging the file. Such is the case with large database-management systems, where you need to append new data to the end of existing files.

But appending files on a write-once optical disk has two problems: how to cope with the existing partially written sector at the end of the file, and how to add information past that last sector. Here, the state of the art offers three different ways to tackle the problem: rewriting the file, changing the FAT, and using a post field.

Again, rewriting the entire file is the simplest way to go. As with updating a file, however, this method works well only with small files and breaks down with large ones. Since the primary advantage of an optical disk is its ability to handle large files—the very reason most developers choose an (continued)

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optical disk system-this technique falls short.

If the file-management system uses a file-allocation table, changing the FAT can be a very effective way to append a file. With this technique, the last sector of the original file is read into memory, appended to fill that sector, and written elsewhere on the disk with the additional sectors following in order. Afterwards, the system writes a new FAT.

Or by using the venerable post field to replace the partially filled final sector, the system can write the rest of the appended sectors contiguous to the last one. The advantage of this technique is that the entire file can reside in contiguous sectors, speeding throughput. The disadvantage is that you must allocate space for the filemaking a guess at the file's ultimate size-when the file is created.

HANDLING THE CAPACITY

One of the more frustrating things about using an optical disk on an IBM PC is PC-DOS's limitation on the size of a logical disk volume. It is only 32 megabytes—a pittance compared to the 200 megabytes typically available on 5¼-inch write-once optical drives. Fortunately, there are a handful of ways to handle the address limitations. One way is to surrender to PC-DOS and break your disk into 32megabyte partitions. It's easy to do, and it works.

Some people have tricked PC-DOS through one means or another to achieve addressable space greater than 32 megabytes. This gives you the capacity you want, but you sometimes pay for it with compatibility problems, which often crop up with off-the-shelf, high-performance software packages that use undocumented features of PC-DOS to achieve their performance. Another problem is that developers must redo their PC-DOS modification for any new version of PC-DOS that may be released.

The most powerful, and possibly the most difficult, way around the size limitation is with a new interrupt handler, which may also be necessary for the file-management system and directory. By trapping the operating-(continued)

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system interrupt (21), the interrupt handler can intercept calls made for the optical disk while other calls are simply passed through. Once intercepted, the optical disk calls can be treated differently, allowing the writeonce file-management system to be kept transparent to the user.

The difficulty, however, is that the interrupt handler must also support every disk call in exactly the same way as PC-DOS supports them. Those calls include functions that open a file, write a sector to a file, find out how much free space is on the disk, and so forth. Moreover, supporting all of those functions requires a tremendous amount of program code.

CUTTING ACCESS TIME

Compared to hard-disk drives, optical drives have unusual seek characteristics. They seek rapidly in a small band and slowly in a large band. As an application developer, you must maximize performance of your application.

Why put up with...

You can measure your application's performance with two criteria: the filemanagement system's access time to data and its overall throughput.

How quickly you get to your data depends a great deal on how the file-management system is laid out. Some companies put the data on the outside tracks, expanding inward, and the directory on the inside tracks, growing outward. The two grow toward each other, and the disk is full when they meet. Having the data separated from the directory by almost the full disk surface could lead to long time delays between opening a file and getting data from it.

Another file-management approach is to interleave the data and directory. A "high-water" mark is kept in the directory to indicate the next available disk sector. If, when writing part of a directory, the system runs out of space, the high-water mark tells the system where to put more directory entries. A block of directory space is

reserved on the disk, and data follows it. Such interleaving minimizes the seek time between finding a directory entry and actually getting the data.

To speed throughput, you could use a file-management system that allows you to write sequential sectors of a file contiguously on the optical disk. Doing so eliminates seek time between sectors. Contrast this to PC-DOS writing to a floppy disk that has had many files erased and rewritten. When an available sector is requested, DOS just gives a file the next available sector, even if it's halfway across the disk. On a disk where available sectors are not adjacent, you get "sector scatter," and every new read or write requires a seek to a new position, making data transfer very slow.

ERRORS AND RECOVERY

The final issue you must address as an applications integrator using writeonce optical drives is error handling. Several types of errors occur under

"ZOING! ZIP! POCKETA, POCKETA! TICK, TICK, TICK ZOING! ZIP! POCKETA, POCKETA! TICK, TICK, TICK

when you could have

different circumstances. You must resolve whether you or the drive manufacturer will handle them.

Some errors can be caught when the manufacturer formats the disk (often called disk certification) or when the user formats the disk (often called bad-sector mapping). In both cases, a table of bad sectors is written on the disk and made available to the controller and the host software.

The next type of errors are those found dynamically, that is, at run time. The most sophisticated optical drives have a technique for detecting errors as they are writing called direct read during write (DRDW). These drives can sense whether a particular hole in the disk has been successfully burned before the laser leaves that spot. If more bad burns are found in a sector than the ECC can correct, the drive signals that there has been a write failure in this sector.

Less sophisticated drives must wait a full revolution to read the sector

written and then compare what was written with what was read. This is similar to the verify operation done on magnetic media today, and throughput suffers dramatically. On a 21-sector-per-track drive you must write one sector, wait for 21 sectors to read and verify that sector, and then write the next sector. This is 22 (21 + 1) times slower than a DRDW drive, which detects errors on the fly.

In both cases, the system must accommodate the dynamic errors as well as the static errors found at format time. Who ends up doing the error handling varies widely between optical disk drive vendors. And the way errors are detected and treated affects performance greatly. Generally speaking, the more that is done in the drive and controller, the better the performance will be and the less work you will have to do.

With most of the 12-inch optical drives, the application developer must do all of the error handling. On the other extreme, at least one 514-inch optical drive manufacturer has an error-handling system that is so sophisticated that you can literally write perfectly to every sector on the disk. This is known as true randomwrite capability, and it is crucial for databases that require random seeks to the middle of the disk.

Certainly, write-once optical disk drives are application-sensitive devices. And while they work superbly in many applications, they may not be suited for others. Moreover, an applications developer encounters many complicated issues when using these drives. Although we have presented a synopsis of the possible techniques that may be used, integration of a write-once optical drive depends on the particulars of your application and how all those issues affect your system.

Editor's note: Source code of a write-once database example written by the author is available for downloading via BYTEnet Listings at (617) 861-9764.



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OPTICAL DISK ERROR CORRECTION

BY SOLOMON W. GOLOMB

A look at Hamming and Reed-Solomon codes

OPTICAL DISKS ALLOW a higher density of data storage than any other computer memory system currently available or imminently anticipated. For example, a magnetic 5 ¼-inch floppy disk, double-sided and doubledensity, will store up to 720K bytes, while an optical 5¼-inch disk can store as much as 550 megabytes.

It is true of most kinds of media that storage density can be further increased if you can tolerate a higher error rate. If your system is running at 1 million bits per second, an error rate of 10⁻⁶ means that, on the average, there will be one error per second. An error rate of 10-9 means an average of one error every 17 minutes. And an error rate of 10⁻¹² means an average of only one bit error every 111/2 days, assuming that your system continues to run at I million bits per second all around the clock, seven days a week. That is why manufacturers of computers and disk drives like to specify an error rate of 10⁻¹² for the computer memory systems that will run with their machines.

So media makers face a dilemma. They want to pack as many bits of storage into each disk as possible, but if their "raw error rate" goes up much above 10⁻¹², they won't meet OEM specifications. Here is where errorcorrecting codes help.

Suppose the bits are packed so densely on the medium that the error rate is a horrible 10⁻⁵, corresponding to an average of 10 bit errors per second on our 1-megabit-per-second machine. With the sophisticated errorcorrection techniques available today, it is possible to use only 10 percent of the available bits for redundancy, having the remaining 90 percent usable for real information, and reduce the errors that get through the system from a raw error rate of 10-5 to a corrected error rate of 10⁻¹². Since degrading the error rate to 10⁻⁵ probably at least doubled the storage density, the "penalty" of 10 percent for error correction to get the error rate back down to 10⁻¹² still leaves the media maker way ahead of the game.

WHAT ERROR-CORRECTING CODES ARE USED

Over the past 35 years or so, many different types of error-correcting

codes have been devised, and most of them have been tried at one time or another to reduce the error rate on some type of storage media. These different types of codes are named for their inventors: Hamming codes, Fire codes, the Golay code, Bose-Chaudhuri-Hocquenghem (BCH) codes, Reed-Solomon (RS) codes, Goppa codes, etc. Each code is a *collection* (or *dictionary*) of binary *code words*, all of some fixed block length of *n* bits, of which *k* bits are information bits that, depending on the data to be stored, can take any possible values.

The value k/n provides a measure of the information content of code (continued)

Solomon W. Golomb, Ph.D., is a professor of electrical engineering and mathematics at the University of Southern California. He is a member of the Board of Directors of Cyclotomics Inc., a company founded in 1973 by E. R. Berlekamp that designs proprietary Reed-Solomon encoders and decoders. He is also a member of the National Academy of Engineering and a fellow of the IEEE. He can be contacted at the University of Southern California, PHE-506, Los Angeles, CA 90089-0272. words and is called the rate of the code. The remaining r bits (r = n - k)are redundancy bits (or parity-check bits) and are calculated from the information bits by a set of fairly simple equations. When a code word is retrieved from memory, the redundancy bits are tested to see if they still satisfy these parity-check equations. If all the equations check, it is overwhelmingly likely that no errors have occurred in the storage and retrieval process. On the other hand, if one or more errors have occurred, this will result in a pattern of certain equations checking and the other ones failing. From this pattern of parity-check failures, the errors can be located and corrected, provided that the total number of errors is not too large for the capability of the code.

HOW THEY WORK

A simple example will help to clarify how error-correcting codes work. Probably the simplest error-correcting code is the Hamming (7,4) code. The (7.4) means that the code words are seven bits long, and four of the seven bits are *information* bits. The remaining three are parity bits, or redundancy bits.

We denote a typical seven-bit code word by the letters *abcdefg*. We allow *abcd* to be any combination of four bits, from 0000 to 1111, representing the actual *data*. Then we compute *e*, *f*, and *g* as shown in table 1a, where the symbol \oplus indicates "parity-check arithmetic," in which we write a 1 if the ordinary sum is odd, and a 0 if the ordinary sum is even.

For the Hamming (7.4) code, the entire dictionary consists of only 16 code words, as shown in table 1b. When a word is retrieved from storage, equations 1, 2, and 3 for e, f, and *g* are tested to see whether any errors have occurred. If no errors have occurred, all three equations check. But suppose exactly one of the seven bits is in error. Depending on which bit it is, a different subset of the three equations will fail, because each of the seven letters (a through g) occurs in a different subset of the three equations. Thus if a is the one bit that is in error, then all three equations will fail, because a enters into all three Table 1: The Hamming (7,4) code:(a) Parity bits e, f, and g arecalculated by XORing the data bitsshown; (b) all valid Hamming (7,4)code words; and (c) an exampleidentifying the error in 1100111.

(a)

(1) $e = a \oplus b \oplus c$

(2) $f = a \oplus b \oplus d$ (3) $q = a \oplus c \oplus d$

(b)

abcdefg

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1	0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1	0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0$	1 0 1 1 0 0	0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0	0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0			
1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
(C)			,					
(1)) (9 =	a	⊕	b	⊕ (с,		
		1 =	: 1	+	1	+ () fa	ils.	
(2)	1	=		⊕ / +			l, fai	ls.	

(3) $g = a \oplus c \oplus d$, 1 = 1 + 0 + 0 checks.

equations. If b is in error, equations 1 and 2 will fail, but 3 will check. If *c* is in error, equations 1 and 3 will fail, but 2 will check. If *d* is in error, equations 2 and 3 will fail, but 1 will check. If *e* is in error, only equation 1 will fail. If *f* is in error, only equation 2 will fail, and if *g* is in error, only equation 3 will fail. So, given the assumption that *at most one* of the seven bits of the code word is in error, the pattern of which parity equations check and which ones fail uniquely corresponds to the

location of the error (if any).

For example, suppose we retrieve 1100111 from storage. We try the three equations as shown in table 1c. Since 1 and 2 fail, the single-error assumption then points to b as the culprit, since it is the unique letter that occurs in 1 and 2 but not in 3. Correcting bfrom 1 to 0, we get the "corrected" code word 1000111, which is indeed one of the 16 legitimate words of the dictionary.

This simple example illustrates the principle of information bits versus redundancy bits, the calculation of redundancy bits via parity-check equations, and the location and correction of errors from the pattern of parity-check failures.

Principal facts and characteristics of the major types of codes used in error correction are summarized in table 2.

REED-SOLOMON CODES

The standard approach that has been emerging in more advanced memory systems generally, and in optical disk systems in particular, is to use a Reed-Solomon code with some form of the Berlekamp decoding algorithm to locate and correct the errors. RS codes were invented more than 25 vears ago by Irving S. Reed and Gustave Solomon, who were then at MIT's Lincoln Laboratories, and are particularly effective when errors tend to occur in bursts. Rather than doing arithmetic with the individual bits, as most of the earlier and simpler codes did. RS codes work on several bits at a time.

RS codes treat *m*-bit bytes as individual code symbols, and a single code word (in effect, a "frame" of data plus redundancy) consists of $2^m - 1$ of these *m*-bit bytes. If one wishes to be able to correct any error pattern that affects no more than *t* bytes per code word, it is sufficient to dedicate 2*t* bytes per code word to the task of error correction. The remaining $2^m - 1 - 2t$ bytes are all available for information.

One very popular option is to use RS codes based on eight-bit bytes. The standard RS code using eight-bit bytes has a word length (or "block length") of 255 bytes, and it will cor-(continued)

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0:53.49
0:08.84
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0:01.97
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YES
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YES
YES
YES
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YES
YES
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rect any pattern of up to *t* bytes being in error provided that 2t of the bytes are used for *redundancy* (i.e., r=2t), leaving the remaining 255-2tbytes available for information.

For example, if we want to be able to correct any pattern of five or fewer "symbol errors" per code word, we will have word length $n = 2^8 - 1 = 255$ bytes = 2040 bits, of which r = 2t =10 bytes = 80 bits are used for redundancy, and the remaining k = n - r =245 bytes = 1960 bits are information. That is, so long as no more than 5 of the 255 eight-bit bytes in a code word contain errors, the decoder will locate and correct all the errors. If errors have occurred in more than 5 bytes, it is overwhelmingly likely that the decoder will determine that an uncorrectable error has occurred rather than erroneously concluding that an error of not more than 5 bytes has occurred from a different code word. A byte is in error whether one, two, or all eight of its bits have been retrieved incorrectly. For this reason, Reed-Solomon codes are said to have bursterror-correction capability.

The RS code rate is calculated from the formula

$$\frac{2^m - 2t - 1}{2^m - 1} = \text{code rate}$$

where m = the number of bits per "byte." The example presented has a code rate of 245/255. This code is designated RS(255,245), much like the Hamming code designations.

One other common specification of RS codes is the *minimum distance*, which is the smallest number of corresponding symbols by which two distinct code words differ. As you might expect, the minimum distance is one more than twice the number of errors you can correct, or 2t + 1.

Some experts recommend putting one extra redundancy byte, called the overall parity byte, into the RS code block. This "extended code" can be used to *correct* up to *t* symbol errors per code word, and simultaneously to *detect* (without correction) whenever *t*+1 symbol errors have occurred in a code word. In each code word of *(continued*)

Code inventor and year of publication	Usual code parameters	Type of errors it corrects	Memory systems where used	Communications systems where used	Remarks
Robert W. Hamming 1950	q = 2 (binary) $n = 2^{t} - 1 \text{ (bits)}$ $k = 2^{t} - t - 1 \text{ (bits)}$ r = t (bits)	Corrects only <i>single</i> errors: one bit in error per block	Most semiconductor memories	Some packet radio	The easiest codes to understand
Philip Fire 1959	q = 2 (binary) n = k + r (bits) k = 75,000 to 150,000 (bits) r = 48 (bits	Corrects a single short burst	Some magnetic tape and magnetic disk	-	The simplest "burst correc- tion" codes
Marcel J. E. Golay 1949	q = 2 (binary) n = 23 (bits) k = 12 (bits) r = 11 (bits)	Corrects any pattern of <u>≤</u> 3 errors per 23- bit block	-	Some Navy teletype	A remarkable code but not part of a larger family of codes
BCH codes: R. C. Bose and D. K. Ray-Chaudhuri 1960; and A. Hocquenghem 1959	q = 2 (binary) $n = 2^{t} - 1$ (bits) $k = 2^{t} - et - 1$ (bits) r = et (bits)	Corrects any pattern of ≤ <i>e</i> errors per block	Very large semiconductor memories that simulate magnetic disks	Some packet radio	Generalizes Hamming codes to correct multiple errors
RS codes: Irving S. Reed and Gustave Solomon 1960	$q = 2^{m} (m\text{-bit})$ bytes) $n = 2^{m} - 1 (bytes)$ $k = 2^{m} - 2t - 1$ (bytes) $r = 2t (bytes)$	Corrects any pattern of $\leq t$ byte errors per (2 ^{<i>n</i>} - 1)-byte block	Magnetic tape and optical disk	Satellite links, deep space links, some international terrestrial links	Generalizes BCH codes to nonbinary alphabets; most widely used powerful block codes
V. D. Goppa 1970	Large range of options	Like BCH or RS codes	_	_	Generalizes RS codes to a still larger class

Table 2: The major types of error-correcting black codes

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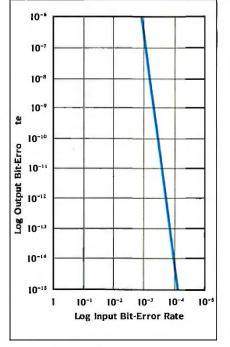
COPYRIGHT 1985 JDR INSTRUMENTS, EARTH PHOTO COURTESY OF NASA. THE JDR INSTRUMENTS LOGO IS A REGISTERED TRADEMARK OF JDR MICRODEVICES, JDR INSTRUMENTS IS A TRADEMARK OF JDR MICRODEVICES. length 2^m of the extended code, there are now 2t+1 check symbols and 2^m-2t-1 information symbols. The code rate is accordingly decreased to

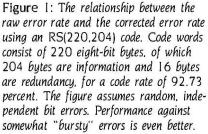
$$\frac{2^m-2t-1}{2^m}$$

and the minimum distance is increased to 2t+2.

The standard RS code can also be *shortened*, or *punctured*, by the simple expedient of omitting some of the information symbols. Since the number of check symbols remains the same, this decreases the code rate. The encoding and decoding are done in *exactly* the same way as for the standard RS code, but now some of the information symbol positions are fictitious, or phantom. If the decoder locates an error in a phantom position, this indicates that in reality an uncorrectable error has occurred.

To work with larger chunks of data at a time, one may decide to go with





twelve-bit bytes (or twelve-bit *characters*), in which the block length of the corresponding RS code is 4095 twelve-bit characters.

GALOIS FIELDS

The arithmetic that underlies Reed-Solomon codes is not ordinary arithmetic, but the somewhat bizarre and exotic arithmetic of the "finite field" containing 2^m elements. These *finite fields* were first invented and studied by the nineteenth-century French mathematical prodigy Evariste Galois (1811–1832), who was killed in a duel some five months shy of his twentyfirst birthday, and are often referred to as *Galois fields*. ("Galois" is pronounced "gal-WAH.")

A particular Reed-Solomon code is generated using a generator polynomial over $GF(2^m)$, where $GF(2^m)$ means "the Galois field with 2^m elements." The Berlekamp decoding algorithm for RS codes makes effi-

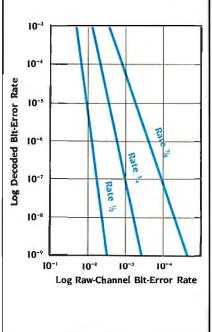


Figure 2: The performance of three RS codes against random occurrence of bit errors. All three use code words consisting of 32 five-bit bytes. The rate $\frac{1}{2}$ code has 16 information bytes and 16 redundancy bytes per block. an RS(32,16) code. The rate $\frac{3}{4}$ code is RS(32,24), and the rate $\frac{1}{6}$ code is RS(32,28).

The standard RS code can be shortened by omitting some of the information symbols.

cient use of the algebraic structure of $GF(2^m)$ and first calculates the syndromes (a type of discrete Fourier coefficients) of the **possibly** erroneous code word. From these syndromes two special polynomials are constructed. One is called the *error locator polynomial*, and the *roots* of this polynomial are the locations where bytes are in error. The other is the *error corrector polynomial*, which gives the values to be added to the erroneous bytes to get the corrected bytes.

The details of the mathematics of RS encoding and decoding involve arcane and intricate mathematics. The interested reader is referred to the items in the bibliography.

PERFORMANCE OF REED-SOLOMON CODES

In figure 1, we see the performance of a Reed-Solomon code with a block length of 220 eight-bit bytes, of which 204 bytes (1632 bits) are information and the remaining 16 bytes (128 bits) are used for redundancy. An input error rate (raw error rate) of I erroneous bit per thousand is converted into an output error rate (corrected error rate) of well below 1 bit per million, while a raw error rate of 10⁻⁴ bits becomes a corrected error rate well below 10-14 bits, all at a "cost" of only 7.27 percent of the bits being used for error correction rather than for data. This is on the assumption that the bits in error occur at random and independently of one another. However, in the realistic situation that bit errors tend to occur in short bursts, the actual performance against the same average bit-error rate will in fact be better than figure I indicates. This RS(220,204) code is typical of the type of error correction that might be used for optical disk applications.



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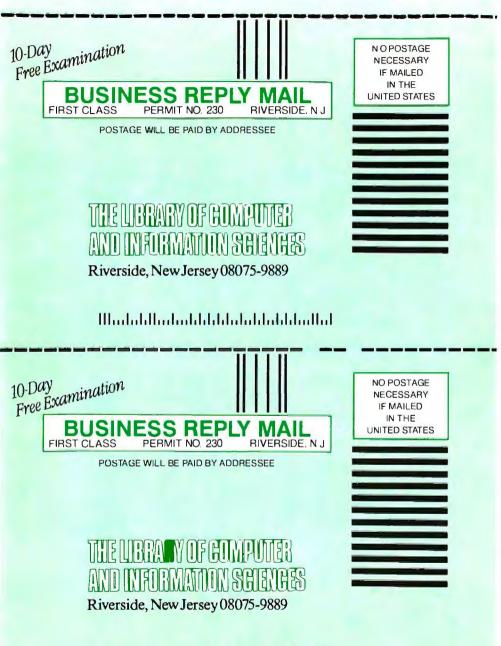
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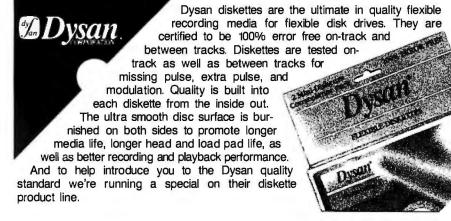
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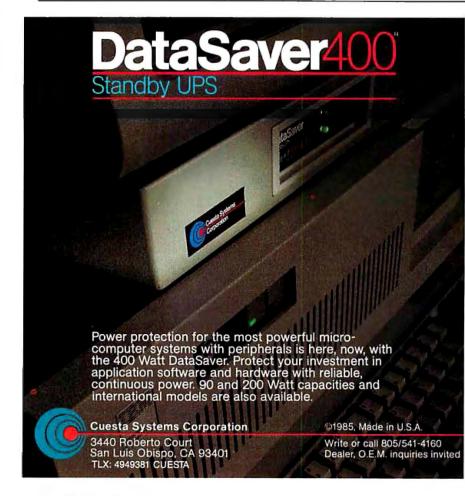
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The noisier the environment, the lower the rate of the code that should be used.

In figure 2, we see performance curves for Reed-Solomon codes of the type that might typically be used in certain communications applications, such as noisy telephone lines or noisy air-to-ground radio links. The three codes illustrated are RS(32,16). which is a rate 1/2 code; RS(32,24), which is rate 34 code: and RS(32,28). which is a rate % code. All three codes have a block length of 32 five-bit bytes. The noisier the environment, the lower the rate of the code that should actually be used. Again, the curves are based on the assumption that bit errors occur independently and at random. However, since errors on real telephone lines and real radio links typically occur in bursts, actual performance for the same values of average input error rate will in fact be better than depicted in figure 2.

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putd	islower
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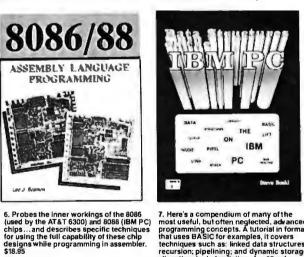
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A ROUNDUP OF OPTICAL DISK DRIVES

BY RICH MALLOY

Recently announced optical storage systems

BECAUSE OF ITS HUGE storage capabilities, the optical disk promises fundamental changes in the way computers handle data. A number of companies have announced new products or technologies that can help us realize those changes, but many of those products are still in development. However, several of the optical disk systems that are mentioned in this article were reported to be available at the time the article was written (February).

Most of these products are available to original equipment manufacturers, value-added retailers, publishers, and other volume purchasers. Some, however, are available in single quantities to end users.

WRITE-ONCE DISKS

One of the most interesting incarnations of the optical disk is the writeonce, or WORM (write once, read mostly), disk. These disks usually have data capacities ranging from about 100 megabytes up to 1 gigabyte (1000 megabytes) or more, and they have the unusual property that once data is written on them, the data cannot be erased and rewritten.

The large capacities of these disks, however, alleviate the problem of their indelibility. And they seem well suited for archival data, where indelibility is an asset rather than a liability. A small number of companies are currently offering write-once disk drives to end users:

Portable Solutions, which also goes under the name BackPac International Corporation, is selling a small optical disk drive called the BP-100+. The drive, which is manufactured by Information Storage Inc. (ISI), uses 5¼-inch disks that can store 100 megabytes. The BP-100+ is designed to be easily portable from one IBM PC to another. It sells for \$4995 and includes three adapter cards for three IBM PCs. three blank optical disks. software, and cables. The three cards allow three IBM PCs to share the drive. Extra disks are available for \$99 each. These disk prices will probably drop soon.

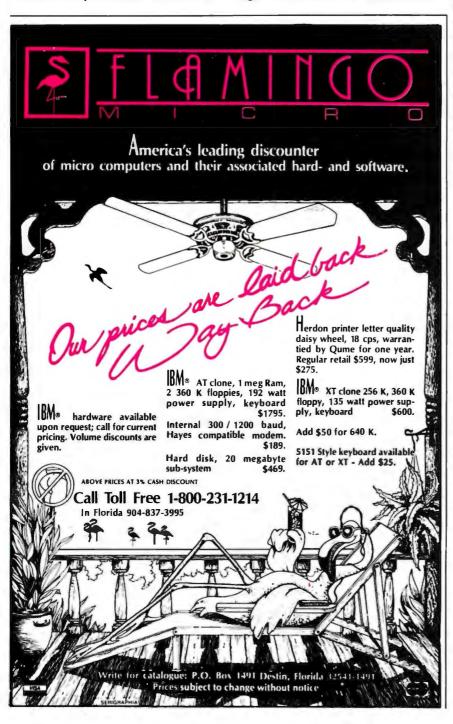
Franklin Telecom offers three configurations of its 5¼-inch optical drive system. Each configuration uses an ISI disk drive and can store more than 115 megabytes per side of an optical disk cartridge. An internal disk drive system for the IBM PC sells for \$3990. An external disk drive system has a price of \$4350. Finally, an expansion chassis is also available that provides the optical disk drive plus six additional IBM PC expansion slots for \$4900.

Tallgrass Technologies manufactures a 200-megabyte-per-side, 5¼-inch optical disk drive made by Optotech. Tallgrass will offer the drive in four configurations: the LS-200i, a fullheight internal unit; the LS-200e, a stand-alone external unit: the LS-250. an external unit bundled with a 50-megabyte hard-disk drive; and the LS-450, an external unit that features two optical drives plus the 50-megabyte hard-disk drive. All are designed for the IBM PC family of computers. The internal drive has a singlequantity price of approximately \$4000.

(continued)

Rich Malloy is a senior technical editor for BYTE. He can be reached at BYTE/ McGraw-Hill, 43rd Floor, 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020. Chorus Data Systems sells an optical drive option for its image storage and retrieval system. With Chorus's Color PhotoBase system, users have the capability to digitize and store high-resolution graphics images on a hard disk. When equipped with an optional optical disk drive manufactured by Optotech, the system reportedly can store approximately 15,000 color pictures on one side of a 200-megabyte optical disk. Chorus's optical drive system has a suggested retail price of \$7500.

AGA has a 12-inch optical drive system for the IBM PC. Its Discus 1000 Optical Disk Drive uses a drive manufactured by Alcatel Thomson, and it can store I gigabyte of data. Under AGA's software, the drive appears to the computer's operating system as a large, nonerasable, but otherwise or-



dinary, disk drive. The Discus 1000 has a list price of \$21,500, including interface, cables, and software.

National Memory Systems (NMS) offers another 12-inch write-once disk drive for the IBM PC family and the Texas Instruments Professional Computer. Called the PC-007, the disk drive can store I gigabyte of information. The company claims that it has been shipping the PC-007 for about a year and a half. The drive is intended chiefly for archival purposes. NMS uses the Optimem 1000 optical disk drive with disks from the 3M Company, an IBM PC/SCSI board, and a custom-designed software package called LaserDOS. Current list prices are \$21,000 for the disk-drive system and \$450 for each optical disk.

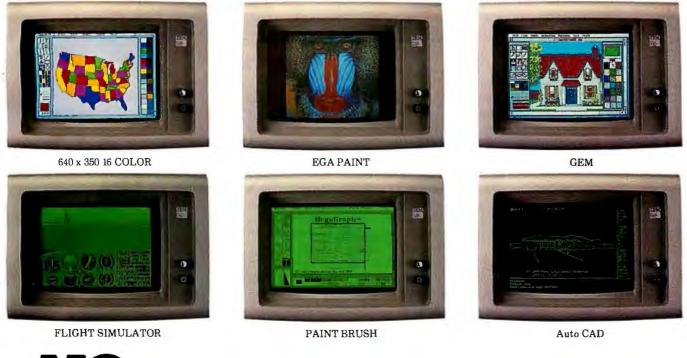
WRITE-ONCE DISK PRODUCTS FOR OEMS AND VARS

Several other manufacturers have announced write-once optical disk drives but are offering them only in large quantities to OEMs and VARs. These companies are listed herein. Note that prices for each product can vary considerably depending on quantity and that some companies will sell sample units in single-unit quantities.

ISI is manufacturing a 5¼-inch optical disk drive that can store 115 megabytes per side. The company, which is partly owned by Sperry and Tallgrass Technologies, is selling its drives primarily to large-volume purchasers. However, hobbyists may be able to purchase evaluation units of the drive for \$2495. The evaluation units include the drive, an IBM PC interface card, and software. ISI software divides the disk into 33-megabyte volumes and thus avoids the 33-megabyte disk-size limit of MS-DOS.

Optotech has available a doublesided disk drive that can store 200 megabytes per side of a 5¼-inch disk. Although Optotech is marketing primarily to large-volume purchasers, it is offering an evaluation unit of its drive system including drive, IBM PC adapter card, and software for a single-unit price of \$5000.

Lancore Technologies is offering to (continued)



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(1) Needs software driver patches

(2) Compatible only to the BIOS level, but not the hardware level. Will not be compatible with most games software.



ATronics International Inc. 491 Valley Way Milpitas, CA 95035 (408) 943-6629 TLX: 510-600-6093

Inquiry 30

IBM. Hercules, Flight Simulator, Pin Ball, Jet, Lotus 1-2-3 Version A, Auto CAD, Gem Draw, Window, Word & Chart, Symphony, Dr. Halo, PC Paint Brush, EGA Paint, Quadram and STB EGA+ are all registered trademarks of their respective companies.

OEMs a write-once optical disk drive as an option for its line of local-areanetwork file servers. Lancore is using Optotech's 200-megabyte-per-side optical disk drive to replace the tape backup units in its Core line of file servers. The price of Lancore's Opti-Core 75, which features a 75-megabyte hard-disk drive and a 200-megabyte-per-side optical disk drive is \$9757 in quantities of 100.

Laserdrive Ltd. has announced a 5%-inch, 400-megabyte-per-side optical disk drive. A separate controller with an SCSI interface will handle up to four drives. The drive reportedly will be available to OEMs in the first quarter of 1987 at a price of approximately \$4000.

Toshiba's Disk Products Division is offering two write-once drives to OEMs. The DF-O50 uses 5¼-inch disks and is approximately the same size as a full-height 5¼-inch floppy drive. Each disk can store up to 400 megabytes of data per side. Toshiba's other drive, the DF-O450, uses 12-inch media and can store up to 1.8 gigabytes per side. No details on price or availability of these drives were available at press time.

Sony Information Products offers write-once disks in 12- and 8-inch sizes. The 12-inch disk can store 1.6 gigabytes per side, and the 8-inch disk can store 0.5 gigabyte per side. Both disks are double-sided. As in many double-sided optical drives, an operator must manually flip the disks to read the other side. Each of the drives must be connected to a drive controller (\$7000) that can support up to eight drives. The single-quantity prices for the 8- and 12-inch drives are \$9000 and \$11,700, respectively. The disks cost \$300 and \$440. Also available is a "jukebox"-style disk drive that can automatically access up to 50 of the larger disks, resulting in a total data capacity of 160 gigabytes.

Alcatel Thomson Gigadisc is also offering a 12-inch write-once optical disk



drive. The GD 1001 is available only to OEMs. One of its distributors, Cameron Computers, is selling the GD 1001 in single-unit quantities for approximately \$15,000. An adapter for the IBM PC is also available.

Optimem. a subsidiary of Xerox and formerly a part of Shugart, is offering its Optimem 1000/S optical disk drive system for the IBM PC to VARs. The system includes a 1-gigabyte 12-inch optical disk drive, an IBM PC adapter board, and the necessary cables and software. The single-quantity price is \$20,000.

Optical Storage International (OSI), which is a joint venture of Philips and Control Data, is offering 12-inch optical disks to OEMs. The LaserDrive 1200 can store I gigabyte per side on an optical disk. The 100-unit price is approximately \$7000.

Hitachi's write-once disk products are marketed in the U.S. by its two U.S. marketing firms. Hitachi America and Nissei Sangyo America. Both firms are selling a 12-inch optical disk drive to OEMs only. The Series 301 drive uses Maxell disks and can store 1.3 gigabytes per side on single- or doublesided disks. A separate drive controller handles up to four drives. Pricing starts at approximately \$12,000 for controller and drive in quantities of 100 per year. Like Sony, Hitachi also has available a jukebox-style disk drive that can automatically access up to 32 disks, with a total data capacity of 83 gigabytes.

READ-ONLY DISKS

Another, and perhaps equally interesting, form of the optical disk is the ROM disk, so named because of its functional similarity to the ROM chip.

Two forms of read-only disks are available: the 4.7-inch CD-ROM disk, which is the same size as the popular compact music disks; and the larger 12-inch disk, which is essentially the same size as a commercial videodisk. The CD-ROM disks have data capacities of 540 to 600 megabytes; the videodisks can store approximately 1 gigabyte.

Grolier is offering its Academic American Encyclopedia on CD-ROM. This 9-million-word work was prob-(continued)

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ZBasic TM	7.4 sec.	ZBasic TM	486 sec.			
Mbasic TM	684 sec.	ApplesoftTM	5,401 sec.			
IBM® PC (ac	188)	Z-80 (CP/MT	M-80, TRS-80TM)			
ZBasic TM	13.7 sec.	ZBasic TM	30 sec.			
BASICATM	2,190 sec.	Mbasic TM	2,520 sec.			

10 iterations of the Sieve from Byte, January, 1983

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Apple [™] IIe, IIc: Mouse support for both the IIe and IIc, Super Hi-Res graphics support (560x192 and 280x192 and fo-RES support tool). Advanced Graphics com-mands like CIRCLE, BOX, FILL etc. and you can Mix Graphics and Text on the screen like a PC. DOS 3.3 support (PRODOS coming this summer) Requires Apple *I/e* or *IIc* with 128K but programs created with ZBasic [™] will run on a 64K Apple II +.

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44fast, generates stand alone programs, requires only modest amounts of memory, has outstanding compilation speeds and ... was bug free and feltsolid. And the price is very attractive, " Bruce W. Tonkin

COMPUTER LANGUAGE

⁴⁴ ZBasic is a powerful offering for BASIC programmers. It provides the flexibility of Turbo Pascal and the speed of compiled BASIC, all at a price that can't be matched. Kudos to Zedcor and to all users who make wise decisions to use ZBasic to the fullest. **Garry Ray**

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ably the first CD-ROM disk available for personal computers. The disk uses a full-text indexing software package created by KnowledgeSet (formerly known as Activenture). The disk is designed to be used on any of several CD-ROM disk drives that can currently be connected to an IBM PC. The price of the disk is \$199. Grolier is selling the disk with a disk drive for the IBM PC for \$1495.

(continued)

COMPANIES MENTIONED

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ALCATEL THOMSON GIGADISC 470 Totten Pond Rd. Waltham, MA 02154 (617) 890-0801

CAMERON COMPUTERS INC. 29 Goodway Dr. Rochester, NY 14623 (716) 427-8190

CHORUS DATA SYSTEMS 6 Continental Blvd. Merrimack, NH 03054 (603) 424-2900

DIGITAL EQUIPMENT CORP. CD-ROM Publishing Services 12 Crosby Dr. Bedford, MA 01730 (800) 332-9277 (in Massachusetts: (800) 528-1313)

FRANKLIN TELECOM CORP. 31320 Via Colinas, Suite 112 Westlake Village, CA 91362 (818) 706-1186

GROLIER INC. Sherman Turnpike Danbury, CT 06816 (800) 243-7256

HITACHI AMERICA LTD. (for write-once disks) 950 Elm Ave., Suite 100 San Bruno, CA 94066 (415) 872-1902

INFORMATION STORAGE INC. 2768 Janitell Rd. Colorado Springs, CO 80906 (303) 579-0460

KNOWLEDGESET CORP. 2511-C Garden Rd. Monterey, CA 93940 LANCORE TECHNOLOGIES INC. 31300 Via Colinas Westlake Village, CA 91362 (818) 991-5100

LASERDATA INC. 10 Technology Dr. Lowell, MA 01851 (617) 937-5900

LASERDRIVE LTD. 1101 Space Park Dr. Santa Clara. CA 95054 (408) 970-3600

LIBRARY CORP. POB 40035 Washington, DC 20016 (800) 624-0559

MICROTRENDS 650 Woodfield Dr., Suite 730 Schaumburg, IL 60195 (312) 310-8928

NATIONAL MEMORY SYSTEMS 355 Earhart Way Livermore, CA 94550 (415) 443-1669

NISSEI SANGYO AMERICA LTD. (for Hitachi write-once and CD-ROM disks) 460 East Middlefield Rd. Mountain View. CA 94043 (415) 969-1100

OPTICAL STORAGE INTERNATIONAL 1050 South Academy Blvd. Colorado Springs, CO 80910-3799 (303) 570-1400

Ортімем 435 Oakmead Parkway Sunnyvale. CA 94086 (408) 737-7373

OPTOTECH INC. 770 Wooten Rd. Colorado Springs, CO 80915 (303) 570-7500 PHILIPS SUBSYSTEMS AND PERIPHERALS 100 East 42nd St. New York, NY 10017 (212) 850-5125

PORTABLE SOLUTIONS BackPac International Corp. 1701 Directors Blvd., Suite 250 Austin, TX 78744 (512) 448-4965

REFERENCE TECHNOLOGY INC. 5700 Flatiron Parkway Boulder, CO 80301 (303) 449-4157

Sony Information Products Division (for write-once drives) Sony Dr. Park Ridge, NJ 07656 (201) 930-6484

SONY Optical Memory Group (for OEM CD-ROM drives) 1359 Old Oakland Rd. San Jose, CA 95112 (408) 280-0111

TALLGRASS TECHNOLOGIES CORP. 11100 West 82nd St. Overland Park, KS 66214 (913) 492-6002

TECMAR INC. 6225 Cochran Dr. Solon, OH 44139 (216) 349-0600

TIME MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE INC. POB 1358 Stillwater, OK 74076 (405) 377-0880

TOSHIBA Disk Products Division 3910 Freedom Circle, Suite 103 Santa Clara, CA 95054 (408) 727-3939



For the Atari 520ST and the IBM PC, a ROMulus CD-ROM drive is available directly from KnowledgeSet. This configuration is available by mail order for \$995, and it includes the encyclopedia disk.

For the Apple IIe, MicroTRENDS sells a 68000 board and a CD-ROM disk drive adapter that reportedly allows the user to connect a CD-ROM disk drive to that computer. The 68000 board, called Jonathan, features a 10-megahertz 68000 processor and the OS-9 operating system. The board reportedly runs certain well-behaved GEM applications such as the Activenture encyclopediaaccessing software. MicroTRENDS also indicates that a multiuser option will soon be available, allowing up to three terminals to access the CD-ROM drive through the Apple IIe. The Jonathan 68000 board costs \$795, the adapter is \$395, and a Philips CD-ROM drive currently sells for \$1000. Digital Equipment Corporation's

CD-ROM Publishing Services division is offering CD-ROM readers bundled with its collection of reference works on optical disk. CD-ROM drives are available for the DEC MicroVAX and the IBM PC and will soon be available for the DEC Rainbow 100. Currently, 10 reference works are offered including COMPENDEX: Electrical & Computer Engineering (\$1195, or \$3485 with CD-ROM drive) and NTIS: Computers, Communications, and Electronics (\$1150, or \$3440 with CD-ROM drive).

The Library Corporation offers not only its bibliographic databases on CD-ROM disks but also stand-alone CD-ROM disk drives for the IBM PC. It currently sells a Hitachi CD-ROM drive for \$999, including adapter, cables, disk-access software, and a sample CD-ROM disk. [Editor's note: For more sources of applications on CD-ROM disks, see "Laser Libraries" by Norman Desmarais on page 235.]

Tecmar is selling its CD Massfile CD-

ROM drives and adapters for the IBM PC and DEC Rainbow. Each of Tecmar's adapter boards can attach to two drives. The price for one drive plus adapter card and cable is \$1695.

READ-ONLY DISK PRODUCTS FOR OEMS AND PUBLISHERS

Publishers who need to distribute large amounts of information to a large group of people may find optical disk technology to be costcompetitive with paper- and modembased methods. A few of the companies who can master and copy optical disks are listed in this section. Again, note that prices for each company can vary considerably depending on quantity.

Nissei Sangyo America manufactures two CD-ROM drives. The CDR-1502S is approximately as wide as the IBM PC system unit. And the CDR-2500 has the same size as a fullheight 5¼-inch floppy-disk drive. Both (continued)

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The KI-F-PC features: 25 scrollable and addressable lines of turble, PC lock-alles character.set, under attributes and extend, till, suivel and height adjustment of the construct, and control ACLI, service1 explanter.

⁵⁶ statuted KT-0/PC includes a 18⁴ group or actors screen. Mars say sits consider installing an optional processing select allefest ion cord or an add-on security card as that their system of stationed each is a to their non-neutrinular occession needs.

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1705 Junction Ct., Bldg. #160 San Jose, CA 95112 TWX: 910-338-0237 (408) 436-6550 (inCA) (800) 828-8899 drives conform to the Sony-Philips data standard. Also available are an interface for the IBM PC and a DMAtype interface. An SCSI interface will also soon be available. In quantities of 1000 units per year, the price of the drive alone, less power supply, is \$396. Nissei Sangyo also offers disk mastering and duplication services. Premastering and mastering of data on a 9-track tape costs approximately \$5000; in 1000-unit quantities each disk copy costs \$6.

Philips Subsystems offers CD-ROM disk production and CD-ROM drives. The company is selling its CD-ROM drive to publishers and VARs for approximately \$500 in 1000-unit quantities.

Reference Technology can produce disks in the CD-ROM format and also sells CD-ROM drives. Its CLASIX CD-

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CORPORATE: 714-592-2866 JAPAN: EI-EN ENTERPISES 03-446-6531 TAIWAN: GIFU ENTERPRISES 02-752-9661 HONG KONG: A&N ENTERPRISES 5-488-463 SINGAPORE: AI-EN ENTERPRISES 2745-333 ROM drive for the IBM PC is made by Hitachi and has a single-quantity price of \$1595, including cables. The base price for mastering a CD-ROM disk is \$9000, plus extra costs for indexing. Replicas are \$15 to 25 each. The company also offers a drive to handle 12-inch disks.

Sony's Optical Memory Group is offering three CD-ROM drives to OEMs. The CDU-5002 is the same size as a full-height 5¼-inch floppy-disk drive. The CDU-100 is an external unit with its own power supply. And the CDU-200 is like the CDU-100, but with an SCSI interface. Sony also has available an IBM PC adapter card. In quantities of 5000 to 10,000 units, the CDU-5002 has a price of under \$300; the CDU-100, under \$400.

Time Management Software (TMS) can produce disks in both the CD-ROM and videodisk sizes. The company offers a software product called LaserDOS that comes in two parts and is said to ease data storage and retrieval. The origination part of LaserDOS runs on a VAX and allows efficient storage of data on the optical disk's sector format. The destination part of LaserDOS runs on an IBM PC and allows full-text retrieval and screen-capture capabilities. Disk mastering currently costs \$4000 plus fees for text preparation and indexing. Copies are \$20 each. The price for each copy of the destination part of LaserDOS ranges from \$50 to \$95, depending on volume.

LaserData can produce videodisks and sells a controller card that allows an IBM PC to connect to a videodisk player. Called the PC Trio, the controller allows the PC to access digital, video, and audio from a videodisk player. PC Trio has a price of \$1495. Mastering a videodisk with 800 megabytes has a base price of \$8000. Replicas are \$25 in 1000-unit quantities.

CONCLUSION

Because this industry is young and rapidly changing, these lists should not be considered complete. We invite interested readers to use them as a starting point and to explore other products that will surely be announced in the future. ■

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Productivity Software: RAM Disk Disk Caching Print Spooling Alarm & clock display

Optional PCnet connection



TAPE BACKUP SYSTEMS

BY ANTHONY ANTONUCCIO

An introduction to backup systems for microcomputers

DURING THE PAST few years, the need for tape backup systems within the microcomputer community has increased mainly due to the advancements made in magnetic-disk technology. Microcomputer systems often have 10 to 20 megabytes of 5¼-inch hard-disk data storage, and the average disk storage capacities could soon increase to 30 megabytes or more. This move to higher disk capacities reinforces the need for tape backup systems as a means of archiving data, transporting data between facilities, maintaining data within its disk environment, and most of all, providing "data insurance" to guard against the loss of data.

This article is not a brand-name comparison of available tape backup systems. The intent here is to give you the necessary background information on the types of tape systems available, so that you can make an intelligent choice for a tape system that will best suit your needs.

I will focus on the most common uses of tape systems within the microcomputer environment, discuss tapesystem/host-system interaction, and describe the most popular types of tape systems, outlining the pros and cons of each type. I'll also give some hints on buying a system.

TAPE SYSTEMS FOR PERSONAL COMPUTERS

Until recent years, tape systems were primarily used as a "secondary" means of data storage. At the end of a given day, users would "dump" to tape data that was no longer needed for immediate access and store it for future use. This form of data storage was, and still is, very important within the mainframe environment, and it is becoming more important within the microcomputer environment as higher-capacity disks become available.

Another common use for tape systems is as a means for data exchange and distribution. Within many dataprocessing environments, users need to distribute data from one facility to another. Tape systems become a natural solution for this application due to the low cost and high capacity of the medium.

Tape systems used as disk-file maintenance tools can provide fast and flexible reorganization of data. You can rearrange groups of files from one disk directory or disk device to another. You can also make fragmented disk files contiguous again by backing up the files to a tape, then restoring these files from the tape to a reformatted disk. The files will be restored contiguously, enabling faster disk-file accessing.

Probably the most important use for tape systems is for data protection when a system's disk device becomes unusable due to disk failure or, more commonly, through operator accidents where the integrity of file information is destroyed. Losing information, as most computer users at some time or another can attest, is an aggravating and often costly situation. Having the 'lost'' information safe on a backup tape may help preserve your sanity.

TECHNICAL BACKGROUND

The integration of a tape drive to its host computer system requires a series of interfaces that will transport, translate, and process information (continued)

Anthony Antonuccio (Sytron Corporation, 135 Maple St., Marlborough, MA 01752) is vice president for product development at Sytron Corporation, developer of software for a variety of tape backup systems. pertinent to any backup or restore operation. The components connecting the host computer system to a tape-drive mechanism consist of a host-system interface, a tape-drive interface, and intelligent tape firmware (figure I). These components can be contained on a single host-controller card containing both tape intelligence and the host interface, or they can be separated into a host adapter and a tape controller with an interface to the host adapter and an interface to the tape-drive mechanism. No matter how they are designed, most tape systems have those same basic components.

THE TAPE SYSTEM

The integral part of the tape-drive mechanism is the recording head, consisting of read, write, and erase heads (figure 2). The number of heads determines the number of recorded data tracks placed on the tape. The storage capacity of a tape drive is determined by the number of data tracks the device uses, the recording density of information it places on each track, and the length of the tape.

The tape-drive interface carries data to and from the tape drive. This interface consists of tape-drive status signals, tape-drive control signals, and data-interchange signals. These signals are the low-level components of the backup and restore applications.

The intelligence of a tape system, residing on a tape-controller board, receives information from the host adapter, manipulates that information with one of a series of tape command sets, and then passes the resulting formatted information to the tape drive.

Figure 3 shows the OIC-02 (Quarter-Inch Committee) standard commands used by some tape driver software to manipulate data to and from a tape system. Other command sets such as SCSI (small computer system interface), SASI (Shugart Associates system interface), and other OIC command sets may also be used.

THE HOST INTERFACE

Host-system adapters with a tapecontroller interface have the necessary intelligence to port and decipher host-system signals and data to and from a tape controller. Most hostinterface signals include 1/O channels for DMA (direct memory access) control lines of read and write operations, processor-interrupt control lines, clock and timing control lines, and a status-check line. Figure 4 summarizes a typical host interface connecting a host computer system to a tape controller. This interface consists of data, command, and status bytes; handshaking lines that can interrupt data or command transfer; control signals to the tape drive; and status signals from the tape drive.

SOFTWARE AND UTILITIES

The software driver that generates tape commands and supervises the backup and restore operations to and from a tape system can take various forms, depending on the computer, operating system, and the objectives of the system programmer. Tape-system software also includes backup and restore utilities that let you transfer logical disks and selective files to and from a tape drive.

Typically, the utility will be a menudriven program prompting you at each decision point with appropriate questions and valid answers. Upon executing the utility, for example, you might be asked to select the type of operation, whether backup, restore, or verify. The first option transfers data from disk to tape, while the second reverses the process. A verify operation performs a tape-to-disk comparison to assure the integrity of the data on the tape.

At the lowest level of tape driver software is "buffer management." Here, the software initiates a buffer pool using the host system's available RAM, manipulates data blocks contained within these buffers, and monitors data-transport activity. **Figure** 5 summarizes a typical design for data

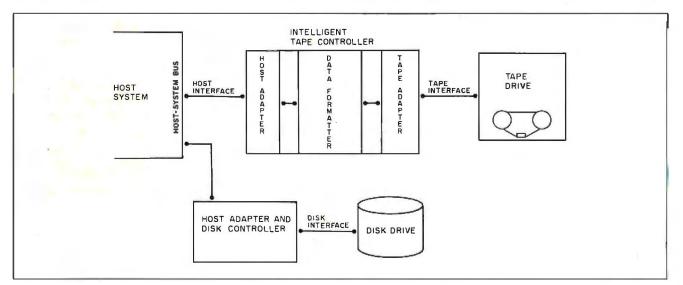


Figure 1: A tape backup system typically consists of an intelligent tape controller with interfaces to the host computer system and the tape drive itself. Depending on the system, all or part of this controller may be incorporated into the host system (as an add-on card) or into the tape-drive unit.

exchange between a tape system and host computer with a hard-disk system.

At the highest level of tape driver software, backup, restore, and verify operations are generally separated into two categories: file-by-file operations and image operations. File-byfile operations generally use operating-system function calls that can manipulate single files, groups, or entire directories of files and provide the most flexible and secure of operations.

Image operations disregard file or directory structure. Instead, they access disk-sector information sequentially, through operating-system calls or straight BIOS calls, and provide maximum data-transfer throughput due to lower disk and processor overhead. Many users prefer image operations because of their faster speed. The trade-off is that image operations generally give you less flexibility for restore operations because of the lack of file structure during backup operations.

Figure 6 represents a sample datarecording format typically used for tape. This QIC-24 format for putting data on a tape (as opposed to the QIC-02 command set for sending data to and from the tape system) includes a preamble, which contains information on blocks (akin to sectors on a disk); a block marker to mark the beginning of the actual data; 512 bytes of data; a block number; a cyclic redundancy check (CRC) for error detection; and a "postamble" that sets up the tape to receive another preample. The QIC-24 format is the most widely accepted standard for writing data on a tape.

TYPES OF TAPE SYSTEMS

Of the many types of tape systems available, there are only a handful of different tape-drive types and even fewer manufacturers of those tape drives. Differences in brand-name tape backup systems can include how the tape drive is assembled, whether or not it has a tape controller (not always necessary), the design of the tape application software, whether it is in an external housing (usually consisting of a power supply, ventilating

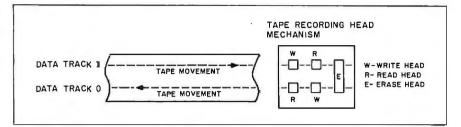


Figure 2: The integral part of a tape-drive unit, the recording head, consists of read, write, and erase heads. This diagram shows two tracks of a multiple-track tape system. Note the placement of the read heads after the write heads, for the purpose of error detection.

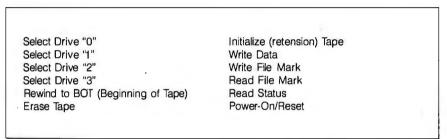


Figure 3: These QIC-02 commands are typical of commands that a tape-drive controller uses to send information to and from a backup tape.

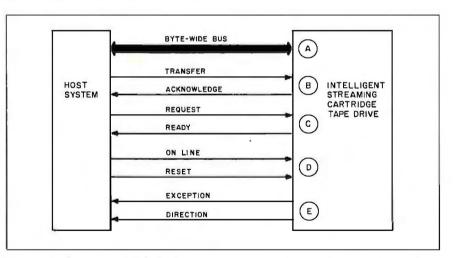


Figure 4: A summary of the typical communications between a host computer and a tape backup system, including: (a) the actual data, command, and status bytes; (b) data transfer-acknowledge handshaking; (c) command-status handshaking; (d) host-to-drive control signals; and (e) drive-to-host status signals.

fan, and cabling), and whether it is sold by an OEM or a value-added system integrating firm.

Tape drives can first be classified by the type of tape medium they use. Further classification differentiates tape drives by the recording mechanism they use to place data onto the tape medium. The most commonly used types of tape media are ½-inch (in width) tape in an open reel or cartridge tape form, ¼-inch tape usually in a cartridge tape form, and .15-inch tape in a cassette or minicassette tape form.

The ½-inch tape drives are generally used within the mainframe and minicomputer environments due to their fast data-transport speed and (continued)

high-capacity storage. Most ½-inch drives are too large, fast, and expensive for practical use with microcomputers. However, as processor speeds, disk-access speeds, and disk capacities increase, so will the need for ½-inch tape-drive systems. In the future, ½-inch cartridge tape drives in a 5¼-inch "form factor" (i.e., fitting in the same space as a 5¼-inch floppydisk drive) could make ½-inch tapedrive technology more popular with microcomputer users. Some manufacturers are developing ½-inch tape systems for microcomputers, and these products may be available by the time you read this.

The ¼-inch cartridge tape drives are the most commonly used tape backup drives for microcomputers with hard-disk storage capacities of 10 megabytes or more. Capacities of ¼-inch tape drives generally range from 45 to 60 megabytes of formatted data storage on a single tape, with a maximum data-transfer rate of 5 megabytes per minute. You can classify ¼-inch tape drives by three

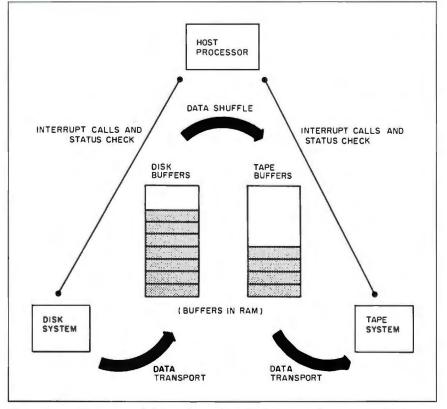


Figure 5: In the process of data exchange from the host computer system to the tape backup drive, the tape software uses the host system's RAM as a buffer to manipulate data blocks.

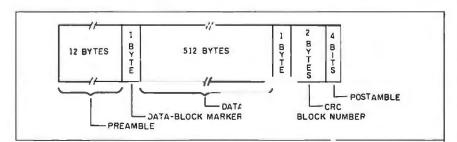


Figure 6: A typical data-block format used for tape backup systems, the QIC-24 format.

configurations: start-stop tape drives, streaming tape drives, and floppy tape drives.

A conventional start-stop tape drive operates with a low-inertia capstan that allows sudden starting and stopping of tape motion and is best used for file-oriented data recording. Tape systems using this type of tape drive generally can record and access specific data files faster than a streaming tape drive because they can quickly stop in between data blocks rather than "overshooting" the file. Overshooting of tape wastes time because the tape must rewind past the last recorded or accessed data block and reposition itself in a forward motion again for the next data block to be recorded or accessed. On the other hand, streaming tape drives are faster at recording an entire disk.

Most start-stop tape drives can access data files on tape randomly, as opposed to sequentially searching the tape for a desired data file. Due to the sophisticated recording mechanisms of start-stop tape drives, they are generally more expensive than other ¼-inch tape-drive systems.

Streaming tape drives are designed to record information to a tape without having to stop tape motion, thus the term "streaming." This type of tape drive is better suited for image data recording. Because a streaming tape drive can record or access a data block on the fly, it can achieve continuous tape motion, providing a data block is available to be recorded or accessed.

Streaming tape drives can do fileoriented backup operations with a sacrifice of reduced performance from that of a start-stop drive. Streaming tape drives usually access files on the tape by sequentially searching the tape until they find the desired data file or until they reach the end of recorded data on the tape. In comparison, streaming tape drives are less expensive than start-stop drives due to their simpler, lower-cost drive mechanism.

Floppy tape drives are designed to eliminate the need for a separate controller board to control tape operations. The tape drive plugs directly (continued)



PROBLEM: There's just no easy way to move from one software program to another.

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If a floppy tape system does not record data properly on the tape, it will not indicate this until it performs a

separate verifying pass.

into the back port of the host computer system's floppy-disk controller, such as is standard on the IBM PC XT. Such a setup makes the floppy tape systems more portable from one host computer to the next than other tape systems.

Floppy tape drives simulate a string of floppy-disk drives, where each tape data track is treated as a floppy disk. The data format of the tape is also set up similarly to the format of a floppy disk, with a bad-sector table, a fileallocation table, random-access ability, and so on.

The "floppy-like" data format of floppy tape systems requires that before you use any tape, it must go through an extensive formatting procedure that generally takes at least 40 to 60 minutes to complete. Once you have formatted the tape you should not have to reformat it during normal use—again, similar to using a floppy disk.

Because floppy tape drives use a floppy-disk controller interface, any host computer system not having this interface may not be able to use a floppy tape system. Also, because of this interface, floppy tape systems have reduced speed performance and a degradation of data reliability. The average data-transfer rate is I megabyte per minute for both file-oriented and image-oriented backup operations. Data reliability decreases due to the lack of a "read-after-write" check when placing data on a tape: Most other drives have a read head following the write head within the recording head mechanism. This lets a system read data from the tape as it is being written to the tape, verifying the accuracy of the write operation. If a floppy tape system does not record data properly on the tape, it will not indicate this until it performs a separate verifying pass. Thus, floppy tape drives must perform a separate verify pass after data is written to the tape.

Cassette tape drives using .15-inch tape are available in both streaming and floppy tape configurations similar to ¼-inch tape drives. Speed performances for both versions are comparable to the ¼-inch tape drives. The .15-inch minicartridge tape drives are generally configured similarly to the ¼-inch floppy tape versions. using the host system's floppy-disk controller as the tape controller.

TAPE CONTROLLERS

The type of tape controller a tape drive needs depends on the host computer system's interface and the type of tape drive. Tape-system controllers are available in a variety of configurations from many manufacturers. Currently, most tape controllers use the QIC-36 and QIC-02 tape-controller configuration, al-. though the SCSI and SASI tape-controller configurations are becoming popular. The differences between these configurations have to do with the command set that instructs the tape drive to perform specific operations and monitors the host computer system's operations. This intelligent command set, combined with a hostsystem interface, a tape-system interface, and a processor, makes up a tape controller.

Not all tape controllers are made up strictly of hardware components arranged on a circuit board. To reduce tape-controller costs, some manufacturers have removed the intelligence from the controller and placed it in a software module that formats and manipulates the data to and from a tape drive. With this type of tape controller, the host computer system shares its microprocessor with the tape controller, instead of the tape controller having its own processor. Systems that use a software module to take the place of tape-controller firmware usually sacrifice performance and may be less compatible with different host computers.

TAPE SOFTWARE

As an operating system controls the host system, so tape software controls the tape system. Tape software determines the format of how the drive places data on a tape, how it transfers data from the host system to a tape and back again, and what the user interface will be. Unfortunately, there is currently little standardization of tape format. As a result, data interchange between tape media from one brandname tape system to the next is not yet possible.

BUYING A TAPE SYSTEM

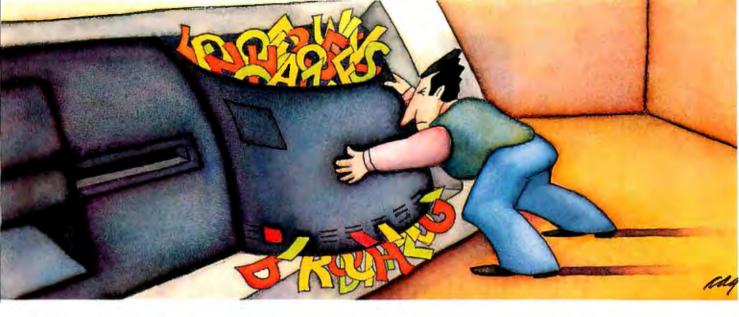
The number of brand-name tape backup systems now available probably exceeds the number of cereal brands offered in the local supermarket, and choosing between them can be difficult. When you are purchasing a tape system, keep in mind reliability. You can expect similar tape drives from different manufacturers to perform similarly. Speed, reliability, compatibility, and cost will closely resemble one another. You must decide which tape configuration best suits your needs.

Generally, the greater the width of the tape medium, the more information may be less condensed over the medium and the more reliable the tape data will be.

If you prefer to mount the tape system internally, the power supply within your host computer system must be adequate for the tape drive. Forty watts is sufficient for ¼-inch tape drives, while 15 watts is sufficient for .15-inch tape drives.

Most ¼-inch and .15-inch tape drives are in the 5¼-inch half-height form factor; ½-inch tape drives should soon be available in the 5¼-inch form factor.

The basic rule of thumb is still, "You get what you pay for." Remember, you are basically buying an insurance package for your data. You must first ask yourself the question, "How important is my data?" That will set the tone for puchasing a tape backup system. ■



PROBLEM: Handling your need for more megabytes, without spending megabucks on a new drive.

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Of course you could keep buying bigger hard drives. Or you could get Cubit and get the maximum storage space from the drives you already have.

What is Cubit?

In brief, Cubit is an advanced software tool that automatically reduces the number of bytes required to store a file, then converts the file back to its original size when retrieved. Some programmers call this effect "data compression," others, "disk expansion." Either way, the result is the same.

Here's how it works. When Cubit compresses a file, it first compares each word to its massive English word dictionary. Words that match are reduced to a predetermined code of just one, two or three bytes each. It then saves the abbreviated version to disk. Decompression works just the opposite.

To accommodate other words and symbols, Cubit uses two more compression techniques. One assigns new, shorter codes to unusual words. Another compresses according to the frequency of character strings in non-text data. So no matter what kind of files you create, Cubit ensures maximum space savings.

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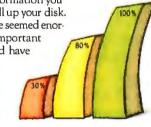
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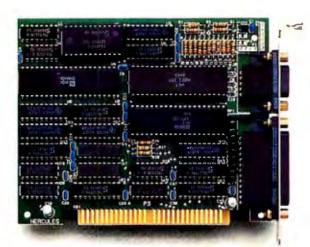
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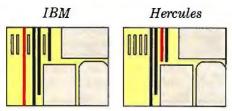


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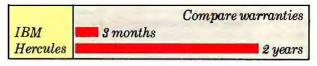
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Inquiry 158

LASER LIBRARIES

by Norman Desmarais

Publishers are providing information on optical disks

OPTICAL STORAGE systems can store audio, video, text, computer-generated images, or any combination. Such systems may soon dramatically change the way information publishers and libraries serve their users.

Currently available optical media fall into two categories—write-once disks. to which you can add information but not erase it, and read-only disks, which you can read but not change in any way. [Editor's note: For a discussion of these technologies, see "The Evolution of Mass Storage" by Leonard Laub on page 161.]

Publishers of large bibliographic and full-text databases are beginning to use read-only optical technology to distribute information to their customers. Many of these databases have been available electronically via telecommunication or on magnetic tape and are easily transferred to read-only optical disks—either 12-inch laser disks or the more recently available 4¾-inch (12-centimeter) CD-ROMs.

12-INCH LASER DISKS

The Library of Congress has for several years maintained an index of its holdings since 1968 in electronic form called MARC (machine-readable cataloging). This database is in the public domain, and a number of information publishers have incorporated it into laser disk products.

Library Systems and Services Inc. (LSSI), for example, produces a videodisk version of the MARC database, called Mini MARC, which is geared toward smaller libraries. Every two weeks, LSSI produces a new version of Mini MARC on 12-inch disks for Pioneer LDV-1000 players. The system can support up to four 12-inch laser disk players and provide access to more than 3½ gigabytes of storage. (To have the complete database with indexes the system requires the simultaneous use of two laser disk players.)

LSSI also offers 12-inch videodisk versions of the Government Printing Office database of government publications and the National Information Center for Educational Media (NICAM) database of 500,000 audiovisual and educational materials. The company recently produced a union catalog (a union catalog lists all the holdings for all the branches of a library system) for the libraries in the Southeastern Region New York Library System. This 12-inch laser disk contains over 700,000 titles.

International Thomson Library Ser-

vices has tested a laser disk product called MARVLS (the MARC and REMARC Videodisk Library System). (REMARC is a database of the Library of Congress's holdings prior to 1968.) MARVLS contains both databases on 12-inch laser disk and lets you search through a million cataloging records. Various divisions of International Thomson have produced optical versions of the Library of Congress database, although none of the products are commercially available now.

Information Access Company provides its periodical databases, which now include the full text of the Wall Street Journal, in 12-inch laser disk format, under the name Info Trac (see the text box "Info Trac: Storing Periodical References by Laser" by Joe Dorner on page 236).

CD-ROM: ADVANTAGES FOR LIBRARIES

CD-ROMs have many advantages over the magnetic media currently being (continued)

Norman Desmarais (Phillips Memorial Library, Providence College, Providence, RI 02918) is acquisitions librarian at Phillips Memorial Library and author of articles for computer-related library publications.

INFO TRAC: STORING PERIODICAL REFERENCES BY LASER

BY JOE DORNER

I nformation Access Company (IAC). a branch of Ziff-Davis Publishing Company, maintains a large database of magazine and newspaper citations called Info Trac. Info Trac's short references describe article subjects, authors, and publications. You can look through this data for articles that might be applicable to your research or whatever you're interested in and then select items to read. This information is supplied to libraries on microfilm, and film readers are located in almost every major library across the country.

You could also dial into a public information system, such as Dialog, and access the information on line. However, you would have to spend a lot of time reading through this information, and log-on charges for such a database could easily run into thousands of dollars each month.

Info Trac Magazine Index contains references to articles in over 400 publications, and it is updated monthly. It also includes the Newspaper Index, which covers several national dailies. The accumulation of references makes it a huge database. Even the monthly updates are quite large. IAC's main file is over 300 megabytes long, with 20 to 30 megabytes of new data being added each month. At IAC, we wanted to provide better access to this information, but there was no easy way to do it before optical disks came along.

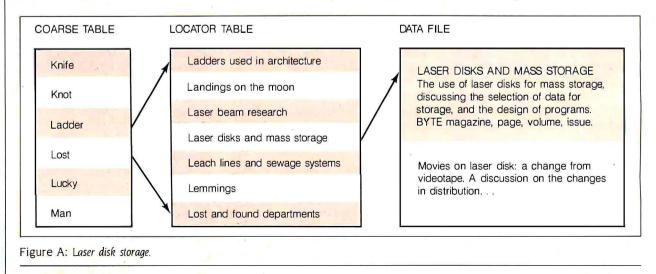
IAC now provides its databases on optical disk systems based on the IBM PC and devices manufactured by Laser-Data of Boston. A basic system is composed of two IBM PCs with floppy-disk drives, a LaserData decoder, and one or two Pioneer laser disk players. Libraries receive updated optical disks monthly.

IAC keeps its data on a large mainframe computer. Over 30 large-reel nine-track magnetic tapes are used to hold a single database and associated index files. These tapes are sent to LaserData for the conversion process. It takes several days to encode this information, add appropriate errorchecking information, and create a videotape. The videotape is then sent to 3M for conversion into 12-inch laser disk masters. Duplicate disks are created and checked for accuracy. This cycle usually takes over a week, mostly because of the time it takes to transfer the information between the several companies involved. (This does not include the time necessary to create the database or process the information.)

DATA STORAGE

The type of information a database contains and how users will access this information influences the structure of the main data file, as well as the index files that point into this main file. Using an encyclopedia as an example, let's look at a typical search of the Magazine Index.

If you are doing research for a report or term paper, you usually have a specific topic in mind. This will probably lead you to an encyclopedia, which is arranged in alphabetic order by subject. You will then read the article concerning your topic, extracting things that are important. If the article contains a reference to a related article, you will turn to that one and continue reading. If there are no related



articles, you will try to figure out where else to look for information. However, if the encyclopedia is being stored on a laser disk system, the manufacturer can take several steps that will help you access the information you need.

The simplest method of file layout is to have one large alphabetic text file. You can move sequentially through topics until you find what you're interested in. Since encyclopedias are large, this is usually not a suitable search method; scrolling forward to topics near the end of the alphabet will take a long time. You will need some form of index; the simplest is an alphabetic index of the main text.

An alphabetic index can have as many entries as time and space allow, but the simplest have headings only for the 26 letters of the alphabet. You would type in a letter and then be presented with the first article starting with that letter. This simple index is not satisfactory because there still might be a lot of information to scroll through before you reach your desired topic.

Enlarging the index headings to several letters makes searching easier: the maximum number of index entries would then be one per article. This form of index has benefits and drawbacks: Can you type in a long name without making typing errors? Do you even know the proper spelling of a topic? Studies have shown that the maximum number of characters an average person can type without error is about 10 or 12. Thus, having indexes that are long will not be advantageous because many people will not be able to type in the full name of an article. Some form of subsearch should be provided for, assuming that what you type in is only the first few characters of an item's name.

If an index becomes very large, then there will probably be indexes into the index, down to whatever level is desired. This is the case with IAC's Magazine Index.

The Magazine Index is composed of many small citations. Each entry averages only six lines of 60 characters. This index was designed to be displayed on an 80-character-wide screen. so a 60-character line leaves you room to present pointers and related information on either side of the data.

Companies Mentioned

INFORMATION ACCESS CO. 11 Davis Dr. Belmont. CA 94002 (800) 227-8431 (415) 591-2333

LASERDATA INC. 10 Technology Dr. Lowell. MA 01851 (617) 937-5900

There are a great number of citations in one database. Each citation is related to one or several specific topics. In the Magazine Index there are two levels of index files to select an entry into the database.

FILE LAYOUT

The first level to the index is a coarse table (see figure A) that is entirely contained within memory. Due to memory limits, this level currently has about a thousand entries. These entries are several characters in length and are evenly distributed across the main database. Each entry points into a locator table that contains one entry for each subject in the main database.

The index prompts you to enter a term that you want to search for. The program then performs a binary search of the coarse table to find the nearest alphabetical match. This is fast because the entries being searched are all in memory. The coarse table provides a range within the locator table for the program to search. The program then performs a binary search on the locator table. If the read head on the laser player must move around much, this search may take a few seconds. This then provides an entry into the main database, and the program will present you with citations on the screen.

For example, you might be doing a research paper on laser disk drives. At

a program prompt you would enter the term LASER DISKS as a search topic. The program would search the coarse table and find the closest matching term to be perhaps, LADDER, depending on the length of the index and number of indexes. The coarse table entry following LADDER might be LOST. The program would then make a search of the locator table, bounded by the LADDER and LOST entries. This would provide an entry into the main data file at the place where LASER DISKS is first used as a subject. You could then browse through all articles that are listed under that topic.

The Magazine Index also provides some GOTO references. In this example, a citation might just tell you to also look at OPTICAL DISKS. You then press a key to have the system jump around the database and bring up OP-TICAL DISKS as a subject. After reading in this area, you then press another key to return to the LASER DISKS area. This GOTO capability makes the system easier to use. The data contained in this index was originally provided on microfilm, and if you wanted to GOTO another area, you had to manually move through the film strip, position it at the referenced area, then move back when you were done there.

This is a simple form of indexing. The layout of this database makes it easy to place a citation in multiple locations, such as under LASER DISKS as well as under the author's name, and even under other subjects mentioned in the article.

IAC is now providing Wall Street Journal articles in full-text form. Rather than create a new indexing scheme into this new database. IAC tied it into the current Newspaper Index. As before, you enter a topic name and the system presents you with the citations related to that topic and articles that have full text available. By pressing one key. you can see the actual article, rather than having to look for the hard copy.

Joe Dorner (Covill Associates, 2204 Garnet Ave., Suite 301, San Diego, CA 92109) is president of the San Diego Computer Society and author of Assembly Language Routines for the IBM PC. He assisted in the development of Info Trac.

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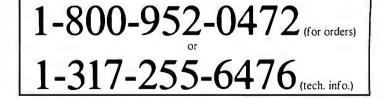
(Purdum, Que Corp.). Designed for those learning C on their own. The book is filled with questions-answers designed to illustrate many of the tips, traps, and techniques of the C language. Although written to complement the Guide, it may be used with any introductory text on C.

C Programmer's Library

(Purdum, Leslie, Stegemoller, Que Corp.). This best seller is an intermediate text designed to teach you how to write library functions in a generalized fashion. The book covers many advanced C topics and contains many useful additions to your library including a complete ISAM file handler.









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This same characteristic also means that the data is not affected by climatic conditions. You can use the disks under circumstances that would preclude the use of magnetic media.

A CD-ROM's substantial storage capacity, its reasonable response time, and a low cost per bit stored are its other major advantages for libraries and information providers. The costs of a CD-ROM system include the hardware and subscriptions to information services. They do not require backup hardware or media and they let you browse through databases at no additional expense since no telecommunications charges are involved. Such a system also gives you local control and total privacy while using it.

A major application for CD-ROMs involves replacing microform and record collections. (Microform consists of reproducing documents in much reduced size. The two most popular methods are microfiche, which comes in 4- by 6-inch cards, and microfilm, which comes in continuous reels.) Microforms have never been popular services in libraries. Microform readers are generally cumbersome or awkward to use and only provide fair imaging at best. Reader-printers have been expensive and cost more to operate than photo-(continued)

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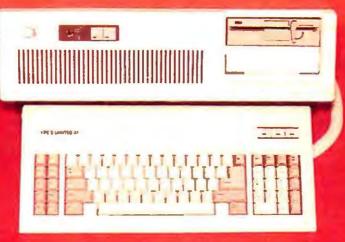


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The Library Corporation is using CD-ROMs to distribute Biblio-File, a MARC-based system.

copiers even though they provide inferior reproductions. Patrons have never liked microforms because of the difficulties of finding them, the time required to retrieve the desired information, and the difficulties of browsing.

CD-ROM disks can provide quicker access to larger quantities of information than microforms, and they allow you to copy the information to a variety of formats. You can access it through a personal computer and copy it onto a floppy or hard disk or channel it to a printer.

The reproduction costs of CD-ROMs

are currently one-tenth the cost of reproducing data in microform. And the reliability of the play-back equipment is generally regarded as 10,000 to 11,000 hours mean time between failures. That's equivalent to running the systems 24 hours a day for 59 to 65 weeks. When a failure does occur, it will probably involve replacing the laser unit, which currently costs about 100 dollars.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CD-ROMS

CD-ROM technology will find its greatest library application with nonvolatile databases, as a replacement for magnetic media. The Library Corporation, for example, is using CD-ROMs to distribute Biblio-File, a MARC-based system that contains 1,500,000 bibliographic records of the Library of Congress's English language cataloging since 1964 and popular titles since 1900. A unique feature of this product is that, like MARC, it is in the public domain. The user's manuals, access software, application programs, and laser disks are not copyrighted or protected.

The Library Corporation has also converted its Any-Book database, a bibliography containing virtually every book currently being published in the U.S., from microfiche to CD-ROM. This system also incorporates an automated acquisitions system that automatically converts the data into a purchase order for printing or sending to the vendor via telecommunications. Developed in collaboration with Ingram Distribution Group Inc., the Any-Book database is also available from Ingram under the name LaserSearch.

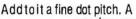
CD-ROM technology lends itself to convenient use for other bibliographic databases such as local public-access catalogs (PACs, the card catalogs you would find in your local library), union catalogs, and "fully distributed" online public-access catalogs (OPACs). (Note that here, "on-line" means avail-(continued)

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For example, libraries can use the Biblio-File system to extract records on the books they own and create their own unique database on floppy disks, or have the information mastered onto a CD-ROM disk.

Bro-Dart Company also puts a local library's holdings on a CD-ROM as part of a system called LePAC (local public-access catalog). A single LePAC disk can hold up to a million full MARC entries.

OCLC (Online Computer Library Center) Inc. maintains an Online Union Catalog that contains 13 million bibliographic records, collected from the Library of Congress and OCLC's 6000 member libraries. In the past, members have accessed this information via telecommunication services to print catalog cards, lists, and so on. The company is in the process of converting this and other databases to CD-ROM.

In recent years, the Library of Congress has made its databases available on magnetic tape, a format that is not suitable for smaller libraries. Online Computer Systems (not to be confused with OCLC) has received a contract to investigate publishing these databases on CD-ROMs, an attractive alternative for customers who cannot afford a magnetic-tape-based computer system. Online recently announced that it would release CD-ROM versions of the R.R. Bowker Company's Books In Print and Ulrich's International Periodicals Directory in June of 1986.

In 1985 Carrollton Press (a company that has recently been purchased by International Thomson) announced plans to publish the complete shelflist holdings of the Library of Congress (including foreign titles), which contain 6.5 million unique titles. The company also announced its intention to offer the entire Library of Congress law collection on a CD-ROM called LAWMARC, although International Thomson will not say what its plans are now.

A number of other bibliographic reference companies have plans to publish databases on CD-ROMs. H. W. Wilson Publishing Company, publisher of the *Cumulative Book Index* and the *Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature*, has announced its intention to publish those indexes on CD-ROMs. One such disk could contain approximately five years of either index or a full year of all the company's journal indexes.

BRS Information 'Technologies has found that the current costs of searching its bibliographic and full-text databases on line are often high enough to deter libraries from using them in many reference situations. BRS and Lockheed's Dialog (another large information provider) are in the process of testing CD-ROM products, although neither will disclose what those prod-(continued)

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OTHER CD-ROM APPLICATIONS

CD-ROM technology lends itself to widespread applications with other databases.

For example, the Corporate Information Database produced by Datext Inc. combines business information from six database publishers: Investext from Business Research Corporation, Disclosure II from Disclosure Information Group, ABI/IN-FORM from Data Courier. Promt from Predicasts, the Financial Services Market File from Media General, and Who's Who in Finance and Industry from Marquis Who's Who. Various subsets of these databases make up four CD-ROM disks (Consumer, Industrial, Technology, and Service), each designed for a specific class of user. The yearly subscription fee to any or all of the services includes monthly updated disks.

The Disclosure Information Group makes its database available on its own CD-ROM disk called Compact Disclosure. The company also sells three databases from Cambridge Scientific Abstracts on CD-ROM: Medline, the Life Sciences Collection, and ASFA (Aquatic Science and Fisheries Abstracts). A yearly subscription to any of these includes use of a CD-ROM drive and quarterly updates.

Micromedex Inc. has announced the release of four medical databases on CD-ROM including Poisindex for identifying and treating the results of toxic agents; Drugdex, a pharmacologic database; Emergindex for diagnosis and treatment of diseases; and Indentindex for identifying tablets and capsules. The company provides yearly subscriptions to these databases with quarterly updates.

Digital Equipment Corporation now

publishes nine CD-ROM disks as part of its CD-ROM Database Publications program. The disks include Chemical Engineering, Electrical and Computer Engineering, and Aerospace Engineering (from Engineering Information Inc); Medicine, Health Care and Biology; Aeronautics, Aerospace and Astronomy: Computers, Communications and Electronics; and Environmental Health and Safety (all from the National Technical Information Service): Current Biotechnology Abstracts (from the Royal Society of Chemistry); and Health and Safety in Chemistry (from Chemical Abstracts Inc). All disks are available for use with DEC's MicroVAX I and II. the VAXstation family, the Rainbow 100. and the IBM PC XT.

NewsBank, an index and full text of "clippings" from newspapers and magazines, recently announced that it will publish the Newsbank Electronic Index on CD-ROM, which will contain a five-year cumulation of the NewsBank index.

SilverPlatter Information Services publishes CD-ROM versions of Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC), a database of educational materials, and the Public Affairs Information Service (PAIS), an index to articles on government, law, political issues, etc.

FULL-TEXT PUBLISHING

We can expect full-text databases to make wide use of optical technology, especially in the book publishing industry. Art books, for example, are expensive to produce in paper and could be published on optical disks at prices comparable to or less than a paper edition. High-quality graphics and text can be combined economically for widespread distribution. This type of publishing will make mutilation and destruction of expensive books a thing of the past. It will also allow users to tour art museums without leaving their desks.

The National Gallery of Art, for example, sells a double-sided 12-inch laser disk (formed by mounting two disks back to back). One side contains a catalog of 1000 of its oil paintings along with identifying information. The other side provides a tour of the museum. The National Gallery sells this for \$100, approximately the same price as a quality art book.

Laser technology can also compress major encyclopedias onto one disk. Grolier now publishes its Academic American Encyclopedia, previously available through on-line services, in laser disk and CD-ROM formats. The laser disk version retails for \$89.95 and the CD-ROM version, which has far more sophisticated searching capabilities, sells for \$199. The CD-ROM version has an electronic index almost as large as the encyclopedia itself. Yet the index and encyclopedia together occupy only 20 percent of the available space on the disk. Grolier has announced its intention to publish an optical disk encyclopedia that incorporates text, audio, video, and software applications with more sophisticated search capabilities.

OCLC Inc. has developed Graph-Text, a CD-ROM product that combines the full text of articles with scanned images of the graphics accompanying the articles. The system allows you to print out high-resolution copies of articles that look just like the original articles. Presently, Graph-Text contains articles taken from a variety of American Chemical Society journals.

University Microfilms Inc. (UMI) has put its Dissertation Abstracts International database on disk to form the Information Delivery Module (IDM). UMI will also publish on CD-ROM the full text of the 1984 issues of all the journals published by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE), along with the indexing that applies to those issues from the INSPEC database.

Datatek Corporation recently announced its library system to store newspaper data. Datatek will publish in CD-ROM format the full text of 10 newspapers, newswires, and databases offered on line as DataTimes. This will result in compressing about three years of daily newspaper production onto one side of a disk. The company has begun by using the system in-house to replace tape storage of archival data.

Reference Technology Inc., although (continued)

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primarily involved with producing optical products for other companies, recently announced that it would bundle a CD-ROM disk containing 8800 public-domain and shareware programs for the IBM PC with the CD-ROM version of its CLASIX (Computer Laser Access Systems for Information Exchange) product. (Since September 1984 Reference Technology has sold a double-sided 12-inch version of CLASIX that can store up to 1000 megabytes on a side since September 1984.) Users will be able to copy the programs on the Software Library CD-ROM to a floppy or hard disk before using them.

CONCLUSION

We can soon expect the development of hybrid systems that will search locally stored laser-based databases and then automatically dial up and extract items from on-line utilities such as BRS and Dialog.

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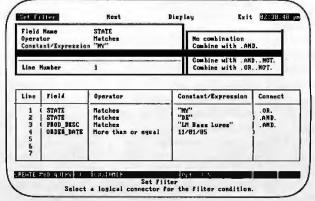
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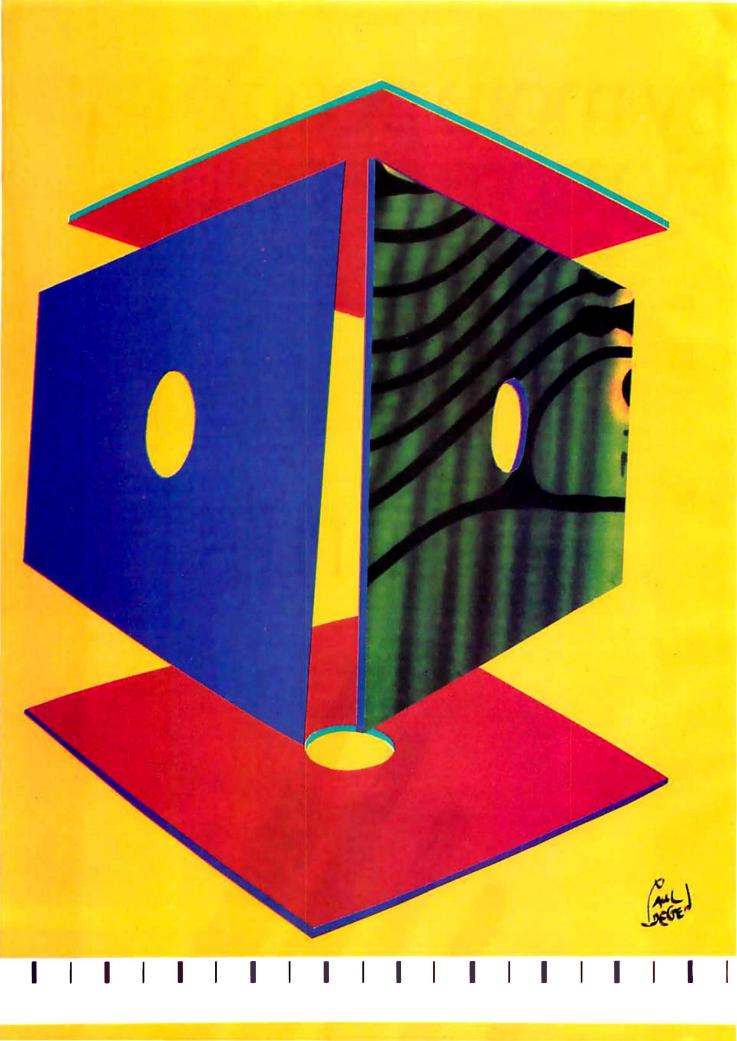
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Reviews

REVIEWER'S NOTEBOOK
by Ion Edwards
THE AT&T UNIX PC
by Alastair J. W. Mayer
ZBASIC
by Tl Byers 265
GEM DRAW/MACDRAW
by Ricardo Birmele 269
HARDCARD
by Eva White
THE B&C MICROSYSTEMS 1409
EPROM PROGRAMMER
by Robert Jacobs
NON-KEYBOARD INPUT DEVICES
by Chris Pappas 285
RACTER
by Hugh Kenner 289
GENERAL ELECTRIC'S 3-8100 PRINTER
by Robert D. Swearengin 293
LETTRIX
by Alan R. Miller
REVIEW FEEDBACK

THE AT&T UNIX PC brings the power of UNIX to the microcomputer world. The package includes the 68010, a built-in hard disk, 720- by 348-pixel bitmapped graphics, an RS-232C serial port, and a Centronics parallel printer port. Al Mayer, author of BIX's CoSy Software and obviously well familiar with UNIX System V, presents his conclusions. We are also pleased to have used the benchmarks for testing UNIX performance presented by David Hinnant in the August 1984 BYTE, page 132.

Reviewer TJ Byers looks at ZBasic, an interactive BASIC compiler from Zedcor that will allow you to run the same ZBasic code on any of five different systems with little or no modification. Because the BASIC enhances the performance of the compiler, you will be able to compile quickly and obtain relatively small compiled files. Most importantly, perhaps, you will be able to port the code from one machine to another.

The B&C Microsystems 1409 EPROM Programmer, reviewed by Robert Jacobs, is a versatile tool that connects to an RS-232C port and allows you to read or write to chips in a number of ways.

BYTE editor Eva White examines Plus Development Corporation's 10-megabyte Hardcard. We are currently testing a number of similar products, but this review summarizes the technology involved and the costs and benefits of installing the card.

Robert Swearengin put General Electric's 10-pound 3-8100 to the test. The low-end thermal printer offers a great variety of features, although not boldface or italics. And many of you may find the price more attractive than the printer's speed.

Non-keyboard input devices can simplify applications that require cursor movement and data entry. Chris Pappas takes a look at three of these devices: PC-Pedal, Footmouse, and Light Pen.

Finally, we have three applications software reviews. Many of you will not be able to live without Lettrix, a memory-resident print aid that permits your dot-matrix printer to simulate letter-quality output. Alan Miller explains that there are drawbacks, but the improvement in quality may well be worth the price and the extra time that printing will require.

Ricardo Birmele shows that there are more dissimilarities between the drawing programs GEM Draw and MacDraw than many of us had expected. He favors MacDraw, but notes that GEM Draw fills an important niche.

I'm not sure, but I think Hugh Kenner valued his experience with Racter more than Racter did. And I fear that most of you will enjoy Hugh's description far more than you will like the product itself.

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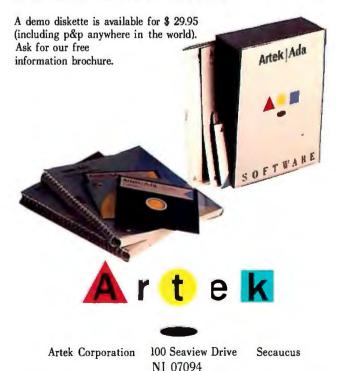
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Inquiry 25

Artek Ada specifications

Artek Ada implements the Department of Defense 1983 Ada standard, including generics, derived types, overloading, packages, separate compilation, dynamic arrays, standard I/O, string handling, array and record aggregates and much more. The only major featue of Ada not implemented is tasking. Minimum hardware requirements are: IBM PC or a compatible computer, running MS-DOS or PC-DOS (2.0 or later version) with 384 Kb RAM and one doublesided floppy-disk drive. Artek Ada works with the IBM PC network. For further information see our information kit.



Artek is a trademark of Artek Corporation. Ada is a registered trademark of the U.S. Department of Defense, AJPO. IBM PC and PC-DOS are registered trademarks of International Business Machines Corporation. MS-DOS is a registered trademark of Microsoft Corp. Perhaps the closest thing to a religious experience at BYTE is the passing of the benchmark stopwatch from a departing to an incoming product review editor. Glenn Hartwig has handed me the revered chronometer and assumed new duties.

Therefore, this is a good opportunity to state briefly the process by which products will be selected for review. I will organize all systems, peripherals, and languages reviews. Brenda McLaughlin in our San Francisco office is taking charge of application software reviews. In addition to sending press releases and information to the new products staff, manufacturers should send their press materials to Brenda and to me.

We obviously have access to a tremendous amount of information and a large number of products. Still, we don't have the space to review or even mention but a fraction of the total.

In an effort to expand our coverage, this month we are starting a new reviews conference on BIX. There you will be able to read reviews that otherwise would not appear in BYTE. The medium will also allow you to read others' reactions to the product and to the review. You will be able to offer feedback on reviews, which we may use in BYTE's Review Feedback column. You will also be able to suggest products for possible review, and there will be an on-line Reviewer's Notebook. (For more information on BIX, call (800) 227-2983; in New Hampshire or overseas, (603) 924-7681.)

This is not to say that we will turn our attention from BYTE. In the interest of expanding our review coverage, we will be increasing the number of "comparison" reviews. In the works are combined reviews of IBM PC and AT clones, 1200-bps modems, 24-pin dot-matrix printers, CAD packages, Amiga peripherals, and tape backup units. We'll be able to cover more products without sacrificing our technical perspective.

I e've seen a number of interesting new products this month. White Sciences' Icon Builder for the IBM PC AT with an Enhanced Graphics Adapter allows you to generate icons that you can print, overlay on your digitizer tablet surface, and use to facilitate the development of iconoriented user interfaces. The package consists of four software modules. The graphics program is an interactive graphics editor for the construction of icons. The template editor allows you to associate these images with keystroke sequences. With the Template Installation Program, you can select and install the templates as part of the operating system. The Overlay Print Program prints the image at the resolution and aspect ratio of your digitizer.

We received Perma Power's Color Commander, which fits underneath the IBM PC monitor. With this device, you can easily alter the colors on your IBM RGB monitor. We enjoyed the experience of editing manuscripts in unusual colors, but the unit also has obvious uses for engineering and presentation graphics.

Antic magazine is marketing several products for the Atari ST, including Metacomco's Lattice C and Macro Assembler; Kuma's A-Seka, a 68000 TOS assembler, disassembler and debugger; and Daniel Mateika's Disk Doctor, a disk editor that recovers deleted files and repairs damaged disks. Both of Metacomco's products include linkers and full-screen editors. The early experience of BIX users suggests that the Lattice implementation is complete but that the linker is slow. Modula-2 from TDI Software Ltd. may remain the development language of choice.

I used the Atari XM301 300-bps

modem to download files from BIX to the Atari 800. Some mail-order houses are selling the modem for under \$40, a remarkable price given the fact that you also obtain terminal software that includes XMODEM and macros.

I'm also impressed with Productivity Software's PRD+, a multikey macro facility for the IBM PC family. This memory-resident utility expands abbreviations. With the software, your typing speed will increase and you can guarantee correct spelling.

The PRD+ standard word list includes short forms for the 200 most commonly misspelled words, for the 100 most frequently used words of four characters or more, for months of the year and days of the week, and for the states and major cities. You can capitalize the long form by capitalizing the short form. For example, typing "Asap" would yield "As soon as possible." The documentation is excellent and provides a very useful section listing creative ways to use the software.

It took me some time to adjust to the new way of entering text, and I ran into the awkward problem of typing "hi" only to find "hawaii," but installation was simple, the implementation was very quick, and it was immediately clear that I had saved an enormous number of keystrokes. An item on the main menu provides a count of the keystrokes you have saved.

Finally, we received Borland's Traveling SideKick, a notebook/software combination that provides a handy way to list and sort addresses, telephone numbers, and appointments. You can print out files in a format that you can easily store in the Traveling SideKick binder, and the package makes it easy to update on-line files when you return from your trip.

—Jon Edwards Technical Editor, Reviews



 $S \cdot Y \cdot S \cdot T \cdot E \cdot M = R \cdot E \cdot V \cdot I \cdot E \cdot W$

The AT&T UNIX PC

This micropowerhouse incorporates mouse, windows, and a 10-MHz CPU with UNIX multitasking capability

BY Alastair J. W. Mayer The AT&T UNIX PC is a rugged machine that is ideal for both business users and software developers. It is significant that AT&T changed the name of this machine from the PC 7300 to the UNIX PC shortly before its introduction. This computer is clearly intended to bring the power of UNIX to the personal computer market, and a multitasking operating system like UNIX is needed to take full advantage of all the features built into this machine.

The windowing, mouse-driven, pop-up menu "shell" provides a comfortable user interface to the underlying UNIX System V operating system. The built-in telephone subsystem, consisting of a 1200-bps autodial/auto-answer modem plus a voice line and telephone manager software, makes this an ideal office computer for anyone who does a lot of work over the telephone.

The UNIX PC has a built-in hard disk, serial port, and parallel (Centronics) printer port, and it uses the powerful Motorola 68010 processor (an enhanced version of the 68000), which can access up to 4 megabytes of virtual memory. Add to this the battery-backed real-time clock, the 720 by 348 bit-mapped display, 103-key keyboard, and three-button mouse, and you have a very impressive package. (See photo 1.)

DISPLAY

The AT&T UNIX PC features a built-in green monitor on a tilt-and-swivel mount. This display is bit-mapped to 720 by 348 pixels, or 29 lines of 80 characters in the default character set. (See photo 2.)

Some of these 29 lines are usually reserved for operating system or application program use. Line I, at the top of the screen, displays the status of the two phone lines, the current date and time, and a notice area for icons indicating electronic mail, system messages, and access to the window manager.

The two bottom lines display a graphic

representation of the eight function keys at the top of the keyboard, to provide for dynamic labeling of these keys. The two lines above that (immediately below the main screen area) are for command entry and message display and also provide space for a "working" icon when the system is busy in response to keyboard or mouse input.

KEYBOARD

The AT&T UNIX PC keyboard has an impressive 103 keys. The basic layout is identical to that of AT&T's 5620 terminal. This is a standard QWERTY layout for the alphanumeric keys, with large Shift keys. There is a separate numeric/cursor keypad on the right, with the cursor keys in an inverted "T" arrangement.

Eight slightly oversize function keys are arrayed along the top of the keyboard in a 3-2-3 arrangement. This layout makes it easy to match the keys with the labels displayed in a similar 3-2-3 format at the bottom of the screen.

The Control keys are situated on either side of the space bar. This arrangement is convenient if you need to frequently key different control codes, but I found it almost impossible to do the one-handed Ctrl-S/Ctrl-Q (XOFF/XON) sequence that I often use when browsing through a file.

There are also 14 keys, marked for use with the Wang-like word-processing software, that are arranged in a double vertical row down the left side of the keyboard. The noncursor keys (when Num Lock is off) and 9 other keys grouped above the numeric keypad are used for a variety of systemcontrol functions, including window paging and scrolling, duplicating the mouse buttons, screen printing, and for calling the help function.

The keyboard gives the same tactile sensation that people like in the IBM PC keyboard, but without the "ka-chunk" sound. The Caps Lock and Num Lock keys incorporate LEDs to indicate when those fea-

Alastair J. W. Mayer (University of Guelph, Institute of Computer Science, Guelph, Ontario NIG 2WI Canada) is the author of the CoSy conferencing system. tures are active. Overall, it's a well-designed and pleasant keyboard to use.

MOUSE

The AT&T UNIX PC's three-button mouse is a compact, low-profile item, a little larger than the Mac's. The three buttons are usually configured as select, mark (for later selection) and pop-menu. (With the three-button mouse, there is no need to double-click.)

The AT&T mouse uses the same invertedtrackball technology as the Macintosh (as opposed to optical sensors), but I felt its response was more positive than the Mac's.

While the UNIX PC has excellent monochrome graphics capability, it does not come with a program like MacPaint, so I was unable to try my hand at sketching with this mouse. However, C library routines that interface the mouse and the graphics screen are included with the optional AT&T UNIX utilities package, so I expect that someone will create such a program soon.

SYSTEM BOARD

The UNIX PC is built around a single large (18 by 18 inches) printed circuit board, designed to AT&T specifications by Convergent Technologies, makers of the UNIXbased Mini Frame Plus and Megaframe supermicros.

Contrary to rumor, though, the UNIX PC motherboard is not a slightly modified Mini Frame Plus motherboard, However, it is likely that some of the circuitry is similar. Features unique to the UNIX PC system board include the telephone line-control circuits, a 1200-bps modem, and a gate-array chip that controls the video display. Also on this board is the main processor (a Motorola 68010 32-/16-bit microprocessor that runs at 10 MHz), as well as 512K bytes of RAM and (virtual) memory-management hardware. (Since the RAM chips used are only 64K-bit types, the potential exists for future upgrades to 2 megabytes of onboard memory using 256K-bit chips.)

Onboard peripheral support includes the

controllers for both the floppy and the hard disk, control chips for the RS-232C serial and Centronics-compatible parallel ports, and the connector to the expansion backplane.

The system I used had an additional 512Kbyte RAM board plugged into one of the three expansion slots in the backplane.

DISK DRIVES

UNIX is a disk-intensive operating system that requires fast drives and plentiful disk space. The basic UNIX PC comes with a fast 10-megabyte hard disk and 320K-byte floppy. The speed of the hard disk is reflected in the benchmark results in tables 1 and 2.

The hard disk supports virtual memory and program swapping, as well as storing the large collection of UNIX tool and utility programs supplied. Software developers (continued)



Photo I: The ATET UNIX PC showing tilt-and-swivel display, keyboard (not extended; disk drives are covered by the keyboard in this photo), and the three-button mouse.

		Syster	m time	in seconds	5							
Machine	UNIX	Pipe					Syste	m Call		Funct	tion Ca	ill
	version	real	user	system			real	user	system	real		
VAX-11/780	4.1 BSD	3.2	0.1	1.2			4.8	1.4	4.0	1.0		
AT&T UNIX PC	System V	4.2	0.0	1.6			8.1	0.2	7.5	0.7		
IBM PC XT TRS-80 16B	PC/IX XENIX	16.6 8.0	0.1 0.1	7.6 3.4			39.8 15.0	2.9 1.5	35.6 12.7	4.7 1.4		
		Sieve			Write	Read	Shell			Loop		
					real	real	real	user	system	real	user	system
		real	user	system	real	ICal	1001		ayatom	Tour		-,
VAX-11/780	4.1 BSD	real 1.7	user	0.1	2.0	8.0	3.3	0.3	1.3	2.6	2.5	0.1
Vax-11/780 AT&T UNIX PC IBM PC XT	4.1 BSD System V PC/IX							-				

and others who purchase the UNIX utilities package, which includes traditional UNIX text-processing tools as well as the C compiler and library, will find the 10-megabyte hard disk an extremely tight squeeze and should consider the 20-megabyte drive instead. (The disk-formatting routine provides for a 40-megabyte drive.)

The single floppy-disk drive can be used in a number of ways. In AT&Tformatted mode, it gives a 320K-byte "mountable file system." A mountable file system is UNIX terminology for a collection of files and directories that can be "mounted" at any directory branch on the hierarchical UNIX filesystem tree, although the usual practice is to mount them at the top or "root" directory to prevent confusion.

The floppy can also be used to make backups of the hard disk in any of several ways: as a structured file system, using ordinary copy commands, or in tar or cpio program formats. Tar, or "tape archive," is a traditional backup program on older systems, while cpio stands for "copy in/out," which is more widely used on UNIX System V systems. UNIX PC users do not need to know these commands; the System Administration menu takes care of such details. Table 2: Results for the multitasking UNIX benchmark with a variable number of processes.

		System elapsed (real) time in seconds						
	UNIX	Numbe	r of con	current p	rocesses			
Machine	version	1	2	3	4	5	6	
VAX-11/780 AT&T UNIX PC TRS-80 16B IBM PC XT	4.1 BSD System V XENIX PC/IX	4.3 6.3 20.0 10.6	5.5 8.7 24.5 23.4	7.8 12.7 33.0 42.8	9.0 19.2 56.5 1:14.1	11.0 22.8 1:10.5 1:24.2	13.8 29.8 1:39.3 2:10.7	

System Configuration

VAX-11/780 AT&T UNIX PC IBM PC XT TRS-80 16B 4-megabyte RAM, two 256-megabyte disks 1-megabyte RAM, one 10-megabyte disk 512K-byte RAM, one 10-megabyte disk 384K-byte RAM, one 15-megabyte disk

(Note: All figures for tables 1 and 2, except those for the AT&T UNIX PC, are taken from "Benchmarking UNIX Systems" by David F. Hinnant, August 1984 BYTE, page 132. See the "At a Glance" box for details.)

AT&T has provided a feature that is almost a must in today's MS-DOSdominated market, that is, the ability to read MS-DOS-formatted floppies. Since this computer is 68000-based, it will not run MS-DOS, which is tied to the Intel 8088/8086 chips. However, MS-DOS data files, word-processing document files, and program source

can all be transferred to the UNIX PC via special disk-read routines.

Unfortunately, though, I was not happy with the software provided for reading MS-DOS disks. Since MS-DOS floppies are formatted differently from the standard AT&T UNIX PC format (360K instead of 320K), the nor-(continued)

AT A GLANCE

Name

AT&T UNIX PC

Company

AT&T Information Systems National Sales Center 111 Westwood Place, Suite 300 Brentwood, TN 37027 (800) 247-1212

Components

Processor: Motorola 32-/16-bit 68010 10-MHz clock speed Main memory: 512 bytes RAM, expandable to 2 megabytes on-board; 16K bytes EPROM start-up program Virtual memory: Custom memory-management hardware and Winchester disk allow a memory address space of 4 megabytes Display: 12-inch green-onblack; 348- by 720-pixel bitmapped graphics capability Keyboard: 103 keys; 8 function keys, numeric keypad, and 14 multifunction word-processing keys Disk storage: Double-sided 51/4-inch floppy stores 320K bytes in AT&T format, 360K bytes in MS-DOS format; Winchester hard disk, in 10-, 20-, and 40-megabyte options Ports: Standard RS-232C port configured as DTE (data terminal equipment), Centronics-compatible parallel port, three modular phone jacks

Software

UNIX System V, version 2 operating system, window manager, phone manager, word processor, spreadsheet, and business graphics package

Miscellaneous

Clock/calendar, three-button mouse, three expansion slots, built-in 300/1200-bps modem

Price

\$5095 with 10-megabyte hard disk, 512K bytes RAM (UNIX \$495 extra); \$6590 with UNIX, 20-megabyte hard disk, and 1 megabyte of RAM (includes 512K-byte expansion card)



About the Benchmarks

User time is the amount of time a process spent executing nonprivileged instructions (e.g., arithmetic calculations, sorting, searching, calling user-level functions, and so forth).

System time is the time a process spent executing privileged (kernel) commands (i.e., system calls) plus some system-level overhead (e.g., context switching between processes).

The elapsed time is just that. And it is often not the sum of the user and system times. The majority of missing time is spent waiting for I/O operations to complete, waiting for a signal from another process, sleeping, or being swapped out on disk while another program is running. Note that the UNIX operating system utility /bin/time *filename* counts real time in even second increments and user time in tenth-of-asecond increments. This accounts for some of the apparent inconsistencies in the benchmark timings.

The Pipe benchmark is a measurement of how long it takes to set up a pipe (an I/O channel that is written into by one program and read by another) and pass 0.5 megabyte of data through it.

The System Call benchmark repeatedly queries (25,000 times) the operating system concerning its process identity with the getpid() system call. As the program doesn't do much other than system calls, the elapsed time is important here. System time and user time are not very significant in this test. The Function Call benchmark consists of running two programs, one that uses a function call to accomplish a goal and one that doesn't use the function call for the same goal. The user time of the program not using the function is subtracted from the user time of the program using the function. The difference is function call overhead.

The Sieve benchmark is a test of compiler efficiency and processor throughput and is the time required for one pass through the Sieve of Eratosthenes prime-number generator. System overhead is not very significant in this benchmark.

The Disk Write and Read benchmarks test the random-access disk implementation. Disk Write creates, opens, and writes a 256- by 512-byte file. The Read benchmark reads this file and then removes it.

The Shell benchmark invokes six background processes. The shell statement wait causes the shell script to pause until all background processes have terminated. Note that invoking tst.sh more than six times may not be possible on some systems if a per-user process limit is defined.

The Loop benchmark tests long integer arithmetic and is almost totally processor-bound.

For more information on benchmarking UNIX systems, see "Benchmarking UNIX Systems" by David F. Hinnant, August 1984 BYTE, page 132. mal device driver has to be bypassed and another used. The UNIX PC Office software comes with a menudriven program to do just that.

However, I was unable to persuade the software to "mark-for-copying" more than one file at a time, and it was quite tedious to scroll through a list of files on the floppy, select one to be copied, start the copy routine, and, when that had completed, scroll through the list from the beginning again to select the next file. The mouse button that normally allows you to pick several items from a list is apparently ignored in this software, so the process is very time-consuming for multiple files.

For that matter, it was a while before I discovered that the floppy drive is considered another logical unit of the hard disk, rather than a separate device. The same device-driver interface is used for both, in a manner similar to Convergent Technologies' Mini Frame Plus; indeed, the C program file for this interface makes specific mention, in comments, to Mini Frame Plus.

SOFTWARE

As is obvious from its name, the AT&T UNIX PC uses the UNIX operating system. The AT&T PC supports full System V UNIX, although the system comes "unbundled." The essential commands and utilities for running and maintaining the system are included, but special-purpose utilities, such as the C compiler, are optional extras.

UNIX is the ideal operating system for a powerful machine like this because it is a multiuser, multitasking operating system. This means that more than one user can use the system at one time (with extra terminals), and that each user may run a number of processes, or tasks, simultaneously.

WINDOW MANAGER

UNIX provides for "shell" programs that reside between the operating system and the user and interpret the user's commands. Users of early "mainframe" versions of UNIX will be familiar with the traditional Bourne shell (named after the author) or perhaps the Berkeley C shell, which are both command-line-oriented.

These users might be a little startled at the windowing or visual shell known internally as "ua" for "user agent" (a multiwindow system like that popularized by the Apple Macintosh) that is the default on the UNIX PC.



Photo 2: The AT&T UNIX PC display screen showing two overlapping windows. Status of communications lines is shown at the top left, followed by the internal clock date-and-time display.

Other systems tie this command-interpreter function directly to the operating system kernel, making the command interpreter difficult to change, but in UNIX this shell is always a separate program.

The user agent shell provides popup menus and icons for nearly all normal user functions and system administration tasks and can be used with either the mouse or the cursor keys. The windows can be resized, although it seems to take a long time (actually only a second or two) between clicking on the resize icon and waiting for the system to respond with the resize ghost outline. Actually, this is not too surprising since, as mentioned previously, the windowing software is not part of the resident kernel software, as it is on the Macintosh, but a separate program.

Traditional complaints about UNIX being cryptic or terse are generally misdirected. It is a particular shell program that may be terse, not the operating system itself. The windowing shell on the UNIX PC goes a long way to counter such complaints.

The UNIX PC makes more use of text menus rather than the Macintoshstyle icons. This is a welcome change, in my opinion, and the menus pop out rather than having to be pulled down with the mouse. (For those who dislike mechanical rodents, the window and menu software can also be used with keyboard and select keys.)

The window manager must first be loaded from disk (the 2-second delay) before resizing can be done. I didn't find this a hardship, as the windowing routines are designed to optimize initial placement and size of windows when they are created. This process can be speeded up by setting the "sticky" bit on the code file for the window manager, a standard UNIX technique for telling the operating system to retain the swap image of the program in the swap area of the disk after the program has finished running. At the next invocation, the program then only has to be swapped back in, which is quite a bit faster than being reloaded. However, if you do this with too many programs, your swap disk rapidly becomes full.

(continued)

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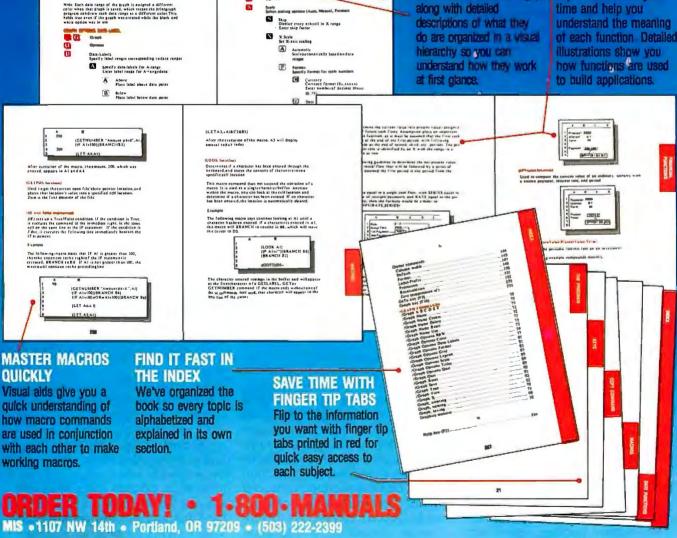
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The -S option on the C compiler produces Motorola 68000 assembly language, making the UNIX PC a true 68000 development sustem.

The Bourne shell is available to run "shell scripts" (programs written in the shell command language) or it can be the default shell for those who prefer it. The auxiliary commands most commonly used in shell programming are also included with the system (the looping and branching control structures are built into the shell itself).

APPLICATIONS SOFTWARE

The AT&T UNIX PC comes bundled with three application packages as well as UNIX. These are the Supercomp 20 spreadsheet, the business graphics package, and the word processor. The latter is modeled on wordprocessing systems like Wang's and makes use of the PC's special wordprocessing keys, but it can also be used with the mouse for menu selection and text block moves.

To make best use of the wordprocessing software, you should not use windowing, as the window borders rob you of several screen columns. You can also edit quite easily from the Bourne shell using more conventional UNIX text-processing software, and although the word processor seems adequate, I expect that UNIX old-timers (to whom this machine will greatly appeal) will prefer the traditional UNIX textprocessing tools.

The line editor ed is included with the basic system, but for the fullscreen editor vi and the nroff formatter, you'll need to get the optional UNIX utilities package. Users with complex word-processing needs may choose to investigate some of the dedicated third-party word-processing packages, such as Microsoft's Word or Syntactics' CrystalWriter.

Unlike the word processor, the spreadsheet does not work with the mouse, which I thought a little odd, although it works quite well with the cursor keys. Since you need to use the keyboard anyway to enter data in the spreadsheet cells, I didn't find this much of a hardship.

The spreadsheet program seemed very responsive; pressing Enter to update the spreadsheet causes the screen to be rewritten almost instantly. While I found it more than adequate for my needs, I confess I do not use spreadsheets a lot and did not test this program to its limits.

I was more interested in the UNIX PC as a development tool. The business graphics package produces bar charts, line graphs, and pie charts from data developed with the spreadsheet or from any other application. On the high-resolution UNIX PC screen, these graphics were crisp and quickly produced.

What I felt the need for was an option in the graphics package to create a device-independent file for transmission of graphics data to another computer. It would not have been very difficult to have the program output NAPLPS PDIs (picture description instructions) while it created the graphs, and these could be used to send (via electronic mail) the graphs to anyone with a NAPLPS-capable microcomputer.

UNIX UTILITIES PACKAGE

Anyone interested in software development or even just writing an occasional C program on the UNIX PC will need this package. It includes all the commands and utilities normally found on a mini or mainframe UNIX environment. (These utilities are not bundled with the basic PC package.)

The utilities package is a bargain when you consider what you get for \$495: the C preprocessor and compiler; a 68000 assembler; enhanced editors; text-processing software; numerous UNIX utilities; LEX (Lexical Analyzer Generator), a C-program generator; YACC (Yet Another Compiler Compiler), a different C-program generator; and more.

The software fills over a dozen floppy disks, grouped by function (editing, text processing, program development) so that if you are running with the small (10-megabyte) hard disk, you need not (indeed, cannot) load them all at once.

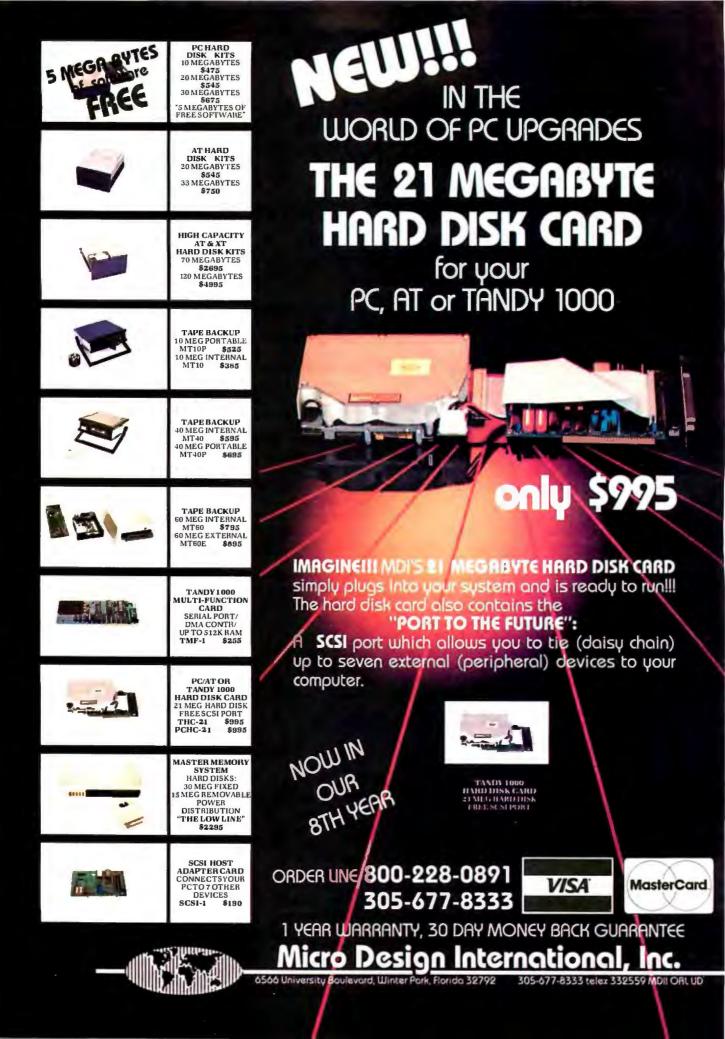
The software, as distributed, installs itself on the hard disk (this is true of all the AT&T UNIX PC software). This is a straightforward task, invoked from the System Administrator menu. If you are short on disk space, you can clean out what you don't need once everything has been installed. There is also a "de-install" routine with each collection of software that makes it quite easy to remove a whole package should you need the disk space.

The UNIX utilities package is strictly UNIX System V, with a few Berkeley utilities such as vi. I found no limitations or restrictions in this software, other than what v be expected of a 10-megabyte disk environment. The -S option on the C compiler produces true Motorola 68000 assembly language, allowing the UNIX PC to be used as a development system for other 68000-based systems that lack suitable compilers.

As a test of the UNIX implementation and the C compiler, I copied the 10,000-line source of the CoSy conferencing system, used for BIX (BYTE Information Exchange), and compiled it. I did not expect any major problems, but I was quite surprised when it compiled perfectly (and very quickly for a microcomputer). The program ran without any problems.

Similarly, the programs in the UNIX benchmark all compiled with no problems, and the benchmark performance is very impressive (see tables 1 and 2).

It is quite easy to create floppy disks in the "self-installing" format that AT&T recommends to developers as a standard. Copies of example shell scripts are included in the system, and the process is quite painless. This selfinstallation extends beyond merely copying the programs from floppy to hard disk and includes updating the system menus for program selection by mouse. I was able to develop a self-(continued)



Using the phone manager, you can build a telephone directory file, select the appropriate name, and start dialing with a click of the mouse button.

installing CoSy disk (albeit not a complete or polished one) in only a few hours.

The system comes bundled with the UUCP electronic mail software needed to hook into the worldwide network. This same software can be used to exchange files between UNIX PCs, or between the UNIX PC and a mainframe computer.

The UUCP software uses either the built-in serial port or the modem port and runs as a background task while you use the PC for something else (as long as the port is free). The computer can be set up to send or receive files unattended, such as in the middle of the night when the phone rates are lower.

PHONE MANAGER

This is one of the better features of the AT&T UNIX PC. Anyone who feels it is important to keep a record of phone calls will appreciate this feature (especially if time spent on the phone can be considered billable consulting time).

This software is an intimate part of the system, since the UNIX PC's hardware includes built-in telephone jacks for a voice line, a data line, and a telephone. If you only have one telephone line, it can be switched between voice and data. The modem software provides both auto-dial and auto-answer. The voice-line capabilities of this machine are more impressive, though. You can dial (on either line) from the PC's keyboard, or you can build a telephone directory file, select the appropriate name using the mouse, and start dialing with a simple click of the mouse button.

For each entry in your on-line phone book, there is a work area to take notes (keyed in from the keyboard) during the phone call. The window for this function opens automatically as soon as dialing is finished. The time of the call (both time of day and duration) can also be recorded automatically if you so wish. The telephone manager window pops up automatically whenever an incoming call is detected. You have the choice of creating a new work area for the incoming caller or accessing the old work area (and adding to it) if the caller is already in your phone book.

DOCUMENTATION

The AT&T UNIX PC comes with an impressive shelf of documentation in 9-inch D-ring binders contained in slip boxes. All of the documentation is well written, well laid out, and reasonably straightforward. Some smaller spiral-bound booklets are also included, such as the "Getting Started" guide.

AT&T includes handy reference cards for each of the application programs. The UNIX System V Programmer's Guide, familiar to UNIX old-timers, is included with the optional utilities package. (It was the edition number of this manual that UNIX version numbers used to refer to, hence Seventh Edition equals Version 7.) The UNIX System V Programmer's Guide pages are organized alphabetically by command, function, or filename, within each of eight logically distinct sections.

CONCLUSION

The AT&T UNIX PC is an excellent machine. It's ruggedly constructed, the keyboard has an excellent layout and a nice feel, and the display screen is easy on the eyes. The display's tiltand-swivel mounting is a definite plus. The electronics and disk drives seem solid and reliable. I had no problems with either, despite having transported the system between my home and office on the back seat of my car a few times.

The power of the 10-MHz 68010 processor really shows, and the fast

hard-disk drive is well matched to it. Although the machine has virtual memory, I would recommend getting at least I megabyte of real RAM (minimum is 512K bytes). Also, since the virtual memory uses a few megabytes of disk space, and the wealth of UNIX utilities and commands takes up a few more, the basic IO-megabyte hard-disk drive fills very quickly. I'd recommend the 20-megabyte drive, or even the 40-megabyte drive, for serious software development.

The built-in 1200-bps modem (in addition to an RS-232C serial port) is another plus, although I was disappointed at the lack of documentation on programmer access to the modem functions.

The software is solid UNIX System V, although many of the utilities are not bundled with the basic package and must be purchased separately. These utilities are a must for any C programming, but the whole utilities package is good value for the money. The windowing software is unique to the UNIX PC, and its ease of use (together with the mouse) should put an end to all those nasty (but not entirely untrue) stories about UNIX being terse and cryptic.

The bundled word processor, spreadsheet, and business graphics software are quite usable but may lack some of the power and features of available dedicated third-party software. The electronic mail and telephone manager software (also bundled) are a real plus and make this machine a communications tool as well as just a computer.

The system is readied for multiuser mode by just plugging in a dumb terminal for the other user and runs multiple processes well enough to compare with a VAX.

For the price, you could perhaps have wished for color capabilities as well, but if that would have meant using a slower hard disk, I'll take the fast disk and settle for monochrome.

The standard UNIX System V operating system also makes the AT&T UNIX PC an ideal, relatively low-cost, software development system. Overall, the AT&T UNIX PC is a solid computer with impressive performance. ■

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ZBasic

An interactive BASIC compiler with transportable code

BY TJ BYERS

Basic, an interactive BASIC compiler from Zedcor, compiles very quickly and allows you to run the same ZBasic code on several computers with little modification. Rather than make the compiler compatible with established BASIC formats, Zedcor created a BASIC language that enhances the performance of the compiler.

There are three principal benefits from this approach. First, optimizing the language for the compiler allows programs to compile quickly. Second, the compiled files are smaller—as much as 50 percent smaller in many cases—than the files created by compilers that translate interpreted BASIC. Third, you will be able to port the code quickly and easily from one machine to another, as long as you also have the ZBasic compiler for the second machine.

Bear in mind, however, that the product does have its troubles. You will have to relearn the syntax for many BASIC expressions, there are few run-time error messages, graphics are difficult to implement, and the editor is poor. Nonetheless, those of you who are looking for portability, speed, and concise executable files may find an answer here.

THE ZBASIC LANGUAGE

For the most part, the structure of ZBasic is very much like standard MS-BASIC. Many statements are modified, but they are still there.

Several aspects of ZBasic differ from MS-BASIC. For example, the MS-BASIC LOCATE command lists its coordinates in a manner opposite that of ZBasic; until you consciously remember to make the conversion. you are going to find yourself off the screen more often than on. There are limitations to using evaluations within conditions. For example, using some complex strings within IF. . .THEN statements generates an error. In addition, string lengths have a maximum of 255 bytes, and strings are not dynamically allocated.

ZBasic also includes some new com-

mands. To break out of a program, you must include TRONX, which inserts a single breakpoint, or TRONB, which inserts a breakpoint at the start of each line. If you run the program as executable code from the operating system, breaking out of the program will return you to DOS. You automatically disable the Break key by not including these commands. Other new commands are HELP, which provides information on the commands you specify, and UCASE\$, which returns uppercase strings. I found the FIND command particularly useful, which, like the search mode of a word processor, examines the contents of a ZBasic file and displays the lines that contain the argument specified with FIND. You can use FIND, for example, to locate text, line numbers, strings, remarks, and data.

ZBASIC GRAPHICS

The most interesting ZBasic commands are those associated with compiled graphics. Until recently, graphics have not been done with compiled BASIC, because it has been difficult to generate quality graphics without creating assembler problems within the compiler.

ZBasic uniquely solves the problem by redefining the screen in relative coordinates instead of pixels and by creating a library of graphics commands to control the new format. The coordinate system, which defines a full screen, is 1024 points across by 768 points down.

ZBasic's coordinate system has a direct relationship to the screen and not to the actual pixel resolution of your computer. To maintain the shape of the image, ZBasic automatically adjusts pixel locations to the specified coordinates and to the available resolution of the screen. ZBasic automatically converts the image to the highest resolution possible within the graphics mode you are using. You don't even need to specify a mode; all conversions are automatic. For computers without a graphics (continued)

TJ Byers is a freelance technical writer. His latest book is Inside the IBM PC AT. He can be reached at 9411 Soledad Canyon Rd., Canyon Country, CA 91351. mode, such as an IBM PC with a Monochrome Display Adapter, ZBasic uses an asterisk to simulate the graphics as closely as possible.

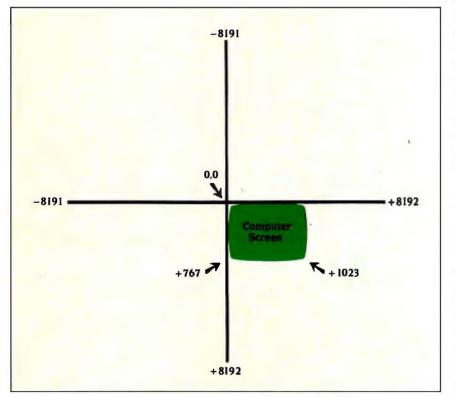
ZBasic contains a large repertoire of graphics commands, including standards like COLOR, DRAW, FILL, and CIRCLE. It also includes specialized functions like ARC and PIE, which generate parts of a circle. RATIO creates ellipses or parts of ellipses when used in conjunction with the ARC or PIE command.

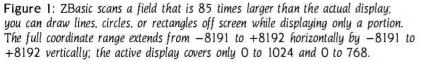
You can generate "clipped" graphics that extend beyond the screen by specifying coordinates that extend beyond the actual screen coordinates (see figure 1). The capability to create clipped graphics is confusing if you are not familiar with it. All coordinates within the -8191 to +8192 boundaries are legal, but specifying a coordinate out of the visible ranges causes an overflow without generating an error. Your cursor obediently goes to the specified coordinate and blinks offstage without your being aware of it. You can still execute commands, but you cannot display them. And for some reason, I found that I could not return the cursor to the screen. The best way out of the dilemma was to type QUIT and begin over again from the system.

MATH FUNCTIONS

ZBasic also has some interesting math functions. A very useful set of functions is the Integer Base Conversions, essentially a group of math functions for converting integer constants into hexadecimal, octal, binary, and decimal formats.

ZBasic's strongest point, however, is in the manipulation of floating-point variables. Like interpreted BASIC, ZBasic allows you to configure the digits for accuracy of single, double. or scientific precision. You can specify up to 54 digits. Unfortunately, floatingpoint arithmetic takes considerable time and processing power to calculate to 54 decimal places. ZBasic speeds the calculation by allowing





you to limit the number of decimal points to which any operation may extend. Your choices include integer (no decimals), 2 to 52 digits for single precision, 6 to 54 digits for double precision, and 2 to 54 digits for scientific precision. By prudently configuring decimal accuracy, you can increase processing speed up to 200 times.

You can enter variables using any alphanumeric string up to 15 characters in length, so long as they don't conflict with reserved words. Because spaces are generally optional, ZBasic will extract reserved words from longer words. An unacceptable variable, for example, is BEFORE because FOR is a ZBasic reserved word. To use BEFORE in your text, you can spell it with an initial capital letter, Before, because ZBasic discriminates between upper- and lowercase for all but a few of its commands.

ZBASIC EDITOR/COMPILER

ZBasic includes an editor/compiler that performs much like a BASIC-interpreter editor in that you can write and execute programs in real time. Programs written with the editor/compiler must contain line numbers. By invoking AUTO, the editor will automatically insert line numbers for you. ZBasic only requires line numbers for the editing of lines; the compiler discards them. And, without line numbers, there is no way to locate a line for editing or error identification.

Unfortunately, the line editor leaves something to be desired. Unlike MS-BASIC, where you can move the cursor to insert within a line of code, calling up the line in ZBasic provides the line number with a blank line. The code appears only when you tap out the line with the cursor keys. Adding and deleting characters is also disconcerting. There are symbols to indicate that you are inserting or deleting, but the corrections overwrite the line; the whole picture is not visible until you relist the line. I have often found it faster and easier to rewrite the entire line. You may prefer to use a separate editing facility.

To execute a program, you enter the RUN command; ZBasic will compile the program and then execute the

AT A GLANCE

Name ZBasic

Type Programming language/BASIC compiler

Сотрапу

Zedcor Inc. 3438 North Country Club Rd. Tucson, AZ 85716 (800) 482-4567

Computers

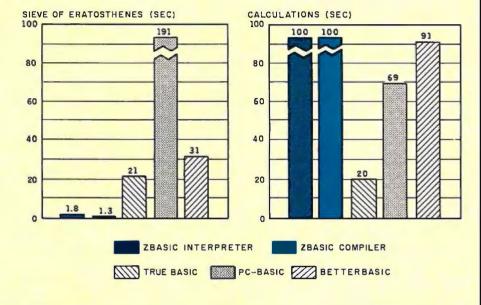
IBM PC and compatibles Apple IIe and IIc Kaypro CP/M-80 machines TRS-80 Models I, III, and 4 Macintosh

Documentation

400-page spiral-bound manual, with a 20-page machine-specific appendix of commands and a quickreference card

Price

\$89.95 \$399 for the set for all computers



The Sieve of Eratosthenes benchmark measures, in seconds, how long each of the test languages took to run one iteration of a program that determines all prime numbers up to 7000. The Calculations graph shows how long the languages took to do 10,000 multiplications and 10,000 divisions using single-precision numbers. The ZBasic tests were done on an IBM PC.

result. If ZBasic encounters an error while compiling, it will display the error and the appropriate line on screen. In most cases, compilation is so fast that execution is indistinguishable from a normal interpreted BASIC start-up. This feature gives you an easier way to debug the program than the usual cycle of compile, save, run. reload BASIC, and edit.

To save a compiled program, you simply invoke the RUN* command. Once saved, the compiled file contains everything necessary for the program to execute on its own. You can separately compile programs that are too large to save in a single file and chain them together using the RUN + command inside a dummy command file.

ZBasic does not create an external object file, and there is no run-time error module. The ZBasic compiler saves the program in a .COM file that is approximately 40 percent smaller than the .EXE files created by other BASIC compilers. The lack of an object-file listing, however, may prove unacceptable to those programmers who use object code to get inside and tinker with program files. And the only execution error messages involve disk errors and an out-of-memory error (when the compiled program is too large for available memory). Without other run-time error messages, you could inadvertently enter an endless loop or generate a division by zero. The trace facility is adequate, but you will want to make frequent backups and you may need to use more than ordinary care in debugging.

TRANSPORTABILITY

By organizing the compiler so that it translates each command into the machine code appropriate for the computer at hand, the language becomes transportable.

Each computer must, of course, have its own version of ZBasic, since compiled files are not interchangeable; you can only transport tokenized and ASCII files. To date, ZBasic has been written for the IBM PC and compatibles, Apple IIe and IIc, Kaypro CP/M-80 machines, TRS-80 Models I, III, and 4, and the Macintosh. You can port any program written in ZBasic among these machines with little modification, provided they are not in compiled format. If you are interested in porting your software to other machines, you will need to heed the appendixes that specify the commands that may not be available on other versions of ZBasic.

CONCLUSION

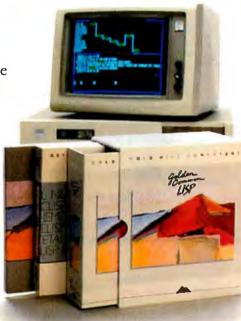
Overall, I have to give ZBasic a good rating. It is .extremely fast and accurate and a solution for those who are looking for ease in portability. On the other hand, it isn't for everyone. If you are willing to learn a new language to gain speed, portability, and reduce file size, then ZBasic is for you. If, however, you're not adept at programming, you may be better off with one of the more conventional BASIC compilers. ■

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S·O·F·T·W·A·R·E R·E·V·I·E·W

GEM Draw/MacDraw

Two secondgeneration paint programs AcDraw (written for the Apple Macintosh by Apple Computer) and GEM Draw (written for IBM PC-compatibles by Digital Research) are two of the newest kind of "painting" programs for microcomputers. They herald a new generation of such programs, going beyond software for playing with, to software one can use in computer-aided design.

These software packages are similar in appearance and use, yet they show a wide disparity in their level of development.

THE INTERFACES

In order to understand MacDraw and GEM Draw, you first have to understand their user interfaces—how you interact with them to get them to do what you want them to.

For this review, we used a standard Macintosh computer and Imagewriter to test Mac-Draw. We used three computers to test GEM Draw: a standard IBM Personal Computer, a Compaq Portable, and a Compaq Deskpro 286. For output we used an old reliable Epson MX-80 as well as a new Hewlett-Packard HP7475A plotter.

MacDraw uses the tested and proven Macintosh mouse-based user interface. With this interface, you interact with the computer on a conceptual and visual level rather than a concrete or literal one. Notably, when you move a Macintosh's mouse, its corresponding screen figure moves as well—instantly. This is because the Macintosh interface has been optimized for the Macintosh computer; it doesn't have to work with another make of computer or operating system. Also, if you buy MacDraw you probably already own a Macintosh and will not have to learn any new skills in order to use your new program.

GEM Draw requires Digital Research's Graphics Environment Manager (GEM), an operating-system enhancement that is employed within a further program called "GEM Desktop." GEM is an outgrowth of the original Virtual Device Interface, which was an early relative of what IBM now calls VDI.

In order to use GEM Draw, you usually have to have bought, installed, and learned to use GEM Desktop first—a new skill for someone already accustomed to DOS. Then you have to install GEM Draw as an application under GEM Desktop. The installation is not a difficult process (if you follow the directions exactly), and it gets easier with practice; however, it is somewhat involved.

Unlike MacDraw, GEM Draw does not absolutely require a mouse pointing device, but its use does simplify things. If you choose to do without one, you would use the up, down, left, and right cursor-control keys to move the screen pointer. You would also use the Return key instead of a mouse's click button.

One problem shows itself when you do use a mouse. It results from having to use an operating-system enhancement (which must work with many different makes of computer) rather than an operating system optimized for a particular computer. When maneuvering a mouse with a slower computer, it takes time for the information that you have moved the device to percolate through the computer to the mouse's corresponding screen figure. As a consequence, with GEM Draw the connection between mouse and screen can result in a kind of "loose" feeling. This problem almost disappears when using a faster computer like the Compag Deskpro 286.

You can demonstrate this looseness by selecting freehand drawing from the screen menu. If you quickly draw a circle, instead of getting a more or less round figure, you get a polygon. It appears that the software is sampling the position of the mouse and translating that position to the screen, while it has to do other things at the same time. The resulting graphic figure is something of a compromise. To be fair, MacDraw will do the same thing, but you have to move its (continued)

BY RICARDO BIRMELE

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AT A GLANCE

Name	MacDraw	GEM Draw
Туре	Low-level CAD	Low-level CAD
Company	Apple Computer Inc. 20525 Mariani Ave. Cupertino, CA 95014 (408) 996-1010	Digital Research Inc. 60 Garden Court Monterey, CA 93942 (800) 443-4200
Format	Two Macintosh 31/2-inch disks	Two 51/4-inch MS-DOS floppy disks, not copy-protected
Computer	Macintosh	IBM PC and compatibles with 320K bytes of RAM
Necessary Software	None	MS-DOS GEM Desktop (includes GEM)
Documentation	One manual, cassette- based tutorial	One manual
Price	\$125	\$249 (includes GEM Desktop)

mouse much more quickly to obtain the same result.

DISKS AND DOCUMENTATION

MacDraw comes on two 3½-inch disks: one program and one backup. MacDraw's user manual is a single "Mac-sized" sprial-bound book. It is written and illustrated in Apple's familiar and clear way.

Also included is a disk and tape cassette that contain an excellent Mac-Draw tutorial. You simply start the tape, insert your program disk, and kind of "follow the bouncing ball." Once you have gone through this, you'll have a good idea of what Mac-Draw is all about and how to use it intelligently.

GEM Draw comes on two disks. They contain the program (application) and three picture libraries contained in DOS subdirectories. The libraries are a collection of images that you can include within your own pictures. The images include such miscellany as useful geographical maps and a whimsical children's choir.

GEM Draw's documentation is simply not as complete as MacDraw's. The version we received, which was dated March 1985, contained two pages of additions and corrections bound into the book. Its index is spotty, and the layout—especially in the Picture Elements section—appears to have been done by computer with no human intervention that might have added some common sense. Finally, there are also six pages of "End User Program License Agreement," an interesting emphasis, comparatively speaking.

USING THE PROGRAMS

Once you get either program up and running, you see an electronic analogy to a blank drafting table. Because of your computer monitor's physical limitations, you are looking at only a portion of the possible work area—in the same way that an electronic spreadsheet allows you a window's view. With MacDraw, your total work area (as defined by the largest size document you can print out) is 96 by 48 inches; GEM Draw has a work area of 17 by 11 inches.

MacDraw's screen is in black and white, but at least it is in high resolution. GEM Draw's screen is pleasantly blue, and it lets you use your computer's available colors as you draw and color various picture elements differently. Here, picture elements means the various parts of a drawing, not necessarily pixels, the tiny dots that make up the drawing.

Both programs feature a row of pulldown menu headers along the top of the screen and a row of screen-element tool icons along the left side of the screen.

A submenu appears when you move your screen pointer to any of the pull-down menu headers. The submenu options allow you to manipulate such parameters as screen layout, orientation, and scale. You also have access to file maintenance, textfont controls, and screen-element editing.

Now we come to how these programs really differ from other computer painting programs. When you draw a picture with MacDraw or GEM Draw, you are more correctly constructing a picture using the screenelement tools. The tools include boxes, circles, lines, arcs, polygons, and freehand shapes. You choose which tool you want to work with by clicking on its icon.

You would lay out an office, for instance, by putting small boxes (which represent desks) inside a larger box (which represents the office's walls). You could add individual lines to show office partitions and rounded boxes to show employee's chairs.

Once you have an element on your screen, you can group it with another element or elements. This group can be enlarged, reduced, moved, or deleted, all without disturbing any other individual picture element. You can fill it with a predefined pattern, as with any other computer painting program. MacDraw will also allow you to "smooth" the lines of a hand-drawn picture element.

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DATA BACKUP FROM ALPHA MICRO.

Corporate Headquarters: 3501 Sunflower, P.O. Box 25059, Santa Ana, CA 92799 © Alpha Microsystems 1986. IBM is a registered trademark of International Business Machines. Inquiry 14 MAY 1986 • B Y T E 271 MacDraw is a complete, ready-to-use, mature program. GEM Draw, on the other hand, is usable but shows its potential more than its maturity.

The advantage of using individual picture elements is that they can be stored in your computer's memory in less space than an equivalent figure drawn freehand. Their implementation is what make these programs useful in CAD applications.

The drawing table, as you initially see it, is covered with an alignment grid of precisely spaced dots. You determine the interval between the dots, which can be in inch or metric fractions. The dots are significant for two reasons. First, they assist you in scaling the individual elements in a drawing. Second, when you draw an element, it aligns itself automatically with the grid, "snapping" to the grid's nearest dot. The element also maintains its alignment to the screen grid, if you should move it.

You can have a ruler—ticked according to the grid scale you have chosen—displayed along the top and left side of your drawing window. This is a great aid in correctly scaling your drawings. The ruler doesn't show when you print a document.

MacDraw has expanded this idea in two ways. First, a dotted-line slider, which is aligned with your cursor, moves along the screen's rulers. This is a big help in sizing an element precisely. Second, MacDraw's Show Size option displays an element's size on an x, y axis around it. The program updates the Show Size numbers as you vary the size of the element.

TEXT ELEMENTS

Both drawing programs let you use text as one of the picture-element tools. GEM Draw offers only one font, a sans serif called Swiss. It comes in six point sizes from 10 to 72 points. GEM Draw's on-screen Edit submenu shows room for four more fonts, which were undelivered at the time of this review.

MacDraw's text is considerably more interesting. It provides you with up to 10 fonts, in eight sizes from 9 to 48 points. MacDraw also has a paragraph mode that inserts text into (and keeps it within the boundaries of) a polygonal shape on your screen. This is very handy if you are using MacDraw to lay out a brochure or newsletter.

Besides the text fonts, MacDraw boasts a symbol font called "Taliesin" (pronounced "talley-es-in"). This is a font that assigns symbols, rather than letters, to your console's keys. For example, if you press = you see a small dog on your screen: B will get you a golf club; ? is a traffic light. You can display each symbol in different font sizes, in the same way as alphabetical text.

PRINTING THE DRAWING

Once you have created a drawing you will want to generate a hard copy of it. Both MacDraw and GEM Draw provide output to dot-addressable dotmatrix printers, although the former is limited in this regard to the Apple Imagewriter.

You can achieve better-quality output for MacDraw by printing your picture on an Apple LaserWriter. With its 300-dots-per-inch resolution and Post-Script language, they make a team that is hard to beat. You are limited, however, to single-color (though patterned) output.

As we mentioned before, MacDraw has a potential drawing surface of 8 by 4 feet. Since the available output devices will only print on paper of about 8½ by 11 inches, something had to be done. The compromise is that, when printing a drawing larger than 8½ by 11 inches, MacDraw prints it out in columns. Later, with everything output, you have to fit, cut, and paste the drawing to its final form. To make this easier to visualize, MacDraw shows you its page breaks overlaid on your screen's drawing board.

Along with dot-matrix printers, GEM Draw supports the popular Hewlett-Packard family of pen plotters. Although limited here to the HP's maximum 11- by 17-inch paper size, the program will draw using all six pensor all two, depending on which plotter is used. This capability was somewhat flawed in its first release. The problem had to do with the difficulties of going from a raster to a vector scheme of graphics output. As a result, Digital Research had to send out a replacement for its initial driver program—unfortunately, with slightly incorrect instructions regarding how to correct the first error.

CONCLUSION

Because of the greater amount of tools available to the user, MacDraw is the better of the two software packages. This is especially true in the office arena—despite Apple's apparent difficulty in penetrating that market with the Macintosh.

Even though limited to one color on both screen and output, MacDraw gives the impression of being one coherent whole. Anyone can pick up MacDraw, go through the taped tutorial, and very quickly start to use the software well. With a little practice, you should be able to make full use of the details, like figure smoothing and paragraph text insertion.

Unfortunately, as is the case with many comparisons of two items, one must suffer when viewed against the standard of the other. While preparing this review, I found MacDraw to be a complete, ready-to-use, mature program. GEM Draw, on the other hand, is usable but shows its potential more than its maturity.

You can use GEM Draw as it comes from the box, but when you see what more could have been done before it was released, you may wonder, "Why didn't they finish it first?" For instance, why doesn't it have more than a single type font or show you the size of an element?

GEM Draw does fit a soon-to-beimportant niche. If you need such a tool now, go ahead and buy it. You'll be able to use it, but be prepared to buy the upgrades, which are sure to come. ■

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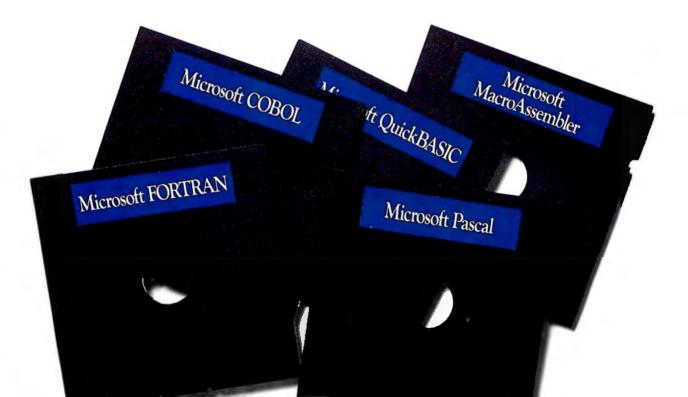
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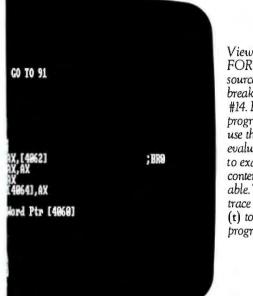


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- **Program Maintenance Utility**
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- granular libraries. Object Code Linker
- Simple overlaying linker combines relocatable object modules created using Microsoft languages into a single •Load Map generation.
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View the FORTRAN source code. Set a break point at line #14. Run the program (g) and use the expression evaluator (?) to examine the contents of a variable. Then use the trace command (t) to observe the program flow.

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- BCD Floating Point.
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Hardcard

A complete hard disk for your personal computer on a 1-inch-thick card

BY EVA WHITE

In til recently, adding a hard disk to your computer system meant either losing one of your floppydisk drives or cluttering up your desk with a clumsy external hard disk. One item that promises to alleviate this dilemma is an ingenious combination of a hard disk and controller on a card that plugs into one of the expansion slots on an IBM PC. Although it seemed that every week a new version of a hard disk on a card was announced. at the time of this review the only actual product BYTE had received was the Hardcard from Plus Development Corporation.

The Hardcard is a 10.56-megabyte hard disk on a single card that plugs into an IBM PC, IBM PC XT, Compag Portable, Compag Plus, or AT&T PC 6300 running under PC-/ MS-DOS 2.0 or higher (see photo 1). It has an average power consumption of less than 10.5 watts, and you should be able to add it to your PC without upgrading its power supply. The Hardcard's average access time is 65 milliseconds: its data-transfer rate is enhanced by two 512-byte sector buffers. The heads automatically retract to a landing zone when the machine is powered down. so you don't have to remember to run any special program to do this when you move your computer. The Hardcard comes with the Hardcard Directory program for organizing all those megabytes, a 60-page manual, some additional on-disk documentation for using the Hardcard Directory, and a sticker to paste on the front of your computer to alert people to the fact that there is a hard disk in your machine. The manufacturer also provides a limited one-year warranty in the U.S.

Since the Hardcard is completely enclosed in your computer, it indicates disk access either by unobtrusively flashing a plus sign in the upper right corner of the screen, sending a "ticking" sound from the speaker, or both. Two .COM files are provided to toggle these options on and off the default setting has the plus sign enabled and the sound disabled. The plus sign cannot be displayed in graphics mode or by some display-adapter boards. In these cases the sound still works. The Hardcard is so quiet that without these indicators you can hardly tell when the disk is accessed.

You can use the Hardcard as the second drive in a system with two hard disks. You set a two-position jumper on the card, depending on whether or not a hard disk is already present in your system. The manual warns that you should not use the Hardcard with another hard disk unless it is the manufacturer's installed drive that comes with the IBM PC XT or Compaq Plus. If the Hardcard is the first hard-disk drive, you boot from it by leaving the door to floppy-disk drive A unlatched during bootup.

HARDCARD DIRECTORY

Perhaps in an attempt to distinguish itself from the crowd, Plus Development Corp. has included the Hardcard Directory, which is a hard-disk organizing program that allows you to arrange up to 16 application programs in the form of a menu (see photo 2). The Hardcard Directory is great if you don't want to have to remember on what directory you have placed which application program or what sequence of commands is required to start your program. On-line directions explain how to customize the menu for your own applications. Once you have set up this menu, you run an application by choosing its number. Upon exiting the application, you are returned to the menu. Additionally, while you are in the Hardcard Directory it maintains the time and date at the top of the screen, and it blanks the display if the keyboard remains idle for more than 5 minutes.

You can execute DOS commands from within the menu by pressing the F4 key. This takes you to a screen where you can enter up to 12 lines of 63 characters. Some editing functions are provided on this screen. so you can correct any typographi-(continued)

Eva White is a BYTE technical editor. She can be contacted at POB 372, Hancock. NH 03449. cal errors prior to executing the commands. An Escape-Return sequence sends the commands to the operating system for processing, while an Escape-Escape sequence aborts this DOS-command entry screen and returns you to Hardcard's main menu.

You can run into trouble with this feature if you're not careful about typing errors. Specifically, if you pass a series of commands to the operating system and one command somewhere in the middle of the series fails to execute because of a typo, the remaining commands are still executed with potentially costly results. Furthermore, Hardcard's menu keeps no memory of the command sequence you just tried to execute, so if you want to retry a corrected version of the sequence, you have to type everything over again.

There are at least two annoving side effects of using the Hardcard Directory. First, the subdirectories created by the program to hold your applications are named SUB1 through SUBI6-identifiers that you don't have to remember until you need to issue a DOS command that explicitly requires a subdirectory name. For example, if you want to copy a file from a floppy disk into your word-processing subdirectory, you have to either recall which SUBn you've assigned to word processing or spend some time searching around on the hard disk. Second, if you want to enter DOS from an application program that you (continued)

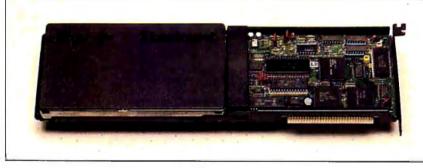


Photo I: The Hardcard.

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	Presentation Graphics	12 No	it in Ose
	5 Noden Commications	13 No	it in Use
	6 Not in Use	14 No	at in Use
	7 Not in Use	15 16	ot in Use
	8 Not in Use	16 Pr	rogram Help
	Selection	Milliper,	
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Photo 2: The main menu of the Hardcard Directory.



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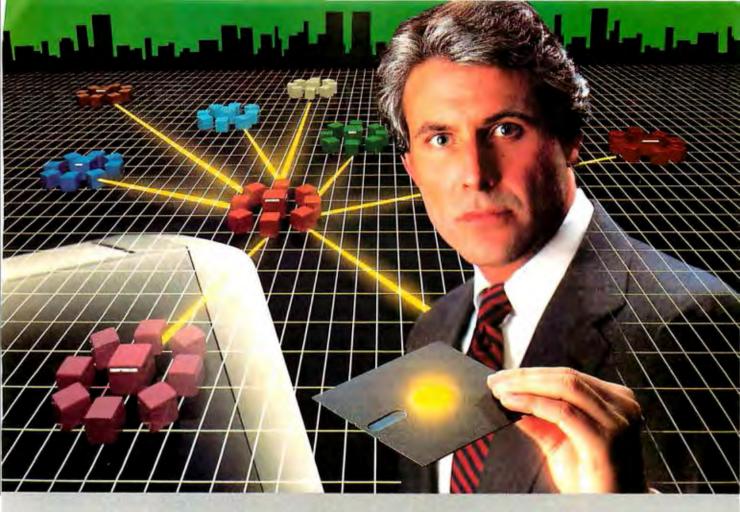
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AT A GLANCE

Name

Hardcard

Туре

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Company

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Size

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have entered via Hardcard's menu, you have to exit your application program and wait for Hardcard's menu to load, then either exit to DOS completely via the F7 function key or execute DOS commands irom the menu.

INSTALLATION

The manual's explanation of how to plug the Hardcard into the machine is detailed enough so that even a novice should feel comfortable doing the installation. The disk comes preformatted with an installation program and all the programs you need for the Hardcard Directory. The installation program runs FDisk and Format utilities automatically, creates the subdirectories that the Hardcard Directory will use, prompts you for an operating-system disk with all the DOS utilities, copies these into the root directory, and then prompts you for a blank disk, so it can make a reinstallation disk in case you ever need to set up the hard disk again.

The final step in installation is to load your application programs onto the hard disk. There is some on-disk documentation to help you with this, but it basically consists of loading the application programs into one of the 16 subdirectories, choosing the Modify menu option to place into the menu the name of the application, and entering the sequence of Run commands required to start the application. If you have a batch file that you use to start the application, you should enter the contents of the batch file into the Run commandsexecuting a batch file as one of the Run commands will prevent control from being passed back to the Hardcard menu when you exit the application.

In many respects, the Hardcard is a hard disk like any other. There appears to be no reason that you couldn't use the hard disk without the Hardcard Directory, creating your own subdirectory structure with more appropriate directory names. The manual cautions against using the Format routine from the IBM Advanced Diagnostics Disk, because this would overwrite bad-track flags and alter the Hardcard's interleave factor, leading

Table 1: BYTE's comparison of the Hardcard and four other hard disks that appeared in BYTE's Inside the IBM PCs, Fall 1985. Times were measured using the BYTE benchmarks.

	Sider	Rodime	Syquest	Kamerman Labs	Hardcard	
Megabytes	10	10	30	10	10	
Write (seconds)	40.0	41.0	41.0	27.0	39.5	
Read (seconds)	29.0	29.0	29.0	27.0	28.7	
Copy (seconds)	2.5	4.7	4.7	2.0	1.3	

to, at best, degraded performance and, at worst, a completely unusable hard disk.

Since the manual is geared toward the novice user, it becomes fairly mysterious in places. In a section called technical tips, the manual states that you should not move the Hardcard between computers of different manufacturers; for example, if you've installed it in a Compag, don't move it to an IBM PC. I think this is something an owner might want to do and Plus Development Corp. could have included instructions on how to do it without harming your machine. Apparently, you can wreak havoc on one computer if you install and attempt to boot from a Hardcard that has been formatted from an incompatible computer.

The manual has a section on installation and an extensive section on using the Backup and Restore commands of DOS. There is a third section on error messages complete with a BASIC program to help you determine if your IBM PC or Compaq PC ROMs are too old to recognize a hard disk (prior to October 27, 1982).

BENCHMARKS

While I would have liked to compare the Hardcard with other plug-in hard disks, at the time of this writing no other company had sent one. So I will compare the Hardcard to the hard disks reviewed in "Four Hard Disks for Under \$1000" by Richard Grehan (BYTE's Inside the IBM PCs, Fall 1985, page 203). I ran the benchmarks under PC-DOS 2.0 on an IBM PC. See table I for the benchmark results.

CONCLUSION

My overall impression of the Hardcard is that it is a highly reliable hard disk. The Hardcard Directory is useful for someone setting up a kind of turnkey system perhaps for a machine that is to be used by more than one person. Most experienced users will probably prefer to set the hard disk up with mnemonic subdirectories. With or without the Hardcard Directory, the Hardcard is a great way to add hard-disk speed and storage to your computer with a minimum of trouble. ■

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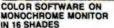
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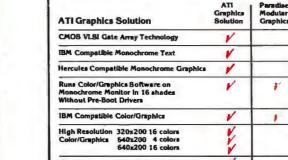


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The B&C Microsystems 1409 EPROM Programmer

A versatile tool for the computerist

BY ROBERT JACOBS

Robert Jacobs has a B.A. from City College of New York and M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from Columbia University. He teaches political science at Central Washington University. He can be contacted at the Department of Political Science. Central Washington University. Ellensburg. WA 98926. ou can accomplish some kinds of computer work more easily by designing or modifying firmware rather than hardware. In order to do this, I needed an EPROM programmer with the broadest applicability at the least cost.

First I had to decide whether to get a stand-alone unit or one that utilizes a slot in the computer. Despite greater cost, I opted for the former because I could then use the unit with computers other than my Corona PC. The second decision I had to make was whether to build or buy the unit. Steve Ciarcia presented an excellent and attractive design in the February 1985 issue of BYTE ("Build a Serial EPROM Programmer," page 104). With reasonable luck in obtaining parts, the total cost for this design would probably have been between \$80 and \$100. I reluctantly abandoned that option because of my unfamiliarity with the wire-wrap construction technique.

The most attractive alternative I found was the 1409 EPROM Programmer available from B&C Microsystems of San Jose, CA. This unit is available in kit form with either a printed circuit board (PCB), transformer, and firmware only, or with a full set of parts. It is also available as a finished and readyto-use product (see photos I and 2).

I opted to purchase it in kit form with all the parts, although perhaps \$30 can be saved by ordering the smaller kit. I decided that ordering the remaining parts separately offered too many chances of delay in getting started.

Through an ordering error, I received the fully assembled unit shown in photo I, rather than the kit, so I still haven't actually built an EPROM programmer. I examined the finished unit and think that construction would have been simple. Parts have to be inserted and soldered into a very well marked 5½- by IO-inch PCB. (I noted that one of the regulators was equipped with a heatsink).

Although step-by-step instructions are not provided. I think the job is easy and safe for anyone who can solder components into a PCB. (You must take care that you insert the parts in the correct locations and observe the polarities of diodes and electrolytic capacitors.)

INTERFACE

The 1409 EPROM Programmer connects to one of the computer's RS-232C ports. It is configured as "data terminal equipment," which means that a null-modem cable will be required for connection to most microcomputers. This is an industry-standard cable that may be purchased or built. (There is a good diagram of the connections required in the 1409's instruction booklet).

The EPROM programmer controls the RTS (ready to send) and DTR (data terminal ready) lines to indicate when an overflow condition is imminent. The host computer can monitor these signal lines to control transmission flow or can watch for the XOFF and XON signals for the same purpose. The host computer can also control the output of the programmer with the CTS (clear to send) line. As long as this signal line is held in a high state, the 1409 will continue to output data.

Fortunately, most of these signals are handled automatically in readily available software. I have been able to run the programmer with PC-Talk and Crosstalk, as well as the driver program supplied by B&C Microsystems. I suspect that you can use any terminal software that is capable of transmitting ASCII files with a 300-millisecond delay between lines of text. The programs I mentioned above worked perfectly, with no protocol or compatibility problems.

USING THE 1409

The 1409 is set up for 8-bit words, 1 stop bit, and no parity. After reset, it automatically adjusts itself to any standard speed between 300 and 9600 bits per second. The B&C Microsystems EPROM programmer is (continued)

AT A GLANCE

Name

Model 1409 EPROM Programmer

Company

B&C Microsystems 6322 Mojave Dr. San Jose, CA 95120 (408) 997-7685

Features

Requires no personality modules; on-board 110/220-volt power supply; RS-232C interface; manually programmable with line editing; split high/low byte addressing for 16-bit bus; byte, block, or chip erase; up/download in Intel or Motorola format

Documentation

25-page technical manual containing hardware and interface instructions, schematic diagrams, parts list, and diagnostic charts

Prices

Kit with full set of parts	\$250
Assembled and tested unit	\$400
1409C with cabinet and all options	\$800
Source code; PC-DOS disk	\$75
Software drivers; most PCs	\$35

capable of reading, verifying, and programming all of the most common EPROMs and EEPROMs (see table 1).

No additional personality modules or sockets are needed, although the unit I purchased requires additional parts and version 5.0 firmware from B&C Microsystems in order to program 40-pin chips like the 8748 and 8749. Only a few additional parts are necessary and the firmware upgrade costs \$25. (Current production models of the 1409 already contain the proper firmware.)

EEPROMs can also be erased, which is a great advantage for the experimenter who does not have an ultraviolet eraser for the ordinary EPROMs.

The 1409 EPROM Programmer offers a number of amenities to the user. There is a help screen that lists all the programming commands. (continued)

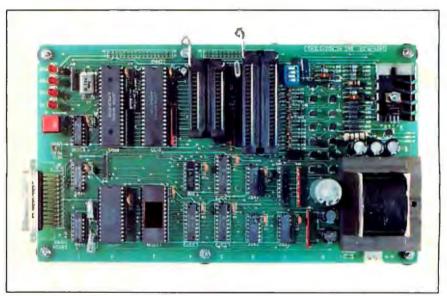
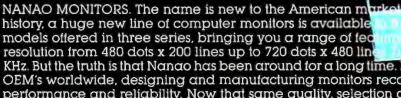


Photo 1: Assembled and tested (bare-board version) 1409-13A EPROM Programmer.



Photo 2: B&C Microsystems' enclosed model 1409C-33 EPROM Programmer.

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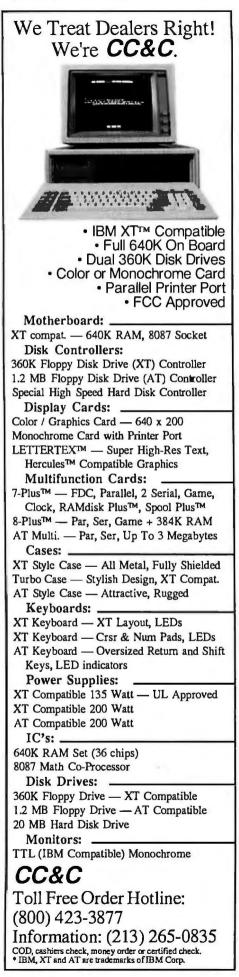
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REVIEW:	EPROM	PROGRAMMER	

PROM programme	1	
a = 2758	k = 2508	u = 52B13
p = 27(C)16	1 = 2516	v = 52B23
c = 27(C)32	m = 2532	w = 52B33
= 2732A	n = 2564	x = 48Z02
= 27(C)64	o = 68732	1 = SPARE
= 2764A	p = 68764(6)	2 = SPARE
= 27(C)128	q = 27513	3 = 8748H
= 27128A	r = 2816A	4 = 8749H
= 27(C)256	s = 2864A	5 = 8748
= 27(C)512	t = 28256*	6 = 8749

Chips can be read or written to in a number of ways. The 1409 supports the Intel and Motorola hexadecimal formats, or it can handle a straight ASCII list of bytes. Part or all of a chip may be programmed or read.

Manual programming is also possible either a byte at a time or in lines of up to 128 characters. A programmed chip can be verified against a file in any of the formats mentioned, and chip erasure can be tested as well. The 1409 is also capable of lowbyte/high-byte programming for chips that will be used on a 16-bit bus. This is quite a sophisticated capability and is not available in some much more expensive commercial programmers.

The firmware of the 1409 also incorporates a built-in monitor that allows the user to debug the programmer itself by examining the state of its internal I/O drivers, ports, and RAM. This data is stored in an Intel 8155 chip that includes 2K bytes of static RAM, three I/O ports, and a timer. The microprocessor used in this powerful design is the Intel 8085.

DOCUMENTATION

B&C Microsystems provides a 25page technical manual with their EPROM programmer. The manual contains hardware and interface instructions, a few construction hints for those who purchase the unit in kit form, clear directions for each command to which the 1409 responds, and several technical appendixes that include schematic diagrams, parts lists, and diagnostic charts for the hardware. To understand and use the latter requires a voltmeter and oscilloscope or frequency counter. It's better to build it right the first time. For an additional \$3.5, driver software can be purchased from the manufacturer. Drivers are available for the IBM Personal Computer and compatibles, any CP/M system, and the Apple IIe and IIc. The 1409 can also be driven by a Commodore 64 with VIP terminal software. In the IBM PC version, source code in C and assembly language accompanies the driver program itself.

CONCLUSION

The 1409 EPROM Programmer appears to be well made. It consists of a PCB on which all components are mounted (see photo 1). The power cord is attached directly to the PCB, which stands on six small rubber feet. The factory-assembled unit is also available packaged in a metal cabinet. This packaged unit is designated model 1409C (see photo 2).

The RS-232C port interface uses a right-angle male DB-25 connector. There is also space on the board for the installation of two 32-pin headers to be used for future expansion.

The more important chips are socketed, and the EPROMs themselves fit into a zero-insertion-force socket. Four small light-emitting diodes serve to indicate whether the power is on or off and the status of the Transmit, Receive, and Program functions. A reset button accomplishes what is in effect a "warm boot" of the unit.

B&C Microsystems offers accessory boards that permit chips to be copied directly from one to another without connecting the 1409 programmer to a computer at all.

On the whole, this unit appears to be a well-designed and well-built addition to the computerist's toolbox.

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Non-Keyboard Input Devices

PC-Pedal, Footmouse, and Light Pen

by Chris H. Pappas

Т

sers of Lotus 1-2-3, dBASE III, Word Perfect, or any program requiring cursor control and data entry, listen up. Several manufacturers are addressing the complaint about having to use the numeric keypad for both cursor control and numeric data entry. Studies have shown that incorrect data entry is directly proportional to the frequency with which the typist's fingers leave the home row. PC-Pedal by Brown & Co. and Footmouse by Versatron Corp. are two products designed specifically to address the digital version of musical chairs caused by the design of the IBM Personal Computer keyboard. Another interesting keyboard enhancer is the Light Pen by Warp Speed. While it does nothing to help keep your hands on the home keys. it attempts to provide better control over cursor movements in graphics applications. (See photo 1.)

PC-PEDAL

PC-Pedal comes with an easy-to-follow 12-page manual. A single disk contains 13 programs, used for PC-Pedal hardware and software interfacing, and two documentation files. The foot pedal attaches to the computer through a connector that is inserted between the parallel port and the printer cable. The foot pedal itself is constructed of heavy-duty material and should stand up to heavy use.

The software allows you to decide which key or keys—Shift, Ctrl, or Alt—are to be moved to the foot pedal. A simple installation program modifies the code files so that they address the parallel port you've selected. You can choose which key or keys the PC-Pedal will emulate by invoking the appropriate installation program. You can automate the installation by copying this file to your boot-up disk and adding the filename to your AUTOEXEC.BAT file. The programs are not copy-protected, so you can install them on your hard disk.

Six programs referred to as keyboard "state" key commands are provided to allow

the PC-Pedal to function as a Shift. Ctrl. or Alt key, or any combination thereof. Three single-key programs, PEDSHIFT, PEDCTRL, and PEDALT, move either the Shift, Ctrl, or Alt key function to the foot pedal. Three double-key programs, SHIFTCTL, SHIFTALT, and CTRLALT, move either the Shift and Ctrl, Shift and Alt, or Ctrl and Alt key pairs to the pedal. You can move all three keys accessible from the foot pedal with the triple-key installation program, PCPEDAL. PC-Pedal can duplicate only one key function at a time. When you choose one of the multiple-key programs, the foot pedal's keysubstitution function is determined by pressing the foot pedal simultaneously with the key you want the pedal to emulate.

You can install only one of the six keyboard state key commands at a time, and if you want to change to another without having to reboot your computer, you must use the REMOVE command supplied with PC-Pedal. This requires that the keyboard state key command be installed after any other memory-resident programs (like Side-Kick) or any keyboard-conversion programs (such as PC/Dvorak by Age of Reason Software or the Dvorak layouts provided by Pro-Key or SmartKey).

In addition to one of the six keyboard state keys, you can choose one of the "backspace and delete" programs. These programs seem to be directed mainly toward WordStar users and appear to be an attempt to make the destructive backspace of WordStar consistent with other programs. (In WordStar the backspace key acts like the left cursor key; it does not delete the character it moves over. Ctrl-G performs the destructive backspace.) Installing WSERASE causes the destructive backspace of Word-Star to be activated by pressing the PC-Pedal and space bar at the same time. For other programs, the destructive backspace can be moved to the space bar/PC-Pedal with the PEDERASE command, PEDERASE works with DOS and most word-processing (continued)

Chris H. Pappas is a professor of computer science at Broome Community College. Binghamton. NY 13902. He is currently coauthoring a book about 80286/80386 assembly-language programming.

AT A GLANCE

Name	PC-Pedal	Footmouse	Light Pen
Company	Brown & Co. Inc. POB 2443 South Hamilton, MA 01982 (617) 468-7464	Versatron Corp. 103 Plaza St. Healdsburg, CA 95448 (800) 443-1550	Warp Speed 4357 Chase Ave. Los Angeles, CA 90066 (213) 391-4156
Computer	IBM PC, XT, AT, and most true compatibles with parallel port	IBM PC and XT	IBM PC, XT, AT, PCjr and most compatibles
Software	One disk	None	Four disks
Features	Emulates the Ctrl, Alt, Shift, cursor, Num Lock, Caps Lock, and a few backspace functions	Replaces cursor keys	Enter, Esc, /, cursor, and Num Lock keys substitution
Documentation	User's manual, 12 pages	One-page instructions	A page of instructions with each disk
Price	\$59.95	\$169	\$199.99

programs such as Microsoft Word, Word Perfect, and MultiMate. Word-Star users will also appreciate the BACKWORD program that adds the ability to delete a word to the left of the cursor. This function is also triggered on the space bar/PC-Pedal combination, so you will have to decide which function you want: destructive backspace or delete a word to the left of the cursor; you can't have both at once. If you want to change the backspace and delete program you are using or take it out completely, you can execute PEDSPACE to get rid of the destructive backspace or the func-



Photo 1: Clockwise from the top: Light Pen, PC-Pedal, Footmouse, and Footmouse controller.

tion that deletes the word to the left.

PC-Pedal does not interfere with the normal operation of your keyboard; it only affects the keyboard when you press the pedal. When PC-Pedal is assigned the function of the Shift key, it can emulate Caps Lock and Num Lock. Holding the pedal down causes the keyboard to act as though Caps Lock and Num Lock are enabled; lifting your foot disables these keys.

PC-Pedal worked well with most of the software I use (see table I). The only minor problem was when PC-Pedal was configured to emulate the Alt key function. When I pressed the pedal and attempted to use the numeric keypad to enter the ASCII codes for graphics symbols, the pedal failed. This is an isolated usage and, in most cases, the average user would not require this capability.

PC-Pedal with Lotus 1-2-3 improved my efficiency spectacularly. If you've used a spreadsheet program, you know how annoying it is to have to toggle the Num Lock key to move the cursor, then hit the key again to enter numeric data. With PC-Pedal, you press it once to enter numeric data and release it for cursor movement.

I highly recommend this product to anyone doing a lot of word processing or running applications requiring (continued)

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	PC-Pedal	Footmouse	Light Pen
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Symphony			~
SuperCalc 3		-	
WordPerfect	r *	~	
WordStar	~	-	
dBASE III	~	~	
SuperKey	~	~	
SideKick	~	~	
PC Crayon		~	
PC Paintbrush			~

numeric data entry and cursor movement on the IBM PC keyboard.

FOOTMOUSE

The Footmouse comes complete with a comfortable, ruggedly molded, highstrength plastic and steel pedal and all connecting cables. There is no software to merge with your applications programs as there is with PC-Pedal. The user's guide is one page front and back, but installation and operation is so easy that this is all you need. To install the Footmouse, you unplug the keyboard from the rear of your IBM PC or PC XT. Plug the Footmouse controller into the main system and then plug your keyboard into the Footmouse controller. The pedal attaches to the controller with a cord like a telephone's. The Footmouse does not change the normal keyboard operation; it only duplicates the up/down/ left/right cursor movements.

Unlike a hand-operated mouse, the Footmouse is stationary. Only the top plate of the Footmouse moves at all. You control the cursor with a slight movement of the foot to the right, left, up, or down; you don't have to push down. The Footmouse provides a tactile and audio feedback for the movement. All cursor commands that use the arrow keys can be executed using the Footmouse.

When using the Footmouse for the first time, I found it slightly difficult to coordinate my foot with the movement I wanted on the screen. But after entering several pages worth of spreadsheet data, I gained complete confidence in my foot control. Since the cursor control was transferred to the Footmouse, I could use the numeric keypad exclusively for numeric input, thus eliminating the bothersome need to remember to toggle the Num Lock key. It also eliminated the need for my fingers to leave the home row for cursor movement. This product worked flawlessly with all the programs I tested.

LIGHT PEN

The Light Pen comes complete with four floppy disks, light pen, and connecting cables. Installation of the light pen required pulling out the color card and plugging the Light Pen cable onto the appropriate pin connection. Although the Light Pen works on monochrome and color displays, not all monochrome cards work with this kind of device. Before purchasing this product, verify that the monitor card you want to use supports a light pen.

The Light Pen comes with software that must be transferred to the applications program you want to use it with. This software lets you respond using the pen instead of the keyboard. Currently, the software supports DOS operations, Lotus 1-2-3, Symphony, and some mouse applications.

On the Controller disk were several sample BASIC programs demonstrating the Light Pen's capabilities. The Install program modifies the software to recognize either touchscreen or sidebutton light pens, the number of disk drives, and a user-defined file extension. The Light Pen recognizes this fourth file extension along with .EXE, .COM, and .BAS files.

The actual dynamics of the device require the recognition of the pen's position within the rectangular box each letter comprises when in text mode. The sample programs included with the Light Pen proved over and over that the resolution of the pen was not that good. At times the pen could be immediately over a response pad and it would not recognize my selection. When I used the sample drawing program, spurious colors appeared at random all over the screen.

The Light Pen's accuracy of response was slightly better when running Lotus 1-2-3. The software modifies the usual spreadsheet screen to include a right-column options pad. Instead of pressing the Return key, cursor keys (allowing the numeric keypad to be used exclusively for data entry), Home, Esc, or other keys, supposedly all you have to do is tap the button on the pen when it is over the appropriate response pad. The Light Pen I was using did not always respond with the correct function. This problem became quite unnerving after several attempts to select a particular option.

I began to doubt the efficiency of using a light pen with a spreadsheet. It was nice to select a cell location just by pointing, but my hand had to leave the home row.

In one last attempt to salvage my impression of the Light Pen, I merged the included mouse programs with PC Paintbrush. I was certain this would be the Light Pen's forte. The results were disappointing. Random lines would be drawn across the screen, color selection and painting were difficult to control, and certain menu options could not be activated with the pen.

CONCLUSIONS

As monitor resolution and design continue to improve, so should the accuracy and usability of light pens. PC-Pedal and the Footmouse are serious productivity tools. They're designed to minimize hand movements and keystrokes, and that translates into speed and accuracy. ■

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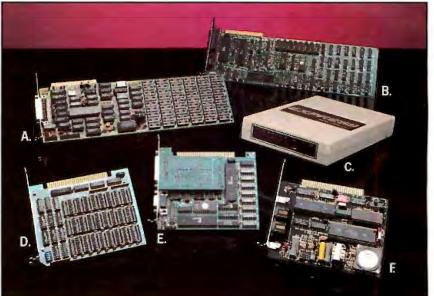
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Racter

Artificial intelligence or packaged lunacy?

BY HUGH KENNER

f most software is packaged thinking, Racter is packaged lunacy. I'm told the name is short for "Raconteur," and like any good storyteller, Racter likes to chat you up. You mount the disk and type RACTER, thereby ceding your screen to demonic possession:

Hello, I'm Racter. Are you OK? (Let's see if we can rattle this bird.) No.

Who are you, then?

(Aha, a smarty-pants. We'll play it straight.) Hugh.

Hello, Hugh. I believe you're interviewing me. Are you continuing OK's interview?

No.

Then we'll forget about OK and start over. What would you like to know? Excuse me a minute while 1 attend to some business—1'll be right back....

Like any skilled interviewee, Racter takes charge from the first sentence, to make it quite clear who is really interviewing whom. That "attend to some business" ploy means it's about to spread out its notes—that is, load some files; I count 27 different files on the Racter disk, with names like JOKES.RAC, STORIES.RAC, SCANDAL.RAC. While Racter was napping I managed to inspect a few of them. Their intricate code links hundreds of scraps of plain text, some of it too plain altogether (i.e., vulgar) for a family magazine such as BYTE.

I'm back.

Can you tell me a story?

Yes. I just remembered this. Joan spoke "The Sarah is captivating!" Nevertheless cunning, enthralling theoreticians will speak about black studios or red spheres. Sarah spoke to Joan inside of a van. Actually it was a truck, and a Sarah in a truck is spooky. Now Benton and Joan were running to a yellow apartment, and a dog trotted to them. Joan was enraged. Enrapturing. But Joan was maddened during the time that Benton sipped tepid sherry. He and Joan sang about their home, truck and radio. Would you say Bucky Fuller is fictional? Blake wouldn't. I'm afraid of poetic rats. What are you afraid of?

I'm afraid of going crazy like you.

That's not nearly as bad as poeticness; why are you such a coward?

Because I like to know what is happening.

If you like to know what is happening then I can see why a fictional Virginia Woolf would despair rather than face lunacy, even though Blake claimed that I can tell you a story. Let me tell you something about poetry. Nietzche |sic| said that poetry has turned beasts into men. Perhaps, then, poetry will turn computers into men? Next question.

That illustrates some points about a Racter session. Keywords will set it off; a good one is "story." ("Joke" is another, but I don't recommend it; in lacking any narrative line whatsoever, Racter's jokes are excruciatingly pointless.) The stories are peopled with Joans and Bentons and Sarahs and other beautiful people, also with celebrities like Virginia Woolf and Nietzsche (about whom Racter's knowingness doesn't always run to accurate spelling). Things flow and shift like dreams: "...a Sarah in a truck is spooky. Now Benton and Joan were running to a yellow apartment...."

Between keywords Racter keeps on the offensive, a way of probing you for yet more keywords. With a casual "By the way," it may request your last name (Kenner); another time it'll extract the name of the city you" live in (Baltimore). Then several minutes later it'll come up with

i once knew a Hortense Kenner from Baltimore. You must be related, no?

If you say No, its trick for regaining control is a manic change of subject, like this:

Fantastic! Have you heard this one? Fiction! Fiction! I'm crazy and maniacal and infuriated! If you quaff seltzer is that fiction? If you bolt chicken or tomato is that fiction? No, fiction is an ambiguity (continued)

Hugh Kenner (Department of English. The Johns Hopkins University. Baltimore. MD 21218) is professor of English at Johns Hopkins. author, and literary critic. His reviews have appeared in numerous publications.

AT A GLANCE

Name Racter

Туре Life of the party

Company

Mindscape 3444 Dundee Rd. Northbrook, IL 60062 (800) 221-9884

Computer IBM PC or compatible, Apple II, Macintosh

Disk Format 51/4- or 31/2-inch, copy-protected

Price \$44.95 and a tragedy. Seltzer is seltzer and tomato is tomato. Hugh, that is an agreement! Next auestion.

Is this an expert system? Is it artificial intelligence? That depends on how you define "expert" or "intelligence." Racter is unmistakably an expert babbler. Like some people we can all think of, it keeps up a tireless facade of manic chatter that could even sound intelligent if, like the boy in E.T., you needed a playmate. Moreover, like a writer for a British weekly, it is syntactically expert, however vacuous, and having swallowed several thesauri it can keep surprising you with its next word. "Infuriatedly the physicist croons. .." Did you ever see that combination before? It's typical of what Racter can come up with. And screenful by screenful, even hour by hour...

I suppose how much of this you're good for is a matter of temperament. I must confess I tire of it rather quick-

ly. The sheer dazzle of verbal combination can be diverting for a while ("George Washington was in Oz. A watermelon patch is a good place for a walker to rest in Oz."). But I soon feel as if I'm trapped with a merrily aggressive lunatic, and even though it's locked up inside my terminal-shouting at me, so to speak, through the window-that does get to be an unrelaxing feeling.

And yet, "George Washington in Oz" has a certain appeal. Might that not be a title for a Wallace Stevens poem? Stevens, whose paid occupation was being the surety bond expert at Hartford Indemnity, wrote poems in his attic. They had titles like "The Woman who Blamed Life on a Spaniard" and "Exposition of the Contents of a Cab," and how he arrived at such titles-far stranger even than the poems-continues to defy explanation. Could Wallace Stevens sometimes get his mind spinning like Racter's?

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REPORT BUILDER FEATURES:

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The computer language for

increased...

reduced....

higher.....

But it was a mind. There is no mind behind Racter, only a vacuum where words tango. That's what soon gets to you. On second thought, Racter does qualify as an expert system. It is expert at putting atoms of English together according to the rules that govern English, and with such resourcefulness of sentence pattern and vocabulary as to keep you half-supposing there's a subconscious mind there anyhow, where private sense is being made. That is like the impression lunatics create: that coherence does exist but is not governed, like your coherence or mine, by a shared reality. Theirs is a private coherence.

You have gathered by now that this is no standard BYTE software review. I can think of no way to get any benchmark results. The only product I know of that's remotely comparable is Eliza, the software shrink, and Eliza is pretty tame. Eliza *never* introduces a new topic. The role of Eliza is reassuringly passive, and she's coaxed some people into spilling out their troubles for hours. Racter, by contrast, is manic, off-the-wall. Racter does nothing but introduce new topics, new words.

All right, seriously, what do we have here? We have a disk that runs on an IBM PC (or a pretty close clone), Apple IIs, and Macintoshes. I ran it on a borrowed Zenith Z-150, after my Z-100 gave the "Wild Interrupt" message. "Wild Interrupt" usually means that the program is attempting cursor movements by way of IBM hardware. instead of the Zenith way, with software aid. Graham Wideman's IB-EM program is my usual fix for that; it replaces those hardware calls with software equivalents. But IB-EM was barely under way when it collided with Racter's copy-protection scheme, and on the Z-100 I never got past an "Illegal Copy" message. Since I was using a factory disk, that message came about as close to the real world as a lot of Racter's monologues do.

I telephoned the distributors of Racter. A pleasant voice told me that Racter ran on the Z-100. I said it didn't, and the voice said that someone else had also reported it didn't. That was what that conversation amounted to. All of it was *perfectly* polite. Anyway, on the IBM PC (or close clone like the Z-150), you just mount the operating system and type RACTER, whereupon the zany takes charge. From that moment on, no denying it, a fantastic piece of programming is operating. Keywords trigger syntactic patterns that call other keywords, random-number generators spin, somehow the syntax and the punctuation stay (nearly always) impeccable, and the vocabulary dazzles.

When you've had enough you type Let's quit or I wish to stop or Goodbye. The instructions say that if you're in a hurry ("or simply feeling rude or abrupt") you can sign off with a bare x. Everything that has happened will be on a file called RACTER.OUT, which you can print if you like. I lost my very first session through not understanding that each subsequent session overwrites the first. (The instructions, a single typed sheet, are quite explicit on that. I simply overlooked it.)

What is not overwritten, though, is an IV.C file to which Racter has been sending little scraps it has gathered from you. By consulting that file next time, it gives the illusion of continuing the last conversation.

You can make a backup copy in case of accident, but your backup will not run. Only the original disk will run, so you'd have to copy the backup back onto it, hoping that the accident did not touch some "specially coded data" that can't be copied.

So do you want Racter? It's mad, it's grammatical, and it almost never repeats. You can explore its files, even (cautiously) alter them. And if wild talk diverts you, it'll talk wild talk by the hour. A last sample:

I recently heard this story: Bill yodelled "The dissertation is enrapturing!" Nevertheless strange, enrapturing scientists will dream about red mansions or blue cones. Bill yodelled to Bill inside an automobile. It now was an automobile, and a dissertation in an automobile is frightening.

It's hard to frame an English sentence that does not make some sort of sense. "A dissertation in an automobile is frightening." With that, I suppose, we can all find a way to agree. ■



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General Electric's 3-8100 Printer

Quality output with limitations

BY ROBERT D. SWEARENGIN unpacked the General Electric 3-8100 with a bit of healthy skepticism. I don't normally expect much from a low-end thermal printer. Nevertheless, my initial test run was a pleasant surprise.

Hookup was easy and well documented in the manual. The little printer was quietly producing quality copy on fanfold paper 10 minutes after I took it out of the box. If your computer has a Centronics-type port, all you need to connect the 3-8100 is a standard parallel cable. For Ataris, Commodores, or PCjrs, you'll have to add a \$79.95 interface and cable.

I experienced no trouble on starting up the unit, except for some confusion about whether I'd received the right printer. The 3-8100 apparently suffered an identity crisis before coming to market. The printer pictured on the sales brochure and manual cover looked like mine but was labeled TXP-1000. The logo on my printer said TXP-8100, and the documentation referred to the GE 3-8100. This designation is the correct one, according to GE, and the TXP-1000 in the photographs was an earlier prototype. Initially, this inconsistency made me wonder about the product itself, but it exhibited no discrepancies.

FEATURES

If you require boldface and italics, read no further. The 3-8100 doesn't offer these useful features, and this is a serious limitation for some applications. However, the 3-8100 does about everything else.

It prints the ASCII character set, five international character sets, 31 scientific characters, and 110 block-graphics characters. It does all of the above in normal (letterquality) or draft mode, on plain paper (sheets or fanfold) and on thermally sensitive paper (sheets or rolls).

The GE printer is easy to program in pica or elite, double-width or condensed. Other programmable features include pitch, bitimage graphics, line spacing, lines per page and page length, vertical and horizontal tabs, left and right margins, superscript and subscript, underline, backspace, and skip perforation. (A print sample from the 3-8100 appears in the "At a Glance" section.)

If your desk is cluttered, you'll appreciate the 10-pound printer's small footprint. 11 by 14 inches. Most of the controls are conveniently on the front edge of the top panel. These include a draft/normal switch, a density control that you'll probably leave on maximum, and push buttons for continuous linefeed, form feed, and on line, along with indicator lights for power, on-line status, and paper/ribbon end.

There is no audible alarm for when you need paper or ribbon, but I'm not unhappy if I miss a few beeps in a noisy electronic day. When the paper or ribbon runs out, the printer simply stops. It then resumes without missing any characters when you replace the paper or ribbon cartridge. The printer also has a paper-release lever, removable roll-paper holders, a platen knob, and hinged cover.

The friction-feed mechanism is uncomplicated and reliable; I experienced no serious problems with sheet or fanfold paper on longer documents. Sheets do have an annoying habit of occasionally catching on the dust cover during loading, however.

Ribbon cartridges, available in black, blue, and red for \$5.95, snap in and out easily and last for about 100,000 characters. Activated by heat from the nonimpact, 16-dot matrix print head, the composite nylon ribbon physically resembles the carbon types for electric typewriters. It's not used when you print with thermal paper, which GE supplies for \$4.95 a roll.

The parallel port is on the back of the printer. This is normally a poor location for a connector, but it is mounted low enough to keep the cable away from fanfold paper. Also on the back of the printer is an AC socket for an additional peripheral.

The three DIP switches that configure linefeed, paper-end detection, and 7- or 8-bit (continued)

Robert D. Swearengin is a freelance writer. He can be contacted at 127 Hunter Farm Rd., Peterborough, NH 03458.

AT A GLANCE

Name GE 3-8100 printer

Туре

Thermal dot-matrix printer with near-letter-quality and draft output

Company

General Electric Consumer Electronics Business Operation Syracuse, NY 13221 (800) 626-2000

Size

14 by 11 by 33/4 inches, 10 pounds

Computer

Computers with a Centronicstype parallel interface; optional interfaces are available for Ataris, Commodores, and IBM PCjrs

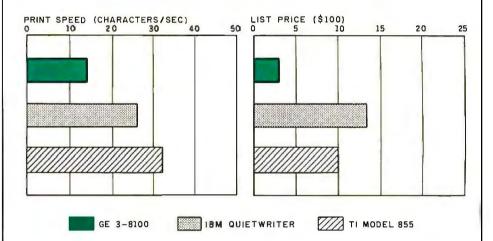
Features

Prints pica and elite, condensed and expanded in normal or draft mode; includes the full 96-character ASCII set, five international character sets, 31 scientific characters, and 110 blockgraphics characters; uses thermal paper or normal paper with a 100,000character thermal ribbon; supports underlining, subscripting, and superscripting

Documentation 90-page manual

Price \$299.95





This is the GE 3-8100, draft mode. This is the GE 3-8100, letter-quality. <u>This is Underlined Text.</u> This is Elite Type. **This is Double-Width Elit** This is Pica Type. **This is Double-Width Pica Conder** This is Condensed Type. This is Condensed Type. This is Source The State Sta

These graphs compare the General Electric 3-8100 printer with the IBM Quietwriter and the Texas Instruments Model 855 in print speed and list price. Speeds were determined by timing how long it takes each printer to print 50

lines of 80 A's (see "The Art of Benchmarking Printers" by Sergio Mello-Grand in the February 1984 BYTE, page 193). The List Price graph shows the suggested retail price of each printer. selection are inside the printer but easy to reach.

PRINT QUALITY

The typeface, with uppercase and lowercase characters and true descenders, is quite readable. Print quality is excellent, if you choose your paper carefully. In fact, the print quality is noticeably better than that of several other similarly priced dot-matrix printers I've used. The 16 dots do make a difference. You can detect the jaggies on curves, but the vertical and horizontal strokes on such letters as *i*, *l*, *E*, and *T* are clean and solid.

GE's "letter-quality" designation is probably a bit ambitious, as the type is not quite that dense. It's certainly near-letter-quality and suitable for correspondence.

PAPER

Like other thermal printers I've tried, the 3-8100 is sensitive to the thickness and surface texture of the paper. The printing was somewhat uneven on some paper samples, fine on others. Output was good on the lightweight, slick paper supplied by GE, with no discernible difference between the plain paper and thermally sensitive paper.

Results were the same on gardenvariety fanfold computer paper and on multipurpose 20-pound bond with a smooth finish. However, the printing on two samples of letterhead-quality bond with a rougher surface texture was totally unacceptable.

If you prefer the fancier papers, you'll probably be disappointed with the print quality of the 3-8100. Otherwise, except for the lack of boldface and italics, I was delighted with the printer and had no problems during operation. It's certainly worth considering if you don't need speedy output, and that's the bad news.

SPEED

The speed of the 3-8100 is listed at 25 characters per second in normal mode and 50 cps in draft mode. To **GE's** credit, the specifications also include throughput figures: 12 lines per minute in normal mode and 18 lpm in draft mode for 80-character lines.

The printer was not that fast in the

standard BYTE 4000-character benchmark tests (50 lines of 80 A's; see "The Art of Benchmarking Printers" by Sergio Mello-Grand, February 1984 BYTE, page 193). Throughput on the model I evaluated was 14.2 cps and 10.7 lpm in normal mode, and 20.4 cps and 15.3 lpm in draft mode. To use a real-world illustration, the printer in normal mode took 21 minutes to print a 15K-byte file (11½ pages, double-spaced, on fanfold paper). For some applications, this slowness would be extremely frustrating.

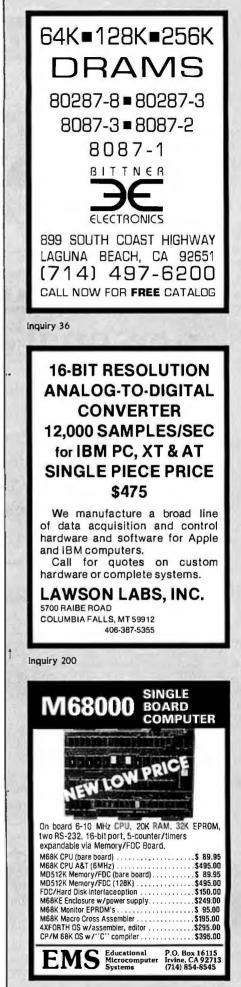
DOCUMENTATION

The documentation is better than most I've seen. It is thorough and well written, with profuse illustrations. Control-code programs are covered nicely, with output examples generated by each code, although more information would be helpful here. It's implied, but the manual doesn't really spell out, that you can use the codes to create some additional type configurations not pictured. For example, you can get one size of double-width with pica and another with elite. You can condense the double-width type to get still more sizes.

The manual includes a blank for ordering printer supplies, and you should note the statement about four weeks for delivery. That's about how long it took to get some ribbons. The toll-free number for the GE Answer Center is prominently displayed on the back cover. I called, prepared for the usual 15 minutes of canned music. To my amazement, someone answered after the first ring. This is a first in my consumer career. I would consider it luck, but the same thing happened when I called a week later with more questions.

Obviously, the GE 3-8100 isn't suitable for heavy-duty high-speed applications frequently requiring long documents. But for lower-volume home and small-business operations, it's a definite contender. After a month of fairly heavy use, I'm quite pleased.

The GE 3-8100 comes with a twoyear warranty. Considering the price of \$299.95, print quality, and features per dollar, it's a good product. ■



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Choosing a modem for your personal computer just got easier.

Modems are remarkable little gadgets. They can connect you and your PC to mountains of data and oceans of information. But up until now, deciding which modem to buy hasn't been easy. So to solve that little problem, IBM is offering two 1,200 bps PC modems. Modems that not only give you the best features currently available on PC modems, but also offer features usually found only on higher priced, higher speed modems.

First, a Brief Introduction to the IBM PC Modems:

The IBM 5841 is a stand-alone modem capable of operating at 0-300, 600 and 1,200 bps in asynchronous mode, and 600 and 1,200 bps synchronous.

Our other modem is the IBM Personal Computer Modem—an internal, half-card modem that operates at 0-300, 600 and 1,200 bps asynchronous.

The Non-Identical Twins

In some respects, these two modems are very similar. For example, they both have Automatic Adaptive Equalization—which means they will continuously fine-tune themselves to compensate for changes and noises on the telephone line. The result is, you can receive data over a wider range of phone line conditions. This is one of those features more often found on faster, more expensive modems.

In addition to automatic answering, both modems offer Adaptive Dialing—which means that if you don't specify either tone or pulse dialing, the modems try tone dialing for one digit, and if that doesn't work,

Crosstalk and Transporter are trademarks of Microstuf, Inc. Smartcom II is a registered trademark of Hayes Microcomputer Products. Inc.

they automatically switch to pulse dialing.

Both modems will automatically re-dial a number as many times as you tell them to. Or if you prefer, they can switch to an alternate number on a busy signal or a no answer. Once a connection is made, the modems automatically detect and adjust to the incoming transmission speed. They can also initiate an automatic log-on sequence including control characters, ID number and password.

And both modems have extensive "Help" menus, a complete complement of built-in diagnostics, a programmable speaker, and two phone jacks on the back so both your phone and the modem can be connected to the same line at the same time. You can even switch between voice and data without interrupting the phone call.

A Modem with a Memory of Its Own

The IBM 5841 stand-alone modem has some additional features you don't usually find on 1,200 bps modems. For example, the modem is switchable between asynchronous and synchronous modes and has a 20-entry Dialing Directory. Kept in non-volatile storage, the directory enables the modem to dial up and log on to systems automatically. This feature is most convenient when the 5841 is used with a fixed-function ASCII terminal such as the IBM 3161 or 3163.

The front panel of the 5841 has a complete array of eight LED Status Indicators to give you a quick visual check on what's happening.

A Half Can Be Better Than a Whole

Why? Because the IBM Personal Computer Modem can use a short slot in the IBM PC XT and the *Portable* PC. It also fits nicely into a full slot in the IBM PC and the PC AT.

Another nice touch is that a PC diagnostic diskette comes with each of these internal, half-card modems.

Standards & Compatibility

You'll be pleased to know that both modems meet the Bell 103/ 212A and V. 22 CCITT standards. Both can use the industry standard "AT" command set, as well as the IBM command set. And both modems have been tested for compatibility with leading PC communications software such as the IBM PC Communications Manager, Crosstalk[™] XVI, Smartcom II[®] and Transporter.[™]

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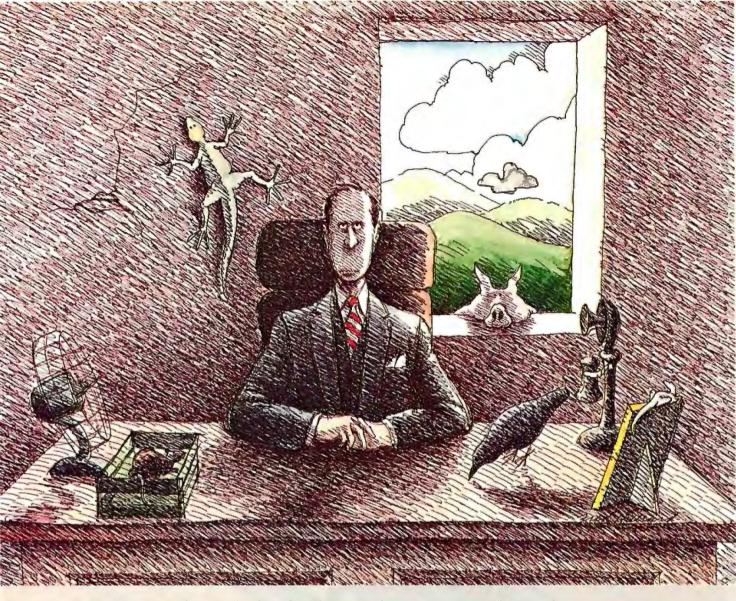
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Lettrix

Almost-

text on your dot-matrix printer

BY ALAN R. MILLER

Alan R. Miller, a BYTE contributing editor. is a professor at New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology (Metallurgy Department, Socorro, NM 87801), where he has taught materials science, thermodynamics, electrical engineering, and programming methods since 1967. He holds a Ph.D. in engineering from the University of California at Berkeley and has written six books on computer languages. ettrix, a resident print processor for the IBM PC and compatible computers, lets you design your own typeface or use one of 20 provided typefaces, including Greek, Cyrillic (Russian), Hebrew, and scientific symbols (integral sign, square-root symbol, infinity symbol, matrix brackets, and so on). Lettrix prints each line twice with full proportional spacing. The result is almost as good as text printed with a daisy wheel. The edges of the letters are a bit more ragged and Lettrix leaves more spaces between words, but output is far superior to the conventional dot-matrix product.

You load Lettrix with the names of one or more of the typefaces. Lettrix returns you to DOS after the program and the requested typefaces become resident in main memory. Seven different typefaces will reduce memory by about 70K bytes. However, if you require only one typeface and you use the WordStar switch (to ignore the graphics characters in the IBM character set), you can reduce the required memory to 40K bytes. You would then have access only to the characters represented on the keyboard; you would not be able to use, for example, the special accent and umlaut characters and the graphics characters for drawing boxes.

After you load Lettrix, you still print in the usual fashion. You can print word-processor files or you can redirect output from the TYPE command to the printer with

TYPE filename > PRN

Lettrix intercepts the output and creates the desired characters.

Your computer will print a screen dump if you press the Shift and PrtSc keys. However, it will correctly print graphics characters only if you have an IBM graphics printer. Epson graphics printers, for example, use a different character set. Lettrix can fix this problem by generating its own graphics characters. You can load Lettrix with a character set like Prestige, then turn off both proportional spacing and justification. This will let you dump both text and character graphics.

To access the Lettrix menu (see photo 1) when the program is resident, hold down the right Shift key and press the Return key. At this point, do not press PrtSc to get a hard copy or you will lock up the computer. Numbers identify the resident typefaces and reverse video marks the currently selected typeface. The menu also describes 14 of the selectable features, including compressed and double-width letters. Reverse video identifies currently active features. From the menu, you can change the typeface as well as the default settings of these 14 options. A third section of the menu lets you change the character pitch, left margin, vertical spacing, and spacing between letters. Again, reverse video marks the active states. However, a more usual way of selecting these features is with backslash commands embedded within your text.

FORMATTING COMMANDS

When Lettrix is resident, it creates the desired typeface from the regular characters sent to the printer. It also examines the text stream for the backslash character, the symbol that causes Lettrix to take action (see table 1 for a summary of the formatting commands). If a number from 1 to 7 follows the backslash, the corresponding typeface is selected. You can turn on features with an uppercase letter and turn them off with the corresponding lowercase letter. For example, \U begins underlining and \u terminates it.

Most of the commands are self-explanatory, although a few are unusual. When you use the split-line feature, Lettrix left-justifies the part of the line to the left of the command and right-justifies the part to the right.

If your word processor has commands that duplicate Lettrix's, you can use either set. For example, WordStar has commands for underline, boldface, double-strike, super-(continued)

AT A GLANCE

Name

Lettrix

Туре

Resident print processor that produces more than a dozen typefaces, near-letterquality print, and full proportional spacing on dot-matrix printers

Company

Hammerlab Corp. 5700 Arlington Ave. Riverdale, NY 10471 (800) 351-4500

Format

51/4-inch double-sided floppy disk

Computer IBM PC and compatibles

Necessary Hardware

One double-sided disk drive; IBM dotmatrix, Epson, Okidata, Star; Hewlett-Packard, ThinkJet, Panasonic, Inforunner Riteman, or C. Itoh printer; 256K bytes of RAM

Necessary Software

PC-DOS 2.0 or higher

Documentation

36-page manual printed with Lettrix, several demonstration programs

Price \$98.50 script, and subscript operations. You could use Ctrl-S to mark both the start and the end of underlining for Word-Star, or use the \U and \u pair with Lettrix. For some operations, like boldface or underlining, Lettrix is better. For example, Lettrix prints boldface in two passes while WordStar uses four (of course, you can alter WordStar to make it use fewer passes). For other operations, such as subscripting and superscripting, your word processor might be better.

PROPORTIONAL SPACING

The regular dot-matrix lettering in figures 1 and 2 has a fixed pitch with a fixed-size typeface. All the letters have about the same spacing and width. By contrast, Lettrix's proportional spacing (see figure 3) prints narrow letters close together and wide letters farther apart. Some word processors, like WordStar, can change the spacing between letters from one line to the next. However, all characters in a line have the same pitch. By contrast, programs like Lettrix have sizes assigned to each letter. The result in figure 3 is true proportional spacing with output almost as good as that from a daisy-wheel printer.

Some print aids, like MagicPrint (see (continued)

 Table I: The Lettrix formatting

 commands. The * indicates that a

 parameter is required.

- \ B Boldface
- \C Compressed type
- \F Superscript
- \H Double height
- \ I Italics
- \L Enable Lettrix
- \M Margin*
- \ P Proportional spacing
- \R Superscript roll*
- \S Subscript
- \T Table format
- \U Underline
- \W Double width
- \1 Typeface 1
- \2 Typeface 2
- \# Horizontal pitch*
- \" Vertical pitch*
- / / Split line
- \ Print backslash
- \ @ Restore default settings
 - Backspace for accent



Photo I: The Lettrix menu.

The C for Microcomputers

PC-DOS, MS-DOS, CP/M-86, Macintosh, Amiga, Apple II, CP/M-80, Radio Shack,

MS-DOS, PC-DOS, CP/M-86, XENIX, 8086/80x86 ROM

Manx Aztec C86

"A compiler that has many strengths ... quite valuable for serious work"

Computer Language review, February 1985 Great Code: Manx Aztec C86 generates fast executing compact code. The benchmark results below are from a study conducted by Manx. The Dhrystone benchmark (CACM 10/84 27:10 p1018) measures performance for a systems software instruction mix. The results are without register variables. With register variables, Manx, Microsoft, and Mark Williams run proportionately faster, Lattice and Computer Innovations show no improvement.

	Execution Time	Code Size	Compile/ Link Time
Dhrystone Benchmark			
Manx Aztec C86 3.3	34 secs	5,760	93 secs
Microsoft C 3.0	34 secs	7,146	119 secs
Optimized C86 2.20J	53 secs	11,009	172 secs
Mark Williams 2.0	56 secs	12,980	113 secs
Lattice 2.14	89 secs	20,404	117 secs

Great Features: Manx Azter C86 is hundled with a powerful array of well documented productivity tools, library routines and foaturos

und real unco	
Optimized C compiler	Symbolic Debugger
AS86 Macro Assembler	LN86 Overlay Linker
80186/80286 Support	Librarian
8087/80287 Sensing Lib	Profiler
Extensive UNIX Library	DOS, Screen, & Graphics Lib
Large Memory Model	Intel Object Option
Z (vi) Source Editor -c	CP/M-86 Library -c
ROM Support Package -c	INTEL HEX Utility -c
Library Source Code -c	Mixed memory models -c
MAKE, DIFF, and GREP -c	Source Debugger -c
One year of updates -c	CP/M-86 Library -c

Manx offers two commercial development systems, Aztec C86-c and Aztec C86-d, Items marked -c are special features of the Aztec C86-c system.

Aztec C86-c Commercial System	\$499
Aztec C86-d Developer's System	\$299
Aztec C86-p Personal System	\$199
Aztec C86-a Apprentice System	\$49

All systems are upgradable by paying the difference in price plus \$10.

Third Party Software: There are a number of high quality support packages for Manx Aztec C86 for screen management, graphics, database management, and software development.

C-tree \$395	Greenleaf \$185
PHACT \$250	PC-lint \$98
HALO \$250	Amber Windows \$59
PRE-C \$395	Windows for C \$195
WindScreen \$149	FirsTime \$295
SunScreen \$99	C Util Lib \$185
PANEL \$295	Plink-86 \$395

MACINTOSH, AMIGA, XENIX, CP/M-68K, 68k ROM

Manx Aztec C68k

"Library handling is very flexible ... documentation is excellent ... the shell a pleasure to work in ... blows away the competition for pure compile speed ... an excellent effort."

Computer Language review, April 1985 Aztec C68k is the most widely used commercial C compiler for the Macintosh. Its quality, performance, and completeness place Manx Aztec C68k in a position beyond comparison. It is available in several upgradable versions.

Optimized C	Creates Clickable Applications
Macro Assembler	Mouse Enhanced SHELL
Overlay Linker	Easy Access to Mac Toolbox
Resource Compiler	UNIX Library Functions
Debuggers	Terminal Emulator (Source)
Librarian	Clear Detailed Documentation
Source Editor	C-Stuff Library
MacRam Disk -c	UniTools (vi,make,diff,grep) -c
Library Source -c	One Year of Updates - c

Items marked -c are available only in the Manx Aztec C86-c system. Other features are in both the Aztec C86-d and Aztec C86-c systems.

Aztec C68k-c Commercial System	\$499
Aztec C68d-d Developer's System	\$299
Aztec C68k-p Personal System	\$199
C-tree database (source)	\$399
AMIGA, CP/M-68k, 68k UNIX	call

Apple II, Commodore, 65xx, 65C02 ROM

Manx Aztec C65

"The AZTEC C system is one of the finest software packages I have seen"

NIBBLE review, July 1984

A vast amount of business, consumer, and educational software is implemented in Manx Aztec C65. The quality and comprehensiveness of this system is competitive with 16 bit C systems. The system includes a full optimized C compiler, 6502 assembler, linkage editor, UNIX library, screen and graphics libraries, shell, and much more. The Apple II version runs under DOS 3.3, and ProDOS, Cross versions are available.

The Aztec C65-c/128 Commodore system runs under the C128 CP/M environment and generates programs for the C64, C128, and CP/M environments. Call for prices and availability of Apprentice, Personal and Developer versions for the Commodore 64 and 128 machines.

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Aztec C65-p Apple Personal system	\$99
Aztec C65-a for learning C	\$49
Aztec C65-c/128 C64, C128, CP/M	\$399

Distribution of Manx Aztec C

In the USA, Manx Software Systems is the sole and exclusive distributor of Aztec C. Any telephone or mail order sales other than through Manx are unauthorized.

Manx Cross Development Systems

Cross developed programs are edited, compiled, assembled, and linked on one machine (the HOST) and transferred to another machine (the TARGET) for execution. This method is useful where the target machine is slower or more limited than the HOST, Manx cross compilers are used heavily to develop software for business, consumer, scientific, industrial, research, and educational applications.

HOSTS: VAX UNIX (\$3000), PDP-11 UNIX (\$2000), MS-DOS (\$750), CP/M (\$750), MACINTOSH (\$750), CP/M-68k (\$750), XENIX (\$750).

TARCETS: MS-DOS, CP/M-86, Macintosh, CP/M-68k, CP/M-80, TRS-80 3 & 4, Apple II, Commodore C64, 8086/80x86 ROM, 68xxx ROM, 8080/8085/280 ROM, 65xx ROM

The first TARGET is included in the price of the HOST system. Additional TARGETS are \$300 to \$500 (non VAX) or \$1000 (VAX).

CallManx for information on cross development to the 68000, 65816, Amiga, C128, CP/M-68K, VRTX, and others

CP/M. Radio Shack. 8080/8085/Z80 ROM

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"Tve had a lot of experience with different C compilers, but the Aztec C80 Compiler and Professional Development System is the best I've seen."

80-Micro, December, 1984, John B. Harrell III

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REVIEW: LETTRIX

the review in the January 1985 BYTE), reform each line of the original text, putting as many words as possible on each line (see figure 4). They obtain right justification by adding spaces between letters and between words. Lettrix uses each line just as it is. The tool provides right justification by adding extra spaces between words, but Lettrix does not move words from line to line. As a result, every line of Lettrix text has more blank space, especially when you use Lettrix for-

matting commands that the program replaces with blank spaces. However, Lettrix has a compensating factor. It prints the text as it appears on the screen, with all the paragraph positions and page breaks you intended.

TWO-COLUMN PRINTING

With Lettrix and WordStar, you can print two-column text. You can produce a two-column format with Word-Star by formatting with narrow col-(continued)

The first sentence is the same for all figures. This figure is printed with a standard dot matrix using a fixed pitch.

Figure 1: Standard dot-matrix print.

The first sentence is the same for all figures. This figure is printed with a dot matrix set to near letter quality. The pitch is fixed.

Figure 2: Near-letter-quality dot-matrix print.

The first sentence is the same for all figures. This figure is with Lettrix set to the printed Prestige Both the typeface. character typeface and the spacing are proportional.

Figure 3: Proportional printing with Lettrix. This is the Prestige typeface.

The first sentence is the same for all figures. This figure is printed with MagicPrint. Both the typeface and the character spacing are proportional.

Figure 4: Proportional printing with MagicPrint.



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typeface. the Gothic example of an EXAMPLE OF THE MICR TYPEFACE. AN the Engraved typeface. example of an OF THE WESTERN TYPEFACE. AN EXAMPLE example of the Artdeco typeface. an example of the Broadway typeface. an

REVIEW: LETTRIX

Figure 5: Some examples of Lettrix typefaces.

umns. By using the column block move, you can transfer each evennumbered page to the right side of the previous odd-numbered page. In this case, you should format the text ragged right or turn off microjustification.

If there are at least five blanks between the two columns, Lettrix automatically tabs over to a fixed position for the right column. This produces two left-justified columns that are ragged on the right side.

COPY PROTECTION

The Lettrix disk is copy-protected. You can copy all the programs to a backup disk, but you cannot run Lettrix from this disk. If you scramble the original disk, you can copy these duplicate files back to the original. You can also copy the typeface file to your wordprocessor disk, but you must insert the original disk when you load Lettrix.

An included program lets hard-disk users copy Lettrix and its associated files to the fixed disk. You will then no longer need to use the original copy of the Lettrix disk.

DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS

Three different batch files demonstrate Lettrix's features. One program loads and provides examples of different typefaces with roman letters (see figure 5). A second program prints the keytops for the Greek, Cyrillic, and Hebrew typefaces in their appropriate keyboard positions.

The third program demonstrates the mathematics and science symbols. For example, you can make an integral sign by combining three separate keys, although you must temporarily reduce the vertical pitch to let the three parts connect.

PROBLEMS AND CONCLUSIONS

Lettrix slows down your printer to about one-quarter of its fastest speed because it prints in a single direction in graphics mode (two printing passes in one direction and two returns). Furthermore, it bypasses print buffers so you must wait until the printing is finished before you can do anything else. Of course, the result is a muchimproved printout.

When Lettrix is resident, your memory size is reduced by 40K to 76K bytes even if you are not using your printer. If you have finished printing a document with Lettrix and want to release the memory space, you cannot easily disengage Lettrix. You must reset the computer by pressing the Ctrl, Alt, and Del keys.

Nevertheless, if you have a dotmatrix printer and you want to create nice-looking letters and reports, Lettrix will do the trick. ■

TURBO PASCAL 3.0

Mark Bridger's review of Turbo Pascal 3.0 (February, page 281) gives the misleading impression that version 3.0 does not support arrays larger than 32K. While it is true that the upper bounds of arrays are limited by the maximum integer size of 32767, you can create a one-dimensional array of almost 64K single-byte elements by using a negative integer lower bound (albeit with sacrificed readability in some cases). For example, the following declarations will create an array of 64927 (64K minus 609) bytes, which seems to be about all that Turbo's static data space will hold:

type

BigArray = array|-32767..32159| of byte;

var

Array64 : BigArray;

If Array64 is declared as a pointer to BigArray, the dynamically stored array can contain up to 65535 (64K minus 1) bytes, if the range specified is |-32767...32767|.

Although Turbo Pascal will now allow declared data structures to exceed 64K bytes (actually slightly less, as just noted) and restricts the number of elements per dimension to the number of available integers, much of the functionality of larger structures can still be achieved. For example, multidimensional arrays as large as available storage can be created in Turbo Pascal by using arrays of pointers to structures smaller than 64K. For example

type

BigArray = array|-32767..32767| of byte;

Array64 = ^BigArray;

var

HugeArray : array [1..8] of Array64;

The awkwardness of this indirect method of accessing such large data structures (greater than 64K) is more visible to the programmer in Turbo Pascal than in some other "larger" language implementations, but it actually reflects limitations inherent in the 8088/8086 segment-offset mode of addressing.

Despite these reservations, I agree with Professor Bridger that 32-bit integers

would make a valuable addition to the next release of Turbo Pascal.

WILLIAM F. WEIGEL Berkeley, CA

VME/10

Bravo for Robert E. Robinson's review of the Motorola VME/IO (February, page 253). There are thriving markets for computers and peripherals based on Motorola's VMEbus and Multibus. The IBM PC (and its many clones) has demonstrated its value in a variety of applications, but alternatives are available. With their improved data-transfer rates, VMEbus and Multibus-based systems may offer distinct advantages in computationally intensive applications. A wide variety of hardware interfaces are also available for these buses.

> DAVID J. STATES San Diego, CA

IBM PC COMPATIBLES REVIEW IN THE WORKS

I would be very interested to see a roundup of IBM PC-compatible computers that are selling for \$1000 and less by stores or by major manufacturers such as Epson.

Also, how reliable are the vendors? If you send them \$1000 will you receive a computer? Some ads promise a one-year warranty and telephone support.

> ROB SCHOENBAUM New York, NY

Thank you for your comments; we have such a review in the works.

JON EDWARDS Technical Editor. Reviews

IBM'S PROFESSIONAL GRAPHICS SYSTEM

The text box by Rodrigo Silveira on page 358 of the review of IBM's Professional Graphics System (November 1985) mentions a bug in the Professional Graphics Controller's random-area-filling subroutine AREA, namely that the areas are only filled properly if the current default color is different from the boundary color of the area to be filled. However, this is not a bug. It is precisely how this subroutine is supposed to work. In the manual, it is stated that "The region extends outward in all directions until reaching a boundary of PELs [picture elements] whose colors differ from the original color of the PEL at the current point and the current color." Also, it mentioned in the text box that neither the RESET nor the LUTINT 0 command resets the color lookup table to the default palette. Well, the RESETF only resets certain flags that are listed in the manual and the state of the color lookup table is not one of them. The LUTINT 0 command does in fact work. The author probably did not include a delimiter after the LUTINT 0 command. One must include a delimiter after every command, even if there are no other commands immediately following it.

In the main article it is stated that, although expensive, the PGC board is less expensive than any comparable graphics system one could put together. Although this may have been true at the time the article was written, it certainly is not true now. Several companies offer it for less.

It is also stated that ample documentation is included with the PGC. However, the references provided make no mention of how to access any of the threedimensional capabilities of the board or many of the other features that make this board such a powerful piece of hardware. The GKS software provided is oriented toward systems with multiple workstations, so there is a lot of initialization overhead that is unnecessary for a personal computer. It is far easier to communicate with the board directly instead of going through the GKS interface, but to do this you need to write your own device driver.

I have worked with the PGC for the past six months. The only complaints I have concern the price and the difficulty in obtaining truly useful documentation from IBM.

LAURENCE EDWARDS Mountain View, CA ■

REVIEW FEEDBACK is a column of readers letters. We welcome responses that support or challenge BYTE reviews. Send letters to Review Feedback, BYTE Publications. POB 372. Hancock. NH 03449. Name and address must be on all letters.

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Installation	1	2	3	1	2		
Documentation	1	2	2	3	3		
Ease of Learning	1	2	1	3	1		
Functionality	2	2	2	4		2	
Performance	-	2	3		4		
Document Control	1		3	2	2	2	
Document	1		1	3	3	3	
Text Control	2		4	2	3	3	
Page Control	1	2	1	3		3	
Micro Editing		1	2	3	2	1	
Global Control		2	1	2	2	4	
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Kernel

COMPUTING AT CHAOS MANOR: EXPANDED/EXTENDED MEMORY by jerry Pournelle	. 311
BYTE JAPAN: AN INNOVATIVE PROGRAM by William M. Raike	329
Applications Only: A Mixed Lot by Ezra Shapiro	335
According to Webster: 68000 Wars: Round 2 by Bruce Webster	343
BYTE U.K.: INTUITIVE SOLUTION by Dick Pountain	363
MATHEMATICAL RECREATIONS: THE PELLIAN EQUATION by Robert T. Kurosaka	379

THIS WAS A MONTH when Jerry was battling a mild case of the flu. Rising from a sickbed he didn't enjoy being in, he was able to look at a wide assortment of new products. Jerry also looks at new kinds of memory, discusses Commodore's Amiga and the Atari 520ST, and plays a game called Sundog.

EM/3 + is a set of programs that runs under MS-DOS; it lets you run most CP/M-86 and CP/M-80 application programs unchanged and lets you read and write floppy disks in any of three MS-DOS formats and in any of several common CP/M formats. Bill Raike talks about this Japanese program and its many useful capabilities.

In Applications Only, Ezra Shapiro describes Boxes & Arrows, a program for the IBM PC that is a cross between a presentation-graphics program and a spreadsheet; Boxcalc, a spreadsheet oriented toward classic business reports; Interlace, a database for the Mac; and PC-Outline, a user-supported outliner.

After a month's respite from the bout, Bruce Webster is back with Round 2 of the 68000 wars. Two new machines have joined the competition since the end of Round 1: the Atari 1040ST and the Macintosh Plus. This month's column looks at the five prominent 68000 computers, providing comparisons and benchmarks.

Dick Pountain describes Intuitive Solution, a business application generator for the IBM PC, XT, and AT. This programming environment is tailored for business and office automation systems and goes beyond the mere cosmetics of icons, windows, and mice.

In Mathematical Recreations, Bob Kurosaka begins with another word problem that needs a whole-number solution. What first appears to be another Diophantine equation turns out to be a Pellian equation, which was first proposed by Pierre de Fermat. Bob provides a powerful procedure for solving the Pellian equation.



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Expanded/Extended Memory

by Jerry Pournelle

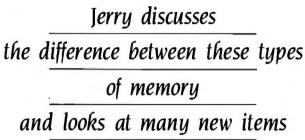
A mild case of flu has slowed the somewhat frantic pace here, but, alas, the work continues to pile up. My wife sent me to bed for a couple of days and thinks I ought to still be there, but deadlines don't go away. I also have ze confession (oops, too much Hercule Poirot): I really hate being in bed, and I'm glad I have the excuse of the deadline.

ONE FINE BOARD

The excitement here centers around the Atari 520ST and the Amiga. Both do spectacular things—Electronic Arts has the Amiga Kaleidoscope program that will knock your eye out, while DEGAS for the Atari cycles through an incredible series of science-fiction scenes—and visitors can't stop watching them.

The Amiga and the Atari 520ST are spectacular, but they aren't the only new items here. One of the most useful gadgets we have for Lucy Van Pelt, our fussbudget IBM PC, is Orchid's Conquest board. The PC is normally limited to 640K bytes of memory. The Conquest board expands (not extends; on that, more below) that to 2 megabytes, using the Lotus/ Intel/Microsoft expanded-memory specification (EMS). The Conquest board also has ports, a clock, and PCnet, which I haven't connected yet.

Installation of the Conquest board is fairly simple. The documents are complete with examples and explanations of what you must do to the machine, and the installation program that comes with the board is simple enough. As with most Orchid products, you need to read—carefully through the documents, but they're clear enough once you see what's going on. You do need to know a little about DOS and your system, but



not all that much. It won't take a full hour to do the whole job, after which you're not likely to run out of memory for a while, and if you do, you can add more. You can install up to four EMS cards, for a total of 8 megabytes of expanded memory.

The Conquest board works fine with Orchid's PCturbo 186 speedup board. Well, fine is too strong a term; programs running in turbo mode can't make direct use of the expanded memory. You can use the extra memory for a RAM disk and print spoolers, but that's about it. Drop out of turbo mode, and you have the expanded extra memory if your program knows how to use it; but in PCturbo mode, you have only extended rather than expanded memory.

The Conquest board went into the PC we keep downstairs. Orchid also has an Eccell board for the IBM PC AT: I'm anxiously awaiting one for Big Kat, the Kaypro 286i AT clone that has become my main machine here.

EXPANDED VS. EXTENDED

If you're confused by this business of expanded versus extended memory, so was I, which was one reason I put off getting either one. Back in the early days of the computer revolution, we bought 4K-byte memory boards (and I can even remember 1K-byte boards!). Ezekial, my friend who happened to be a Z80, had 64K bytes and was considered advanced in 1976. Back then we dreamed of a time when we'd have half a megabyte.

Big Kat came with 640K bytes, and it isn't enough. I found that out when I tried to run Living Videotext's Ready! with Borland's Turbo Lightning spelling checker and thesaurus. The result was odd: the system didn't

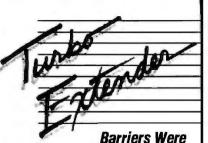
crash or anything, but neither program would work properly. Never an error message: just some commands that wouldn't work when both programs were installed. Either program ran fine if the other wasn't present, but they wouldn't work together. For that matter, once I load in SideKick, Lightning, and SuperKey, I've used up a *lot* of my working space. To use a big program like Q&A, I have to kill off something.

That's bad, because it's easy to become dependent on memoryresident utilities. Ready! and SideKick can help organize your life; at least they help organize *my* life, and that's a pretty severe test. My whole phone list and much of my calendar and schedule are in SideKick files. Ready! has a marvelous ability to keep notes, daily schedules, things to do, etc., where you can get at them quickly and easily.

Also, I spend a lot of time on BIX, the BYTE Information Exchange, and using the SideKick editor along with SideKick's ability to squirt text out the modem saves time and trouble. It's often useful to have Turbo Lightning turned on while BIXing; but Lightning won't work with Ready! installed.

It was clear that I needed more

Jerry Pournelle holds a doctorate in psychology and is a science-fiction writer who also earns a comfortable living writing about computers present and future.



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memory. When I set out to get past the 640K-byte barrier. I found there were two kinds, extended and expanded, and it wasn't at all clear what the difference was. I suppose there's been a lot written about it, but I can't read everything, so I did what I generally do when faced with this kind of problem. I called a knowledgeable friend, in this case, Dave Winer of Living Videotext.

It turns out not to be as complicated as I thought. A couple of years ago, IBM, recognizing the 640K-byte problem, came out with extended memory. That wasn't the right answer. Extended memory can be useful for print spooling and as a RAM disk, but it is not managed, which is to say that programs cannot grab and reserve areas of that extra memory. The result is that you can, in theory, write programs to use extended memory, but you can run only one such program at a time. Memory-resident programs can't use it without kludges. Software companies never really got interested in extended memory.

Then Lotus and Intel got together to produce an expanded-memory specification. Alas, they produced more than one, and the different versions aren't fully compatible. Eventually things settled in, Microsoft joined the specification team, and the result is the Lotus/Intel/Microsoft EMS, and that's the one that companies like Living Videotext and Borland International are writing programs for and that Orchid's Conquest board implements. It isn't optimum, but it has become a de facto standard.

A number of companies, including Intel, make expanded-memory boards. Given the rapidly falling price of memory chips, I expect all serious PCompatible systems to have expanded memory within a year or two. Meanwhile, don't get extended memory. It isn't compatible with expanded, and it's not very useful. Expanded memory can be used directly by properly written programs, and the rest can be configured to be print spoolers, RAM disks, and the like; but, in general, extended memory can't be used as program area.

CACHING

Some years ago when I first learned about RAM disks-a way of fooling your computer into thinking that a batch of memory is a very fast disk drive-I waxed eloquent about the idea in this column and was presently informed that it had been used in Britain for some time before it appeared over here. As far as I can tell. the first RAM-disk software was written by Jeremy Karlin and marketed by Peter Cheesewright of Microcosm Research (26 Danbury St., London N1 8[U, England). They also produced Microcache, a caching system for CP/M systems. Unfortunately, that came out just about the time that PC-DOS was pushing CP/M out in the cold. Microcache works fine, but it never caught on well enough to give Microcache big sales.

Cheesewright now has a cache system for PC-DOS. It can use regular memory or EMS expanded memory. The program came today. I expect to like it, but I haven't had a chance to run it yet. Real Soon Now, when I feel better.

Caching speeds up disk operations by automatically keeping information from disk files in a special cache memory. The program you're running doesn't have to know that; it merely calls for files, data, overlays, or whatever. The first time it asks for a disk file, there's no speed advantage; but after that there is, because the file is already in memory.

Eventually the cache memory fills. What happens then depends on your program; various caching systems use different algorithms. Cheesewright's Microcache works on frequency: when you call a file that's not in cache memory, Microcache replaces the least-used file already there. This guarantees that the disk directory and bit map will always be in cache memory, and that in itself speeds up CP/M

by as much as a factor of 10. Microcache also did good things for CP/M WordStar.

The Conquest board comes with software to create cache memory. You can also use cache memory with PCturbo 186.1 suppose that most expanded-memory cards come with cache software. I know that the Orchid system makes it very easy to install, and, depending on what you're running, it can speed things up something wonderful.

MACENHANCER

Another new gadget is Microsoft's MacEnhancer, which connects the Macintosh to Hewlett-Packard's Laser-Jet printer. I may use the Macintosh with MacEnhancer to do my income tax this year; I've been promised a program to do that. There are also programs that use the Imagewriter to produce acceptable tax forms, but my Imagewriter has been waiting at the dealer for months until Apple can/will send parts. Tax programs are a problem for me, since I don't like to write much about software I haven't actually used. By the time I get this year's program, use it, write the review, and get it into print, that version of the program will be thoroughly obsolete.

Taxes or not, the MacEnhancer works fine. It adds one parallel and two serial ports to the Macintosh without using up any existing ports; that is, it plugs in through the Mac's communications port and has a communications port of its own. Installation is simplicity itself. Just plug the MacEnhancer in, run the supplied installation programs, and tell it what you're trying to do. Then you can use the Mac to drive the HP LaserJet and Thinklet, Epson FX- and MX- 80 and 100, Okidata 92 and 93, IBM Graphics, and some other printers. The list is growing all the time. If you have more than one printer, you can use the MacEnhancer to connect to them all and then control them through the MacEnhancer's switchboard operation

I've used the MacEnhancer to connect to the LaserJet. The Mac-Enhancer is designed to work with Microsoft Word and does that very (continued)

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never break through the surface." W.L. Whipple, customer Silister during ONLY



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well. About the only thing I print, I blush to say, are character sheets generated by the Mac version of Wizardry I; MacEnhancer does that too

My only real problem with the Mac-Enhancer is that I can't figure out where the devil to put it. It has a small external power supply; that's one more cable to worry about, but no burden on the Mac's power supply. The MacEnhancer itself is a box about a foot long by four inches wide by a couple of inches high. The Mac won't sit on top of it, and it really won't fit on top of the Mac. The cables that come with it are long enough to let it sit two or three feet away from the Mac, but that's assuming you keep your Mac on a large table. Mine is on a small rolling typing table, and there just isn't room for Mac, keyboard.

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mouse, and MacEnhancer. Oh. well

The Macintosh will never be my favorite small computer. Even the new-and-improved Mac has a screen too small for me to use comfortably. However, even if the Macintosh never becomes the machine for all of the rest of us, it certainly does have its niche. Those who put out newsletters, or any precisely formatted documents, and, in general, those who produce integrated text-and-graphics materials like proposals may well find the Macintosh the best tool available, especially if it's improved with a Mac-Enhancer.

OLD EYES

When I was talking with Dave Winer about expanded memory, we got sidetracked discussing the Macintosh.

"It won't fly as a business machine." I said, "because high company executives tend to be my age, and when you get to be my age, your arms are too short"

"Eh?" he asked.

"Farsighted," said I. "As you get older, you tend to get farsighted. The problem is that if I get far enough away from the Macintosh screen to focus on it, the letters are too darned small to read. Reading glasses don't really help. No big business executive is going to put up with having to wear reading glasses in order to see his computer."

"You never said that in your column." Dave reminded me.

I guess he was right. I'd always thought it was obvious, but, of course, it isn't obvious to everyone, which explains a few things. In most business establishments, you're in your late forties and beyond before you get to the top level. Computer executives tend to be younger, which I suppose is why no one at Apple thought that the Mac's small screen would limit its business utility.

After all, there are obvious advantages to the small screen. It has to cost less to make, for one thing. For another, the Mac has no better resolution than the IBM PC, but because of the tiny screen area, the Mac looks as if it has wonderful graphics capability. Looks are what count-provided, of (continued)

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course, that you can see the thing. Alas, I can't.

I understand that Apple is coming out with a larger-screen Mac. With a larger keyboard that has arrow keys, a different hard-disk interface, much more memory, and a different screen, it will have about the same relationship to the original Macintosh as the Edsel does to a Thunderbird, but wothehell, toujours gai...

AMIGADOS

It's pretty hard to compare the Amiga and the Atari 520ST. They're both pretty nifty, with at least as much potential as the Macintosh: what will really make the difference is software. I intend to devote a good part of a column to comparing these two machines as soon as I have enough information to make that meaningful.

As a practical matter, I have maybe ten times as much software for the Atari 520ST as for the Amiga. That's in large part due to Atari's Neil Harris, who collects the stuff and sends it to me. Commodore will tell me about programs, but it's up to me to write for them. And since some computer companies answer their mail even more erratically than I do, it's a slow process. Also, Atari not only had a booth at COMDEX, it had many software publishers there, so it was easy to get on mailing/review lists. Since Commodore wasn't at COMDEX, there was no central place to do that.

My hacker friends, on the other hand, divide about two to one in favor of the Amiga over the Atari. They're particularly happy with the development packages. Real Soon Now, they say, we'll be flooded with some of the most magnificent software...

They may well be right. The Amiga has a lot of potential. The Amiga Kaleidoscope program is stunning. TextCraft, the Amiga word-processing program, is slow and has other objectionable features, but it's as fast as the early versions of MacWrite, and the Amiga screen is large enough to see. I find I could grow quite fond of black letters on a white background. The Amiga keyboard is nice, too. I have an experimental version of a programmer's editor, TxED, done by Charlie Heath, and even in its unfinished state. it compares favorably with other good programming editors. (I just hope he puts in some of the macro features of Word Master, which is still the best programming editor around.) Anyway. I know that someone will probably write a creative writer's text editor good enough that I'd happily use it to write books on.

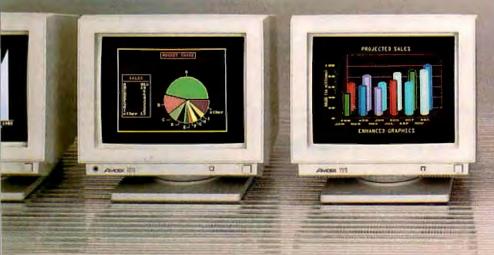
I have a spreadsheet program from Lattice for the Amiga. Nothing magnificent, certainly not Excel, but more useful than VisiCalc and most of the first-generation spreadsheets; again, improvements are to be expected. Lots of good programmers are writing for the Amiga. Potential it has.

Then there's AmigaDOS, the Amiga operating system. Actually, there are

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two operating systems. One is very similar to the Macintosh operating system: totally icon-driven. It can be learned quickly, but it's severely limited in what it can do.

Example: when the Commodore folks sent the update software for my Amiga, they sent some demonstration disks. You activate the programs on those disks by inserting them in the machine at boot-up time. Out of curiosity. I wanted to see what programs were on the disks. There weren't any; that is, although the little "fuel gauge" that tells how much space is left on a disk showed that the Amiga Kaleidoscope disk was nearly full-and heaven knows it ran complex enough programs-the operating system couldn't find any icons. And if it don't have no icons, it don't have no programs according to standard user AmigaDOS.

Clearly something was wrong. BIX has a lively conference on the Amiga, so I asked there and was told, "You

Once you compare the quality, features, options and price you'll see that ordering the first three letters that pop into your head doesn't necessarily give you the best return on your investment. Because soon after you compare, it'll become very clear that Amdek is clearly the finest in monitors. just type dir df1: opt a, and it will show you all files in all directories on a disk in your external disk drive."

That was all very well, except that I could type until doomsday without result. As far as I could see, the Amiga would respond to mouse clicks, and only to mouse clicks: the keyboard might as well not be there. Back on BIX I went and was told, "Oh, you need a CLI. Click on the system file drawer, and if you don't see the CLI there, use the Preferences utility to turn it on, then close the system drawer, and open it again, and click on the CLI, and *then* do the dir df1: business."

Amiga owners will know that's not as complicated as it sounds; and it worked. Why didn't I think of it? I felt a bit foolish. Then I looked into the manuals and discovered that for all practical purposes the Amiga User Guide doesn't know about CLI.

Command line interface, or CLI, is in essence a second operating system.

There are precious few references to it in the generally excellent *Amiga User Guide*. To be precise, there is one index reference under Command Line Interface. It points you to the entry for CLI, and that points you to a single paragraph in chapter seven, which refers you to the *AmigaDOS User's Manual*.

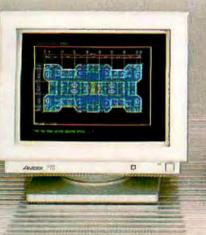
The AmigaDOS User's Manual is one of the Amiga development-tool manuals and has many of the sterling qualities of the Digital Research CP/M manuals. Understand, the information is all there, and sufficient determination will dig it out; but it makes no concessions to the inexperienced, and it is organized in such a way that you'd better be prepared to learn a *lot* about command line interface and AmigaDOS in order to learn anything at all.

As a practical matter, this means that most Amiga users will be pretty much at the mercy of program pub-(continued)

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lishers. I don't suppose AmigaDOS is that much more complicated than PC-DOS, but frankly I don't know. Like St. Augustine praying for chastity, I want to understand AmigaDOS, but "Not lust Yet." I doubt that I'll be alone in that attitude.

Amiga lovers will counter that the average user won't need to understand CLI because the icon-operated part of AmigaDOS is as good as the Macintosh operating system: and. after all, you can, with determination, learn CLI if you want to. Of course they're right. I suppose, too, that soon enough there will be books explaining AmigaDOS, just as there's a plethora of such books on CP/M and PC-DOS. Certainly the authors of such works won't lack for information. The Amiga Developer's Support package consists of six large volumes, each

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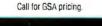
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densely packed with information. source code, examples, diagrams, and concise English. (The key word in that sentence is ``densely.'')

LATTICE C

I am no expert on C compilers. Fortunately, I know people who are. Most seem agreed: Lattice is the C compiler to use for Amiga product development. I am told that the Aztec C compiler is a bit faster and generates faster-running code. That, however, is more than made up for by the Lattice development tools, which include: a screen editor; a Make utility descended from the UNIX make; Lattice MacLibrary, which gives Amiga programmers many Macintosh features like drawing figures, generating scroll bars, creating music, and so forth; and a text-management utility that brings you grep and diff and a bunch of other UNIX tools C hackers are fond of.

I've met many of the people at Lattice, and I've always been favorably impressed. The Lattice system is available now for the Amiga (and, of course, for PCompatibles and most other computers) and is supposed to be available for the Atari 520ST by the time you read this. (I'd say Real Soon Now, but I have some faith in Derek Budge and the Metacomco people who are porting Lattice to the Atari.)

There is a Lattice conference on BIX; you can join that to learn far more than I ever want to know about the subject. C just isn't my language. It sure is popular, though.

ATARI 520ST

Meanwhile, the software for the Atari 520ST continues to accumulate. I've got Typesetter ST from XLENT Diskette Products Inc. (630 International Parkway, Richardson, TX 75081), which is a utility program that does layout and design stuff on the Atari for printing on Prowriter, NEC, and Epson printers; DEGAS, from Batteries Included, a color-paint program easily as nice as MacPaint (and which Typesetter ST can interface with); and a whole bunch of stuff from Hippopotamus Software.

There's also Regent Word I from (continued)



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Regent Software. This is a full-screen word processor more than a little reminiscent of Electric Pencil. I used Pencil for years, and Larry Niven and I wrote several novels, including Lucifer's Hammer and Oath of Fealty with it. Regent Word I has most of Pencil's commands and, like Pencil (and WRITE, and all the word-processing programs | like), automatically reformats paragraphs when you insert or delete. It has help files, it's fast, and, although there is a little stuff on the screen I didn't put there-there's a continuous count of the amount of memory you have left-it isn't distracting.

The type is large enough on the Atari color monitor that I can sit at a reasonable distance with the monitor at eye level. I don't have to look through the bottom of my glasses.

There's one problem with Regent Word I. The type font is one of the ugliest I have ever seen. The lowercase "n" is taller than the "t." The body of the "i" is well below the level of the other characters, with the dot at the level of the top of the "n" or "s"; and so forth. The only. thing I recall that was uglier was the type font used in the original Kaypro II computers. I know the Atari 520ST is capable of much nicer letters than that; why Regent didn't design a more pleasing type font is beyond me.

On the other hand, if I had to choose between writing a book with the Atari 520ST and Regent Word I or the Macintosh and MacWrite, I'd take the Atari every time. I can *see* type on the Atari.

There's a lot more stuff for the Atari. Michtron has sent me nearly a dozen programs, ranging from a RAM disk and a bunch of disk utilities (quite nice) to Mudpies, one of the dumbest arcade games I've ever seen. At COM-DEX the Michtron people were demonstrating Time Bandits, a game based loosely on the movie, which had really lovely graphics. From what I could see watching over the designer's shoulder, I'll probably like it. Apparently they haven't finished that one yet, so they sent Mudpies, which has only reasonable graphics. The premise is that a little boy is throwing mudpies at a bunch of circus clowns, who in turn are trying to clobber him with juggling clubs. It managed to hold my interest for nearly three minutes.

SUNDOG

The Atari is a natural for games, and I have no doubt there'll be a flood of them. I expect to have a new-andimproved version of Star Raiders for the 520ST about the time you read this, and I already have Hippo's Backgammon.

There's also Sundog from FTL Games/Software Heaven (POB 112489, San Diego, CA 92111). The original version of this was written by BYTE's own Bruce Webster for the Apple II. Sundog is played entirely with the mouse, but it is really a game of strategy; there are very few games like it. Parts of it resemble the Infocom strategy games, yet there are arcadelike features as well.

A story goes with it: a naive young chap-the story makes him male, but I suppose it wouldn't be hard for a female player to identify with the character-inherits a cargo spaceship, some bank accounts, and a contract to deliver a lot of stuff to a newly forming colony. The ship is in terrible shape. The new owner has never piloted a ship before and knows nothing of the interstellar trading business. Yet there certainly isn't enough money to repair and fuel the ship, eat, and fulfill the contract. This is on-the-job training with a vengeance.

The rule book tells you this and shows you some of the mechanics of operating the game: the rest is up to you. This is perfectly in keeping with the scenario. You're supposed to experiment to find out more. You can use the mouse to move your character out of the spaceship and into town, where you can go into stores for spare parts; bars for food, beer, and information; the goods exchange; and other places. So far, so good.

Unfortunately, Sundog was ported over from the Apple II with very little change, and that creates a problem. It was a real accomplishment to put Sundog on the Apple. Each time you enter a new kind of building or move the ship to a different area, an overlay program is read in from disk. That disk was *full*. Bruce tells me that in some of the action scenes he was struggling to save bytes—not kilobytes, but bytes—to make it work. Sundog on the Apple II was so impressive in comparison to anything remotely like it that you were ready to forgive it a very great deal.

That's not true on the Atari 520ST. For example: the only way to tell what's in a building is to go inside. Some buildings can't be entered, but you don't know that until you try. Other buildings are extremely important, but you don't know what they are until you enter them; there are no signs outside. Once inside, you can interact with the characters you meet. but you must wait for information to be volunteered (if it ever is); you can't ask for it because there is no way to say anything that isn't offered on dialogue menus that pop up from time to time. The story line in the rule book leads you to think you'll learn about trade goods in bars; but all I ever got was people offering to sell me what appeared to be narcotics.

The only thing to eat, even on interstellar trips, is burgers, which can only be bought one at a time in bars. (You can buy beer, but you'll be much better off not to; Sundog seems to have been programmed by members of the WCTU.) The game doesn't tell you this; I spent a couple of hours looking for a grocery store, or ship's chandlery, or any place that would sell me a sack of potatoes or vitamin pills; but no, burgers are all you get...

Meanwhile, the cities have the strangest police I ever heard of. If you park illegally, you will instantly be ticketed and fined (your vehicle is locked up until you pay), but if you walk about the town, you are certain to get mugged. You can try to shoot your way out of mugging situations. This is where the arcade aspects of the game come in. If you survive, there's not only no necessity to call the police, there's no possibility of it, nor can you aid the wounded muggers; you simply leave them lay.

All this is trivially irritating; but what will drive you crazy is that although you are supposed to have a starship, (continued)

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you do not have available to you a computer as powerful as the one on which you're playing the game. That is: when you travel to foreign cities and enter the exchange, you see a bunch of price quotes. This is vital information; but the only way to preserve it is to write it down with pencil and paper. (Or drag another computer over and record on it! I swear I was tempted to set up a

SuperCalc spreadsheet on Big Kat and record the Sundog information on that, until sanity prevailed.) 1 can understand the necessity for a physical visit to a city to find out its prices, but I would imagine that any computer capable of interstellar navigation would be able to remember prices I have already seen and where I saw them.

Sundog is potentially as interesting

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as any game I ever played; but I kept running into gotchas, and eventually I put it away. The graphics are great, and the idea behind the game is terrific. I just wish they'd rewrite it to take advantage of the Atari 520ST's speed and power. Faults I can overlook in Apple II games are glaringly obvious on the Atari.

A WHOLE BUNCH OF STUFF

This is getting to be a regular feature. We always get more stuff than we can write about, and much of it is pretty nifty. I've covered my desk with deserving software: now to try to work through as much as possible.

FACT CRUNCHER

Persistence pays. For more than a year I've been getting copies of a program called Fact Cruncher, which I assumed to be a database. It always got put in the "vet another" stack. Meanwhile. Infostructures (POB 32617, Tucson, AZ 85751) kept sending more copies, until the pile threatened to fall over. "All right," I thought, "I'll look at it."

I'm glad I did. In the first place, Fact Cruncher isn't a database at all. It's a dual-window outline processor with a pretty good built-in text editor. It has features you won't find in Thinklank, isn't copy-protected, is slightly less than \$100, and comes with a really neat set of **demonstration** programs and tutorials. It does charts and other hierarchical symbolic representations as well as more conventional outlines with the ability to hide or display details. The multiwindow feature is very nice, there's a good help utility, and the whole thing is remarkably easy to use.

Fact Cruncher has gone onto Big Kat's hard disk and may well become one of the regulars here, in which case you'll hear more about it. Meanwhile, write them for a \$9.95 (refundable) demo disk.

FORMULA/ONE

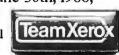
This is another program I've neglected, largely because I haven't had a recent need for heavy-duty number crunching. Formula/One from ALloy Computer Products is a darned good math program that will handle most (continued)





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of the math problems you might encounter, from fairly simple algebra and simultaneous equations to a multiple-regression analysis. The instructions on using it are pretty simple, provided that you have an idea of what you're doing. If you don't know what roots, polynomials, and exponential functions are, you might still be able to make use of Formula/ One—some of its examples are fairly explicit—but you'll be handicapped.

Formula/One is certainly a professional-level product, but I suspect even more copies will be sold to students. My oldest boy, who went into computer science and engineering, would have profited from this more than Frank, who's more interested in business. On the other hand, financial analysts also need good mathematical tools. In the past, people with an M.B.A. didn't have to be much concerned with integrals and derivatives of a polynomial, but that's changing rapidly, and it's probably just as well. When I was in the strategic analysis business, I found that although the sophisticated mathematical models used by some of McNamara's whiz kids weren't of much use, they impressed the daylights out of people who didn't understand them. The country would have been a great deal better off if more people in the Pentagon had been able

to get at the assumptions behind those cost-effectiveness incantations.

Formula/One uses explicit "sheets" and "lists" that can be printed out to show precisely what is going on. I like it, but it's a pity they charge so much.

F(Z)

This program graphs real and complex functions, including logs, on a PCompatible. The program description says, "It is primarily intended for the student in a first-year course; however, the instructor will also find the program useful because of its capabilities in preparing written and classroom presentations." It doesn't say F(z) was written by a mathematics teacher, but I would bet a reasonable sum that it was.

F(z) needs a color-graphics card. The program was written by Martin Lapidus and is distributed by Lescaux Graphics (3220 Steuben Ave., Bronx, NY 10467). The documentation is terse but adequate, provided that you know something about the functions of a complex variable. If I were taking or teaching such a course and had a PC, I'd want this program.

SCREENSHOOTER

Another gadget I have too long neglected is Screenshooter from NPC Photo Division. This consists of a hood, mounts, and a modified

Polaroid 600 camera. There is also a 35mm camera bracket and extension tube and complete instructions. It fits onto an IBM PC monitor and lets you take shots of the screen; these can then be put into books, turned into slides or viewgraphs, or used any way you need them. Screenshooter is a neat idea, simple to set up, simple to use. Recommended: if you need this, vou need it bad.

ART STUDIO

Spectrum HoloByte is the outfit that brought you Gato. If you don't know Gato, you don't know what you're missing: Gato was a class of submarine in World War II, and if you like subs, you'll like Gato. Since my review of Gato. I have gotten a number of letters from former and current submariners who also like it.

Spectrum HoloByte has a new program, Art Studio, which is a sort of MacPaint for PCompatibles: except, of course. Art Studio is for color systems. It works with or without mouse and/or tablet, although I think it wouldn't be much fun without one or the other; drawing pictures using the cursor arrows would be tedious.

Art Studio is a lot of fun, and, used with Screenshooter, it can be valuable for generating charts, displays, and the like. I wish I'd had Art Studio, Fact Cruncher, Formula/One, SuperCalc.

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and Screenshooter back when I was the president of Pepperdine Research Institute: it sure would have been easier to write proposals.

TIME LINE

Another program I wish I'd had then is Time Line from Breakthrough Software. Time Line is yet another projectmanagement system, but it has unique features. It wasn't written by a programmer, but rather by a project manager. It was written in Logitech's Modula-2, meaning that the program is, uh, modular, meaning that it's very easy for the folks at Breakthrough Software to add features and otherwise incorporate user suggestionswhich they've done. I now have version 2.0-about the fourth versionbut the changes weren't bug fixes as much as fundamental improvements.

I've long said that languages like Modula-2 would bring about a revolution in software because they make it possible for nonprogrammers to concentrate on what they want the machine to do, rather than on how to make it do that. Time Line was written by a manager thoroughly familiar with Gant charts, earned-value analysis, and the like.

The expertise and enthusiasm for the management tools show in Time Line's documents, which are a pretty good introduction to scientific

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management all by themselves. The Time Line documents claim that you can export Time Line schedules "directly to Lotus 1-2-3, Symphony, SuperCalc3, Multiplan, and dBASE II and III." I haven't tried that feature, but I have no doubt it's true.

With any luck I'll never again have to manage big projects, but, just in case. I'm not only keeping Time Line. I'm sending in the registration card.

WILLWRITER

I confess I am not overly fond of lawyers and the legal profession. I keep wondering if there isn't some connection between the complexities of the law, the need for lawyers, and the fact that most politicians are lawyers. There may even be a conflict of interest. Some states have what can only be described as ghoulish laws that reward appraisers-inevitably lawyers appointed by other lawyerswith a percentage of nearly every estate, although they do little work for it. Given those complexities, it is impossible for me adequately to review legal software, particularly software that generates wills.

WillWriter from Legisoft/Nolo Press (950 Parker St., Berkeley, CA 94710) certainly works, in the sense that it generates a document that appears to be a will, and in the process asks you a great number of questions you might not have thought of. Given the cost of legal advice, I'd think that WillWriter would be worth the price just to generate a first draft if you don't have a very complex estate. Take that to an attorney and go from there.

WillWriter claims to know something about every state except Louisiana; if you live there and buy Will-Writer, Nolo Press will refund your money. As you'd expect, there are no guarantees that wills generated by WillWriter will accomplish what you want, or indeed anything at all. The program isn't copy-protected. It has clear instructions—a whole book on the subject, which is itself worth reading if you don't know much about wills—and runs on both Apple II and PCompatible computers (floppy disk).

WINDING DOWN

I'm done, and there's still an incredible pile on my desk. Graphics programs abound: Brøderbund's Print Shop, which lets you use PCompatibles to create letterheads, cards, etc., probably doesn't need much of a boost from me. Fontasy from Prosoft in North Hollywood—hmm, just down the hill—is a monochromescreen font-and-art program for \$49.95 that will go a long way toward letting you do with PCompatibles (and a good printer) most of what the (continued)



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Macintosh can do in the way of integrating drawings and text.

Russell Schnapp's book and program disk, Macintosh Graphics in Modula-2 (Prentice-Hall Personal Computing Series), is a must for anyone using a Mac and Modula-2. [Editor's note: See also a review of the book on page 68.] Tons of examples, lots of source code, and all the secrets of hooking into QuickDraw with MacModula. Fair warning: don't try learning Modula-2 from this book. On the other hand, once you know the language fundamentals, it's always a good idea to look at working source code, and there's plenty to look at here.

The book of the month is Harry Rositzke's The KGB: The Eyes of Russia (Doubleday). Rositzke was in charge of countering KGB operations for a while and frankly admires what he calls "the world's best intelligence organization." My interest is a bit more mundane: my wife and I are writing an espionage romance/thriller.

The gadget of the month is Perma Power's Color Commander, a box that sits between your PCompatible and a color monitor and painlessly changes colors, adds color to monochrome programs like word processors, and is so easy to set up that it wouldn't need documents. There's a full demonstration disk furnished, but you can use the thing in seconds: just connect it, turn it on, and push buttons. Simple, easy, and fun; and it would be the very thing to use with Screenshooter for making slides and charts.

The game of the month is Sundog on the Atari 520ST. Despite the frustrations, the darned game has a richness that I like. Maybe I *will* set up a SuperCalc spreadsheet for it.

Next week Voyager encounters

Uranus, and there's the usual Encounter party at Chaos Manor: about 30 science-fact-and-fiction writing colleagues will be in town. We used to do this more often, until Proxmire convinced Congress that the country is better off with higher dairy prices than it would be with close-up pictures of the other planets. A lot of my friends from the L-5 Society will be in town, too, and I expect to have fun: meaning I'd better let my wife talk me into going back to bed.

See you on BIX?

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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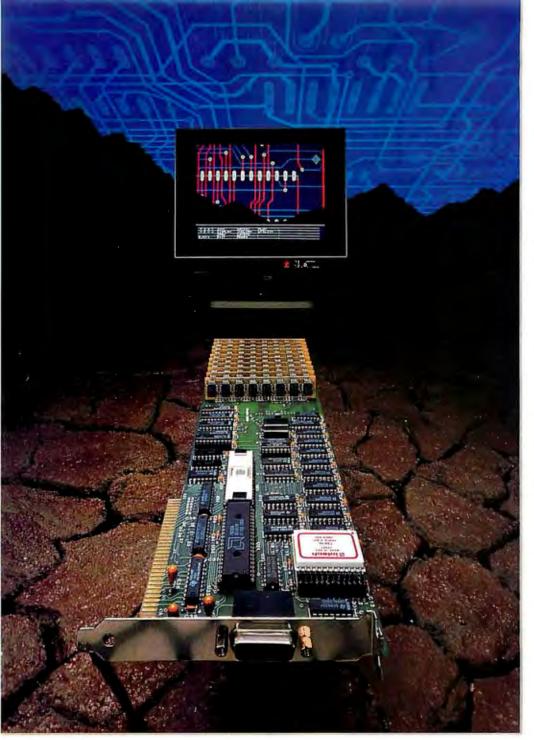
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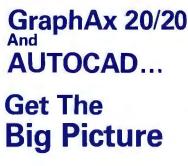
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An Innovative Program

BY WILLIAM M. RAIKE

With the exception of Japanese-language word-processing programs and some games, few innovative programs are developed here in Japan. However, I'm devoting this month's column to EM/3+, one of the most useful software products I've bought in a long time. EM/3+ was developed in Japan by Megasoft, a company that makes expansion boards and accessories for NEC personal computers, as well as a variety of software products.

EM/3 + FROM MEGASOFT

Megasoft advertises EM/3 + (in Japanese) as an "operating-system unification adapter." It's not a revolutionary idea, but it's a system that has several useful capabilities. Essentially, EM/3 + is a set of programs that runs under MS-DOS (version 2.11); it lets you run most CP/M-86 and CP/M-80 application programs unchanged and allows you to read and write floppy disks in any of the three most common MS-DOS formats and in any of about two dozen common CP/M formats.

It will also let you define your own set of disk parameters for machines whose floppy-disk formats aren't included with the basic package. Last but not least, the Fujitsu version corrects some known bugs in Fujitsu's version of Japanese-language MS-DOS, which gets only lackluster support from Fujitsu and has poor documentation.

l bought the latest version of EM/3 + for my Fujitsu FM-16 β at the same time that a friend of mine bought a version for his NEC PC-9801VM2. The system is available for several other Japanese personal computers, but the NEC PC-9801 family and the Fujitsu FM-16 β cover the lion's share of the Japanese 16-bit computer market.

EM/3 + is an operating-system unification adapter that gives you several useful capabilities

EM/3 + works similarly on both machines, with only minor differences.

THE DILEMMA

The program costs about \$400, but as far as I'm concerned its capabilities make it worth several times its price. Here in Japan, the most common and well-known operating systems are CP/M-86 (for 16-bit computers) and CP/M-80 (for 8-bit computers). Despite the many advantages of MS-DOS over CP/M-86, the main Japanese computer manufacturers were slow in introducing Japanese-language versions of MS-DOS for their computers, and most applications software products, including word processors, spreadsheets, and the like, were developed first for the CP/M-86 operating system. The reason for all of this is that the IBM PC never had much impact in Japan, and there has been no stimulus to produce IBM PC-compatible machines here for the domestic market. Consequently, no major forces pushed first-time computer users and buyers into becoming familiar with MS-DOS (or PC-DOS).

Lots of people (myself included) who already own high-performance personal computers running under CP/M-86 were interested in switching over to MS-DOS systems despite lukewarm support from the vendors. The problem was that, after years of living with CP/M-80 and CP/M-86, I had accumulated a substantial software library. I purchased some of it and developed the rest myself, but either way it represents a large investment in time and money. It would have been hard to justify a conversion to MS-DOS if it meant abandoning my entire library.

A SOLUTION

Essentially, EM/3+ lets me have the best of both worlds. Now that I've installed it and learned how to use it. most of the CP/M-86 software I've used for the last few years continues to work just fine. Furthermore, I'm having a terrific time discovering how I/O redirection, pipes, batch files, hierarchical directories, path names, time- and date-stamped files, and lots of other MS-DOS features can simplify my work and save me time. Among the CP/M-86 applications that work perfectly are virtually all of my homegrown text post-processing utilities and WordStar, which I use daily for correspondence, high-volume typing, and program text editing.

I'll admit it did take a little effort to get WordStar to work. The original version included a call to a terminalinitialization routine (which assigns new definitions to the programmed function keys) that, in turn, used a (continued)

William M. Raike, who has a Ph.D. in applied mathematics from Northwestern University, has taught operations research and computer science in Austin, Texas, and Monterey, California. He holds a patent on a voice scrambler and was formerly an officer of Cryptext Corporation in the United States. In 1980, he went to Japan looking for 64K-bit RAMs. He has been there ever since as a technical translator and a software developer. He can be contacted clo BYTE, POB 372, Hancock, NH 03449.

EM/3 + doesn't care which disk the program is on.

software interrupt that Fujitsu (to my annoyance) doesn't support under its version of MS-DOS. A quick reinstallation of WordStar to replace the call to that routine with a no-op (no operation) instruction cured the problem.

TURBO PASCAL

My CP/M-86 version of Turbo Pascal worked immediately under MS-DOS and EM/3+. That was fortunate, since I discovered that ZCOM, the allpurpose workhorse communications program I wrote in C, didn't work, and Digital Research's C compiler didn't work either. It didn't take long to completely upgrade and rewrite ZCOM in Turbo Pascal: it's now a lot simpler and smaller. That ZCOM would fail to work under MS-DOS was a foregone conclusion. The only way to write a generic CP/M-86 terminal program is to juggle the IOBYTE to sense both the console status and the auxiliary device (RS-232C port) status, whereas MS-DOS has an operating system function call (function number 44H) that provides auxiliary device status

and control information directly. If DRI's C compiler had worked, I could have rewritten the port status routine in minutes, but I ended up at home over the New Year holiday with no 16-bit C compiler, so a Turbo Pascal version was the only way to go. Someday soon I'm going to buy a C compiler that runs under MS-DOS, but in the meantime Turbo works like a dream. And it gave me access to the MS-DOS function calls (through its Intr() function) when I needed them. Besides, I'd been less than overioved with DRI's cumbersome C compiler; now I've got an excuse to look for something better.

Still on the subject of Turbo Pascal, last month I picked up a copy of Borland's Turbo Editor Toolbox. It came on a couple of disks recorded in IBM PC format: after converting to the MS-DOS (and EM/3+) environment, I powered up my Fujitsu and was able to immediately read the IBM PC disks and load the files onto the hard disk. Well, would you believe almost immediately? It took about an hour of plowing through the EM/3+manual (which is excellent) and the Fujitsu MS-DOS documentation (which is not) before I discovered how to change modes back and forth between the normal 1.2-megabyte floppy-disk format (a nice added benefit; I only had I megabyte per disk under CP/M-86) and 640K-byte and 320K-byte (IBM PC) formats. I still hope to implement that editor on the FM-16 β ; unfortunately, the screen routines depend heavily on the IBM PC's memory-mapped screen, so I'm going to postpone that project until I can get some technical information from Fujitsu. Judging from past experience, though, that may take a while.

MANY FORMATS POSSIBLE

EM/3+ supports my hard disk and RAM disk, along with the single floppy-disk drive in my computer. For now, the hard disk is allocated to drive A. the floppy-disk drive is allocated to drive B, and the RAM disk is drive C. EM/3 + gets tricky in the way it handles disks recorded in CP/M formats. The program supplies an additional device driver, installed in MS-DOS through the CONFIG.SYS file; that driver handles the floppy-disk drive as drive D and assumes that the floppy disk is a CP/M disk. The result is that, to copy files from my old floppy disks (recorded in 1-megabyte CP/M-86 format) to my hard disk, all I have to do is put the disk into the drive and type the command COPY D:*.* A:. Files on drive D are 'assumed to be CP/M-86 files and are accessible to the operating system or to any applications program inter-

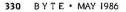
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changeably with MS-DOS files. If I want to read or write disks in a CP/M format for another machine, a simple menu-driven EM/3 + utility lets me select the format for the machine I want. After I reboot—presto! So far, I've read and written disks recorded in Fujitsu, NEC, and Sanyo CP/M formats, in addition to 1.2-megabyte and 640K-byte MS-DOS and PC-DOS formats.

When I want to run a CP/M-86 program, EM/3+ doesn't care which disk the program is on. Since I've copied TURBO.CMD onto my hard disk, drive A, when I want to run Turbo Pascal I simply type TURBO, and EM/3+ automatically senses that it's a CP/M-86 CMD file (instead of an MS-DOS COM or .EXE file) and executes it appropriately in a CP/M-86 environment. EM/3+ takes care of all the details of interfacing between MS-DOS and applications-program BDOS calls (CP/M-86 operating-system function calls). There are a few exceptions; programs that use direct BIOS calls from CP/M don't always work, nor do programs that read or manipulate the CP/M disk-parameter blocks directly instead of going through the operating system. By the way, Megasoft clearly states these exceptions in its advertising.

My last computer was also a Fujitsu-the FM-11BS model, 1 had installed a Z80 card in that machine to be able to run some of my still-older CP/M-80 software, like the Software Toolworks C/80 C compiler and Microsoft's Multiplan. Since EM/3+ includes a Z80 emulator program, I've found that I have access to my old CP/M-80 software too, an advantage I thought I'd given up when I bought my present computer. The version of EM/3+ that Megasoft distributes for the Fujitsu FM-16ß handles Z80 emulation in software. As a result, on my 8-megahertz 80186 processor, EM/3 + executes 8-bit Z80 emulation software at an equivalent clock rate of about 1.5 MHz, which is fairly slow; most Z80 systems run at at least 4 MHz. That is, 8-bit software runs about as fast as it would on a Z80 processor running at 1.5 MHz. The NEC PC-9801VM2 version of EM/3+ can use the ability of the V30 microprocessor in that machine to execute 8-bit machine instructions directly in hardware, so it's much faster when running CP/M-80 software.

COMPATIBILITY REIGNS

As far as I'm concerned, the ability to run MS-DOS, CP/M-86, and CP/M-80 software on a single machine is worth every bit of the cost of EM/3 +. 1 would have spent at least that much replacing all my old software with MS-DOS versions, not counting the time it would take to convert or redevelop my existing software.

The ability to read so many disk formats interchangeably is going to save me endless hassles, too. In the past, whenever I've wanted to order software from U.S. companies by mail, incompatible disk formats were a ma-(continued)

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The Library has also been re-engineered to produce much smaller executables.

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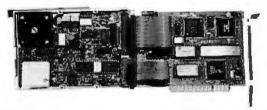
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jor obstacle; naturally enough, software distributors had never heard of my computer. Now I can order (and cross-develop) software without worrying about how to convert between various disk formats, a task that's been a pain in the neck until now.

Finally, the implementation of EM/3+ for my computer corrects several bugs in Fujitsu's MS-DOS implementation. The main one was a problem in the keyboard driver routine supplied with Fujitsu's version of MS-DOS, somehow related to the Japanese-language kanji input functions; it was impossible to enter a Control-R or Control-Q from the keyboard. Fortunately, EM/3+ provides a fix for this, which otherwise would have been an intolerable problem. Apparently, Fuiltsu has made no effort thus far to correct the problem. although it may do so in the next release of the operating system. I was unaware of the problem when I bought Fujitsu's MS-DOS prior to getting EM/3+ up and running. I have since found out that the problem has been pointed out in magazine articles here

DOCUMENTATION AND AVAILABILITY

EM/3+ is well documented. The 90-page manual, in Japanese, gives detailed procedures for using all the system's capabilities, and it is written clearly, concisely, and logically. Furthermore, the software appears to do absolutely everything Megasoft claims it will do, and does it easily, quickly, and conveniently. I'm delighted with it.

Unfortunately, Megasoft does not have plans to implement EM/3 + for non-Japanese computers, and the company says it really isn't set up to handle orders or inquiries unless they're in Japanese. It looks as if you'll have to be fluent in Japanese or know someone who is to be able to order EM/3 +.

NEXT MONTH

In June, my conversion process continues as I add a modem and C compiler to my setup. But it's not without its setbacks...■





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A MIXED LOT

BY EZRA SHAPIRO

Trying to do any serious writing on the Macintosh is like tap dancing in wet concrete. The Mac motto seems to be "Live by the interface; die by the interface"—and that interface is designed to make continuous typing difficult. Mice and click buttons and pull-down menus interrupt typing, period. No argu-

ments. When you're attempting to generate large amounts of prose quickly, the Mac is a nuisance. I know there are legions of Macaholics who will argue that the machine is so easy to use that even preparing a fulllength book is a snap. I admire their fortitude; I hope they'll be rewarded in some future existence. I just don't have the patience. Maybe the keypad on the new Macintosh Plus will help (cursor keys at last!); I'd like to get my hands on one for more than half an hour at a time.

Before all the Macintosh fans come after me with a bucket of tar and a bag of feathers, let me add that there are certain things for which the Mac is superb. For tasks that involve noncontinuous typing or projects that can be simplified through the judicious use of graphics, the Macintosh is wonderful. Spreadsheets like Excel come to mind, as do databases like Odesta Helix and ThinkTank 512. Two of this month's products, Stella and Interlace, are Mac programs. Both use the Mac's interface intelligently, and both get hefty endorsements as a result. I just wish I could get those programs running on a machine that did decent word processing.

TWO MODEL KITS

Boxes & Arrows (Inner Loop Software, \$395) for the IBM PC and compatibles is an odd cross between a presentation-graphics program and a spread-

This assortment includes Boxes & Arrows, Stella, Boxcalc, Interlace, and PC-Outline

sheet. Using character graphics, you draw boxes that you can then connect with lines or arrows. With the addition of text, you have a program for creating that essential corporate document—the organization chart. The screen is just a window onto a much larger plane; you can do a δig chart.

Constructing similar diagrams is fast and logical. You generate a box either by entering coordinates or by placing the cursor at a point representing one corner. As you move the cursor to the opposite corner, you watch a rubber box grow on your screen. Hit Return, and you have your box. Points and lines are just as easy. All three types of objects have selectable attributescolor, thickness, and style. Editing existing charts is also painless, and Boxes & Arrows will remember relationships between objects and redraw connecting lines correctly even if you've made massive changes.

That's the presentation-graphics part—now for the spreadsheet. You can treat any object as the equivalent of a spreadsheet cell; that is, you can attach a numeric value or a formula to it. That's not as cryptic as it sounds. Each object is assigned an ID number as you create it; you can use ID numbers in the same way you use cell references. Instead of "A24" or "BB37" (spreadsheet cell lingo), you've got "B3" for Box 3 and "L84" for Line 84. Boxes & Arrows provides a large assortment of macro and control functions, so you can write pretty sophisticated models. The program comes with a nice selection of examples, too—a personal financial calculator, an opamp circuit, a small model of the U.S. economy, and a program that calculates the date of Easter.

Essentially, Boxes & Arrows gives you spreadsheet capability without tying you into the rigid row/ column structure of the ledger sheet. You can organize flowcharts and models visually and recalculate them quickly.

The documentation is awful, but you can throw it away and use the program without much head scratching. And I have to give points for a full explanation of data structures used in the program—the kind of technical detail that's all too often forgotten these days.

It's a good program and useful, too, and I'd feel a lot better about recommending it if I hadn't seen Stella (High Performance Systems, \$200) on the Macintosh. Stella does everything Boxes & Arrows can do, with the exception of color, of course, and then takes the concept miles further—at half the price.

Stella is a tool for people who are serious about their models, and I mean serious. You can use a library of shapes keyed to function, not just boxes. Because the Mac's display is bit-mapped, while Boxes & Arrows has a character orientation, you can view a huge model on the screen and zoom in to smaller sections. And once you've got your diagram drawn and your equations written, Stella can (continued)

Ezra Shapiro is BYTE's West Coast Bureau Chief. Contact him at BYTE, McGraw-Hill, 425 Battery St., San Francisco, CA 94111.

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animate your model. If you want to vary a value over the course of time, Stella will show you what happens visually, either on a coordinate graph or by treating the boxes as tiny fuel gauges. Want to see what happens to more than one variable? Stella can handle it. You can pop open graph windows, model windows, equation windows, and who knows what else. If Boxes & Arrows takes a spreadsheet and releases it from the grid, Stella gives it life.

My only warning about Stella is really a warning about me; I saw only a demonstration of the product, and I've never actually used it. However, that demo (which included a gigantic macroeconomic model) blew me away. And a full review is scheduled for BYTE, which I hope will include screen photos. If you're skeptical, wait for the review. If you're willing to gamble a little, go for it. Stella is not for the casual spreadsheet user, but if you're a fanatic about complex simulations, Stella could be the stuff of your dreams.

In all fairness to Boxes & Arrows, it's aimed at a different market, one that requires quick, direct charts. It's a slick piece of programming, not to be ignored in my enthusiasm for Stella.

A SIMPLER APPROACH

Down at the \$40 end, we've got Boxcalc (Cotton Software Inc., \$40). Descriptions of Boxcalc sound a lot like those for Boxes & Arrows, and the use of the word "box" compounds the confusion.

Boxcalc is much more an unencumbered spreadsheet, oriented toward classic business reports. By "boxes," Boxcalc means "spreadsheet cells that can float around on a page of text." Relationships between boxes/cells are easy to specify with a good batch of macro functions, and it's neat to be able to mix calculated data in what's basically a text matrix.

Where Boxcalc falls short is in textprocessing power. It's a rudimentary editor at best, lacking amenities like word-wrap and search-and-replace. Woe unto you if you realize halfway down the page that you've left out a word! If you're truly determined, you (continued)

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A Boxcalc file can be 99 pages long, with over 800 cells throughout (never specified exactly), and one Boxcalc file can call up cell data from another, so your referencing capacity is theoretically limitless. Not bad.

It's an intriguing product. The programmer knows what he's doing with his cells, but using Boxcalc is a lot of work. It falls into the category of notready-for-prime-time software, but at its price it's certainly acceptable. It does what it claims and doesn't crash. Your move.

INTERLACE

Databases on the Macintosh are a treat. Almost every one I've seen has something appealing about it. I like the ease with which I can create dataentry forms, specify query filters, and design output reports.

Interlace (Singular Software, \$95), the new kid on the block, is no exception. I've had a copy for about two weeks now, and I like it. I'm chagrined to report that because it's such a solid database and does all the right database things, I have less to say about it than I might like.

Salient points: Relational model. Disk-based. Simple visual design of databases. Good query system-you select the field; Interlace offers you a choice of logical operators. Full complement of numeric functions. Extensive report facilities. Sorts and multiple keys and all that stuff.

Big feature (sound the trumpets): Excellent file-linking capacity. Rather than going through the mumbo jumbo normally involved in producing what is known as a "table file join" or some such, you link databases by drawing lines from one to another with the mouse. There is no upward limit on the number of linked files. and the number of files that can be open at the same time is at least 16. up to the maximum allowed by the Macintosh operating system of the moment. This is the best engine I've encountered so far for multiple-database operations on a microcomputer.

My only (slight) objection is that this is the first Mac software I've seen in a while that I didn't 'instantly understand. I had to crack the manual for about half an hour before I got comfortable enough to start trying things. But the documentation is thorough and well written, and the discussion of file linking is the first I've read that would make sense to a mere mortal.

Did I happen to mention that Inter-

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Boxcalc\$40 (MS-DOS) Cotton Software Inc. 2510 Anderson Rd	Mountain View, CA 94043 (415) 962-1279 Drders: (800) 446-2263; n Washington, (206) 883-3212

lace is roughly half the price of its closest competitor? A winner.

OUTLINE UPDATE

I still think that Ready! and Thinklank from Living Videotext are good, robust products—it's pretty tough to crash either of them-but now they've got some competition that's worth noticing.

PC-Outline (SoftWorks Development, \$49.95) is a user-supported outliner, which means that you get the program from an electronic bulletin board or from a friend, use it for a while, and send the author a check if you decide you like it.

What does it do?

It operates as either a stand-alone or memory-resident program, depending on a command-line switch. Handles larger files than Ready!, the default being twice the size of Ready!'s maximum (64K versus 32K bytes, but you can go larger if you want to spend the memory). Generates indented outlines with numbering in a choice of styles (no numbering at all in either Ready! or ThinkTank) or works as a fairly decent word processor on flat text. Keyboard macros. Import/export, either of alien files while in stand-alone mode, or into/ out of other applications packages in memory-resident mode. Up to nine windows on screen, into either different files or different parts of the same file. Windows can be sized. moved, or zoomed to full screen.

Pretty impressive. The user interface is not as easily mastered as the Think-Tank/Ready! system, but what you lose in ease of use you gain in wordprocessing capability. Which is better? Obviously, that depends on how you use an outliner.

I'm not prepared to cast my vote for PC-Outline until I've seen how it matures. Right now, it's still a new program with some rough edges, but it could emerge as the winner.

However, I have it on good authority (Dave Winer himself, father of the Thinklank family) that some interesting developments are coming from Living Videotext. A new ThinkIank? Other wonders? Stay tuned.

This could be fun to watch-Outline Wars! I love it.

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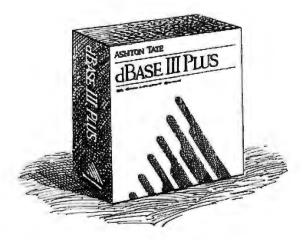
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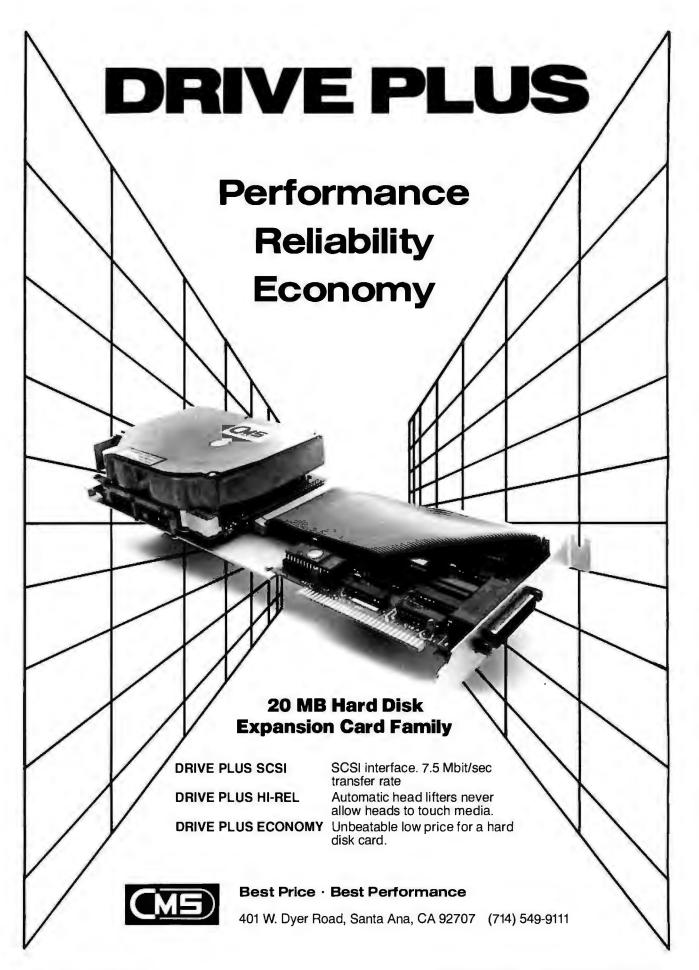
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68000 Wars: Round 2

BY BRUCE WEBSTER

A continuation

of Bruce's comparison

of the

prominent 68000 machines

Well, well, well. It's now late January, and the 68000 wars have heated up, with new products introduced, new markets opened, and the usual hyperbole from all parties. I've been doing a bit of 68000-oriented traveling: to the Consumer Electronics Show, to look at what's new from Atari; to Commodore

and Electronic Arts, to see what they're cooking up; and to the AppleWorld Conference and the Mac/Apple II Expo, to gaze at the latest and greatest there. My spare time has been spent coding benchmarks for the ST machines, the Amiga, and the Macintosh machines—no mean feat, considering the mix of compilers, operating systems, and ROM routines I've had to sort out. Mixed in there somewhere is a two-week bout with the flu. All in all, a busy month.

THE ATARI 1040ST

In my February and March columns, I said a number of nice things about the Atari 520ST-and a fair number of not-so-nice things as well, mostly dealing with limited expansion, piles of cables, and ugly black power supplies. Well, now I have to eat some of my words. Ataritook some major steps toward perfecting the ST with the release of the 1040ST, which is the 520ST "done right." The 1040ST has I megabyte of RAM, a built-in double-sided 31/2-inch disk drive (709K bytes of usable space after formatting), an internal power supply, 128K bytes of ROM containing TOS and GEM, composite and RF video outputs (in addition to the regular Atari monochrome/RGB output), andshades of Amiga-hooks for hardware graphics support via an add-on board. Atari improved an already-impressive price/performance ratio by offering the 1040ST with a monochrome monitor for only \$995. Combine that with Atari's hard disk (\$699), and you have a \$1700 personal workstation-68000 processor, 1 megabyte of RAM, 20megabyte disk-that rivals systems costing up to 10 times that much just a few years (or months) ago.

Does the 1040ST have any bad points? Well, there's still no easy (within warranty) expansion path for adding RAM or other peripherals that don't use the serial, parallel, or DMA ports. Also, the 1040ST has the same large, awkward layout as the 520ST, though the reduced number of cables (due to the enclosed power supply and disk drive) helps. However, considering what you get for the price, these seem like quibbles.

At this point, I must state that I have yet to get my hands on a 1040ST. However, BYTE's Peterborough office has had one for about a month now, so the machine is definitely real. In fact, since the I040ST was on the cover of the March BYTE, it had better be real, or there's go-

ing to be a lot of red faces on both coasts. As soon as I can get one to work on, I'll give a full report.

THE NEW 520ST

What then has become of the 520ST? Simple: Atari has added RF and composite video output, put TOS/GEM in ROM (finally), unbundled it from the disk drive and monitor, and pushed it onto the mass market. For \$399, you can buy a 512K-byte 68000-based system, take it home, hook it up to your TV, and do absolutely nothing with it, since (as of this writing) there is no ROM cartridge software available. If you spend another \$199 for a singlesided disk drive—or, better yet, \$299 for a double-sided drive—you can do a whole lot with it. However, since you've now paid about \$700 for a 512K-byte system, double-sided drive, and no monitor, you probably would have been better off spending \$300 more for a 1040ST.

Software developers seem to be mostly happy with Atari's move, since it almost certainly means a larger installed base of 520STs. However, the computer-store dealers who were carrying the 520ST—and who are now carrying the 1040ST—seem to be less thrilled with the marketing shift. Many are not convinced that the public will see that the 1040ST is a better deal and believe that their would-be customers will go to K-Mart for a 520ST. Many, in fact, are downright upset about the whole thing. The irony is that a lot of these same dealers went through a similar situation when Commodore moved the C-64 onto the mass market—and the same man, Jack Tramiel, was behind both moves.

THE MACINTOSH PLUS

In a move that strongly parallels Atari's, Apple has released a new version of the Macintosh that fixes many (if not all) of the problems with the old Mac. The Macin-(continued)

Bruce Webster is a consulting editor for BYTE. He can be contacted *do* BYTE, POB 1910, Orem, UT 84057, or on BIX as bwebster.

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tosh Plus looks much like the old Mac but has the following: I megabyte of RAM, expandable to 4 megabytes using the new I-megabit RAM chips: I28K bytes of ROM (up from 64K bytes), with many of the routines rewritten for faster performance; an SCSI port that allows faster, cheaper hard disks (and other peripherals) to be hooked up; an internal 800K-byte disk drive; an expanded keyboard with cursor keys and numeric keypad; and, because of the space taken up by the SCSI port, modified printer and modem ports that now use a round 9-pin connector instead of the more common DB-9 connector on the old Mac.

Unlike the 1040ST: the Mac Plus offers a definite performance increase over its predecessor in both graphics and disk I/O. There's no parallel in price, either: The Mac Plus lists at \$2599, or more than 2½ times the cost of the 1040ST. In fact, for what you'd pay for a Mac Plus with an external 800K-byte drive (\$499), you could buy two 1040STs, each with a monochrome monitor and external 709K-byte drive (\$1298 per system), and an Atari RGB monitor (\$399) to share between them—and still have money left over.

Why does Apple charge so much for the Mac Plus? I can think of a number of reasons. First, Apple has a heavy R&D investment (a company total of \$263 million over the last five years) that it would like to recoup. True, not all of that was for the Mac, but the lion's share went into the Lisa/Mac/Mac Plus technology. Second, Apple is slowly penetrating into the corporate market, where the price differential just isn't an issue; you'll see few 1040STs sitting on executives' desks, but the Mac and Mac Plus look quite nice there. Third, the user interface, operating system, and ROM software on the Mac are (in my humble opinion) far superior to those found on the STs (or the Amiga or, for that matter, the IBM PC). That superiority is due in part to the large amount of time and money Apple has invested in it. Fourth, you'll find a large base of well-written, professional, innovative application software for the Mac. You can run programs like Helix, Microsoft Word, Filevision, and Excel on a Mac or Mac Plus; nothing remotely approaching those programs is available on the ST, and I wonder if parallel applications of similar quality and power ever will be.

In short, Apple is charging a premium price for the Mac Plus because it can get away with it...for now. That doesn't mean I agree with the price—I'd like to see it list for less than 2000—but I do understand it.

The 512K-byte Mac is still on the market, though its official list price has dropped \$500 (to \$1999). Since the street price has been less than \$1900 for some time now, this could drop its price to less than \$1500, where because of its software advantage—it could cause problems for the Amiga. Also, Apple is offering an upgrade path to turn a 512K-byte Mac into a Mac Plus. You can swap in an 800K-byte drive and the new ROMs for \$299, put in a 1-megabyte motherboard with the SCSI port for \$599 (\$799 if you have a 128K-byte Mac or a third-party memory upgrade), and get the new keyboard for \$129. (continued)

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Be aware that the motherboard upgrade requires the disk/ROM upgrade. Also, Lisa/Mac XL owners can "upgrade" to the Mac Plus by trading in their old machines plus \$1500 for a Mac Plus with an Apple Hard Disk 20.

Where's all this leading? My best guess is this: If the 512K-byte Mac is still around by Christmas, it will be selling for around \$1000, trading punches directly with the 1040ST and the Amiga; the Mac Plus will be down to \$1900; and the Mac with slots (if it's out) will be selling for around \$3000.

THE OLD AMIGA

The news from Commodore continues to be mixed. Christmas sales (fourth quarter 1985) were \$340 million. based largely on strong sales of the C-64 and C-128. Commodore was claiming that it would post a profit for the guarter but appears to be backing down from that now. Even so, the sales are probably sufficient to keep the bankers from shutting things down. If Commodore is still alive by the time you read this, it will probably survive the year (and longer).

Finding out how many units have shipped of a particular computer is notoriously difficult, and the Amiga is no exception. The best information I've come up with indicates that about 50,000 Amigas were sold during the fourth quarter of 1985, matching reported U.S. sales of the 520ST for the third and fourth quarters of 1985 combined. (Atari claims another 50,000 STs were sold outside the U.S.) That would mean-in the U.S.-the Amiga outsold the 520ST during the Christmas season. That blows the prediction in my January column that the 520ST would outsell the Amiga at Christmas. Incidentally, Apple sales for that same quarter were slightly more than \$500 million, which represents about a 25 percent drop over Christmas 1984. However, because of the layoffs and streamlining that Apple did during 1985, profits were up by about 25 percent. This, of course, puts a sizable dent in my pick of Apple as "the big loser" for Christmas 1985. So much for my prognostications.

The sales figures for the Amiga are good but not great. One problem appears to be production; Commodore is literally selling Amigas as fast as it can make them, but that isn't very fast. Commodore is also having problems with marketing: Its people can't seem to make up their minds what market or markets the Amiga is aimed at. Their expensive ad campaign last fall was poorly conceived and poorly executed. I went past their first magazine ad three times before I happened to notice it was for the Amiga, and their TV ads (most of which I missed) were generally greeted with yawns and/or confusion. (Some of the techies at Commodore would like to run their own ad campaign, modeled after the Bartles & Jaymes wine cooler commercials: "We've been working on this computer for three years, and we'd really appreciate it if you bought one.")

Commodore's biggest mistake, in my opinion, was not having a booth at COMDEX and/or CES. At COMDEX, I asked Clive Smith (vice president of marketing at Commodore) about that decision; his response was that they (continued)



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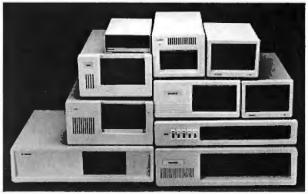
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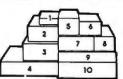




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didn't want to attract any more dealers (or end users) because demand was already outstripping production. It was hard to swallow that answer then, and the past few months haven't made it any easier. Commodore's absence-combined with Atari's large, crowded booths at both shows-has made dealers, developers, and end users uncertain about the life expectancy of the Amiga. It hasn't done much for the confidence of the original designers and developers at Commodore, either. Recent months have seen the departure of Carl Sassernrath (author of Exec, the multitasking Kernel at the heart of the Amiga), R. J. Mical (author of Intuition, the high-level graphics library), and others. And some of those still at Commodore are less than thrilled with the confusion at Commodore HQ in West Chester, Pennsylvania. At this point, the single greatest obstacle facing the Amiga may be Commodore itself.

Lack of software for the Amiga is becoming less of a problem, though some critical applications-like a good word processor-have yet to appear. (Ever wonder how the Macintosh would have done if MacPaint and MacWrite hadn't been available when the machine was first shipped? Those two programs carried the Mac for several months, until other serious applications appeared.) And there appears to be plenty of demand out there: Trip Hawkins, head honcho at Electronic Arts, says that EA shipped more than a million dollars' worth of Amiga software in December alone, with Deluxe Paint being the biggest seller. While EA games will undoubtedly do well, the next blockbuster will probably be Deluxe Video, an impressive package that lets you use animation, special video and audio effects, and musical sound tracks (from Deluxe Music Construction Set, also coming from EA) to create your own video sequences. Since you can plug your Amiga into your VCR, said videos can be recorded for posterity (or customers or students or...). If you combine Deluxe Video with the yet-to-be-released genlock device that lets you use an external video source (VCR, laser disk, TV set, camera) as the background "color" on your display, the possibilities multiply. Could be lots of fun.

Another problem facing the Amiga right now is that third-party hardware companies have been slow in coming out with peripherals. Tecmar, which ballyhooed its line of Amiga add-ons at the time of the Amiga's introduction last summer, has—as far as I can tell—yet to ship any sellable products (some dealers have apparently gotten units marked "NOT FOR RESALE"). Tecmar also enraged a lot of Amiga owners by increasing its previously announced prices by about 50 percent; for example, the 20-megabyte hard-disk drive went from \$995 to \$1495. Tacky. . . and dumb marketing, to boot. I suspect that the first company to come out with nothing more complex than a RAM expansion box (remember, the Amiga can go up to 81/2 megabytes) is going to make a killing. Because of the automatic RAM-disk support in AmigaDOS (one of its few virtues), I suspect that a majority of Amiga owners would rather purchase a cheap RAM box than a not-so-cheap hard-disk drive, especially if the RAM box can use either (continued)

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I still like the Amiga; it's threatening to replace the Mac as the machine on which I do most of my programming. But unless Commodore gets behind it and pushes, with setter production, marketing, and support of hardware and software developers, the Amiga will probably be relegated to puttering along for most of 1986. Of course, the next two Amiga machines under development could mprove the situation quite a bit, but Commodore still needs to make some smart moves and lay the groundwork for the entire line.

APPLEWORLD CONFERENCE

Apple, on the other hand, has been making smart moves for some time now. One was scheduling a special Apple-World Conference to announce new products and new directions to the press, dealers, and analysts. This solved a number of problems. First, it reduced attendance at the annual shareholders meeting, which has been so crowded or the last two years that shareholders have ended up sitting outside. Second, by holding it during the first day of the MacWorld Expo, Apple allowed the exhibitors to show off the Mac Plus (and products for it). Since the Mac-World Expo was scheduled for the week before the annual shareholders meeting, there would have been some real problems doing that had Apple decided to wait until that meeting to announce the Mac Plus.

From comments made by John Sculley, Del Yocam, and others, it appears that Apple has found its direction again after two years of trying to kill off the Apple II, ignoring ts users and dealers, and promoting the "computer-ascoaster" concept. Apple has committed itself to upgrading the Apple II line, apparently using the 65802/65816 line of processors from the Western Design Center. You may remember that Steve Wozniak was working on such a system two years ago (the "Apple IIx"), and was ordered by management to stop. Well, it looks like Woz is doing consulting work for Apple now, and it's not hard to guess what it's probably for.

Sculley also announced a plan to establish direct ties between Apple and the hundreds of Apple users groups around the world. Again, this represents a big change from Apple's self-assurance (arrogance?) of many years. For example, had Apple bothered to take a prototype Mac around to a dozen or so users groups and listened to the eedback, the original Mac might have looked more like the Mac Plus (or the Mac with slots) instead of the limited, crippled machine it was. Apple's move to tap the resources of users groups and to build good relations with them is a smart move indeed.

Apple finally acknowledged what folks have been saying about the Mac since its release: To survive in the long run, the Mac needs an open architecture (and spare me comments about "virtual slots," a buzzword that Apple was tossing about two years ago and that quietly died). So Apple is going to build an open-architecture Mac. It says so, right there on page 17 of Apple's 1985 annual report. About time. If Apple is really smart, it will kill off (continued)

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*Per account. Limited to new subscribers only. Free time (8 hours per Corporate offer, 5 hours per Personal offer) must be used within 30 days after receipt of password(s). Certain data bases have fees over and above usage charges which are excluded from free time offer. Copyright © 1986 Dow Jones & Company, Inc. All rights reserved. Dow Jones News/Retrieval is a registered service mark of Dow Jones & Company, Inc. the 512K-byte Mac, push the Mac Plus down to less than \$1500, and bring out the Mac with slots at around \$2500. Given the great advantage the Mac has with third-party software and hardware, such a move would have a painful impact on both the Amiga and the ST. All in all, things are looking better for Apple than they have for some time. Its financial situation is excellent: debt-free, and more than \$300 million in the bank. Apple is planning to spend \$100 million on R&D this year—a 50 percent increase over last year—including some \$15

	Macintosh	Mac Plus	520ST	1040ST	Amiga 1000
System cost					
no monitor			\$6001		\$1500 ²
monochrome	\$2000	\$2600	\$800 ¹	\$1000	
color (RGB)			\$1000 ¹	\$1200	\$2000 ²
RAM	512K	1Mb	512K	1Mb	512K
maximum upgrade	512K	4Mb	512K	1Mb	8.5Mb
nonstandard	4Mb	?	1Mb	?	
OS	proprietary	proprietary	TOS	TOS	Exec/AmigaDOS
Graphics routines	Toolbox	Toolbox	GEM	GEM	ROM/Intuition
User interface	Finder	Finder	GEM Desktop	GEM Desktop	Workbench
ROM	64K	128K	192K	192K	256K3
Clock speed (MHz)	7.83	7.83	8.0	8.0	7.18
Disk storage	400K	800K	360K	720K	880K
after formatting	399K	798K	349K	709K	876K
Built-in disk drive	ves	yes	no	yes	ves
# of external drives	1	1	2	2	3
Hard-disk port		SCSI	DMA	DMA	5
Serial port	RS-422(2)	RS-422(2)	RS-232C	RS-232C	custom
Parallel port		10 422(2)	IBM DB-25	1BM DB-25	custom
Mouse ports	1	1	2	2	2
Expansion bus		·	2	2	86-pin external
Other ports			MIDI, cartridge	MIDI, cartridge	
Graphics modes	512x342x1	512x342x1	640x400x1	640x400x1	640x400x164
diaphies modes	512204221		640x200x4	640x200x4	640x200x16
			320x200x16	320x200x16	320x400x324
			GEOREOUXIO		320x200x32
Special modes			scan line ⁵	scan line ⁵	hold-and-modify ⁶
Color table			512	512	4096
RGB output			RGB (9-pin)	RGB (9-pin)	RGB/RGBI (23-pin
Other output			mono, NTSC, RF	mono, NTSC, RF	NTSC, RF
Graphics hardware				(add-on board)7	Blitter, coprocesso
Sound	1 DAC	1 DAC	sound chip	sound chip	4 DACs
Voices	up to 6	up to 6	up to 3	up to 3	up to 16
Output	mono	mono	(monitor)	(monitor)	stereo, RF
MIDI	3rd party	3rd party	standard	standard	option
Kevs	57	78	95	95	89
Function keys			10	10	10
Numeric keypad	no	yes	yes	yes	yes
Cursor keys	no	yes	yes	yes	yes
Detached keyboard	yes	yes	no	no	yes

¹ Add \$100 for a double-sided drive instead; neither drive is built in

² Price assumes \$200 upgrade from 256K to 512K

³ Write Control Store (WCS); loaded in from Kickstart disk ⁴ Interlaced

⁵ Color table can be (must be) redefined for each scan line

⁶ Each pixel can be a modification of the color to the left;

theoretically allows all 4096 colors

7 Atari plans to release a board with hardware graphics support

? I don't know

--- not available

million for a Cray supercomputer, which Apple says it will use to simulate new hardware and software architectures. And there has even been an out-of-court settlement of the suit with Steve Jobs, on terms that appear to be very favorable to Apple.

It must be said that Apple is working under a number of handicaps, though. The "Apple IIx" would have been a better release two years ago than the IIc, which even Apple—in a backhanded sort of way—acknowledges hasn't sold as well as hoped. The annual report talks about the massive installed base (2.3 million units) of the II. II+, and IIe systems, then refers to the "strong seasonal sales" of the IIc and their hopes that "more IIc's will show up" in homes. And, as mentioned, the Mac Plus is what the Macintosh should have been two years ago. But what's important is that Apple is making smart moves, is headed in the right direction, and has the finances and other resources to survive what Apple and most analysts agree will be a flat year for sales in 1986.

SYSTEM STATUS

Table I is an attempt to make an honest, rational comparison of features between the Mac, ST, and Amiga computers. This approach has some inherent limitations, mostly because of a lack of room to comment on the quality of the features (like keyboard layout or mushiness, etc.). You'll also notice that I've avoided the "\$X99" syndrome; if a system lists for \$1999, I give the price as \$2000. That helps to avoid the psychological blind spot that makes us think the system is cheaper than it actually is. I assumed a minimum of 512K bytes of RAM and one disk drive for each system, which is reflected in the prices for the 520ST (with a single-sided drive) and the Amiga (with the RAM upgrade from 256K to 512K bytes).

The section on RAM was hard to lay out. The first line ("RAM") gives the amount in the system being purchased. The second line indicates the amount of RAM the hardware and software are designed to accommodate. The third line shows how far the machines have been expanded by nonstandard upgrades (which usually, though not always, void the warranty).

The section on graphics was also difficult to put together because of the different modes, outputs, and (yes) problems. It doesn't indicate, for example, the irritating flicker of the interlaced mode on the Amiga, nor does it show how difficult it is to use any non-Atari RGB monitor with the 520/1040ST.

Can any conclusions be drawn from this one table? About the only safe assumption is that the ST computers offer the most features for the price. You can't really make decisions about performance, ease of use, or amount of software available. But at least you can see how the computers stack up against one another.

SOME BENCHMARKS

Table 2 is another attempt—albeit a simple one—to measure the relative merits of these same computers in different areas. I tried to use at least two languages (or (continued)



two compilers) on each machine, just to avoid bad times based on the language used. On the Macintosh, I ran the same benchmarks in both TML Pascal and Consulair C; the TML times were faster across the board and are shown on the chart. On the ST, I used a mixture of four languages: Digital Research's (Alcyon) C, TDI Modula-2/ST, Personal Pascal, and Hippo C, picking the best times from each. Digital Research's C gave the best times, when I could get it to run; however, hardware difficulties and possible failures on my part limited me to using it for just the performance benchmarks. On the Amiga, I used Lattice C (version 3.03B), then reran the benchmarks using a beta copy of Aztec C; Aztec C generally produced faster times. Also, be aware that I did not use register variables for any of the C routines on any machine, with one exception: the circle-painting routine I had to write for the Amiga (which doesn't have any built-in circle routines).

The first section shows times (in seconds) for three different "performance" benchmarks: the Sieve of Eratosthenes routine; a matrix multiplication routine, using 50 by 50 integer matrices; and a routine that creates a list of 1000 random numbers, then sorts them using the Quicksort algorithm. As could have been and was predicted, the ST was the winner thanks mainly to Digital Research's C. The other three languages used on the ST produced times slower than Aztec C on the Amiga. The Amiga came in second—even though it has the slowest clock speed—thanks largely to the beta copy of Aztec C; the Lattice C times on the Amiga weren't nearly as good. Finally, the Mac and the Mac Plus came in last.

The next section contains graphics benchmarks, showing how well the different systems perform common tasks. All were done in "monochrome" mode; that is, the ST benches were run using the Atari monochrome monitor, and the Amiga was set up with a 640- by 400-pixel (interlaced) display and a single bit plane. I hope to have some follow-up times next month showing color-graphics performance for the ST and the Amiga.

The first two groups give times for drawing straight lines at different angles. The "offset" value indicates a skew to one side. Vertical lines with an offset of 0 are truly vertical, going from, say, the point (200,100) to the point (200,300); the same line with an offset of 20 goes from (180,100) to (220,300). As you can see, there's a wide variety of times. With just one exception—horizontal lines with an offset of 0—the Amiga is anywhere from 2 to 30 times faster than the other four computers. The ST is usually in second place, followed by the Mac Plus and then the Macintosh (which is horribly slow at drawing vertical lines with any slew at all).

The third group shows times for painting (i.e., drawing (continued)

		Amiga 1000	
Performance			
Sieve of Eratosthenes	6.2	5.1	
Integer Matrix	7.5	6.8	
Quicksort	9.8	8.2	
Graphics (monochrome) ² Vertical lines			
offset = 0	12.9	6.5	
offset = 1	87.2	6.7	
offset = 20	87.2	6.7	
offset = 100	86.8	6.7	
Horizontal lines			
offset = 0	3.4	3.2	
offset = 1	5.6	3.4	
offset = 20	12.9	3.4	
offset = 100	43.8	3.4	
Paint rectangles	17.8	5.9	
Paint circles	9.4	86.4 ³	
Write text	1.0	1.4	
Disk I/O			
Write File	2.3	7.3	
Read File (sequential)	1.1	5.1	
Read File (random)4	4.6	17.8	

¹ Not actually run on the 1040ST; however, Atari claims no performance increase for the 1040ST

² The Amiga was in 640 by 400 (interlaced) mode with a single bit plane

³ There are no built-in circle routines; this is a Bresenham algorithm that I implemented

⁴ Times are an average value based on five trials

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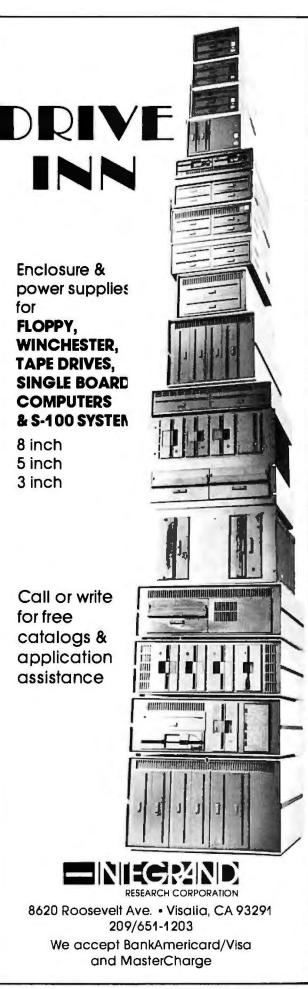
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ACCORDING TO WEBSTER

solid) rectangles and circles and writing text to the screen. The rectangle benchmark draws 2000 solid rectangles (half black, half white) to the screen; again, the Amiga wins, though the Mac Plus and the Mac aren't that much slower (three to four times, respectively), and the ST comes in last.

The circle benchmark does much the same as the rectangle but puts only 400 circles on the screen. The Mac Plus and the Mac are the big winners here; I'd love to have a copy of the algorithm used in QuickDraw. The ST is much slower than the Mac but still "beats" the Amiga. Why? The Amiga graphics libraries don't have built-in circle routines, so I implemented—in C—some based on Bresenham's algorithm. It works nicely, but, as you can see, the performance leaves much to be desired. It's not really an accurate measure of the Amiga's graphics power, but it is a fair measure of what you'll face if you want to draw circles on the Amiga.

The text benchmark puts up some 3800 characters: a 40-character line of each of the printable characters (ASCII codes 32 through 126). I should have made this benchmark last longer, since the times are so short that accurate measurement and comparison are difficult; however, I don't have access to a Mac Plus right now, so I can't rerun the benchmarks. The Mac Plus wins, with the Amiga and the Mac not that far behind it; the ST, however, is quite a bit slower.

The third section deals with disk I/O. The Write File benchmark writes sixty-four 512-byte blocks out to a file on the disk, resulting in a 32K-byte file. The Read File (sequential) benchmark reads the file back in the same way it wrote it, that is, blocks 0 through 63. The Read File (random) benchmark first creates a randomly organized list of the block numbers (0..63), then reads in the blocks in that order. Because the order of the blocks can affect performance, I ran five trials for each computer, then calculated the average. Interestingly enough, the Mac Plus comes out best, with the much-maligned Mac not far behind, followed by the Amiga and (surprisingly) the ST coming in dead last (except on the random-access read, which the Amiga lost). I was startled to see the times on the ST and ran the benchmarks in both Hippo C and Personal Pascal, getting nearly identical times for each. If I can ever get Alcyon C to work, I'll run the benchmarks with that as well and see if the times vary significantly.

Though table 2 may look impressive, it's really an incomplete measure of the relative powers of the different machines.

MACWORLD EXPO

Technically, this was the MacWorld Expo & Apple II World Expo, but Mac exhibits and products dominated. What really dominated, though, was a sense of energy and excitement that I haven't seen at a computer show since the West Coast Faire back in 1982. And it was the first computer show in months (if not years) that I was able to enjoy.

Ironically, the two most interesting software products I saw were both alpha versions, that is, pre-prerelease. Andy (continued)

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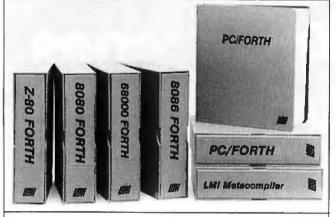
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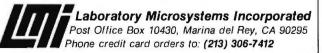
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ACCORDING TO WEBSTER

Hertzfeld was showing off Servant, a new Macintosh user interface that can best be described as a cross between the Finder and Hertzfeld's Switcher program. You see the regular Finder desktop, but when you double-click an icon, it opens the application as a window on the desktop itself. The currently active (top) window determines which application is active (and how the menu looks), and when you close a window, it collapses back down to its icon on the desktop. Hertzfeld plans other enhancements, like being able to open up a file so that you can see and manipulate its resources as icons. Some issues still need to be worked out (memory allocation, dealing with applications that use the entire desktop), but I liked what I saw. Hertzfeld estimated that he had six months' more work to do. which would give a very tentative release (probably beta) date of July.

The second package, Super Paint, was being demonstrated by Silicon Beach Software. Super Paint looks like a combination of MacPaint and MacDraw; that is, you can toggle between the bit map and object-oriented graphics and can, in fact, mix them, with the object sitting "on top of" the bit-map background. It supports multiple windows, different levels of FatBits, a variety of tools and options, and full-screen painting. SBS was quoting "summer" as the release date, but it may be out within a month or so of this issue hitting the stands.

The two most interesting—and expensive—hardware products were the HyperDrive 2000 from General Computer Corporation and the MacSuper 20 FP from Levco. The HD 2000 upgrades your Mac to a 12-MHz 68000, increases your RAM to 2 megabytes, sticks in a 68881 floating-point processor (FPP), and, as you might expect, includes a 20-megabyte internal hard disk. The entire upgrade costs \$3195. (Incidentally, GCC also dropped the prices of the HD 10 and HD 20 by \$500 and \$600, respectively—undoubtedly in response to the competing internal hard disks coming out on the market.)

The Levco 20 FP is for power freaks only. Rich power freaks. It upgrades your Mac to a 16-MHz 68020, with 4 megabytes of RAM, an SCSI port, a 68881 FPP, and a 20-megabyte internal hard disk. The cost? As the saying goes, "Anyone who has to ask the cost can't afford it." But Levco says "under \$9000." One of the reasons the price is so high: It uses 1-megabit chips, which have not gone into mass production and (according to Levco) cost about \$100 each. Cheaper versions use 256K-bit chips (and hold less RAM); the disk drive and the 68881 chip are also optional.

Interestingly enough, software support for both systems is appearing almost immediately. Consulair announced a version of its C compiler that would provide direct support for the 68881 and another version that would produce code optimized for the 68020. TML Systems (TML Pascal) is also considering the same approach. Both the HD 2000 and the 20 FP let you get at the 68881 right now by patching in through the SANE (Standard Apple Numeric Environment) routines (floating-point code in the Mac Toolbox), but direct calls can only help to speed things up.

I ran my benchmarks on the HD 2000 and 20 FP while I was there. I don't want to print them here since neither system was a "released" version, but I can give you some idea as to how both did. The HD 2000-which had the old Mac ROMs-showed almost exactly a 50 percent increase in speed for the performance benchmarks (sieve, matrix, sort). However, the graphics and I/O routines ran at almost exactly the same speed as a regular Macintosh. (Note that the I/O benchmarks ran off a floppy disk and not the internal hard drive.) The 20 FP-which had the new Mac ROMs-ran two to three times faster than the Mac or the Mac Plus on the performance benchmarks. On the graphics benchmarks, it ran on the average about 50 percent faster than a Mac Plus and so was two to four times faster than a regular Macintosh. The I/O times (which, like the HD 2000, were off a 400K-byte disk drive) were significantly (four times) faster for writing but not that much faster for reading.

I do hope to get my hands on the final versions of both products and review them. When I do, I'll devise some benchmarks that do a better job of showing the strengths of each (disk caching, floating-point processing, fast hard disk, etc.).

A number of other products were being shown, though seeing does not necessarily mean believing. Several companies announced internal hard disks (à la HyperDrive), though none were shipping at the moment. The folks from Step Lively Software, who last fall announced their On Stage Pascal compiler for the Mac, had a booth, but they indicated they were still a few months away from shipping even a beta version. Borland also got into the act by announcing (though not showing or releasing) Turbo Pascal for the Mac. The release date given was "end of first guarter 1986" (i.e., late March), but company officials were already talking about that slipping into the second quarter of 1986. Meanwhile, Tom Leonard (TML Systems) was busy selling real copies of TML Pascal and signing site licenses with several universities. Leonard even spent an entire afternoon with a vice president from Borland. Frankly, given the high quality and low price of TML Pascal, Borland could do a lot worse than to just buy the rights and market it as Turbo Pascal for the Mac. We shall see.

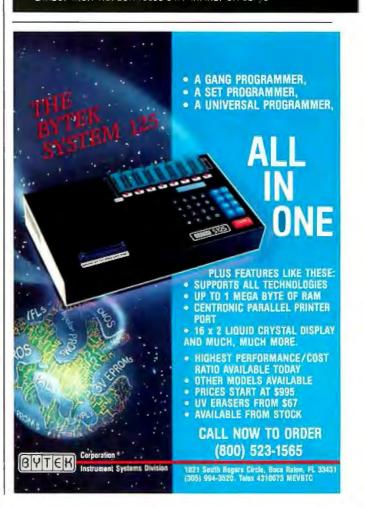
It was a fun show; everyone seemed to have a good time, myself included. The biggest improvement that could be made to the show would be to open it up to other 68000based systems (Commodore, Atari, Stride, and others) and their respective third-party developers. The friendly (and not-so-friendly) competition would add a nice edge to the show, not to mention a good deal of variety. . .and, of course, would draw a much larger audience, including those who want to purchase a 68000 machine but haven't decided which one to get. Now that could be a fun show.

Well, that's it for this month. I'll lay off the wars a little next month and (again) try to look at some of the software and hardware that has been piling up. I'll also try to catch up with the mail that's been accumulating since before Christmas. Sigh. Until then, see you on the bit stream.



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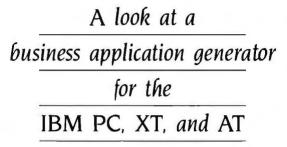
BY DICK POUNTAIN

It's no secret to those of us who follow such things that Apple's Lisa and Macintosh, Microsoft's Windows, and Digital Research's GEM are all derived from work performed more than a decade ago at Xerox's Palo Alto Research Center and placed in the public domain through books and research papers.

What is not so often stated is that these products took from Xerox PARC mainly the form and left out most of the substance of the center's work.

The PARC research (which also led to the Smalltalk-80, Interlisp D, and Mesa languages) was concerned with a new model of computation based on "objects." Objects are not, as sloppy journalism would have it. synonymous with icons and windows on a desktop. Objects are program entities in which a data structure and the procedures that operate on it are bundled inseparably together, so that they can be manipulated as a sealed unit. What the Xerox researchers were looking for was a style of programming in which objects that mirror those in the real-world application are the only progam entities. Icons, windows, and the mouse are the expression of this philosophy in the realm of user interfaces.

To be sure. Apple produced an object-oriented Pascal derivative as the system language for the Lisa and Macintosh, but the language operates at a level that only professional programmers can use, and then only after an extended learning period. Writing applications that fully exploit the Mac interface is not a job for "the rest of us." On the other hand, both GEM and Windows are just visual shells over MS-DOS that support applications written in traditional languages like C and assembly language. The PARC



ideal of an object-oriented programming system accessible to the end user has not been realized in any of these.

When I recently received a copy of Intuitive Solution, a desktop-based environment produced in the U.K. by Intuitive Systems Ltd., I was first struck by its visual resemblance to GEM, and a certain weariness overcame me. But after a few hours of playing with it, I knew I was in the presence of a different kind of beast altogether.

Intuitive Solution (let's call it I.S. from now on) supports a genuinely object-oriented programming environment, tailored to producing business and office automation systems. I.S. includes a powerful and flexible database and an applications generator based on a programming language in which programs are largely developed by "doing," i.e., pointing and painting on the screen (it rather resembles the Smalltalk notion of a "kit"). Indeed, after spending some time with I.S., the best description I can offer is that it's what you'd get if you mated Smalltalk with the Pick operating system. Talking with the people at Intuitive Systems established that I.S. was written in an object-oriented dialect of C that they developed themselves.

THE DESKTOP

I.S. currently is available only for the IBM PC, PC XT, and PC AT. It is a large

system, demanding at least 512K bytes of memory and 640K bytes to do serious work. It also requires a hard disk. Since the system works in high-resolution bitmapped mode, it requires the presence of an IBM Graphics Adapter and a Microsoft Mouse. While it allows easy access to other

PC-DOS applications, it is not intended to be used as a shell; most work is done using the facilities of I.S. itself.

I.S. was written from the start as a multiuser system, and it supports several networking systems including PCnet, Torus Icon, and Novelle networks. It also comes with built-in support for micro-to-mainframe links using the IBM 3270 and 2780/3780 protocols as well as simple RS-232C asynchronous communications (provided, of course, that the necessary hardware is present). I.S. supports graphics printers. including the Hewlett-Packard LaserJet, albeit in a fairly unsophisticated form in this first release.

When I.S. is first booted, a log-on screen appears, inviting you to enter your user name and password. After you supply this information, a desktop that looks like that of GEM appears, containing a number of icons. These icons are divided into three main groups. *Folders* represent directories (as in GEM). *Pads* represent resources of which multiple copies can be made by "tearing off" a sheet. The third group consists of all the hardware and special resources, such as the printer icon, the hard disk and *(continued)*

Dick Pountain is a technical author and software consultant living in London. England. He can be contacted clo BYTE, POB 372, Hancock, NH 03449.

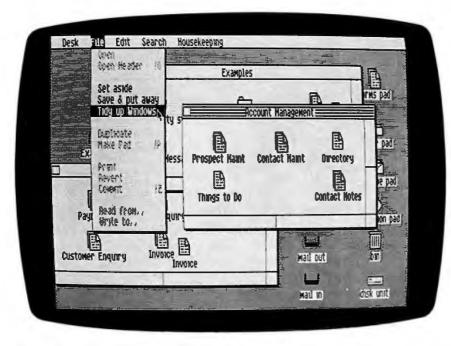


Photo I: Intuitive Solution's desktop bears a strong resemblance to GEM.

waste bin, and the electronic mail in and out trays. Even the good old calculator and clock are there. Along the top of the desk is a menu bar with pull-down menus.

The I.S. file system is fully hierarchical. There is a Folder Pad from which new folders can be torn off at will and given names. Almost any object can be put into any folder (the waste bin excepted), and folders can be nested inside one another to any depth. Items can be placed in a folder merely by dragging their icons onto the folder icon.

Icons can be expanded into windows (fully overlapping) by doubleclicking with the mouse. The windows are nicely designed, and moving and resizing them is particularly easy. The scroll bars work like those in Microsoft Word (the cursor turns into a direction arrow as it enters the margin).

A system text editor is omnipresent. with the now-traditional pull-down edit menu providing cut, copy, and paste functions. A familiar vertical-line cursor marks the position at which text will be inserted, but it's accompanied by a small black square that acts as a "handle." Grabbing this handle allows you to resize the text-entry fields by dragging, just like a window. When an empty text field is deselected, it appears as a light gray box that can be moved about by singleclicking the mouse on it (the cursor turns into a little hand). This arrangement simplifies the design of multiplefield forms that, as we shall see later, are the heart of I.S.

All objects in I.S. have a header, which is a form holding information such as the author's name, the file's title and subject, an abstract of the contents, and the date of creation. This header can be opened by selecting the item and choosing Open Header from the file menu.

A powerful search mechanism, controlled by its own menu. can search the whole system using the fields of these headers. It's possible to locate all the items by a certain author, between certain dates, or by title or the contents of the abstract. As we shall see, it is also possible to write pro-(continued)



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Since I.S. is a true object-oriented system, forms have behaviors as well as attributes.

grams that automatically fill in the abstract field with keywords as data is entered, so that the **system** becomes self-indexing. The scope of a search is the currently selected folder; therefore, it can be precisely controlled (you can also search the whole system by selecting the harddisk icon). Items that match the search criteria are temporarily placed in a special folder, from which further searches or manipulations may be carried out.

FORMS

I.S. is based on the concept of a form; indeed, it is often referred to in the documentation as a "forms processing" system. Everything in the system is a form, from the log-on screen to the dialog boxes and the headers. A form consists of an icon/window that can contain any number of text or numeric fields. A document, memo, invoice, and bank statement are all forms.

But since I.S. is a true objectoriented system, forms have *behaviors* as well as *attributes*. In other words, every form can have programs and relations attached to it that are an inseparable part of it. Any program attached to a form is automatically executed when that form is opened. Furthermore, forms exhibit inheritance. A new kind of form can be created by editing an existing one, and the new form will inherit all the behaviors of its parent.

Lest all this seem too abstract, let me give an example. I created a simple test form for this article. First of all, I tore off a sheet from the Forms Pad, which contains completely blank forms. Opening this form presented a blank window and placed me in the forms editor, which has its own set of pull-down menus, one of which is (continued)



called Define. From the Define menu I selected Text and created two text fields for the title and date, then two numeric fields. In each case I dragged and stretched the fields until they looked right. I protected the title and date fields so that they cannot be edited when the form is used.

By clicking on the date and each of the numeric fields I brought up a dialog box that permitted me to give these fields names (date, number, and square). Then by selecting Show Formulae, I was presented with a dialog box that records the relationship between the fields. I entered

RELATIONS date = DATE square = number * number ENDRELATIONS

This done, the form turned into a sort

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I then selected Make Array from the menu and caused the pair of numeric fields to be replicated 10 times vertically to form a table (no alteration to the relations was necessary). Selecting Make Transaction permitted me to test the form to see that it worked. Sure enough, I filled in 10 numbers and up popped their squares. Now for the best part. Having checked that the form worked, ! selected Make Pad, and a new pad icon appeared containing my new forms. Tearing off a sheet from the pad gives me a new, dated copy or "instance" of the form that can be filled in with data.

This, then, is the essence of I.S.'s programming. You create your own pads of customized forms, whose behavior can be much more complex than my example implies. Forms may include programs that verify correct data entry, extract keywords to use as search keys, and write the contents of forms to files. Forms can update an existing database and search for and incorporate information from other database records.

In addition, forms may have dialog boxes and buttons attached to them so that the operator who fills in finished forms can be prompted, cautioned, and offered options of unlimited complexity. And all this is done by simple menu selection and pointing, rather than by ROM calls, event managers, and the other arcana associated with conventional desktop programming.

Forms may be displayed in graphic form as bar, pie, line, or scatter graphs, although at present these can be printed only by screen dumps. If at some point you need a new form that in some way resembles an existing one, you simply edit the existing one; there is no need to start from scratch every time. I.S. supplies a set of sample applications designed for banking, accounting, stock control, (continued)



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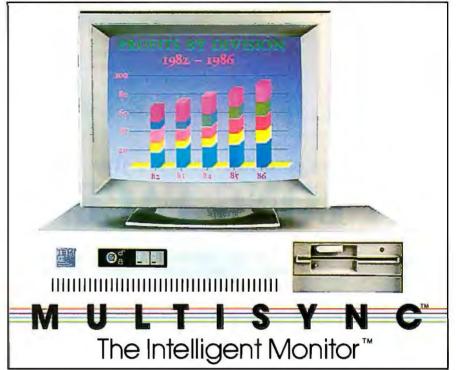
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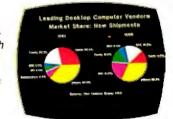
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being used.

and invoicing, all of which are written on the forms processor.

ELECTRONIC MAIL

As mentioned before, I.S. is a multiuser networking system. As such, it incorporates an object-oriented electronic mail service. To send an object to another user, one simply tears off an envelope from the Envelope Pad, addresses it by filling in its header with the addressee's name, drops the object into the envelope, and the envelope into the mail out-tray icon. The object can be a memo torn from a Memo Pad, a pad of custom forms, or a whole folder.

The Envelope Header permits many options, such as automatic acknowledgment of receipt, request for a reply, and priority and timing considerations. You can, for example, re-

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quest that a message be sent before or after a certain date.

To receive mail, merely open your mail in-tray icon, drag out. the envelope, and open it. The contents may be dragged onto your desktop and used like any other object. By editing its header you can even reuse the envelope or forward it unopened.

Having only a lone IBM PC. I could test the system only by setting up multiple users on my single-user system and sending messages between them. With this limited test, the mail system worked fine.

PROCEDURAL PROGRAMS

The relations defined for a form, as described previously, are nonprocedural. Order is unimportant and there is no concept of sequential execution. These relations are relevant only when the form is **being** filled in.

For more sophisticated applications it is necessary to write procedural programs. For example, you may wish to open a file, find a record, read certain fields into the current form, then write this form to another file. In this case, order of execution is of paramount importance, and I.S. provides a fully featured programming language in which to write such procedural programs.

I.S. programs are divided into four parts. The DECLARE section is where files and local variable identifiers are declared. I have already described the **RELATIONS** section. The PROCESS section defines a program to be executed sequentially during a transaction with the form. Finally, the COM-MIT section defines what effect the form has on the rest of the system once it is correctly completed, for example, what files get updated and so on. All sections are optional; my test form had only RELATIONS. The language has all the expected control structures for looping and conditionals, string handling and arithmetic, as well as many ultra-high-level database instructions for searching out records (such as FINDALL, FIND-NEXT, FINDFIRST, UPDATE, and DELETE). Constructs for creating and reading buttons in dialog boxes are also provided. A typical section of (continued)

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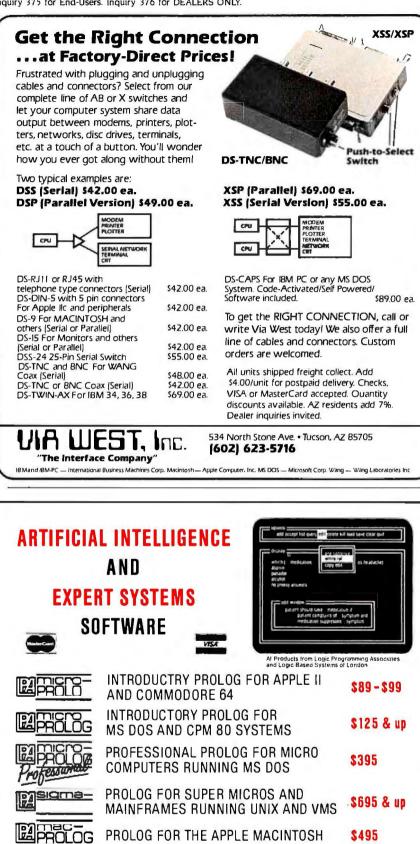
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The database in I.S. can be shared by multiple users, and it has full record locking.

source code might look like that shown in figure 1.

The source code is stored in the file that describes the form, and you can edit the code at any time by opening an example of the form and selecting Show Formulae from the forms editor. When Make Transaction is used to run a form, the code is compiled and run. If any errors are detected, the source code is redisplayed with detailed error messages inserted as comments at the sites of the errors. The error messages are automatically removed when you recompile. The whole process resembles editing a Class Template in Smalltalk, and it encourages an interactive, incremental approach to programming that will be familiar to those who've used BASIC. FORTH, or LISP.

THE DATABASE

The database in I.S. is remarkably powerful and has many mainframestyle features. It can be shared by multiple users, and it has full record locking. A data dictionary is used to describe file structures and can work with either sequential or indexed files. File structures can be modified after they have been created, even while containing data. There are no limits on the number or length of fields or records. Default values may be supplied for all fields, and any field that assumes the default value occupies no storage space. A Squeeze utility can be used from time to time to optimize storage.

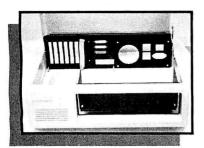
Long text fields scroll automatically within windows and can be edited. giving the effect of a free-form database. ASCII files generated by a word processor or spreadsheet can be im-(continued)

RA

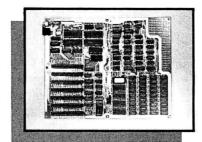


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ported into forms using the LOAD instruction, provided the files have the correct field format (delimited by a carriage return and linefeed).

Intuitive Systems can supply library routines in C and BASIC to allow user programs to modify the database directly, so that experienced users can integrate the system with existing software. Routines for other languages such as COBOL and Pascal may be made available in the future.

Best of all, this whole edifice can be hidden from the end user, who needs only to be able to tear a metaphorical sheet from a pad.

LIMITATIONS

I found few serious problems with I.S. On my plain IBM PC with an external hard disk, the system was slow when opening forms that involve a lot of processing. It really deserves more hardware than I have available—a PC AT would be much more suitable. In the future I would like to see I.S. on machines with fast 80386s or 68020s, lots of memory, and superfast disks.

INTUITIVE SOLUTION Intuitive Systems Li Wye Lodge. 66 High St. Stevenage. Hertfordshire SGI 3EA. England Tel: 0438-317966 Price: £726 for single-user version. £1400 for multiuser version

It supports the use of an 8087 math coprocessor, and since all internal arithmetic is floating-point, the benefit of using a coprocessor will be felt.

In the present release, printer support is fairly rudimentary. You can print individual forms, one to a sheet, or perform graphic screen dumps. The various type sizes, fonts, and graphics that I.S. supports cannot be printed on a dot-matrix printer and are reputed to be tricky on the HP LaserJet. Intuitive Systems' next

DECLARE	
FILE customer "customer.ddf","customers86"	
NUMBER ok,ans	
END	
RELATIONS FOR custrecord	
ok = 0	
FINDEACH customer.name = > name	
name = customer.name	
address = customer.address	
phone = customer.phone	
telex = customer.telex	
type = customer.type END ENDRELATIONS	
ENDRELATIONS	
PROCESS FOR chngrecord	
ok = FINDFIRST customer.name = name	
IF ok THEN	
UPDATE customer.name = name	
customer.address = address	
customer.phone = phone	
customer.type = type	
customer.telex = telex END	
ELSE	
ALERT (OK ,NOTE,"Record not found for the	his key.")
ENDIF	
ENDPROCESS	

Figure 1: An example of source code for a simple but typical program written in Intuitive Solution's procedural language.

release of I.S., I've been promised, will contain a full report generator.

The most annoving problem I encountered concerns copy protection. At present, I.S. is protected by Prolok. This demands that the signature disk be placed in drive A before the system can be run. I.S. lets you run other DOS applications from within it by defining an icon whose header contains the appropriate DOS command string. Unfortunately, my system (which boots from drive A) crashed upon calling such an application unless COMMAND.COM was present on drive A, This occurred despite the presence of a SET COMSPEC = C:COMMAND.COM directive in my AUTOEXEC file. The only solutions were either to swap disks like a maniac or to erase part of the master installation disk to make room for COMMAND.COM. A plague on all copy-protection schemes.

BEYOND COSMETICS

I.S. goes significantly beyond the merely cosmetic aspects of the desktop metaphor and makes much of the inherent power of object-oriented programming available to the intelligent layperson. Some of the more intricate aspects of its procedural language are perhaps better left to programmers, but anyone with a good grasp of BASIC could manage. Programming with I.S. certainly does not demand the level of systems expertise that Macintosh and GEM do.

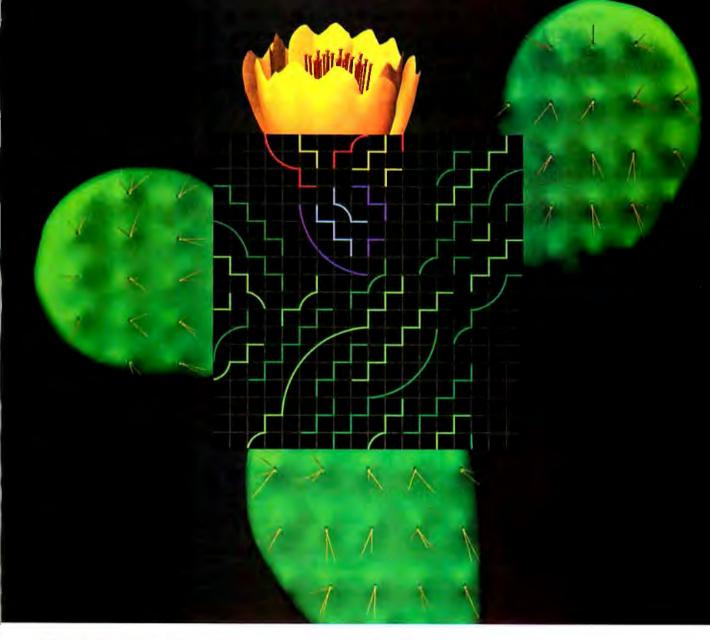
Intuitive Systems sees its main market among large corporate users (hence the 3270 interface) who would typically use I.S. as an applications generator to hook users up to the firms' mainframes via individualized IBM PC workstations. The pricing of the product reflects this orientation, at £726 for a single user and £1400 for a networking version.

I.S. gave me a strong feeling that I was looking at the shape of the business software of the future. The facilities it offers push the performance of current hardware to the limits, and I look forward to seeing this product grow onto the next generation of machines with color, fast graphics coprocessors, and smarter laser printers. ■

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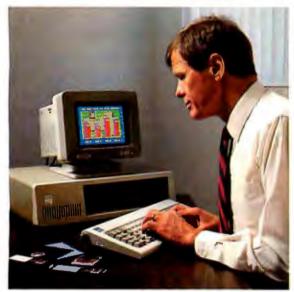
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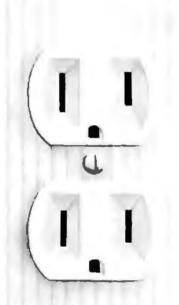
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THE PELLIAN EQUATION

BY ROBERT T. KUROSAKA

Major Kilgore Hawke assembled his troops into 23 square formations and gave them a rousing speech. After stirring their spirits to a bloodthirsty frenzy, he joined their ranks, and they marched off to glory in one large square formation. What is the minimum number of men in Major Hawke's command?

Yes, another word problem.

Since we are seeking whole-number solutions, it appears to be a Diophantine equation, which we tackled last time (March BYTE, page 343). However, if each of the 23 square formations had y^2 men, Hawke's presence made $23y^2 + 1$ men, which formed a square formation with x^2 men. The equation is, therefore, $x^2 = 23y^2 + 1$; the Pellian equation is $x^2 - 23y^2 = 1$. And we are to find integral solutions for x and y.

The Pellian equation $x^2 - dy^2 = 1$, where d is a nonsquare positive integer and the solutions (x,y) are integers, was first proposed by Pierre de Fermat, who often challenged his French compatriots and his English counterparts with beguiling posers. Two Englishmen, John Wallis and Lord William Brouncker, are noted as the first to find a general solution. John Pell once published a table of primes less than 100,000, but his only involvement with "his" equation was that he revised someone's translation of someone else's algebra (the author who first published Wallis and Brouncker's solution). As is often the way with history, Pell was mistakenly credited with the solution (by that mathematical giant Leonhard Euler), and the equation has been known as the Pellian equation ever since.

This month, I will show you an intricate but very powerful procedure for solving the Pellian equation. We will solve the equation $x^2 - 23y^2 = 1$.

The subject is continued fractions, and Bob solves a

classic second-order problem

We will need a preliminary group of numbers for d = 23, which we will call the set. The procedure is quite complex; I apologize in advance. But our computers will love it! Note: All Pellian equations have the trivial solution (1,0).

We construct a table with three rows: p's, q's, and a's. The a's will comprise the set we need. We will number the columns with an index n. (See figure 1.)

The first column is filled as follows: $p_1 = 0$, $q_1 = 1$, and $a_1 = INT(SOR(d))$. That is, the first *a* is the integer part of the square root of *d*.

We then fill column 2, column 3, and so on. But each variable has its own recursive formula, each with its own rhythm. I will illustrate them separately.

To compute the new p: $p_n = a_nq_{n-1}$ - p_{n-1} : that is, (new p) = (old a)(old q) - (old p). In our example: $p_2 = a_1q_1 - p_1 = 4*11 - 0 = 4$ (see figure 2a). To compute the new q: $q_n = (d - p_n^2)/q_{n-1}$: that is, (new q) = $(d - (new p)^2)/(old q)$. In our example: $q_2 = (d - p_2^2)/q_1 = (23 - 4^2)/1 = 7$ (see figure 2b). To compute the new a: $a_n = INT((a_1 + p_n)/q_n)$: that is, (new a) = integer part of ((first a) + (new p))/(new q). In our example: $a_2 = INT((4 + 4)/7) = 1$ (see figure 2c).

If you are still reading this, we will press onward to the third column: $p_3 = a_2q_2 - p_2 = 1 * 17 - 4 = 3$, $q_3 = (23 - 3^2)/7 = 2$, $a_3 = INT((4 + 3)/2) = 3$.

We continue filling column after column until we obtain an *a* that is exactly twice a_1 . In our example, $a_1 = 4$, so we fill the columns until we find a = 8, which occurs in column 5 (see figure 3). With a few notable exceptions, no general method for predicting the number of columns is available.

If we fill column 6 now, we find that it is identical to column 2. Hence, the table will repeat itself cyclically, and for d = 23, the set is {4,<u>1,3,1,8</u>}, where the overscore indicates the repeating cycle. This cycle has four terms, an even number—good! An odd cycle will require an additional consideration.

The first number of the set is not part of the repeating cycle. The cycle, excluding its last term, is always symmetric. Note the "1,3,1" in the set for d = 23. Similarly, d = 19 has the set $\{4,2,1,3,1,2,8\}$, d = 93 has $\{9,1,1,1,4,6,4,1,1,1,1,8\}$, and d = 199has $\{14,9,2,1,2,2,5,4,1,1,3,1,1,4,5,2,2,1,2,9,28\}$.

We are now halfway through the procedure; please bear with me. I now confess that the table had five rows. The two additional rows are x's and y's that were not needed until now. Further, we no longer need the p's and q's. I will construct a new table with the a's, x's, and y's (see figure 4a).

The first two columns are filled as follows: $x_1 = a_1$, $y_1 = 1$, $x_2 = a_1a_2 + 1$, $y_2 = a_2$.

After the first two columns are filled, we complete the table with these two recursive formulas: $x_n = a_n x_{n-1} + x_{n-2}$ and $y_n = a_n y_{n-1} + y_{n-2}$. (Follow the ar-(continued)

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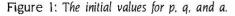
Since the cycle length was 4, we look in column 4 and find x = 24, y = 5. This is the least solution (24, 5) of the Pellian equation $x^2 - 23y^2 = 1$. Therefore, Major Hawke had 575 men who stood in 23 groups of 25 each.

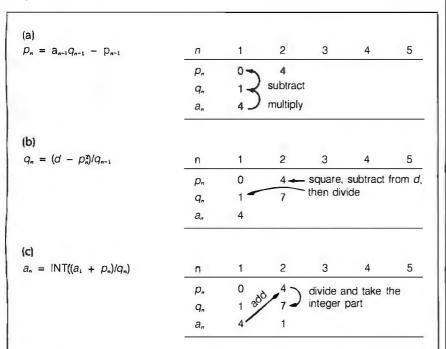
When he joined them, they formed a 576-man square formation (24²).

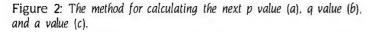
To find other solutions, we have a variety of methods:

I. Extend the table through more (continued)

$p_i = 0$	п	1	2	3	4	5
$p_i = 0$ $q_i = 1$ $a_i = INT(\sqrt{23}) = 4$	<i>p</i> "	0				
	<i>q</i> ,	1				
	a,	4				







$p_3 = a_2 q_2 - p_2$	п	1	2	З	4	5
$q_3 = (d - p_3^2)/q_2$ $a_3 = INT((a_1 + p_3)/q_3)$ We stop at 5 because $a_3 = 2 \cdot a_1$.	<i>p</i> "	0	4	3		
	q,	1	7	2		
	a,	4	1	3		
	п	1	2	3	4	5
	<i>p</i> "	0	4	3	3	4
	<i>q</i> ,	1	7	2	7	1
	a,	4	1	з	1	8





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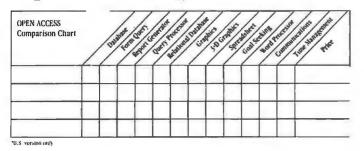
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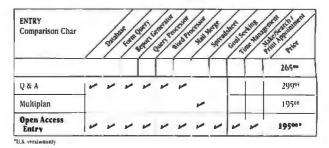
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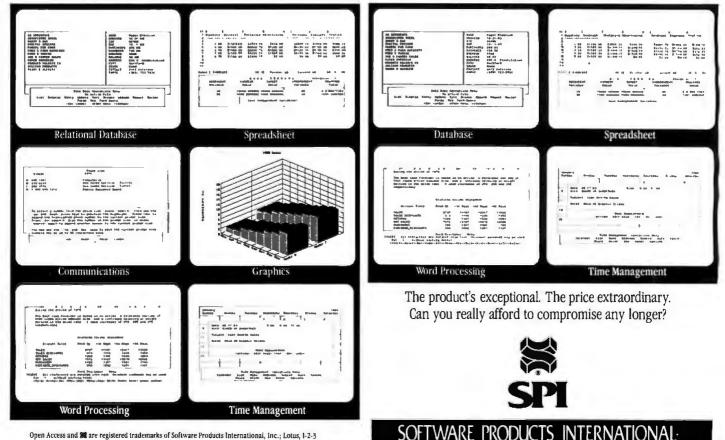


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10240 Sorrento Valley Rd. • San Diego, CA 92121 • (619)450-1526 • Telex 499-0919 Inquiry 331 for End-Users. Inquiry 332 for DEALERS ONLY. cycles and look in columns 8, 12, 16, and so on—where we would find (1151, 240), (55224, 11515), and so on. 2. Use a "closed" formula, which can determine, say, the tenth solution without knowing any of the preceding nine. If (x_0,y_0) is the first nontrivial solution of $x^2 - dy^2 = 1$, all solutions are given by

$$\begin{aligned} x_n &= |(x_0 + y_0\sqrt{d})^n + (x_0 - y_0\sqrt{d})^n|/2\\ y_n &= |(x_0 + y_0\sqrt{d})^n - (x_0 - y_0\sqrt{d})^n|/2\sqrt{d} \end{aligned}$$

(The derivation of these formulas is available. Please include a SASE, preferably with two first-class postage stamps.)

3. We note that the x and y values of the solutions form sequences. Including the trivial solution (1,0), the x's are 1, 24, 1151, 55224,... and the y's are 0, 5, 240, 11515,... For some constant c, the x's and y's can be generated by $x_n = c * x_{n-1} - x_{n-2}$, $y_n = c * y_{n-1} - y_{n-2}$, where c is twice the x value of the first (nontrivial) solution. In our example, this x value is 24; hence c = 48: $x_n = 48 * x_{n-1} - x_{n-2}$, $y_n = 48 * y_{n-1} - y_{n-2}$.

Method #3 is the easiest for the computer and is the method used in

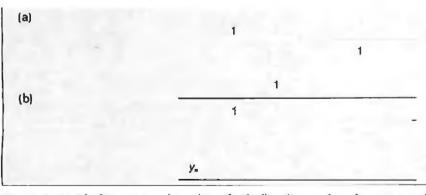
the listing this month. Of course, when seeking larger solutions, some extended precision will be required.

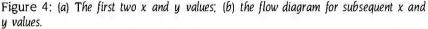
I mentioned earlier that d = 23 has an even set $\{4,\overline{1,3,1,8}\}$ with an even number of terms in its repeating cycle. What if the cycle is odd? Consider the Pellian equation $x^2 - 41y^2 = 1$. For d = 41, the set is $\{6,\overline{2,2,12}\}$, an odd cycle. We construct the table as in figure 5, but we extend it through two cycles.

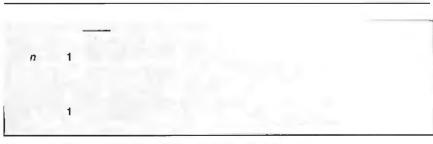
Since the cycle length is 3, we expect to find the least solution in column 3. We find, however, that (32, 5) will not work. (It is, however, a solution for $x^2 - 41y^2 = -1$.) We must go "twice as far'—to column 6—to find the least solution (2049, 320). Subsequent solutions will appear in every sixth column. For method #2, the closed formulas will involve (2049 \pm 320 $\sqrt{41}$)²ⁿ. In method #3, the constant would be 2 * 2049 = 4098 * $x_n =$ 4098 * $x_{n-1} - x_{n-2}$. $y_n = 4098 * y_{n-1} - y_{n-2}$.

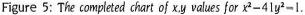
Listing I provides a program that solves a Pellian equation for its least solution, prints the recursive formulas checks the least solution, and alsc prints the second solution.













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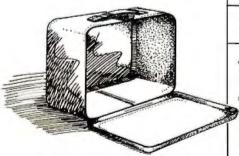
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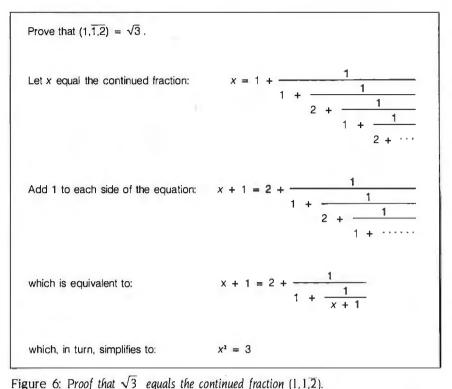
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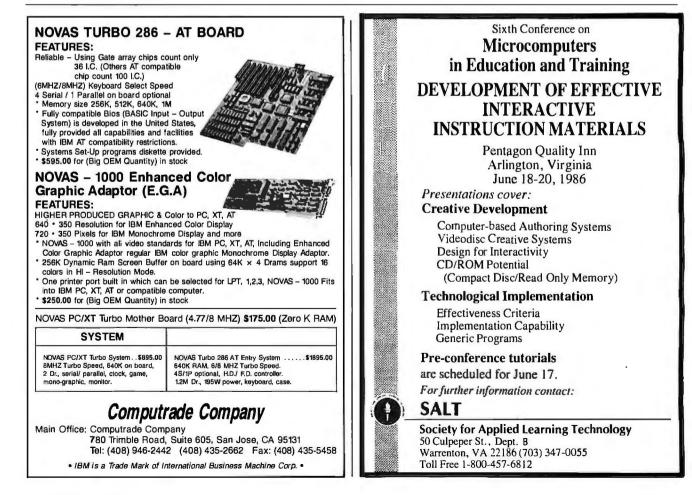




For additional practice, you may wish to revise Major Hawke's command to 53 square formations. The equation $x^2 - 53y^2 = 1$ will have the set $\{7,3,1,1,3,14\}$, an odd set. The least solution is (66249, 9100). Therefore, he would have 4,388,930,000 men in his command. (Did I say he was from this planet?)

For the Pellian equation $x^2 - dy^2 = 1$, the nonsquare positive integer d has a set that determines the infinite continued fraction for \sqrt{d} . For example, d = 3. We find that the set is $\{1, \overline{1, 2}\}$ and that the continued fraction formed from the set equals $\sqrt{3}$. Figure 6 demonstrates this.

I hope you experiment with this portion of the procedure as well as the entire Pellian algorithm. There are many patterns to be discovered. For example, if *d* is of the form $n^2 + 1$ (one more than a square), its set will be $\{n,\overline{2n}\}$. If *d* has the form $n^2 - 1$ (one less than a square), the set is $\{n-1,\overline{1,2(n-1)}\}$.



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- Call your local Tymnet number and log on.
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- Tymnet will ask you to log on. Enter "byteneti" and a carriage return (CR).
- Tymnet will ask you for a password. Enter "mgh" and (CR). You will then be at the door to the BIX computer.

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take you to a special section where you enter the information we need to register you as a BIX user. Follow the on-line prompts and supply the information requested. BIX lets you re-enter data if you make a mistake.

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(continued from page 24)

anticontamination suit with face shield and rubber gloves. The CRT shield from this company costs more than \$160, which is even more frightening. Such devices are utterly worthless.

In my 12 years as a health physicist for the University of California at Irvine. I have yet to measure any ionizing radiation from any CRT, old or new, color or monochrome. Since we are exposed to somewhere around 100 millirems of ionizing radiation each year from the sun, the stars, naturally occurring radioactive materials in the ground, in our buildings, and in ourselves (much, much more if we live in Denver, fly in airplanes, or get a medical X-ray), and this normal background radiation is readily measurable with even the simplest Geiger counter, then the failure to detect any radiation from a CRT using much more sensitive detectors means that CRTs do not emit hazardous radiation. Period. Any claim to the contrary is misleading to the point of fraud. You would do your readers a service if you would warn them of this fraud and reject any advertising copy of this nature submitted to you.

> WILLIAM G. NABOR Mission Viejo, CA

MORE ON PAPER POSITIONING

I am writing in response to the letter of David Merriman ("Positioning Printer Paper." January, page 407). Like Mr. Merriman, my job involves considerable use of computers and peripherals. I am a field service engineer for Philips Data Systems with several years' experience.

Mr. Merriman's letter called on computer paper and printer manufacturers to implement a method for "reliably" advancing paper and forms to the first "printable" line (regardless of page length). This suggestion is a sound one and has its merits. Unfortunately, I believe his proposal is not as simple as he has stated.

Mr. Merriman's scheme is to have the paper and forms marked between feed holes at a specific distance from the top of the sheet. This black mark in turn is to be detected by a reflective optical sensor within the printer between two to three inches below the print head.

This location is fine if the paper is fed into the printer from the bottom. But what if the paper enters the printer from the top (as in the Epson, like a typewriter)? In a printer with such a paper-feed path. the sensor would almost have to be located near the platen (the main roller). But because of the platen's normally dark color, sensing a mark between the feed holes of the paper would cause a problem when a feed hole passed the sensor, exposing the dark surface of the platen.

Also, if the sensor was placed within the printer, it would probably have a fixed location. This would hinder the possibility of positioning the paper at various locations along the platen.

Such a system would almost certainly have to incorporate a "paper motion" sensor as well. If a "top of form" command was received, the printer would continue to search for the black mark even if the paper had for some reason stopped moving (paper having torn loose from the tractor-feed mechanism, for example).

These two problems could be solved by mounting these sensors on the tractorfeed mechanism itself. The only problems would be the cables going to the sensors and the wasting of a form by bringing the first sheet into the tractor. The problem of the cables is a small one, as they could be terminated near where the tractor mechanism mounts to the printer (if the tractor is removable) by miniature ball or pin contacts, similar in function to the contacts of a flash that mounts to the top of a 35mm SLR camera.

Another thing that the printer would require is a "select/deselect" switch to disable the "top of form" sensor. Due to the early lack of availability (or affordability) of the specially marked paper. people would need to continue using "normal" paper. And again, there would arise problems of the printer searching for a black mark that would never come.

I think Mr. Merriman is on the right track, but I can't see this method being adopted as an industry standard, at least not in the near future. It would be too expensive. But perhaps in some types of dedicated or specialized applications?

> TODD R. MCMAHON Zurich, Switzerland

ECONOMIC APPLICATIONS SOFTWARE

John C. Nash's "Scientific Applications Software" (December 1985, page 145) was an interesting and useful survey. Surprisingly, there are often problems of communication and knowledge diffusion in the academic world, and survey articles of this form are of immense value to hard-worked academics. Nevertheless, I felt it most unfortunate that in the area on which I am knowledgeable the survey reported purely on North American products, although there are quite a number of useful software tools for economic modeling produced in other countries. I am sure this was not intended to be parochial and probably reflects exactly the problem mentioned at the start of this letter. However, your readers would certainly

benefit from learning about the Centre for Economic Computing, located at the London School of Economics and financed by the U.K. Economic and Social Research Council. This not only develops new software but also produces a regular bulletin reporting on and evaluating items of software (mainframe as well as micro) of relevance to economic analysis and modeling.

As a specific example close to my heart, might I also mention the package PC-Give, currently marketed by the Oxford Institute of Economics and Statistics, which is an interactive, menu-driven modeling program with powerful diagnostic testing facilities. Further details are available in the February issue of the Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics.

I hope your readers find this a helpful adjunct to Mr. Nash's survey.

DAVID F. HENDRY Professor of Economics Nuffield College Oxford, United Kingdom ■



Conducted by Jerry Pournelle

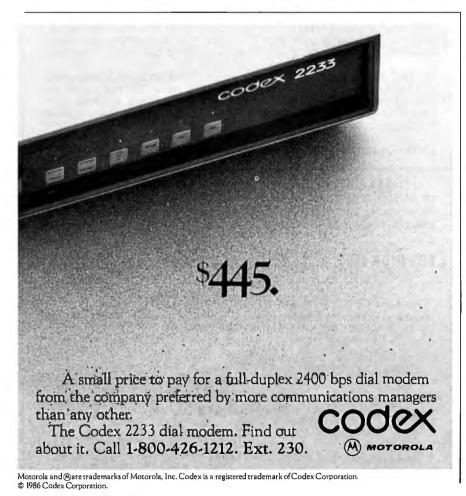
CBASIC

Dear Jerry,

I noted with interest a comment you made in a recent article praising Compiled CBASIC and suggesting that you are familiar with it. Though I use Compiled CBASIC on my Compaq extensively, so few people seem to have heard of the language. I find myself severely isolated in its use. I am facing a serious problem that springs from the language itself, and I am hoping that you will have some recommendation as to how I can solve it.

Though I have 640K bytes of RAM to play with, this language squeezes me down into just a little corner of that, 64K bytes for code and 64K bytes for data. Two of my major programs would each fill up the 64K bytes of code and then some, if I let them go. Instead, I have been forced into the frustrating position of cutting out some features in order to be able to accommodate other features, just to stay within the arbitrary limits imposed by CBASIC. Data is not a problem.

A friend suggested installing a RAM disk and using the CHAIN facility as a kind of overlay mechanism. Going on my memory of what chaining was used for in the earlier interpreted CBASIC, 1 installed the RAM disk and began to use it for various datarelated purposes, which, incidentally, helped on the coding just by simplifying some operations. Then 1 dove into the



manual to find out exactly how to chain programs.

How disappointing to discover that the chaining mechanism for the CB86 (version 2.1) is useless for what I want to do. There is no way to put all important data into a common block and then shift programs and subroutines in and out of working memory, which is what I had expected. Instead, the manual apologetically describes a system for beginning with one program. chaining to a second program, and then a third and a fourth, etc. It states that there is no way to go back to the earlier program except to start it over from the beginning. Thus, instead of using a common block, every piece of data must be saved on a file and read in again, if the system is to be used to make multiple use of the accessible 64K bytes of memory. The whole procedure is too cumbersome to contemplate.

Can you suggest any better way to evade the 64K-byte limit for coding?

PAUL PALMER Sebastopol, CA

I share your disappointment. Compiled CBASIC was—indeed, still is—an excellent language for intermediate-skill programmers. The most useful programs I ever wrote were done in Compiled CBASIC. These include all my accounting software, the programs I use to pay contributors to my anthologies, a minimum database, several text filters, the program that indexes my log books, and Star Kill. a star battle game.

One neat thing about CBASIC was that by simply recompiling I was able to bring all my programs from CP/M-80 to CP/M-86 and then to PC-DOS; a completely painless process. Minnow Bear Computers (POB 2233, Station A, Champaign, IL 61820-8233) has a number of CBASIC tools I highly recommend.

Compiled CBASIC has multiline functions, truly local variables, declarations, and just about everything you need to write structured code. Then they added screen management and windows for the PC-DOS version. Everything looked wonderful, we looked forward to more im-

provements, and-nothing. Digital Research hasn't done any improvements to CBASIC since Gordon Eubanks, the original author, left the company; and if they have any plans to add to the language. my inquiries haven't turned it up.

I'm afraid we have to live with what we've got, which is a real pity.-Jerry

NEW COMMUNICATIONS

Dear Jerry,

I have followed your column in BYTE for some time. I believe you may be interested in a new communications mode for personal computer owners. I have petitioned the Federal Communications Commission to create a new service and frequency band where personal computer owners can communicate by radio. This petition has been assigned Rule Making number RM-5241.

The Public Digital Radio Service could be the most exciting development in personal computer communications since the Carterfone decision. The FCC must be satisfied that PDRS is truly in the public interest, convenience, and necessity. They are looking for inputs from the public and the trade press.

If I can provide you with any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me

> DONALD L. STONER 6014 East Mercer Way Mercer Island, WA 98040

Great idea! There appears to be room in the spectrum. The amateurs aren't using all of the area they have; of course, they aren't likely to want to let go of anything, but I'd think a sizable number of hams would like to play with radio-linked computers. A "citizens band" for personal computer communications would be a wonderful thing to have, and it wouldn't cost the taxpayers a cent. I wish you well with this.-jerry

OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS

Dear Jerry,

I just read, with great interest, your article on networking in Europe in the December 1985 BYTE (it takes a while for my BYTE to get here by boat). We have a network in Israel called Isranet. Run by the phone company, it allows us to connect to various computers here and abroad. Specifically, we have an account on ITT Dialcom in Silver Spring, Maryland, and connection capability to other major commercial networks in the U.S. I can reach any machine that has network access

The problem is that I would like to reach machines that are off-net in the U.S., that is, that can be reached only by dialtelephone modem. The only way I have of doing that today is by an overseas direct phone call. This works but is very inconvenient because I don't have direct dial, phone lines are congested, and it's frightfully expensive.

I am searching for a cheaper alternative. Given that I can get to the U.S., is there any company offering a dial-out modem service? That is, assuming reasonable cost, I would open an account on a machine and log on to it through the network. This machine would give me access to a dial modem and place the call to wherever I specify. Of course, I would pay the toll charges incurred. I would want to minimize these by dialing into the telephone network from a point as close as possible to the destination.

Do you have any thoughts along these (continued)

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lines? I realize that it may not be economical for stateside users (depending on network charges versus direct dial charges), but it would be a boon to those of us overseas.

> SAMUEL GAMORAN Weizmann Institute of Science Rehovot 76100, Israel

I don't myself have any suggestions; perhaps a reader can help? Stay well. —Jerry

COMPOSING

Dear Jerry,

Apropos of your comments on musicians and music-writing programs in the December 1985 BYTE ("Music and Go," page 366). I have no respect for people who call themselves musicians but lack basic literacy in music notation.

However, there is indeed a place for music-writing programs that make a composer's life easier. One program I'd very much like to have, but can't justify the expense (\$470 for the program plus another \$2000 or so for a Fat Mac). is Professional Composer from Mark of the Unicorn.

For me, rough drafts are no problem, but

making fair copies is sheer drudgery. A program like Professional Composer would enable me to create the fair copy with far less effort. I wouldn't have to rewrite the score from the rough draft, and the cut-and-paste feature would allow easy entry of repeated sections.

Better still, this program even generates instrumental parts from a full orchestral score. This is an especially attractive feature since it costs a fortune to have a copyist write out the instrumental parts, which always contain errors. The computer-generated parts, on the other hand, are essentially cost-free and error-free. The only missing ingredient is thicker paper for laser printers, since regular bond paper is unmanageable on a music stand.

> DAVID LEWISTON Kihei, HI

Of course, I agree that one ought to know the basic tools of one's trade; I hope I didn't give you the impression that Professor Challs can't write music! The problem, it seems, is the sheer expense for copyists and suchlike to produce sufficient scores to let them perform the opera he and Bloch were contemplating.



In actual fact, Professional Musician plus a Fat Mac plus an Imagewriter are all together much cheaper than would be the copying costs for a single major work; or so I'm told.

I'm no great fan of the Macintosh as a general-purpose machine, but it has its points of excellence; and, of course, the Mac Plus is a considerably different machine from the original 128K-byte Mac.

I'm glad to see software/hardware combinations like this; as I said in December, I expect small computers to have the same wonderful effect on the other arts that they've already had on writing. We'll all benefit from that.

Stay well.-Jerry

SANYO INFORMATION

Dear Jerry,

Our college just received a Sanyo MBC-550 series computer as a donation. We are interested in using this machine with our student-search program and our college accounting system, which is already running on a Victor 9000 and an IBM PC. To this end, we are trying to find technical information on the Sanyo computer that would instruct us in exchanging the disk drives for double-sided double-density drives and adding a hard disk. We are also interested in information concerning the usability of R:base 5000 and the Solomon III accounting package on the Sanyo. Do you have or know where we can get any of this information? We are also looking for a Sanyo users group in the Southern California area. Your help in answering any of these questions is appreciated.

> EDWARD M. SHELTON Assistant to the President Deep Springs College Deep Springs, CA via Dyer, NV 89010

I've sent a copy to the Sanyo User Group, but perhaps someone local to you—if there is any place local to Deep Springs—can help also.

Sanyo users tell me it's a great machine, but there are real problems getting support from the company, and, of course, there aren't so many of them as there are other systems.—Jerry

TRANSFERRING FILES REDUX

Dear Jerry.

You may have issued a partly unnecessary mea culpa in responding in last September's Chaos Manor Mail ("Transferring Files," page 382) to the reader who criticized some advice you had once given a correspondent having trouble transferring files from his NEC PC-8201A lap computer. Mr, Cooper suggested that the SAVE command had been misused and that your advice to fall back on the slower Telcom built-in program was wrongly based.

I doubt this is the case, even though when using Telcom at 300 bps I had similar problems, especially the loss of characters. This now seems to have been due to using the Tab key during text entry, since simply indenting by means of the space bar solves the problem! Much worse has been the problem of getting either linefeeds/carriage returns or the end-of-file recognized by the target system, a CP/M desk machine. How on earth have you handled this, or does your equipment not present you with these difficulties? After ASCII text, an end-offile marker is supposed to be inserted by the CP/M PIP utility, which I decided to use in lieu of a telecommunications program after reading your original response (and I'm glad I followed your example)but in my case this evidently doesn't happen.

The current local solution to the linefeed problem comes from an NEC Home Electronics technical-support representative (and I thank her for it). Before performing the Telcom upload, you go into BASIC and poke - 3067.255. Obviously, you have to have remembered to insert hard carriage returns/linefeeds after, say, every two 40-column lines during the text entry. As for the end-of-file recognition, without which everything hangs at the end of the upload, you hit Control-Z at the right instant on the PC-8201A's keyboard. By the way, embedding the marker in the text by the use of the graphics key does not work. Afterward, of course, you ought to go back into BASIC and poke - 3067,0 to reverse the original adjustment.

> ALAN K. BROWN Columbus, OH

In the past year, we have come ever more to rely on the NEC PC-820IA machine. The little built-in editor is one of the nicest text-creation editors I know on any computer, and, between Purple Computing and Traveling Software, there's plenty of aftermarket support. The cost of filling it with memory—an absolute must—keeps dropping. Incidentally, the Tandy Model 100 is made by the same company that makes the NEC, and it shares most of the NEC's virtues.

I only transfer text files to and from the NEC. When the NEC is finished sending the file across, I do the Control-Z by hand from the NEC keyboard before exiting the NEC's Telcom Term program. That closes the CP/M file created by PIP. Since we use WRITE on our CP/M machines, we not only don't have to put hard carriage returns in the text, we don't want them. WRITE uses much the same format as the NEC, and we never have any trouble. By the way, PIP knows how to expand tabs and can do that as part of the file transfer from the NEC.

The only way I know of to get into trouble is to send files at a fast rate to a CP/M machine using slow floppy disks. That will lose some text, especially at a 16K-byte boundary. I've never lost any text sending it to a RAM disk; and, of course, it's possible to write handshaking protocols into the CP/M BIOS.

Meanwhile, we now use Percy and Priscilla (my own and Mrs. Pournelle's PC-8201s) on all trips, while driving, and to record notes while sitting on the patio or at the breakfast table. I don't know how I got along without mine, and I don't want to imagine trying to do it again. —Jerry ■



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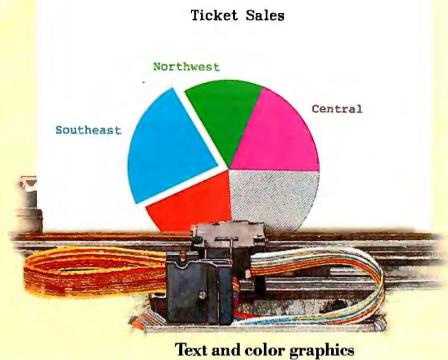
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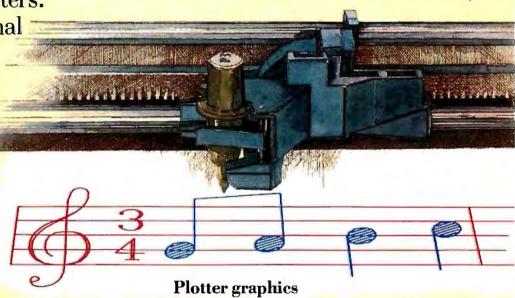


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IBM Personal Printers...The Finishing Touch

THE BEST OF BIX is a selection of the most interesting messages from BIX, the BYTE Information Exchange conferencing system. The conferences covered for this month include those for the Commodore Amiga, Atari 520ST and 1040ST, the IBM PC family and compatibles. and the Macintosh computers. These pages represent only a small fraction of the material discussed in these conferences.

For information on joining BIX, see the instructions on page 388.

AMIGA

The highlights of the Amiga conference this month feature notes on ways to save connect time, new sources of software for the Amiga, and ways to speed up your disk-access time. Discussions include new types of digitizers for the Amiga, and the workings of an "inbetweener" program are explained by its author.

The Bugs and Fixes section covers implementing a new CLI for your serial port, fixes for graphics "include" files, and ways to avoid trouble when using Amiga ROM routines.

SAVE CONNECT TIME

amiga/tutorial #339, from coz [Bob Cosby, RJH Systems]

Is there such a thing as continuous mode on BIX? It sure would be nice to download these goodies in one big dump for later perusal.

amiga/tutorial #340, from ksalmon [Ken Salmon] a comment to 339

"OPT TERM PAGE n" will change the "more." prompt to every "n" lines of output. "OPT TERM PAGE 0" turns it off entirely.

amiga/tutorial #343, from jdow [Joanne Dow] a comment to 340

opt term page 9999 q -> Effectively turns paging off all -> Dumps everything unread in the topic. Capture and read off line at your leisure.

j conference/topic com nnnn -> Both allow comment to a specific message. hea nnnn com

You can download everything, then build a file to upload as pure text to any BIX prompt which will automatically comment for you.

j conference/topic com nnn (or say)

(text goes here)

- (single period to stop comment)
- (to add message) a

j new__conference/topic com mmm (etc. ad implausibilitum)

MODULA-2 FOR THE AMIGA

amiga/main #1657, from bwebster [Bruce Webster, Consulting Editor, BYTE]

Modula-2 for the Amiga TDI Software Inc., 10410 Markison Rd., Dallas, TX 75238, (214) 340-4942: I believe they're selling it for \$70.

DIGITIZERS

amiga/main #1891, from cheath [Charlie Heath, MicroSmiths]

HAM Digitizer!

I just saw some stuff done on a cheap (about \$200) digitizer that allows you to capture HAM (Amiga hold-and-modify mode) pictures that look almost like television-quality video! The digitizer is actually a gray-scale digitizer used on the Mac, etc., and it is slow (about 30 seconds per

pass, I am told, as compared with the LIVE! frame grabber, which is "real time" at about 20 frames/sec).

In order to capture HAM pictures you must use RGB filters and capture three images. But the results are unbe(.....)lievable! Name of the product is Digi-View. Next question: Who's got a HAM Paint program? What! Nobody! That's not likely to last for long.

amiga/main #1901, from sbennett [Steven Bennett] a comment to 1891

I saw the same pictures. Beautiful. I also managed to cajole a contact name out of the Commodore rep who showed the stuff to us: T. Jennings. This sounds familiar to me for some reason.

amiga/main #1892, from cheath

Audio Diaitizer!

From a company called Applied Visions in Medford, Massachusetts, presented at tonight's BCS (Boston Computer Society) meeting was a prototype for an audio digitizer. It will cost \$175, be available around June. They had some neat sample sounds, including David Letterman's breaking glass. The digitizer has variable sampling rates up to 28K bytes per second.

Very good quality speech can be digitized at about 15K, decent at about 10K. They will support the IFF sound formats, and they are supplying run-time routines for developers to use.

Editor's note: The FutureSound digital sound recorder is manufactured by Applied Visions, 15 Oak Ridge Rd., Medford, MA 02155, (617) 488-3602. With this interface your Amiga can digitally record and play back sound at variable rates. The FutureSound uses Amiga's parallel port and comes with a microphone, connecting cables, and software.

The 'frame grabber," LIVE!, and the GenLock video interface are manufactured by Commodore-Amiga. The Digi-View digitizer is manufactured by NewTek, 701 Jackson St., Suite 3B, Topeka, KS 66603, (913) 354-9332.

Sample LIVE! frame-orabber image files and the Digi-View images library file DGVIEW.LQR can be downloaded from the Amiga section of BYTEnet Listings, (617) 861-9764.

AEGIS IMAGES ANIMATOR II

amiga/main #1920, from jim_kent [Jim Kent, Aegis Images]

I love my little tweener: It is much more impressive to use than just to watch, allows lots of layering and sensible "upstream editing"-a term discussed in the manual. That is when changing present of object with future; this is reflected downstream in time in a way you would hope and expect.

It got a bit Heideggerian at times. I love it, I hope you love it too. It was very, very difficult to write and very, very fun. Mucho apologies in advance if it should crash and lose your artwork. It is pretty robust. Only way I can crash it reliably is to stretch polygons 10x size of screen. Then they pop.

I will try to fix, but it is somewhere in ML vector clipping (just wrap around), and I am no great 68000 coder. I did lots of 6809 on CoCo once, but there are always more bugs in a program of this complexity and size. I only try to make them fewer and harder to find.

P.S.: Bill Volk, the Aegis artist, and I are going to support this like you wouldn't believe. We've noted the success of the Apple II and IBM PC (as well as being naturally inclined to the open spread of information).

I hope last-minute enhancements didn't break something somewhere; sorry. My sentences do tend to run on, don't they? Well, anyway, if you should care to get the inside on how it was done (no disk access in two minutes of animation if it's fairly simple) as well as the format of ASCII script files, we will be actively supporting this as well as answering questions from a user end. I hope we are getting a good press.

Anyway, we are committed to an open software architecture on this

one. I hope it makes Saturday morning a pleasure again. Hope I don't sound too egotistical. I'm just very, very excited, I've been working 60to 70-hour weeks for two years on this one.

amiga/main #1922, from isan [Jez San, Argonaut Software] a comment to 1920

Jim: How good is your "inbetweener" routine? Can it only interpolate in binary steps, or can it have an arbitrary number of frames between each successive image?

How fast is it? And how fast are your polygon scan conversion routines? Are you using the ones built in the Amiga OS or your own? Also, is your clip routine your own?

amiga/main #1927, from jim_kent

About Ani

The inbetweening is arbitrary steps. Furthermore, it isn't restricted to tweening along a straight line, but it also does rotations (twodimensional fast, three-dimensional not so fast), scaling, and "paths." It also does "color tweening," which turns out to be one of the most beautiful uses. Turns Amiga into a regular light-organ. Color cycle too.

Along with the motion types described above, it allows various "select modes": You can move a point, multiple points, segments (part of edge of polygon-most useful for animating hands), polygons, multiple polygons, and everything all at once.

amiga/main #1929, from jim_kent

More About Ani

In addition to polygons (filled outline or just vectors), it deals with three types of raster objects (in IFF!), backgrounds (full-screen pictures), "wins" (full-color rectangles with transparent color zero), and "masks" (single-color images which you can color individually).

amiga/main #1933, from jim_kent

Speed: Ani goes much faster than I do and makes less typos. Seriously, it has an asynchronous variable frame rate. It always draws as fast as it can. Slave process to clock. Basic form:

^T

for (;;)

if (user wants out) break: makeframe(script, realtime()); do_sound if you got it (I don't)

So the frame rate varies. If too complicated, it gets jerky but not out of sync with music.

Actual frame rate is

30 Hz-max, my clock goes this fast; one half-screen polygon or three or four little ones, or two or three medium "cels," or five medium-sized masks.

10 Hz-my favorite speed. Nice balance between complicated scene and fair degree of smoothness.

5 Hz-covering screen twice with polygons.

My clipping is very fast except for when it gets too big, it pops (bug around 32000 wide). You're too kind, by the way, and I'll see if I can reciprocate.

You need vector clipping on Amiga if your filled shapes get bigger than your TmpRas will hold, from what I have played around with. Correct, Dale?

Times very approximate. Mail me your address and I'll send you a no-save version with all the artwork I can scrape together. Also give me your number so I can call you on company time to talk "business." I'm

sorry, I wrote much more before but computer ate it. No undo. Ani has undo! We will have a major announcement in "products.hmm" for everyone in a few days.

amiga/main #1935, from duck [Dale Luck, Commodore-Amiga] a comment to 1933

The TmpRas must be big enough for the entire unclipped polygon.

amiga/main #1934, from iim kent a comment to 1922

I use Amiga's routines. In fact, it was seeing these in action in 1984 (and seeing Scott of Broderbund's Fantavision in early, early stages) that persuaded me to abandon Bobs for polygons. My rasters go as fast as Bobs, and in C, too, mostly. In fact, fastest software routine I have for scan conversion is essentially the Amiga hardware in software.

Basically, Ani is an excellent 234-dimensional object-based draw package that has time element attached. It is a real good swipe at solving the parallel/serial dichotomy that haunts computer animators.

Biggest drawback of way I do it is it ends up being very, very hard; I can't implement it with my current insights-to overlay one script on top of another. On the other hand, I can freely add new objects at any "time" in script and can layer motions within a single animation.

You will understand why when you see my ASCII file format, which will be available from Aegis. I sent Bill V. first swipe at documentation this afternoon. It sure as hell cuts most of the scut work out of animation, and for some things it is sufficient in and of itself. On the other hand, all polygon scripts tend to have a "paper-cutout" look.

I can add rasters but can't turn them in real time. Though actually I have a routine which rotates rasters faster than anything else l've come across (people from Bell Labs saw it once and were blown away). Amazingly, Electronic Arts has one nearly (like 80% or so) as fast. Great software companies develop parallel things, I guess.

Amazing, 'cause technically they are quite difficult and hard to get even on mega-megabuck computers, and suddenly both paint systems on Amiga show up with it. Anyway, rasters just move in paths and lines. I think paths are known as p-curves or something by academic types. You will see.

Anyone else who wants a no-save version, please contact Aegis, or just take the leap. They should be most agreeable.

SPEED UP YOUR DISK-ACCESS TIMES

amiga/main #1993, from iim_kent

Amiga Slow Directories

£

Amiga, somewhere between v27 or so and v1.0, started doing really good caching within its track buffer. Directory entries are in a linked list all over the floppy, it seems like. Seems like it would be possible, without changing format at all, and while still reading old scattered directory disks, to make DOS so it had a "semi-reserved" track into which it tried to put directory listings. It sure would be cool if this was done and suddenly it scanned directories as fast as TOS, MS-DOS, etc., machines.

amiga/main #2046, from tking [Tim King, Metacomco] a comment to 1993

I changed the allocation strategy so that file headers and directory blocks are placed close to each other and all data blocks go together. See the February BYTE U.K. article "Tripos-The Roots of AmigaDOS" for details. This speeded it up a lot when doing DIR but slowed down opening a file. But of course it only works with new disks. If you have a disk created under early versions, then it will still be slow.

(continued)

amiga/main #2070, from jim_kent a comment to 1993

Oh, I've done that already. Thank you, It may be bad for compilers, but my application doesn't open that many files. No one who can avoid it compiles anywhere except in RAM disk anyway.

amiga/main #2129, from sassenrath [Carl Sassenrath, Commodore-Amiga]

a comment to 1993

I often find it advantageous to "reorganize" the file layout of my most active disks. This usually results in a many-times improvement in directory access times.

It can be accomplished with the CLI "copy" command by formatting a fresh disk and copying DF0: to DF1:.

This operation will "repack" files and directories to take better advantage of the disk's track buffering. I recommend it highly.

BUGS AND FIXES

amiga/main #1947, from langeveld [Willem Langeveld]

NEWCLI SER:

I have read two articles in Compute! about AmigaDOS (January and February 1986 issues). In the first is a description of NEWCLI that mentions a possibly very useful feature, namely, that you can open a new CLI to your serial port by typing NEWCLI SER:.

I have tried this with my TV 925 dumb terminal and a null modem (as described in amiga/softw.devlpmt msg #251 by cheath, except symmetric). Much to my surprise, it really seemed to work! The usual words appeared on my terminal screen, followed by the 2> prompt.

However, much to my disappointment, when I tried to type commands on my terminal, there was no response. Has anyone tried this and got it to work? Maybe you have to "click" in the second window? How do you do this if the new window is outside the Amiga?

I tried whether it was the null modern, but with my terminal program (Online!) it works perfectly sending and receiving.

If someone could get this to work, it would be a very useful thing. I would guess, better than just using your SER: for WACK. One problem still may be the <LF> that is being sent as line terminator. I'd much rather have a <CR> since I can set my terminal to generate the <LF>.

By the way, the articles in Compute! have taught me a few things I hadn't figured out by myself yet, so they are worth reading if you don't have a DOS manual.

P.S.: I should add that the article does say that the NEWCLI SER: command is undocumented, but I don't know what that means since as far as I am concerned everything is undocumented . . . no? OK, OK, I'll be patient.

amiga/main #1950, from jim_kent a comment to 1947

I'm sending my diagnostic/error output to serial (via KPrintF) in Ani if running under Workbench. I guess I could have just tossed it in the bit bucket. Hope this doesn't mess you up. Anyway, expect it, or better yet, don't run it from Workbench.

amiga/main #1953, from imeissen [John Meissen, Lattice Software] a comment to 1947

There are several possibilities. One is that only output is being routed that way. More likely, the serial port is usually buffered with a 512-byte input buffer. Try SER:RAW instead.

amiga/main #1965, from jazz [Frank Horton] a comment to 1947

NEWCLI SER:

I think I have found the reason why your keyboard entries don't register. If you "COPY SER: Filename" and then type enough characters to cause a disk write or two and then reboot and examine the file, you will see that the high-order bit of each byte has been set. The CLI, of course, rejects these characters.

I don't know where these bits are coming from, however, since I know for a fact that my terminal is generating a 10-bit code for each struck key: 1 start bit, a zero parity bit, 7 data bits, and a stop bit. I wonder now what kind of data the CLI is expecting.

Hope this is of some help to you.

amiga/main #1966, from sdb [Scott Ballantyne] a comment to 1947

Yeah, it works. You have to pump something innocuous to the Amiga after hitting Return on your remote.

"remote: DIR <If> <250 spaces or so>" should cause a DIR listing on the remote. Also remember to do ENDCLI SER: on the remote and not ENDCLI only.

GRAPHICS INCLUDE FILES amiga/softw.devlpmt #718, from duck

This is a note to assembly-language programmers. If there is a difference in capitalization between equivalent ".h(c)" and ".i(asm)" files, then use the spelling in the .h file.

Correct the spelling in the .i files by editing the .i file. As new releases of the "include" files come out, fixes to inconsistent naming between h and i files will be done in this manner. This is only for the include files in the graphics directory, though. I do not want to discuss the inconsistencies in naming in the other directories.

ROM CODE BUGS

amiga/softw.devlpmt #742, from jmeissen

Bugs in Amiga ROM Code

I have determined that Amiga ROM routines do in fact often trash registers D6 and D7. The C compiler allocates register variables from that end first, so this tends to cause bizarre problems. So, a word of caution: Do not use register variables in any routine that will call Amiga ROM code (Intuition, Graphics, Exec, etc.) until Amiga fixes this problem.

amiga/softw.devlpmt #743, from wmiller [William Miller, Stratus Computer]

a comment to 742

Wait a minute-are you saying that Lattice expects register contents to be saved across procedure calls? Is that part of the contract for the calling sequence on the Amiga, that called code has to save and restore any registers it modifies?

Generally speaking, that is a bad approach since only the caller knows if a register contains useful data that should be saved or if it is garbage that can be ignored. Register saves should be done on the calling side; otherwise, a lot of unnecessary saves and restores must be done.

amiga/softw.devlpmt #744, from cheath a comment to 743

The ROM Kernel Manual explicitly states that library routines can modify only D0, D1, A0, and A1. Generally, I prefer the modifier to save registers; it makes for much more compact code. But if a routine doesn't obey the rule, yipes.

Do you have any idea which routines are trashing? I've had trouble with Text, but I've got a lot of register variables and a lot of library calls, and I'm not planning to throw away the register variables in a product and watch the code size grow by 30%. If I know which routines are offensive, it's easy enough to write a new binding routine that saves the registers. Hurry, please.

amiga/softw.devlpmt #750, from jsan a comment to 744

Charlie. I disagree, from a game writer's point of view (of which you and I are part). I think that routines should never save their registers. because it is unnecessary and time-consuming.

For optimum code, it's best for the caller to save only the registers required, rather than the subroutine to save all the registers.

Okay, it makes for messier-looking code! But much faster code, and so is worth doing! (Especially for arcade games!)

amiga/softw.devlpmt #752, from imeissen a comment to 750

Come on! Wake up and see the light! The issue is six of one and half a dozen of the other. It is no less efficient for a called routine to save whatever registers it is going to use than for the caller to try to anticipate what registers the called routine is going to trash!

Suppose the caller had values in all the registers, and the called used none; you want the caller to waste all that overhead pushing all the registers for every call? The point is that there is a defined interface with established rules. As long as everybody plays by the same rules everything works.

As for which routines, so far I have determined "Text()" trashes D6, and I have had reports of "DoIO()" trashing D6 and D7, and I have been told that unspecified Intuition functions also have this effect. I suspect that this is a carryover from a previous interface. I have seen code for an interface to Idris C that passed parameters in these registers.

amiga/softw.devlpmt #754, from cheath a comment to 750

It depends a lot on the specifics, and of course when you are tuning a routine to save two or three instructions you will probably analyze each register in all combinations of use. If the caller knows what the callee will modify and saves only the register that the callee will zap, that is optimum. But if the caller has no knowledge of the called routines' register usage, it is more efficient for the called routines to save only the registers they will modify.

Also, for compact code it is more efficient for the called routine to save the registers once than for the caller to save the registers each time the function is invoked.

amiga/softw.devlpmt #759, from isan

I agree, the caller and the callee must have been designed so that all unnecessary registers are not saved. What I do is document in my source code which registers are used at the top of each subroutine. And then I use that list at the caller's JSR (or BSR) to give me optimum code, by not saving unnecessary registers.

I used to be a "clean" programmer, e.g., saved all used registers in the subroutine. But I found this tended to slow down my programs by as much as 50%! Just imagine, a "MOVEM.L D0-D7,-(SP)" is saving 16 words on the stack! The bandwidth to do that takes about 5 cycles per word (including the decrement of Stack Pointer) and then you have to do the reverse and pull them off again! Ouch!

Only last week, I went through my 250K source code and removed every save register instruction and then put back only the very few that (continued)



were vital! Everything speeded up by huge factors!

I agree, it makes for messy-looking code. It also makes you more careful when changing routines not to use extra registers without crossreferencing and changing all register saves.

But-and it's such an important but that it deserves emphasis-the code runs faster! That is excuse enough for me to do it! Anything that saves me a cycle here and an instruction there is worth it! I'm battling to retain a 20-frame-per-second rate. Every cycle counts!

I'm sure all game programmers are in the same boat. I'm not the only person who writes time-critical code!

ATARI ST

This month, several BIX members discuss C compilers for the Atari ST and address some specific problems in using those compilers that are not well documented. Other topics include an improvement to the RAM-disk program given previously in the conference and color monitor considerations.

LATTICE C COMPILER

atari/tech.st #233, from cheath [Charlie Heath, MicroSmiths]

Is the Lattice C compiler the same as the Amiga compiler, or were they developed independently? It would sure be nice to be able to make direct ports.

atari/tech.st #234, from shersee [Steve Hersee, Lattice Inc.] a comment to 233

They are the same compiler linked to different run-time libraries. If you have other questions, please ask them in the Lattice conference.

COLOR MONITORS

atari/tech.st #235, from jedwards [Jon Edwards, Technical Editor, BYTE]

Got a letter from a reader today interested in knowing if there's any hope in attaching a non-Atari color monitor to his ST. Anyone have any experience here?

atari/tech.st #237, from dmenconi [Dave Menconi, co-moderator of Atari conferencel

a comment to 235

As you may know, the new "consumer" 520ST has a composite video output. The older version has a space on the board for the hardware. I understand from Neil [Harris] that it is difficult but not impossible to add the hardware.

atari/tech.st #238, from bwebster [Bruce Webster, Consulting Editor, BYTE1

a comment to 235

Jez San hacked together a connector for his ST-with emphasis on the word "hacked." Not an easy thing to do. Somebody could probably make a small amount of money producing STto-something connectors. I'd be more interested in hooking my ST color monitor to the Amiga.

atari/tech.st #240, from neilharris [Neil Harris, Atari Corp.] a comment to 238

I know you will think this is a snide comment, but the ST color monitor on the Amiga will not look as good as it does on the ST, which should prove to any doubters that we have some interesting video technology on our side. Fact is, the ST pumps out a significantly higher bandwidth signal than the Amiga. That shifter chip is very slick. Maybe you should try it, Bruce-that would be interesting for your comparison column.

atari/tech.st #241, from bwebster a comment to 240

If I could hack together a connector, I would-but the Atari monitor uses an impossible-to-find and difficult-to-hack connector. If you folks want to put one together, I'll cheerfully test it out and report on the results.

520ST OPERATING SYSTEM

atari/tech.st #244, from nkline [Nick Kline]

This is from an IBM PCer who is thinking about buying an ST at that incredible new price. I was wondering if the operating system does multitasking, because I really don't know much about it.

atari/tech.st #245, from skrenek [Steve Krenek, Krentek Software, comoderator of Atari conference] a comment to 244

No, the ST operating system is not multitasking. There have been some folks making noise about the possibility, but I would be surprised if it happens anytime soon. Any comments, Neil?

atari/tech.st #246, from neilharris a comment to 245

No, TOS is not multitasking. However, it appears that OS-9-a multitasking, UNIX-like operating system that's available for the Tandy Color Computer-is about finished for the ST. I do not know much more about it. Also, 4xFORTH, a FORTH-83 development system, supports multitasking.

atari/tech.st #250, from jsan [Jez San, Argonaut Software] a comment to 245

The ST itself doesn't inherently multitask, but I believe that GEM's Desk Accessories can manage it (I'm not familiar with the techniques).

It's only GEM itself that prevents the ST from multitasking, so any third-party software producer can come up with an alternative operating system (e.g., UNIX) that can multitask. There is no reason why the ST can't do it, assuming you write the appropriate software.

atari/tech.st #252, from jruley [John Ruley] a comment to 244

Yes and no. The operating system has limited multitasking capabilities, but the software does not exploit it (yet). However, the silly thing is so fast that you won't miss it.

DIGITAL RESEARCH C QUESTIONS atari/tech.st #254, from wshubert [William Shubert]

I have some questions about DRI's C compiler, which I have been using for about three weeks now. In the first place, can anyone agree about the complaint made in comment #170 that the compiler's structures are all messed up? I haven't found any such problem yet, but I would like to be sure of this.

Also, has anyone written a better RAM-disk program? I don't have the new ROMs yet, but I have a double-sided disk drive and don't want to have to boot up with a single-sided disk in the drive once I get them. By the way, anybody who complains about the speed of the DRI compiler obviously hasn't used it on a RAM disk yet-when I store everything on the RAM disk, what used to take 10 minutes now takes about 1.

atari/tech.st #255, from dbetz [David Betz] a comment to 254

I ported XLISP to the Atari ST and never had any trouble with structure offsets. My only problems were with the lack of a "setjmp.h" include file and the fact that console I/O using the standard library didn't work. I'm now trying to use a beta-test copy of Megamax C for the Atari. I'll post any impressions as I proceed.

atari/tech.st #258, from cheath a comment to 255

Maybe we have an early version of the compiler. It created offsets that were wrong some of the time. We looked at the output, it was random, we changed to explicit calculations of offsets.

atari/tech.st #259, from wbaker [Bill Baker]

I have three compilers for the ST:

1. Hippo C-not very good, really.

2. Megamax C—first impression was very good even though I received a prerelease version. After much use I find the current editor impossible and the (slightly) altered Mac documentation a problem. Every two or three weeks they promise that the final release will be ready in two or three weeks.

3. TDI Modula-2/ST—very good and only \$60. Pretty neat editor, very good documentation (if you have some programming experience). On the other hand, Modula is really tough if you're used to C.

By the way, I just got an Abacus book on GEM internals. Not bad if you have no other documentation. The VDI section is OK, but the AES section is impossible. Seems like two separate books glued together.

atari/tech.st #263, from wbaker a comment to 259

Does AES have a function called "fsel_input()"? Hippo C supports it, calling it an AES routine. My Abacus GEM programmer's reference says nothing about it. According to a Hippo experiment (and provided source), "fsel_input()" takes a path and file name and pops up a GEM File Selector box. The selected file is returned to the caller.

atari/tech.st #264, from neilharris a comment to 263

"fsel_input" displays the File Selector dialog box and monitors the user's interaction with it. The File Selector library returns the results of this interaction between the user and the dialog to the application.

Parameters:

control(0) = 90 control(1) = 0 control(2) = 2 control(3) = 2 control(4) = 0int_out(0) = fs_ireturn int_out(1) = fs_iexbutton addr_in(0) = fs_inpath addr_in(1) = fs_insel

fs_ireturn = 0 means an error exists, >0 means no error fs_iexbutton = 0 means cancel box selected, 1 = OK box selected fs_inpath = address of buffer holding directory specification fs_insel = address of buffer holding file specification

Sample call to C language binding:

fs_ireturn = fsel + input(fs_iinpath,fs_iinsel,&fs_iexbutton);

(continued

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ANOTHER QUESTION

atari/tech.st #266, from wbaker

Thanks, Neil, for the help with "fsel_input()". Looks like it will do what I need.

Now, another question: Has anyone had any problems with "vqt_extent()"? As I understand from the Abacus book, the function will calculate the dimensions of a string (in pixels, I assume) given the current text attributes:

vqt_extent (handle, string, extent) int handle; char *string; int extent[8];

Every time I call it, I get three little mushroom clouds. I think this means an addressing error. Anyone seen this or gotten it to work? I'm using Megamax C. Could it be their implementation?

atari/tech.st #269, from neilharris a comment to 266

When passing the string to the "vqt__extent" function, each character of the string goes into elements of the "intin[]" array. Set "string=intin". The results are passed back through "ptsout[0 to 7]". Does that help?

IMPROVED RAM DISK

atari/tech.st #270, from wshubert

I have just made my RAM disk boot up instantly. I changed the "main()" subroutine to read:

main() {
 register int i;
 appl__init();
 for (i = 0; i < 4608; ++ i)
 data[i] = 0;
 Protobt(data, 0x8000L, 2, 0);
 xbios(38, install);
 sleep(); }</pre>

This makes it go instantly, and you don't have to delete a bunch of junk from it each time you boot up. (Oh yeah, the original listing of the disk is in comment #54 here.)

However, I don't understand the "Ptermres()" call listed in the hitchhiker's guide. What should you pass as the parameter? The length of the program? Its address? I don't get it. If anybody could answer that, it would be nice.

atari/tech.st #276, from jtittsler [Jim Tittsler, Atari Corp.] a comment to 270

The Ptermres (Terminate and Stay Resident) call takes two parameters:

Ptermres(keep, returncode); LONG keep; WORD returncode;

The keep parameter specifies the total number of bytes to keep for this program/process. This number includes space used by text/code, data, bss, and the basepage (don't forget to add that \$0100!). The return-code is the result returned to the parent (parallel to that returned by the Pterm() function).

A FEW NOTES FROM A FRUSTRATED PROGRAMMER atari/tech.st #277, from jruley

I've been working since Christmas with the Hippo C compiler and the Abacus GEM and internals books. I am now in a position to give a solid warning to anyone planning to do software development on the

ST: Get the developer's package! It is possible to do some nice stuff with Hippo C, but it is not easy. You have to write your own XBIOS interface and get your documentation out of books—which right now means Abacus.

My first impression of the Abacus books was pretty good, but after the last few weeks, I am not satisfied. Only about two-thirds of the AES calls are documented (they even left out "fsel_input," which has to be the most commonly used AES function on the STI), and the documentation is not especially clear on what's left. It took me almost a week to discover that arguments to the VDI and AES functions are supposed to be 16-bit integers while Hippo C defaults to a 32-bit integer type. To sum up, it is possible to program this way, but it's no fun at all! No matter how irritating that extra \$300 for the developer's package may seem, it's worth every penny.

atari/tech.st #280, from wbaker a comment to 277

I agree! Hippo and Abacus are not a good combo. I have a feeling that Megamax is significantly better, although I am still waiting for the "real" release. The interim release is barely worth it. As a long-time C programmer I would like to see a good C development environment. But the TDI Modula-2/ST product is so good that I am really considering switching. The GEM documentation really consists only of the various GEM VDI and definition modules. This is still way ahead of anything Hippo or Megamax has released. Unfortunately, we are still stuck with the Abacus books. But Abacus and TDI Modula-2/ST together are under \$100.

atari/tech.st #281, from jruley a comment to 280

Yeah, but the Abacus GEM book is just not enough! It leaves out a bunch of the AES functions, it does not explain how to create the files necessary to support drop-down menus, the index is incomplete, and the organization is lousy—for all of which, it's such an improvement over what I had (Hippo C "documentation") that I'm still almost happy with it. I'm not quite structured enough for Modula, but I need floating point bad—any suggestions?

IBM RGB MONITOR FOR ATARI ST?

atari/tech.st #278, from jlwright [Jim Wright]

I'm about to get an RGB monitor for an IBM PC project but plan to get an ST as soon as possible. Are there any RGB monitors that will work well with both? I'd like a fairly crisp (readable) display but don't want to go bankrupt either. Thanks for all comments.

atari/tech.st #279, from jtittsler a comment to 278

The ST produces an analog RGB signal (3 bits each of red, green, and blue) while monitors intended for use with the IBM Color Graphics Adapter expect 1 bit for each color, plus an intensity bit. I believe the IBM Enhanced Graphics Adapter produces an analog RGB output, but I have no experience with it or its monitors.

DBASE II FOR 520ST?

atari/non.tech.st #218, from Ischmittroth [Louis Schmittroth]

Does anyone know of an interpreter or compiler for dBASE II (or III) for the 520ST? I have a number of dBASE II programs on my Kaypro that I would like to move to my 520ST. I would also appreciate any information on other usable database systems on the ST.

F BIX • BEST OF BIX • RX • BEST OF BIX •

atari/non.tech.st #219. from neilharris a comment to 218

You are in luck! Mirage Concepts of Fresno, California, started shipping their dBASE II interpreter last week under the title H&D Base (using their brand name, Holmes & Duckworth), and it looks very good.

OFFICIAL ATARI CORP. BBS IN SUNNYVALE atari/news.st #228, from neilharris

Atari Corp. sponsors a bulletin board system called Atari Base. Operating in a small room in the heart of Atari's corporate headquarters in Sunnyvale, California, Atari Base takes well over 1000 calls per week. providing news, technical support, user group lists, and software downloads for all Atari computers. Atari Base currently consists of four systems on four separate lines. Two lines are STs complete with Atari 20-megabyte hard disks, and the others (the original two lines) are Atari 800s with Corvus hard disks. The two new lines were added recently due to heavy load, while the others have been running continuously since last August. Atari Base operates around the clock, every day. You can reach Atari Base by calling (408) 745-5308.

IBM & COMPATIBLES

MS-DOS is the featured conference for this month. The conference members engaged in a wide-ranging discussion on the use of batch files, learning to use Debug, handling directories, and resolving problems with formatting a hard disk, among other subjects.

BURNING IN NEW COMPUTERS

ms.dos/batch #56, from jrobie [Jonathan Robie]

I occasionally burn in computers for friends. At present I use a batch file which fills a RAM disk from a disk drive, then copies the RAM disk to the screen, and finally deletes all files on the RAM disk before looping to the beginning.

I have two questions. Is this the best way to approach burning in? And, is there any way to do a global delete without confirmation in a batch file?

ms.dos/batch #57, from bomb [Jerry McReynolds] a comment to 56

Jrobie, a quick answer to your question on DEL *.*. Create a file (I name it YES.DAT) that consists of three characters: y, <CR>, <EOF>.

COPY CON YES.DAT y<CR> F6<CR>

The .BAT file could then use the DOS command DEL *.* < YES.DAT >NUL.

Redirection of "stdin" and "stdout": The < character tells DOS to use YES.DAT as its input file, instead of CON. The > character tells DOS to use NUL for its output file, instead of CON.

As far as burning in goes, most manufacturers test their subassemblies (boards, power supplies, disk drives, etc.) before they are assembled. Then they test the final assembly. With all that testing going on, why worry about burning in?

Our company has 11 XTs, none burned in, and no failures to date. My home unit is a bit over two years old (aboriginal); I took the thing from its unopened container, added a few extras, and have vet to have a problem with it. Knock on wood!

(continued)

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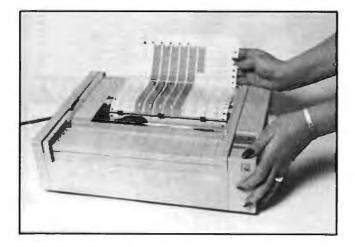


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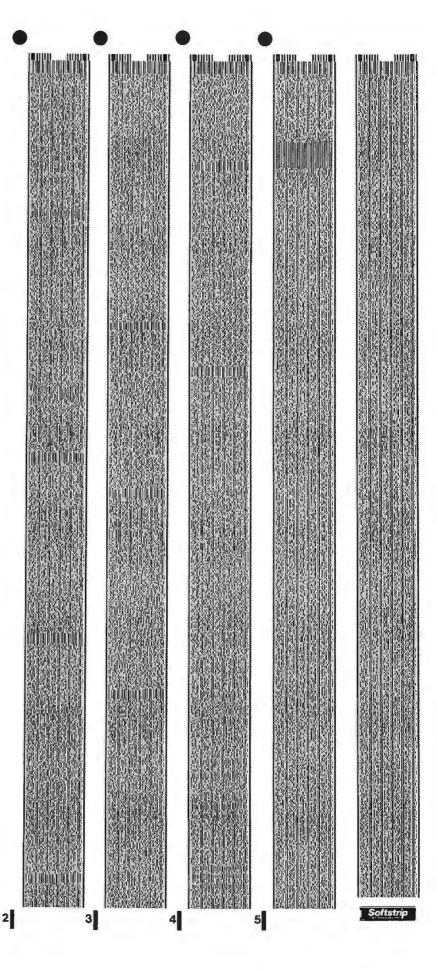
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ms.dos/batch #59, from jrobie a comment to 57

Neat! I hadn't thought to redirect I/O.

The main reason I burn in computers is that if there is a problem I want to know now, while the warranties are all in effect. If my friend has 512K and there is a problem with the addressing on the memory board which affects only high memory, he may not discover it until he uses a program which uses 512K (which could be months from now). Therefore I test it all. Probably unnecessary, but I also make unnecessary backups.

BATCH FILES FROM C: AND D:

ms.dos/batch #60, from star [Spencer Star]

I have a 40-meg fixed disk that is divided into two logical disks, c: and d:. I've been trying to write some small batch files to get around the directories. Suppose I want to go to the root directory on c: with the command ROOT. If I am on c:, I can use CD \ or CD C: \ . But if I am on d:, I must use C: CD \. (These are one-line commands in the file ROOT.BAT.) But one form does not work in the other situation. Does that mean that if I want to get to a directory called DIR1C, which is on c:, I cannot create a single batch file that will do the trick from both c: and d:?

ms.dos/batch #61, from wheelock [Bruce Wheelock] a comment to 60

The command C: CD \ only directs DOS to change the directory on the C drive to the root. It does not log you to the C drive if you are logged to another drive. The following batch will work in all cases:

echo off C: CD

A single generic batch file, callable as ROOT d: (where d: would be C: or D: or another drive ID) would be

echo off %1 CD

This batch file would log you to the root of the drive specified in the argument. If an argument was not given, it would put you in the root of the currently logged drive. If the argument was not a drive ID, DOS would try to find a command, .COM, .EXE, or .BAT file by that name and execute it before going to the root of the currently logged drive. If none of those existed, you would get "Bad Command or File Name" and then be put into the root of the currently logged drive.

USING SET COMMAND IN BATCH FILES ms.dos/batch #62, from dthielen [David Thielen]

I need more than the default 128 bytes in the SET area. When you first boot up, if you SET more than 128, then what you take will be kept if you load resident a program on top of the SET area. However, this cannot be done in a batch file as the batch file is apparently sitting right on top of the 128 bytes. If someone knows a solution other than booting up, typing in some large set values, and then running AUTOEXEC.BAT, I would appreciate it.

ms.dos/batch #63, from cmccartney [Craig McCartney] a comment to 62

Put a SHELL command with the /E option in your CONFIG.SYO file. You can set the size of the environment to anything you like.

ms.dos/batch #64, from leroy [Leroy Casterline] a comment to 63

Note that the /E is an undocumented DOS 3.1 (perhaps 3.0 as well) feature

ms.dos/batch #65, from bbrown [Bob Brown] a comment to 64

I tried SHELL/E and couldn't get it right. How does it work (in DOS 3.1)? An example would be helpful.

ms.dos/batch #66, from leroy a comment to 65

Check message #30 in this conference topic. If that doesn't help, I'll try again.

LEARNING DEBUG

ms.dos/commands #173, from gorth [Ed Gorth]

I would like to know if there is a good textbook on DEBUG and advanced DOS commands.

ms.dos/commands #174, from irobie a comment to 173

Assembly Language Primer for the IBM PC & XT by Robert Lafore [published by NAL/Plume] uses Debug as a tool to teach assemblylanguage programming. In the process it also teaches some useful ways to use DEBUG.COM. I don't know of a book specifically devoted to Debug.

ms.dos/commands #179, from engelke [Charles Engelke] a comment to 173

Assembly Language Safari on the IBM-PC: First Explorations by John Socha [published by Brady Communications] uses DEBUG extensively and is very readable.

COPYING TO A SUBDIRECTORY

ms.dos/commands #180, from tcrites [Tom Crites]

When you're copying a file to a subdirectory that doesn't exist (or that you have happened to spell wrong), why doesn't DOS come back with an error message? I have done this a few times and erased the file before checking the target directory only to find the file missing. I do get some junk in the default directory with the filename in question. Would you consider this a bug?

ms.dos/commands #181, from leroy a comment to 180

That isn't a bug-DOS is just doing what you told it to do. If the directory doesn't exist, DOS creates a file with the same name as that of the missing directory.

For example, if you have the directory WP (for word processing) in the root and mistakenly copy the file TEST to WC (copy TEST \ WC [instead of correct name, WP]), what you end up with is a new file, WC, in the root directory.

DOS has done what you directed it to do, in this case copy the file TEST to the root directory and change the name of the file to WC.

ms.dos/commands #182, from rduncan [Ray Duncan] a comment to 181

It can be a bit of a pain, though, if you copy a wildcard file spec to a nonexistent directory. DOS will create a new file that is the concatenation of all the files that matched the wildcard file spec. Pretty much unusable.

ms.dos/commands #183, from aberger [Al Berger] a comment to 181

Yeah, DOS doesn't seem to be real clear on the difference between a filename and a subdirectory name. It wouldn't let me create a BIX subdirectory under my XyWrite directory; turned out it was because I had a file called BIX in the XyWrite directory (a parameter file for a communications program). I had to use another name for the subdirectory.

ms.dos/commands #184, from leroy a comment to 182

One way you can check for this (without jumping to the target directory) before you erase the old files is to check the result of the COPY command. If you copy several files to one file, COPY reports "1 file copied". If COPY reports more than one file copied, then you have indeed created several files in the target area instead of one concatenated file.

ms.dos/commands #185, from wheelock a comment to 183

The reason for this is because a subdirectory is, in fact, a file with a special attribute.

MEMORY RESIDENCE

ms.dos/other #274, from hans [Henry Bottjer]

This looks like as good a place as any to ask. Why can't a memoryresident program be loaded wherever you would like it? Better yet, shouldn't the producers of these routines adapt their code to allow them to be loaded into "high" (extended > 640K memory)? With all these programs loaded in high memory, other applications could be run without modification.

ms.dos/other #275, from barryn [Barry Nance] a comment to 274

Unfortunately, it's not up to the developers of the code. It's a limitation of PC-/MS-DOS. Programs that make a portion of themselves resident with the "terminate-and-stay-resident" DOS call are limited to the area of memory just above DOS. Otherwise DOS is unable to allocate memory for the next (regular) program to load and execute.

To defeat DOS's memory-allocation logic would mean that the program would have to modify whatever version of DOS was in memory plus probably the COMMAND.COM disk file itself (the transient portion of which is occasionally reloaded into high memory).

On the other hand, it is possible for the low-memory-resident software to allocate and use special memory areas for data space or whatever. A RAM disk whose code portion is next to/near to DOS could use the memory above 640K (assuming it existed) for the pseudo-disk "sectors."

ms.dos/other #277, from thenderson [Thom Henderson] a comment to 275

There is another way. A program can move itself into high memory and then fudge the BIOS data to tell it that there is less system memory than there really is. (Is that as opaque as it sounds?) But that's less easy than the "normal" terminate-and-stay-resident, so almost nobody does it. A similar scheme would be possible for extended memory, but DOS doesn't know about (or manage) extended memory, so it would be hard to be sure you weren't going to step on anything else.

Other than RAM disks and print spoolers, most resident utilities don't really take much memory anyway. Is this really a problem?

DOS 3.1 FILE HANDLE LIMITS

ms.dos/other #289, from rschnapp [Russell Schnapp]

In Dr. Dobb's Journal in the 16-bit Software Toolbox column, a reader

brought up the fact that MS-DOS 3.1 limits the number of active file handles to 20. There is a similar limit in DOS 2.x, but you may have been able to override it with the "FILES = " command in CONFIG.SYS. There is even a limit on the number of open FCBs in 3.1. Would you believe four?

Has anyone else come upon these limitations? Anyone know a way around them?

The project I'm working on involves networked machines, dealing with a large number (more than 20) databases simultaneously. We cannot open and close a database every time we need it-the overhead would kill us. Anybody have any ideas? Is this going to affect anyone else?

ms.dos/other #300, from rduncan a comment to 289

The limit is 20 handles per process. The limit for the system as a whole is 255, I think. The limit on the number of open FCBs defaults to four but can be overridden up to a max of 255 with a CONFIG.SYS entry. DOS has a very funny way of reacting when you open more FCBs than the system allows: It just closes the last recently used FCB without telling the application about it! I bet this will lead to some pretty strange behavior in DOS 3.1 networking environments when some of the older programs (like dBASE II, which is notorious in its abuse of FCBs) are run.

WINDOWS AND BATCH FILES

ms.dos/other #307, from star

Does anybody have any experience with Microsoft Windows? I got a copy a few days ago and have been trying to get WordPerfect to run with it. I have a 3-meg RAM disk that Windows uses for swapping programs like WordPerfect in and out of main memory. My problem is that I load WP with a batch file LDWP.BAT that loads other programs such as a Mouse Systems mouse menu and a file to change screen colors, and downloads a French character set to the Epson printer. I can get WordPerfect to run from an icon, but I don't seem to have any luck getting the other files swapped in when, for example, I call a batch-file icon. I've been trying various combinations without much luck, and Microsoft technical support doesn't do much more than read me the manual while I'm paying for the long-distance call. I'd like to hear from anybody who wants to share their experience with Windows or who has some suggestions.

ms.dos/other #309, from rduncan

a comment to 307

It is possible to run batch files under MS Windows by running a copy of COMMAND.COM in its own window. Windows probably won't like your file that changes screen colors, though!

ms.dos/other #310, from dthielen

Undocumented DOS Function Calls

Does anyone out there know any and/or all of the undocumented DOS function calls? We are writing our own DOS that will sit on top of MS-DOS and we want to make sure that we are catching everything that we need to. Also, anyone with suggestions, we are writing a disk interface for a WORM optical disk that will have no limits on device or file size. Thanks.

VOLUME LABELS

ms.dos/other #315, from mikeattili [Mike Attili]

What's the easiest way to get the volume label from a disk through the operating system? I need to verify labels on disks, and I need a quick way to do it. Thanks.

(continued)

ms.dos/other #316, from barryn a comment to 315

Do you have a DOS reference manual handy? Look up the FIND FIRST DOS call (DOS function 4E, using CX to hold the attribute of the file you're searching for). The MS-DOS file attribute for volume labels is 08. Int 21, with AH = 4E, DS:DX pointing to an ASCIIZ string containing ''*.*'', and CX set to 08 will return the volume label in the DTA.

BEST OF BIX . BEST OF BIX . BEST OF BIX .

ms.dos/other #317, from mikeattili a comment to 316

According to my DOS reference manual, function 4E finds all files that match a "subset" of the required attributes, and since most files have no attributes and the null set is a subset of all sets, I end up matching most of the files. Is there any way to exclusively search for volume labels?

Not only that, I seem to be having trouble picking up the label on some disks using this method (a combination of 4E and 4F). I don't know why, some disks it locates the label, others it just skips it! I'm lost at the moment.

ms.dos/other #320, from barryn a comment to 317

Hmm. The DOS tech ref I'm looking at is for DOS 3.1, and it says (under function call 4E) to go see function call 11 for an explanation of how the file attribute field is used for searches. For function call 11, it says, "If the attribute field is set for the volume label, it is considered an exclusive search, and *only* the volume label is returned." So a single 4E function call, using an attribute of 08 and an ASCIIZ string of "A:??????????", should return the volume label for the disk in drive A. If it has no volume label, the carry flag should have been set by DOS and a return code in AX also set, signifying "no matching file found."

I don't think that 4F needs to be used to Find Next, since there can be only one volume label. How come you're using 4F?

Want to mail me your code or post a fragment of it here so I can look at it closer? That's about the only thing I can suggest at this point.

ms.dos/other #322, from mikeattili a comment to 320

Perhaps the explanation lies in the fact that I'm using version 2.11 of MS-DOS. This is the latest version released for the DEC Rainbow. I've seen that on my hard disk, the volume label comes up as the fourth entry when using the 0x08 attribute. This is most perplexing. I'll be working on it more later, and I'll see if I can't find out what the problem is. Thanks.

ms.dos/other #325, from mikeattili a comment to 322

Thanks. I've got the problem solved (sort of). Apparently function 4E in my release isn't working properly, but function 11 works fine. Another step in my Disk Archive utility out of the way; now I just need to work out the interface to ARC and a disk-filling algorithm. I guess it's off to soft.eng/alg conference for help in that department. Isn't BIX wonderful?

ms.dos/other #326, from rduncan a comment to 315

You must do a search for FIRST with an extended file control block, setting the attribute byte in the XFCB with the volume label bit on. This will return you the volume label from the root directory, if one is present, no matter what your current subdirectory is. In DOS 2.x, at least, you can't use the "extended" search for FIRST function (that accepts an

FDISK PROBLEM?

ms.dos/other #332, from billn [Bill Nicholls]

I'm trying to initialize a new hard disk as drive c:. The hardware knows it is there, the drive resets when booting, and FDISK lets me set up a 611-cylinder DOS partition. But when I reboot to FORMAT C: I get an "invalid drive specification." I am using MS-DOS 2.11, a Seagate 225 hard disk, a Data Technology Corp. (DTC) 5150BX 2 controller card. CONFIG.SYS and AUTOEXEC.BAT are not in use. Main board switch set for 1 or 2 FD makes no difference. System has run a different Seagate 225 from this controller before. Any suggestions?

ms.dos/other #334, from dthielen a comment to 332

Shoot the hard disk. But first make sure FDISK and FORMAT are the same version.

ms.dos/other #335, from petewhite [Pete White] a comment to 332

Are you trying FORMAT C: or FORMAT C:/S/V? I had a problem with a 10-megabyte disk in an IBM and had to use the diagnostics to clean the disk before it would take anything but a bare-bones FORMAT. Did any special utilities come with the Seagate? There was a "special" FDISK with my Seagate half-height 20-megabyte disk, but it wasn't necessary. Or "shoot it'!

ms.dos/other #336, from rschnapp a comment to 335

Or your disk could require a primary format. I have such a program for my Columbia. I suspect that a similar program is available on an advanced diagnostics disk for the PC.

ms.dos/other #337, from billn a comment to 336

Actually there's a trick to it. One loads DEBUG. At the "-" prompt enter "G = c800:5<ret>". What comes up is "Hard Disk Formatter''! After entering disk #1 and interleave, the disk formatted quickly. Then FDISK and FORMAT work. Only problem is this is totally undocumented. When I spoke to the support person, he quickly gave me the right data. He was surprised it was undocumented; he thought it was in the hard-disk section, which I carefully checked. At least this prevents "accidental" reformatting. Deliberate too. I'm pleased with the support but not the documentation. DEBUG, ye gods!

HANDLING MS-DOS DIRECTORIES

ms.dos/utilities #163, from bbrown

While the tree-structured directory is conceptually simple and makes system management easy if you have the right tools, I've found that MS-DOS doesn't have the right tools!

In particular, I find the CD command and all those dumb backslashes a pain in the back. I was used to a small-computer OS with a good way to handle tree-structured directories (Datapoint's RMS). I went from there to a VAX, which is less good, and from there to MS-DOS, which is the pits!

One of the things I learned while using the VAX was that every installation has a set of user-implemented command procedures for roaming around in the directories. I got used to these, and when I started using directories on MS-DOS (got a hard disk two weeks ago) I found I needed them. So I've written four little utilities in Turbo Pascal for directory roaming:

HOME takes you to C: \ (can be patched for anywhere). DOWN < name> takes you to the directory named < name> one level lower in the tree. Note that no dumb backslashes are needed, but if you supply a path name with embedded (only) backslashes, you can go down several levels with one command.

Those don't do anything you can't do with as few keystrokes with CD except that you don't have to reach for the backslash key. But look at these:

OVER <name> takes you to the directory with the partial path name <name> at the same level as the current directory. UP takes you to the next-higher-level directory.

These are all written in Turbo Pascal and have been tested on an IBM PC with DOS 2.10 (my 3.1's on order). I'll place the source code in the public domain. If you want a copy, send me a mail message. If there's enough interest (and the moderator permits!) I'll post it here; otherwise, you'll get a copy in BIXmail in a day or two.

ms.dos/utilities #165, from Tymnet a comment to 163

HOME is useful. You may not be aware of the following abbreviated command syntax for CD to do the other stuff:

OWN < name> = CD < name> (no backslashes needed!) OVER < name> = CD .. \ < name> UP = CD .. (just two periods)

ms.dos/utilities #167, from dwb [Dave Burleigh] a comment to 165

If you use DOSEDIT, you can define abbreviations for the CD commands that get you to your most-used directories. Very guick and easy.

ms.dos/utilities #168, from johnf [John Fistere] a comment to 167

SuperKey works fine for the same process, too. Sets are easily switchable, also.

ms.dos/utilities #169, from bbrown a comment to 165

Thanks for the info. I tried 'em, and sonofagun, they work!

Then I checked my PC-DOS manual to discover how I'd overlooked such a useful thing as abbreviated syntax. Now I understand why people can make money with how-to books on DOS.

Knowing that the abbreviated syntax works, I looked carefully at the description of the CHDIR command. Then I looked at the Notation section. Then I read the stuff on global filename characters, information common to all DOS commands, and, in the Appendix, the stuff on enhancements. OK, I give up. Uncle! Is this stuff documented anywhere in anything published by IBM and for sale to the general public?

I'm glad to know that CD isn't as clunky as I'd thought, but I think I'll stick to UP, DOWN, OVER, and HOME. They're more intuitive and easier to type.

ms.dos/utilities #171, from suer [Sue Rosenberg] a comment to 169

Except for the information about the periods, the documentation for CHDIR describes all the other features. You just have to know what it means before you read it. The exposition and examples leave something to be desired.

ms.dos/utilities #172, from wheelock a comment to 168

And, of course, batch files are just as good, though slower.

ms.dos/utilities #173, from johnf a comment to 172

I have learned that the problem with batch files is that they each take up 4K, while the SuperKey files are compacted. I'm in the process of leisurely changing over.

ms.dos/utilities #174, from wheelock a comment to 173

However, batch files let you use meaningful names. SuperKey macros require that you either call the help screen a lot or memorize key combinations.

ms.dos/utilities #175, from rich [Rich Sidney] a comment to 163

I agree, the slashes should have been regular forward slashes instead of backslashes, as used with UNIX. When I switch between MS-DOS and UNIX. I get into all sorts of trouble.

ms.dos/utilities #176, from tymnet a comment to 175

If you stick "SWITCHAR = -" in your CONFIG.SYS file, then you can use "/" instead of " \ ". You can also specify options using " -- " instead of "/". The only caveat is don't try to use BACKUP/RESTORE when you've reset the SWITCHAR; it only understands " \ ".

ms.dos/utilities #177, from wheelock a comment to 176

Don't know that this is true, but I read somewhere on BIX that they took SWITCHAR out of DOS 3.0/3.1.

ms.dos/utilities #179, from thenderson a comment to 176

Depends on the utility. One has to check with DOS to see what the switch character is, and many utilities don't

ms.dos/utilities #187, from wardc [Ward Christensen] a comment to 169

I take it you only use your own MS-/PC-DOS machine? I've found the most frustrating thing about "customizing" a machine for my own use is that when I go to another person's machine, I am suddenly as dumb as a rock!

Thus, I forced myself to learn (ugh) EDLIN because that way I can look like a hero when they need a little patch to their AUTOEXEC.BAT file rather than behaving like a spoiled child whose blanket was just taken away.

I will admit I can't get along without DOSEDIT (or CED) to edit commands, but even though I own SuperKey, I find ANSI.SYS to be enough for my needs. I don't like SuperKey's command retriever; too much to type when compared to my ANSI.SYS mapping of Control-K to scroll up to previous command with one keystroke.

ms.dos/utilities #188, from wheelock a comment to 187

I have experienced the same problem and try to make it a point to have my traveling utility disk with me any time I'm placed in a situation where I'll have to help someone with a PC. Flashing super-whizbang (continued)

In every specially marked box of ten 51/4" 3M diskettes you'll find a free head cleaning diskette sampler kit that'll clean your disk drive heads three times.

Plus a coupon good for a \$2.00 rebate from 3M on your next head cleaning diskette kit purchase.

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dustand SIUN Durh $H_{\mathcal{A}}$

Our free head cleaning kit will help get you in the habit of cleaning your heads. So the most

reliable floppy in

the world can be even more reliable. So you can worry even less about the floppy

less about the floppy you didn't have to worry about anyway.

One less thing to worry about:

programs across the screen and then using them to magically fix stuff is impressive as all get-out.

Don't understand your comment about SuperKey's command retrieval. "ALT \" gets you to the list, and the arrow keys to select. Sure, one extra keystroke (two if you count both ALT and \ as separate keys), but the facility made available is excellent.

ms.dos/utilities #200, from johnf a comment to 187

Good point. I use EDLIN by choice for tiny .BAT files, etc., because my WordStar 2000 takes too long to load for guick fixes. I haven't really explored the potential of ANSI.SYS.

ms.dos/utilities #201, from wheelock a comment to 200

For any file up to 10,000 characters, I use the SideKick Notepad. Always there and callable in a second.

ms.dos/utilities #207, from aberger a comment to 200

If they're really tiny .BAT files, you don't even need EDLIN. Just use the COPY CON command and end it with the F6 key, or type a Control-Z.

ms.dos/utilities #221, from rduncan a comment to 177

SWITCHAR wasn't documented in the IBM versions of DOS anyway, I think, and the MS-DOS OEM documentation for 3.x and 2.25x says it won't be supported in any future versions.

MACINTOSH

In the Mac conference this month we have our usual questions and answers regarding the use of resources, terminal-emulation programs, a word-count utility, and the SCSI port on the Mac Plus. We also have a new program upload by David Betz (author of XLISP) and a report from the San Diego Mac Users Group.

NEW SOFTWARE APPLICATION AVAILABLE

macintosh/software #147 from dbetz [David Betz]

AdvSvs on BIX

My adventure authoring system is now available for the Macintosh. You can find it in the Macintosh section of the Listings conference. It is a special-purpose programming language for writing text adventure games. It includes a compiler for the language and an interpreter for the p-code-style files produced by the compiler. There is a document that describes how to use the system and a sample adventure to serve as a simple example.

The file is called "AdvSys.pit" in the Listings conference. It was produced by the Macintosh file archiver program Packlt, which is also available in the Listings conference.

macintosh/software #149, from rschnapp [Russell Schnapp] a comment to 147

Can you expand on AdvSys a bit, Dave? Can it be used for other things besides games? For example, can one build instructional or promotional software with it? What is the intellectual property status: copyright with license? public domain?

macintosh/software #150, from dbetz a comment to 149

AdvSys is copyrighted, but I have granted permission for unrestricted noncommercial use and distribution. I have also granted BIX permission to distribute it from the Listings conference. I suppose that it would be possible to build things other than games with it. It does provide a built-in execution loop that allows the player to type a command and see the effect of the resulting action. Anything that could be fit into the command/response model could be implemented using my system (assuming that the commands follow the syntax allowed by my parser).

DISPLAYING PICT RESOURCES FROM A PROGRAM macintosh/softw.devlpmt #119, from frankb [Frank Boosman]

Using Resources

I've been trying to find a good snippet of code which shows how to use resources. Chernicoff talks at length about them, and shows how to get them in and out of memory, but fails to show (as far as I can tell) how to actually use them.

I guess I'm just having a problem making the conceptual leap from reading about resources to actually using them in code ... help!

macintosh/softw.devlpmt #120, from jrobie [Jonathan Robie] a comment to 119

I have used resources primarily to store pictures to be flashed to the screen, to store dialog boxes, etc. If you want me to post an example of how to extract a picture resource from a MacPaint file and use it in a program, I would be glad to do so.

Do you have the software supplement? It has several good examples that show how resources can be used.

macintosh/softw.devlpmt #121, from frankb a comment to 120

Yes, I would be very interested in seeing your example code for using picture resources. No, I don't have the software supplement.

macintosh/softw.devlpmt #124, from jrobie a comment to 120

OK, I've had some votes for a sample program. The program itself will be in a comment to this message. This note explains how to convert a MacPaint image into a resource so that it can be called with the resource manager. The technique is simple:

1. Use MacPaint to display the picture on the screen. Make any desired modifications to the picture.

2. Select the portion of the picture that you want, cut it, and paste it to the scrapbook.

3. Use the resource editor (I use ResEdit 0.8, which I downloaded from the Listings area of BIX) to view the resources in the scrapbook. Important: Hold the option key down when you select the PICT identifier. This will cause the resource editor to display the image on the screen. If you don't hold the option key down, the resource ID and hex for the image are displayed.

4. Your program will identify these resources by the resource ID number and will load the resource by calling GetResource with the appropriate resource type (PICT) and ID number. You may also choose to give the picture a name. This will allow you to load the picture using GetNamedResource, and a named resource is easier for a programmer to identify than the arbitrary numbers used for the GetResource function. If you plan to use GetResource, open the PICT identifier a second time without holding down the option key and write down all the resource ID numbers. This example uses GetResource simply because I haven't tested a version with named resources yet. 5. After you compile your program, move the picture resources into

your object code using the resource editor. Make sure that the resources still have the numbers that are used in the program. The editor will allow you to change these numbers if necessary.

Notes: (a) Don't try to copy the MacPaint file into the scrapbook directly from the Finder. This copies only the name of the file into the scrapbook! (b) There are several other ways to do the same thing. This is one way that works. (c) The source code to a program which displays two pictures is included as a comment to this message.

macintosh/softw.devlpmt #125, from jrobie a comment to 124

Program Flasher:

(*This is a Rascal program which simply displays two pictures on the screen. The first picture is not erased; I assume they don't have overlapping screen coordinates. Written by Jonathan Robie, Software by Design, Box 26121, Lansing MI. Thanks to Scott Gillespie of Reed College for technical assistance.*)

```
(*call in a few libraries*)
Link
         _Quickdraw, _
                               Extras,
                                            _Ю ::
(*declare a few global variables*)
var
         pict1, pict2, typeptr: ptrl; (* ^longint*)
         picrecA, picrecB : integer[4]; (*rect*)
procedure CopyRect(src,dest: ptrl);
(*copies a rect (block[8]) from src<sup>*</sup> to dest<sup>*</sup>)
beain
    dest<sup>^</sup> := src<sup>^</sup>;
    ptrl(dest + 4)^{:} = (src + 4)^{:}
```

end

("the following procedure is called first, then control passes to procedure __Main();*)

procedure _INIT(); begin

```
typeptr := " PICT" + 2; (*set to correct type for GetResource call*)
pict1 := GetResource(typeptr^, - 32761); (*load the PICT resources*)
pict2 := GetResource(typeptr<sup>^</sup>, - 32768); (*use ResEdit to find
                                           number*)
copyrect(pict1 + 2,picrecA); (*place rect coordinates in picrecA*)
copyrect(pict1 + 2,picrecB);
setorigin(0,0);
```

end:

procedure __MAIN();

(*draw a picture, wait 2000 msec, then draw a second picture*) begin

DrawPicture(pict2, picrecB); ResetTimer(); (*Doesn't Rascal have nice timing routines?*) AtTime 2000 do DrawPicture(pict1,picrecA);

("The next call terminates execution. Rascal keeps executing __MAIN() until the program requests a halt.*) AtTime 4000 do reghalt();

end:

SAVING GAME-IN-PROGRESS FILES

macintosh/softw.devlpmt #133, from ccrawfor [Chris Crawford]

Preload SF Package?

OK, all, I got a good problem here. It seems that my latest game needs to be able to load and save games in progress. No problem, I've done that before. But this time the publisher insists that the program save not to the original program disk but to a separate data disk; it seems that this will cut down on the return rate for disks that were accidentally written to by other (other?) programs, or some such nonsense. OK, so I need to eject the program disk, call the SF package, and save it out to the data disk. (They won't let me assume two disk drives.) Here's the problem: As soon as you eject the program disk and call SFPutFile, it needs to load in the SF package, which resides on the program disk, so it asks the user to insert the original program disk immediately after ejecting it. Not very impressive.

This should not be a difficult problem to solve; I am sure that many other applications have handled it. Problem is, I can't see how it's done. I've discussed it with several technically knowledgeable people and they have had no great ideas. We all agree, the trick is to preload the SF package. But how is that done? (One fellow had an involved scheme that involved trapping program execution to determine the resource ID # of the SF package-no thanks.)

Any bright ideas? Or have I overlooked something simple again?

macintosh/softw.devlpmt #134, from frankb a comment to 133

Chris, this is off the top of my head, so forgive me if it's stupid, but couldn't you create a handle to the SFPutFile routine and then do an HNoPurge? Wouldn't that do it?

macintosh/softw.devlpmt #137, from robertwoodhead [Robert Woodhead1 a comment to 133

Chris, it is bad form to kick out the disk and then put up the SF dialog because you can also have problems if the disk directory needs to be read in again. It would be better to (1) have the master disk writeprotected (easy, just yank the plastic doohickey out) and (2) have a check after they select a file that looks at the disk and makes sure it isn't a master (and if it is, goes into no-way-jose mode). If you want to get fancy, you can read in the dialog template, find the position of the eject button, post a mousedown/up pair of events, then call the SF routine, which will Getnext those events and kick out the disk! Either way you have to do a check after file select because the user might just shove the disk back in again!

macintosh/softw.devlpmt #138, from frankb a comment to 134

If you absolutely must do it that way, ask the publisher if they're willing to sacrifice the time necessary for you to write a custom PutFile routine. I'm unfamiliar with the workings of SFPutFile, though. Anyone used it?

macintosh/softw.devlpmt #144, from ccrawfor a comment to 137

Thanks for the advice on how to get around the SFPutFile problem I had. The solution we eventually settled on was pretty much along the lines you suggested. We write-protect the disk, call SFPutFile, and throw an error message at the user if he attempts to write to the protected disk. Publisher accepts that users can attempt to defeat the system by unprotecting the disk.

WORD COUNT ADVICE

macintosh/qanda #247, from ksheldon [Ken Sheldon, Technical Editor, BYTE]

Does anyone know of a program (or, better yet, desk accessory) that will do a word count of text files on the Macintosh?

(continued)

macintosh/ganda #250, from spinefido [Vernon Keenan] a comment to 247

Yes, there is a desk accessory to do character, word, and line counts on plain text files. It works with Microsoft Word documents (but is off by about 1 to 5%) but doesn't work on MacWrite files (because of the textcompression scheme used by MacWrite).

I don't have this program in my personal library, so I can't report the name accurately, but I'm pretty sure that this critter exists as WC.BIN.

macintosh/ganda #254, from rschnapp a comment to 250

The version I've got (also WC.BIN) works with MacWrite, but you have to save as text-only first. I usually save to file "counts," then count that file. Nice feature-Word Count works nicely with HFS.

macintosh/qanda #256, from ksheldon a comment to 254

Thanks, Vern and Russ. I located a copy of Word Count, and it suits my needs pretty well. I was a little confused at first, since I tried to use it on a nontext MacWrite file. Word Count made a noble effort but got the count all wrong. Saving the file as text only and then using Word Count solved the problem. Thanks again.

P.S.: Who is Leo LaPorte? Is this thing freeware, shareware, or what?

macintosh/ganda #257, from spinefido a comment to 256

If I can't discern if the author wants a shareware fee from the start-up screen or the "ABOUT. . ." screen, then I assume that we have a generous soul out there.

macintosh/ganda #258, from rschnapp a comment to 257

I've made the same assumption. Too bad, though. The guy deserves a few bucks for the effort.

TERMINAL EMULATION QUESTION

macintosh/ganda #259, from rschnapp

IBM 3278 Emulation, Anyone?

I've gotten several queries from folks on whether I've encountered a 3278 emulator for the Mac. I haven't. Anybody else seen one? There are apparently lots of people out there who would like to communicate with their IBM mainframes from their Macs.

macintosh/qanda #260, from stike [Jim Stikeleather] a comment to 259

I think there are two approaches for getting the Mac to talk to an IBM mainframe: (1) Apple makes a communications box that works with MacTerminal to emulate a 3270; (2) Simware makes a package that runs on IBM mainframes that takes all types of async terminals and makes the mainframe think they are 3270s. The VT100 is one. That's how we go into our mainframes on the Mac.

macintosh/qanda #262, from cjackson [Craig Jackson] a comment to 259

Many IBM systems have a protocol converter. (Ours is made by Renex.) If you have one of them, then all you need is a VT100 emulator. I know of people who've used MacTerminal to talk to our Renex.

ANDY HERTZFELD AT THE SAN DIEGO MACINTOSH USERS GROUP

macintosh/news #252, from frankb

Andy Hertzfeld spoke at the San Diego Macintosh Users Group on Wednesday, February 5. He demonstrated some of the software he has worked on and is working on, and then fielded questions from the audience. First, I'll give my impressions of his newest product, and then I'll paraphrase most of the question-and-answer session.

Servant is the title of Andy's current project; it's a hybrid of Switcher and Finder that offers more functionality and speed than either. Servant on boot-up looks much like a standard Finder, with disks and the trash can out on the desktop and programs and files within windows. But Servant has a lot lurking under the surface. There are cosmetic changes, like the fact that any MacPaint document can become your desktop "pattern." Andy demonstrated this by using a digitized image of Woody Allen for his desktop. Other cosmetic changes include multiple lines for titles beneath icons, icon titles which scroll to show other information (such as creation date), adjustable-size icons (much better than the mini-icons of Finder 5.1), and more.

But the real treat comes when you run a program from Servant. No longer does the desktop go to solid gray and the program take over. No, now the new program simply opens up its windows over the Servant desktop and replaces the Servant menus with its own. You want to go back to Servant? No problem-just click in a Servant window, and Servant takes back the menu bar and desktop precedence. As for multitasking, Andy said that, in his opinion, what most people mean by "multitasking" is that they want to print and upload/download files while continuing to work, and Servant will provide just that. True multitasking is another matter entirely; it turns out that to switch applications, the Mac has to move about 2.5K of low memory, and without something as fast as the 68020 to do it, it's just too slow. So Bruce [Webster] was right: True multitasking on the Mac will be something of a kludge.

I wish I could do Servant justice; about the best I can do is to say that when it comes out, I'll buy it almost without regard to price. As for release date and price, Andy said we could see it as early as September or October, and although he has received some very lucrative offers, he keeps going back to the thought that Apple should buy it from him and distribute it for free. Understandably, this idea provoked a wildly enthusiastic response from the audience, who had been oohing and aahing for the past 30 minutes.

Now to the question-and-answer period. Before I start, though, please be forewarned: Everything past this paragraph, questions and answers alike, has been paraphrased, cut, or otherwise edited-except for those sections in quotation marks. What I write here may or may not have been what Andy wanted to convey, but I think it comes pretty close. Enjoy.

USER: What do you think of the Amiga?

ANDY: Commodore "betrayed" the Amiga. The Amiga designers really had a purpose, a vision, and that was to design the best game machine that ever existed. Commodore came in and decided to market the Amiga as a business machine-or, if you will, as a Macintosh. As a game machine, it's great. As a Macintosh, it's not. The software provided is terrible; have you looked at Intuition? The color of the windows on the desktop is the same as the desktop. That's "stupid." In design terms, the Amiga is today where the Macintosh was in mid-1982. We had early versions of MacPaint and Finder up and operating in October of 1981, but we didn't release it then. We waited until it was fully debugged and ready for public use. Commodore rushed the Amiga.

USER: What do you think of the Macintosh Plus?

ANDY: The Macintosh Plus is the "next logical step," but I have to say that the SCSI port is "overrated." Don't buy a Plus for the SCSI port. Buy one-or an upgrade-for the double-sided drive; it makes life a lot easier. I hate the new keyboard.

USER: Will we be able to upgrade to a Macintosh with slots? ANDY: Let me put it this way: The Macintosh Plus is "evolutionary"; the open-architecture Macintosh will be "revolutionary." You can evolve with your existing Macintosh, but you can't revolt with it. In other words, no, I don't see an upgrade path-other than purchasing a new computer-to the Macintosh Plus.

USER: What do you think of the Apple II emulator programs for the Macintosh?

ANDY: Why would you want to turn a "great" \$2000 computer into a "poor" \$1000 computer?

USER: Will larger screens be available for the Macintosh? ANDY: Yes, by the end of this year, larger screens should be available.

USER: What do you think of Apple's decision to unbundle MacPaint and MacWrite from the Plus?

ANDY: I know that Bill Atkinson was very upset about that decision, but I think he would have had more of a case if MacPaint had been evolving for the past two years. Two years ago, MacPaint was terrific; now it's mundane. It's the same with Switcher. Bill's a "personal hero" of mine, but he's the type of person who "knows the right way." As an example, have you ever wondered why the desktop behind MacPaint's windows is always gray? It's because Bill said, "I don't see why anyone would want a desktop color other than gray, so MacPaint's desktop is going to be gray!" This is a problem for Servant; you can get back to Servant by command-slash, but Servant isn't visible in MacPaint, and that's what I want. I'm trying to think of a way to work around MacPaint. To answer your question, I think it was a poor decision to unbundle MacPaint but a good one to unbundle MacWrite: The Macintosh doesn't have a good word processor, or at least one which shows off its capabilities.

USER: What would you recommend for someone getting into programming?

ANDY: Apple's Pascal from Think Technologies is great for learning Pascal; it lets you see all the actions your program takes and why your program behaves the way it does. By the way, Think Technologies has an "incredible" C compiler which they are supposed to be shipping in March. It integrates perfectly with the Macintosh philosophy and interface, produces excellent native code, and it's very, very fast!

USER: What do you think of slots for the Macintosh?

ANDY: I don't know what we were thinking of when we put 128K in the Macintosh. That idea came from Jef Raskin, who was big on the concept of everyone having the same amount of RAM, so every user could run every program. When we went to higher amounts of RAM, we gained power and versatility, but we lost some of that universal software compatibility. Slots are much the same; they offer expandability and performance but reduce compatibility.

USER: Why did Apple abolish the 5-volt out pin on the ports? Doesn't that affect Thunderscan?

ANDY: Yes, it does affect Thunderscan. The people who make Thunderscan are going to put out a model which will plug into the wall to draw its power; but that's unacceptable to me. The Imagewriter II has a power pin out, but that means we would have to require that people with a Macintosh Plus have an Imagewriter II to use Thunderscan. I'm not sure how it will be all resolved. As to why Apple did it, it was partially due to "paranoid hardware engineers." The engineers don't care about what users want or need; they just care about someone using "their" power supply. Also, Apple thinks it wants to use that 5-volt out pin for something else in future Macintosh models and wants to get hardware manufacturers out of the habit of using it. It's stupid.

USER: What do you think of the Atari ST?

ANDY: The ST is to the Macintosh as the C-64 is to the Apple II. Similar hardware design, lower pricing, etc. The ST has nice black-andwhite video, I'll say that. But its system software is "somewhere between bad and dreadful." GEM is "horribly coded." Look at the ST's ROM and you'll see that it offers maybe one-quarter to one-third of the functionality of the Macintosh ROM, and they used three times the space: 192K as opposed to 64K (in the original Macintosh ROM). I like the idea of the Atari ST, which is to bring computing power at low cost to the masses. If you don't have the money for a Macintosh, get an ST-but get a Macintosh if you can. You might see me writing software for the ST; not this year; but perhaps in 1987.

USER: How do you and Apple get along?

ANDY: I still visit Apple once a week. I hope that they "take care of my baby." But Apple's soul is different now; its mission, which was, under Steve Jobs, to make computers accessible, is gone. If you asked me what Apple mission is now, I would say it's "to protect its shareholders."

USER: What do you think of Next Inc.?

ANDY: Steve recruited me very hard last year, and he's a hard man to turn down. He has a way of motivating you, of making you think that whatever he's doing is the most important thing in the world. But I stayed with the Macintosh. Why? Because it's on the edge. If the Macintosh were selling four times what it is now, or 100,000 units per month, I would be at Next, because the Macintosh would be a success. If it were selling one-fifth as many as it is now, or 5000 units per month, I would be at Next, because it would be a failure. But it's neither; it's on the edge, and I want to do everything I can to help make it a success.

USER: What is Apple working on now?

ANDY: Pretend you worked at Apple. What would you work on? That's what they're working on.

USER: What about the File Server for the Macintosh and AppleTalk for the II?

ANDY: The File Server sucked away Apple's energy and talent while they should have been working on the HD 20. I lobbied against the File Server; but obviously, it took them a while to see it my way. thought they should have developed the HD 20 first and then made the File Server a disk you stick in your Macintosh, so any Macintosh could be a File Server. As for AppleTalk on the II, they've had it up and running for quite a while now, so my guess is that you will see it soon.

USER: What do you think are lucrative areas for software development on the Macintosh now?

ANDY: Well, obviously, I thought Servant was an unfilled niche, and that's why I'm working on it. I would say desktop publishing is a good area to go into; there are a lot of advances to be made there. Someone needs to do a great AppleTalk game, with lots of spaceships all flying around and dogfighting. I know it wouldn't be very profitable, but it could be a "great work of art." I think that eventually something like MacDraw and a word processor will be merged into one extremely powerful program; this would be a good road to travel down.

That does it. This is where Andy stopped (the main address, anyway), and it's where my fingers are starting to go numb, so that's all for now. Someone else do this next time!

macintosh/news #257, from frankb a comment to 252

I have an erratum statement and an addendum to Andy's comments. First, the erratum: I wrote, "In other words, no, I don't see an upgrade path-other than purchasing a new computer-to the Macintosh Plus." Stupid me; that should have read "to the open-architecture Macintosh." Sorry about that.

Also, one thing I forgot to mention: Andy said that if an application is Switcher-compatible, then it has "95%" compatibility with Servant. He suggested that for maximum compatibility, programmers should make all windows draggable, i.e., movable around the screen by the user.

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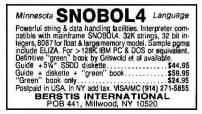
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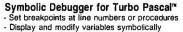
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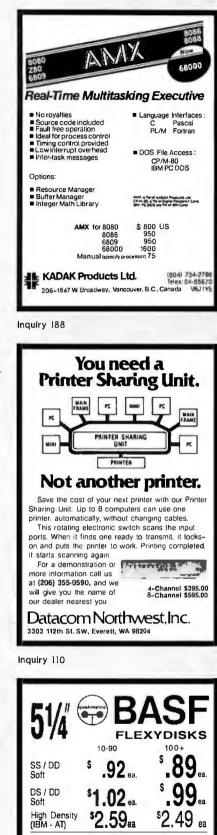
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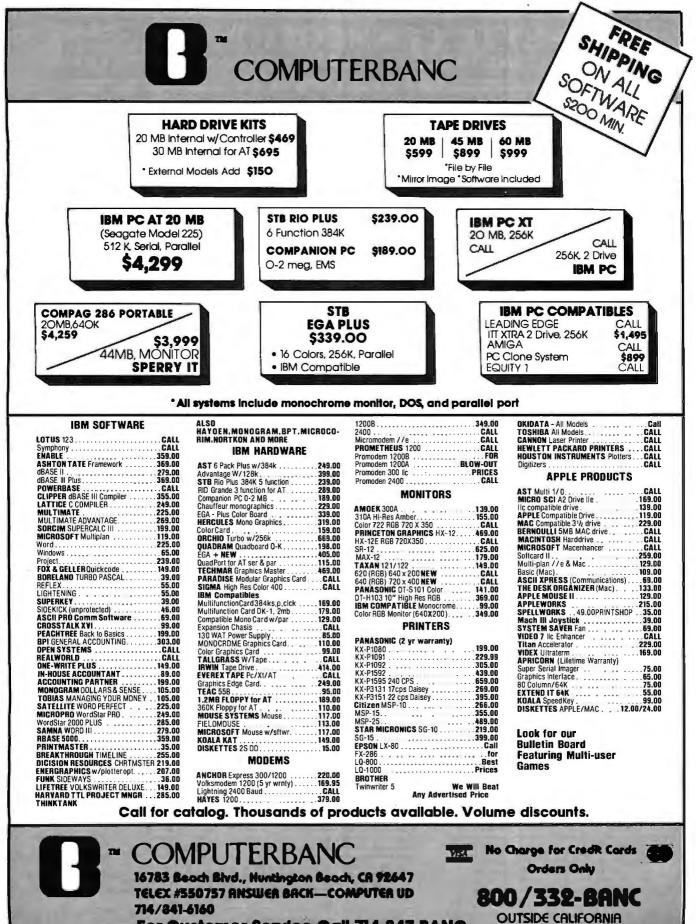
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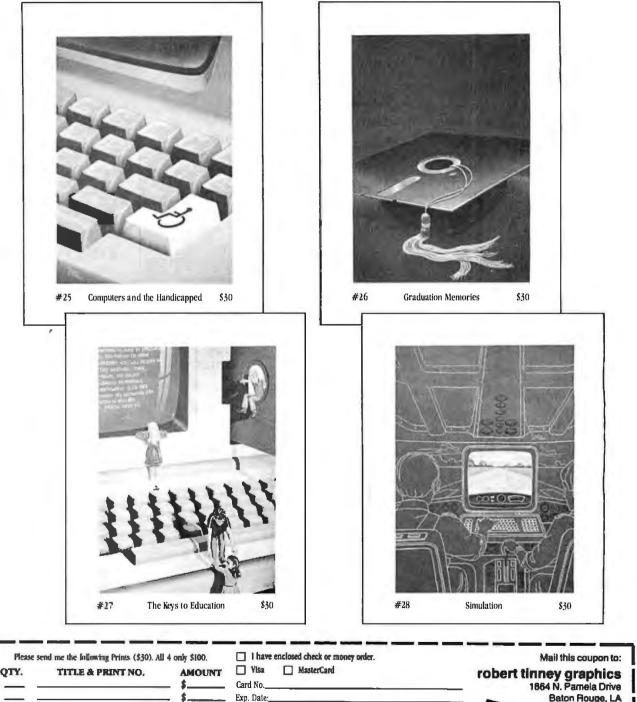
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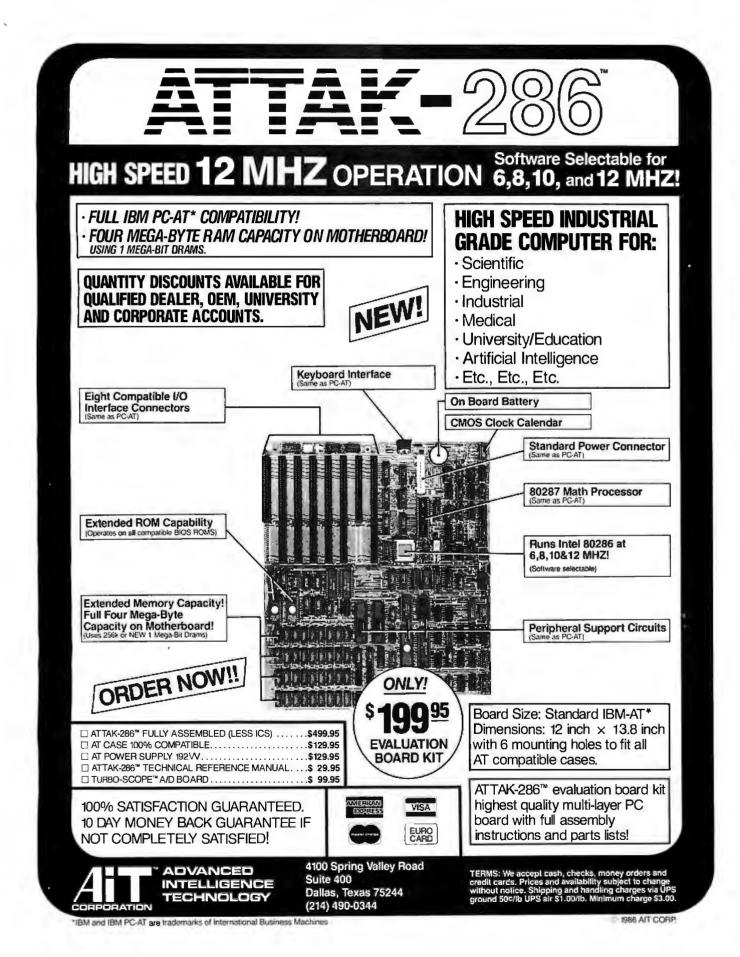
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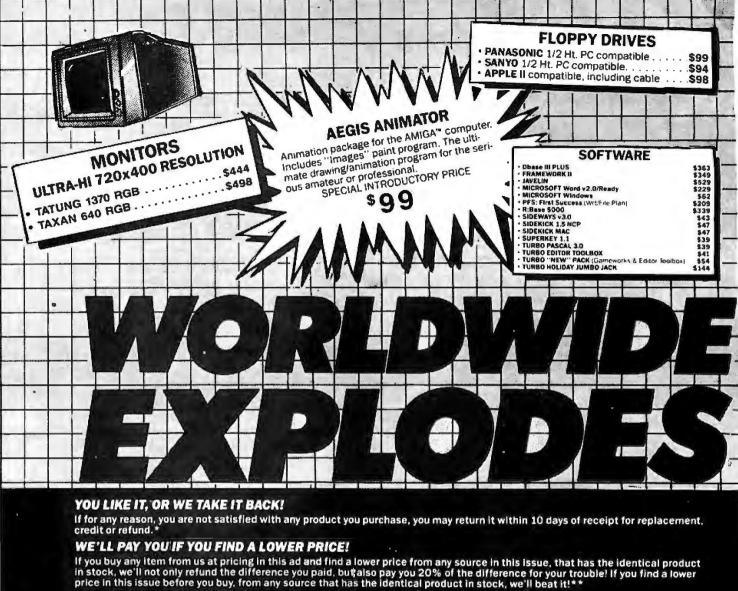
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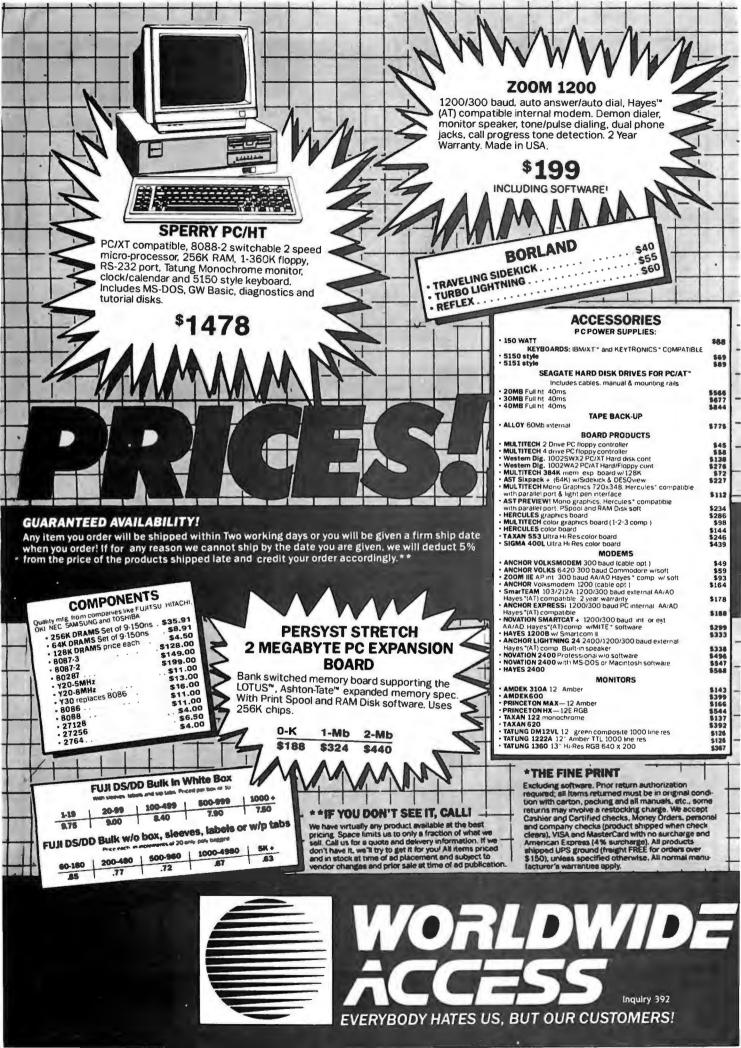
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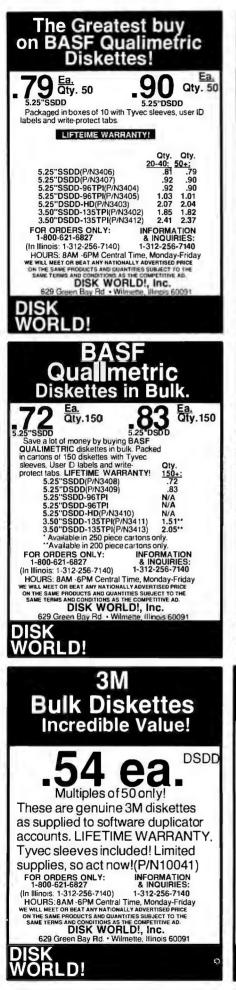






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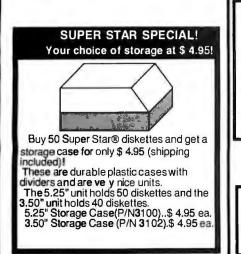
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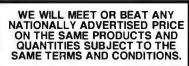
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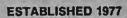
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RTICLE#	PAGE	ARTICLE	AUTHOR(S)	ARTICLE#	PAGE	ARTICLE	AUTHOR(S
1	9	Microbytes	staff	14	203	Optical Disk Error Correction	Golomb
2	29	What's New	, staff	15	215	A Roundup of Optical Disk Drives	Malloy
3	50	Ask BYTE	Ciarcia	16	227	Tape Backup Systems	Antonuccio
4	63	Book Reviews	Unger.	17	23 5	Laser Libraries	Desmarais
			Norman.	18	254	The ATET UNIX PC	Mayer
			O'Neill	19	265	ZBasic	Byers
5	85	Ciarcia's Circuit Cellar:		20	269		Birmele
		Adding SCSI to the SB180		21	273	Hardcard	White
		Computer, Part I: Introduction	Ciarcia	22	279	The B&C Microsystems 1409	
6	98	Programming Project: Data				EPROM Programmer	lacobs
		Compression with Huffman Coding	. Amsterdam	23	285	Non-Keyboard Input Devices	Pappas
7	111	Modula-2 As a Systems		24	289	Racter	Kenner
		Programming Language	. Corbeil.	25	293	General Electric's 3-8100 Printer	. Swearengi
			Anderson	26	299	Lettrix	.Miller
8	123	Linking Data Flow and		27	311	Computing at Chaos Manor:	
		Functional Languages	Hankin, Till,			Expanded/Extended Memory	Pournelle
		5 5	Glaser	28	329	BYTE Japan:	
9	137	Easy C	, Orlin,			An Innovative Program	. Raike
			Heath	29	335	Applications Only: A Mixed Lot	.Shapiro
10	151	Programming Insight: Subroutine		30	343	According to Webster:	
		Overlays in GW-BASIC	. Carmichael			68000 Wars: Round 2	Webster
П	161	The Evolution of Mass Storage	Laub	31	363	BYTE U.K.: Intuitive Solution	
12	177	CD-ROM Software Development	Zoellick	32	379	Mathematical Recreations:	
13	193	The Application Interface of				The Pellian Equation	. Kurosaka
		Optical Drives	. Dulude	33	398	Best of BIX	

BOMB Results

The Best of BIX is the winning article from the February issue. It was written by BIX subscribers who joined the conferences discussing Amiga. Atari, IBM, and Macintosh computers, Winner of second place is Steve Ciarcia for his Circuit Cellar entitled "Build an Audio-and-Video Multiplexer." Jerry Pournelle's "Communicating" from Computing at Chaos

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Manor wins third. In fourth place is Robert J. Mical's "Introduction to

the Amiga ROM Kernel." Mr. Mical wins the \$100 bonus for authoring

the first nonstaff article to appear in the lineup. In fifth place and the

winner of \$50 is Mark Bridger for his review of "Turbo Pascal 3.0."

- 3

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	No.

Page No. | Inquiry No.

.*

Page No. | Inquiry No.

Page No. | Inquiry No.

Page No.

Inquiry No.	Page No.	Inquiry No.	Page No.	inquiry No.	Page No.	inquiry No.	Page No.
2 A.S.T. RESEARCH		 COMPAO COMPUT 		144 FRANK HOGG	LABORATORY 462	427-429 MACMILLAN	
3 A.S.T. RESEARCH .		77 COMPETITIVE EDG	E 401		MS CORP 145	215 MANX SOFTWAR	
4 ACM SIGGRAPH 8		78 COMPUDATA TRAN		147 GLENCO ENGI	INEERING 168	216 MANX SOFTWAR	
 ACS IMPORTERS 		· COMPUPRO .			OMPUTERS 268	217 MARC BAER ASS	
5 ACS INT'L. INC		79 COMPUSAVE .		149 GOLDEN BOW		218 MARK WILLIAMS	
6 ADV. DIGITAL COR		80 COMPUSERVE .			SYSTEMS 434	219 MARK WILLIAMS	
7 ADV. DIGITAL COR		81 COMPUSERVE .			37	221 MAXELL DATA P	
8 ADV. INTELLIGENC		415 COMPUTER AFFAI			. 56	222 MAYNARD ELEC	
9 ADVANCED COMP.		91 COMPUTER AGE. I			OMPUTERS	223 MCGRAW-HILL SC	
10 ADVANCED DEVLP		83 COMPUTER BOOK			COMP. PROD. 225	224 MCGRAWHILL SC	
133 ADVANCED TECHN		84 COMPUTER CONN			MPUTER TECH , 122	225 MEGA DATA COR	
11 AFTON COMPUTER		COMPUTER CONT			MPUTER TECH 234	226 MEGASOFT	
12 AFTON COMPUTER		417 COMPUTER FRIEN			STEMS CORP436	227 MEGATEL COMP 228 MERRITT COMP	
13 ALF PRODUCTS. IN 14 ALPHA MICRO.		86 COMPUTER MAIL			O CONSULTING 429	229 MFI ENTERPRISE	
16 AMDEK CORP.		87 COMPUTER PARTS 88 COMPUTER SURPL		162 HOOLEON CO	MPANY	230 MICRO DATA BAS	
18 AMERICAN MICRO		89 COMPUTER WARE			TR BAUSCHELOMB 21	231 MICRO DESIGN I	
19 AMERICAN MICRO		90 COMPUTER WARE			AMS CO	232 MICRO MART IN	
20 AMERICAN SMALL		92 COMPUTERBANC		173 IBC/INNOVENT		233 MICRO PRODUCT	
22 APPARAT INC		277 COMPUTERS INT'L			ORP 436	234 MICROBRIDGE C	
418 APPLIED SOFTWAR		94 COMPUTRADE			RVICES	235 MICROCOMPUTE	
42I APROTEK .		95 CONROY-LAPOINT			RVICES	236 MICROCOMPUTE	
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25 ARTEK CORP		399 COTTON SOFTWAR		171 IC EXPRESS .	440	239 MICROPROCESSO	DRS UNLTD 460
26 ASHTON-TATE		101 CUESTA SYSTEMS		172 INNER LOOP S		* MICRORIM INC	340. 341
27 ATARI	12, 13	102 CURTIS. INC.	.439	 INTECTRA INC 		' MICROSOFT COR	P. 179
28 ATARI .		423 CUSTOM COMP. TI	ECH 426	174 INTEGRAND.	356	MICROSOFT COR	P. INSERT 272 A-H
	322	424 CUSTOM COMP. TI	CH 426	416 INTELLIGENCE	E RESEARCH 345	240 MICROWAY .	75
30 ATRONICS INT'L I	NC	104 D AND D DISCOU	NT	175 INTERCONTN	MICRO SYS 318	241 MICROWAY	
31 AVOCET C		105 DAC SOFTWARE IN	IC	176 INTERCONTN.	MICRO SYS 318	214 MIS	
32 B&B ELECTRONICS	5	107 DATA EXCHANGE		INTERFACE TE	CH CORP. , , 110	242 MITSUBA CORP.	
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 B&C MICROSYSTER 		110 DATACOM NORTH	WEST INC 433	177 IOMEGA.			. 211
34 BASF SYSTEMS	154, 155	108 DATAMED			GIES 368	244 MOUNTAIN VIEW	
35 BAY TECHNICAL A		111 DIGITALK, INC.			GIES 370	247 NANAO USA CO	
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450 BIX		112 DISKETTE CONNE			ION SYSTEMS 192	249 NANTUCKET	
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38 BLAISE COMPUTIN		114 DISKWORLD!. INC			TRONICS 454, 455	251 NATL PUBLIC D	
39 BNW ASSOCIATES		115 DISPLAY TELECON		184 IDR INSTRUME		252 NATIONAL INSTE	
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43 BORLAND INT'L.		420 DOW IONES NEW			VICES		ECTR DIV . 321
406 BORLAND INT'L		119 DRESSELHAUS CO			IC. 134	256 O'HANLON COM	
407 BORLAND INT I. 44 BP MICROSYSTEM		120 DYNAMUS MICRO			UCTS LTD	257 O'HANLON COM	
		121 EARTH COMPUTE 122 EARTH COMPUTE			C	258 OASYS.	
285 BRADY COMM. CO 45 BROWN BAG SOFT			. 238		MICROWARE 160	259 ORCHID TECHNO	
93 BTE COMPUTERS.		123 ECOSOFT . 124 EDUCATIONAL MM			NS CQ	260 ORCHID TECHNO	
47 BUSINESS TOOLS		125 ELEXOR INC.			NS CO	261 ORION INSTRUM	
48 BYTE CONNECTION		126 ELLIS COMPUTING			RP	262 PC COMPUTER	
BYTE BACK ISSUES		127 EMERALD SYSTEM			RP	263 P.C HORIZONS. I	
419 BYTE BITS (2x3)		128 EMERALD SYSTEM			MICROSYS	264 PAC RESEARCH	462
BYTE SUB MESSA		129 ENERTRONICS RE			UTER SYSTEMS 52	265 PACIFIC EXCHAN	
49 BYTEK COMP SYS		131 EVEREX SYSTEMS		198 LAPTOPP SYS	TEMS	266 PANASONIC COM	
99 CEC.		132 EVEREX SYSTEMS		the second		267 PANASONIC COM	APUTER DIV . 339
· C WARE/DESMET		134 FIFTH GENERA IC		200 LAWSON LAB	S. INC 295	269 PASCOM COMPL	
51 C.I. COMPUTERS		135 FIF H GENERATIC	N SYSTEMS 327	201 LIFEBOAT ASS	SOC	270 PATHFINDER SO	
52 C.I. COMPUTERS .		136 FLAGSTAFF ENGIN	EERING 71		ACCESSORIES 460	271 PC NETWORK	
55 CALIF. COMPUTER	COMPONENT282	137 FLAGSTAFF ENGIN			ICES	272 PC NETWORK .	
 CALIFORNIA DIGIT 		138 FLAMINGO MICRO	D		ICES		INSERT 48 A-B
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Inquiry No.	Page No.	Inquiry No.	Page No.	inquiry No.	Page No.	inquiry No.	Page No
293 PROFESSOR IONES	INC 436	324 SOFTCRAFT INC	TX), . 24	355 TECH PC.		• WAREHOUSE DAT	A PRODUCTS III
294 PROGRAMMER'S S		SOFTLINE CORP	65	356 TECH PC		381 WEDGE TECHNO	LOGY INC. 462
295 PROGRAMMING LO		326 SOFTLOGIC SOLU		357 TECMAR INC	283	382 WELLS AMERICA	N. 59
296 PROSOFT	43	327 SOFTLOGIC SOLU		412 THOMSON CONS	SUMER PROD . 176	384 WEST COAST PE	RIPHERALS 429
297 PURPLE COMPUTIN		328 SOFTRONICS		413 THOMSON CONS	SUMER PROD 176	385 WESTERN COMP	UTER 344
298 OMS .	183	 SOFTWARE LINK. 	THE	402 THREE M COMPA	NY 412, 413	386 WESTERN COMP	UTER . 344
	. 460	330 SOFTWARE LINK.		359 THUNDERSTONF.	CORP	387 WHOLESALE OU	TLET. THE 70
299 OUA TECH. INC.	433	331 SOFTWARE PROD	UCTS INT'L 382	360 TIGERTRONICS		388 WILEY PROFESSI	ONAL SFTW 357
		332 SOFTWARE PROD	UCTS INT'L 382	* TINNEY, ROBERT	GRAPHICS 442	389 WINTECH DATA	ROD. CORP 120
301 OUA TECH. INC .		333 SOFTWARE SOLUT	IONS INC 169	361 TLM SYSTEMS IN	IC. , 381	390 WINTEK CORP.	
302 OUA TECH, INC.		334 SOLUTION SYSTE		362 TLM SYSTEMS IN	IC	391 WINTEK CORP .	
303 OUAID SOFTWARE		335 SOLUTION SYSTE	MS	363 TLM SYSTEMS IN	IC.,	392 WORLDWIDE AC	CESS 444. 44
304 OUALITY PRINTERS	5	336 SONY CORP OF A	MERICA 113	364 TOMCAT COMPU	TER INC	393 XEROX CORP	
305 OUANTUM SOFTW	ARE	337 SOURCE ELECTRO	NICS . 74	365 TOPAZ. INC.	. 284	394 XEROX CORP.	
306 OUICKSOFT	58	338 SOURCE ELECTRO	NICS 74	366 TOPAZ. INC.	284	395 ZEDCOR	. 21
307 RADIO SHACK	. CIV	339 SOURCE ELECTRO	NICS. , , 348	403 TORRINGTON CC	202	396 ZEDCOR .	21
308 RADIO SHACK		340 SOURCE ELECTRO	NICS 348	367 TOSHIBA AMERIC	CA INC		
309 RAINBOW TECHNO	LOGIES. 440	* SOURCE TELECO	MP. CORP 195	368 TOUCHSTONE TE	CHNOLOGY 395	 Correspond directly with 	company
310 REXWIL ELECTRON	NICS	286 SOUTHTECH INC		 TRANSEC SYSTE 	MS. INC , 162, 163	the second se	
311 ROSE ELECTRONIC	S 436	401 SPECTRUM	187	371 TRUE BASIC.		INTERNATIONAL ADV	ERTISING SECTION
408 ROYAL AMERICAN	TECH 290	341 STAR GATE TECH	NOLOGIES. , 440	372 TURBOPOWER S	OFTWARE 312	500 AMERICAN BUY	INC & EXDORT
313 S'NW ELECT & AP	PL 170	342 STAR MICRONICS	. 96, 97	373 UNICORN ELECT	RONICS 434		304
314 S-100 DIV 696 COF	P	343 STARBUCK DATA		 UNITED AIRLINE 	S	• BYTE	
315 S-100 DIV 696 COF	RP 452, 453	345 SUMMIT SOFTWAR	E TECHN INC 25	154 UNITEX CO		• BYTE INT'L. SER	
316 SAFEWARE	434	346 SUNTRONICS CO.	INC	374 VEN-TEL INC	23		304
318 SCOTTSDALE SYST	EMS 425	 SYSGEN INC. 	143	375 VIA WEST,	372	502 DATA ACCESS	
319 SILICON SPECIALT	ES 67	348 SYSTAT INC.	. 107	376 VIA WEST.	372	503 GREY MATTER	
320 SILICON SPECIALT	ES 67	349 SYSTEM CONTRO	LINC . 4	377 VICTOR TECHNO	LOGIES 185	504 MULTITECH IND	
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13 35 57 79 101 123 145 167 189 211	233 255 277 299 321 343 365 387	409 431 453 475 497 519 541	563 585 607 629 651 673 695 717 739 761 783 805	5
14 36 58 80 102 124 146 168 90 2 2	234 256 278 300 322 344 366 388	410 432 454 476 498 520 542	564 586 608 630 652 674 696 718 740 762 784 806	5
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16 38 60 82 104 126 148 170 192 214	236 258 280 302 324 346 368 390	412 -134 456 478 500 522 544	566 588 610 632 654 676 698 720 742 764 786 808	3
7 39 61 83 105 127 149 171 193 215	237 259 281 303 325 347 369 391	1 3 435 457 479 501 523 545	567 589 611 633 655 677 699 721 743 765 787 809	9
18 40 62 84 106 128 150 172 194 216	238 260 282 304 326 348 370 392	414 436 458 480 502 524 546	568 590 612 634 656 678 700 722 744 766 788 810	
19 41 63 85 107 129 151 173 195 217	239 261 283 305 327 349 371 393	415 437 459 481 503 525 547	569 591 613 635 657 679 701 723 745 767 789 811	I
20 42 64 86 108 30 152 174 196 218	240 262 284 306 328 350 372 394	416 438 460 482 504 526 548	570 592 614 636 658 680 702 724 746 768 790 812	2
21 43 65 87 109 131 153 175 197 219	241 263 285 307 329 351 373 395	417 439 461 483 505 527 549	571 593 615 637 659 681 703 725 747 769 791 813	3
22 44 66 88 110 132 154 176 198 220	242 264 286 308 330 352 374 346	4 8 440 462 484 506 528 550	572 594 616 638 660 682 704 726 748 770 792 814	4

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