We interrupt this magazine for

Microsoft Chart, business graphics.

Microsoft Multiplan, electronic spreadsheet.

MacProject, project management.

Dow Jones Spreadsheet Link, stock analysis and communications.

Filevision, database management.

Dow Jones Market Manager, stock analysis.

MacWrite, word processing.

theBase, database management.

MacDraw, graphic illustration.

Home "Mac" Accountant, personal finance.

TK Solver, equation processor.

Habakuk, database and communications.

The programs above are just a few examples of new software for Macintosh. Some are available now; others will be released in the coming weeks. *Available 4th quarter 1984. **Available 1st quarter 1985.
Every business day, a new software program is being developed for the Macintosh™ Personal Computer.

Software for word processing, Spreadsheets, Business graphics, Project management, Database management, and data communications.

As well as software that enables Macintosh to do things that have never been done on a computer before.

Which means the world's easiest-to-use business computer is well on its way to becoming the world's most useful business computer.

Any authorized Apple dealer will gladly demonstrate that fact.

Just ask to see the computer that's software compatible.

With human beings.
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Subscription questions or problems should be addressed to: BYTE Subscriber Services, POB 372, Hancock, NH 03449

Barbara Nessim created this month's cover and section artwork with a Norpak videotex (NAPLPS) system. This PDP-11/43-based workstation runs Information Provider System (IPS-2) software, providing 6 drawing modes (arc, rectangle, circle, line, dot, and polygon) and 12 colors plus black and white.

SECTION ART:
Computer Design Direction: Barbara Nessim
Illustration: Liz Gutowski
In Time Design Studio

SEPTEMBER 1984 • BYTE 3
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MISSING SOFTWARE

Almost all of us these days have wish lists of software we know we'll never write ourselves. This applies to sophisticated personal computer users as well as to those who do little programming. In brief, the problem is that we can dream up more software than we have time to code. Few people can interrupt work for six months or a year to write a complex program—even if the program would increase personal efficiency by 20 percent or more.

On the other hand, there are many talented programmers eyeing the flourishing software market who don't know what to write. It's clear that the world doesn't need yet another word processor or spreadsheet for the IBM Personal Computer, but much less clear what the world does need. The mass of personal computer users consists of many segments. There are engineers and scientists in various specialties, managers and administrators in many different industries, academics in all the arts and sciences, students and teachers at all levels, and many others. Many of these different segments are big enough to constitute a significant market for software. But there is no convenient way for these markets to communicate their needs to programmers.

People often call BYTE to ask if anyone here knows of software to perform some particular task or to serve some specialty. An anthropologist may ask about software for analyzing transcribed oral histories. A physician may seek software that converts diagnostic notes into the standard form required by federal health insurance. Occasionally we can help, but more often we are frustrated because we can't make a recommendation or a referral.

BYTE now proposes to provide a means of communication between people in need of software and the thousands of programmers who read BYTE. If you need software, write "Missing Software," c/o BYTE, POB 372, Hancock, NH 03449. Be sure to include the following information:

1. Exactly what must the software do?
2. Where can the programmer get detailed information necessary to write the software?
3. How many people do you estimate need the software, and what is the basis of the estimate?
4. What potential users are willing to pay for a license to the software?
5. How could a programmer best market the completed program to the people who need it?

Please note that BYTE has no intention of entering the software business. Our concerns are to help bring the benefits of personal computers to more people, to increase the benefits to current users, and to prevent programmers from duplicating one another's efforts. We can't guarantee results, but we will publish responses to "Missing Software" in the hope of enabling programmers to apply their efforts to the most pressing needs of personal computer users today.

THE THIRD BYTE COMPUTER SHOW: SAN FRANCISCO

The third BYTE Computer Show will take place Thursday through Sunday, September 6 through 9, in Brooks Hall at the San Francisco Civic Center. Jerry Pournelle will address a plenary session on Saturday afternoon. Jerry, Steve Clarcia, and several BYTE editors will be available in our booth during much of the show. Cover artist Robert Tinney will bring reproductions of many BYTE covers.

There will be 25 conference sessions held Thursday through Saturday, and a special program on Sunday. Conference sessions will include: West Coast Bureau Chief Ezra Shapiro moderating a panel on idea-processing software; Contributing Editor Mark Klein on telecommunications; Features Editor Mike Vose and his panel on new directions in BASIC. Other sessions include: a forum on programming languages; a discussion of next-generation operating systems; a program on robotics; and others on artificial intelligence, the C language, graphics add-ons, notebook computers, databases, and many other topics.

This is not an industry show, but one for computer users. Many exhibitors will be selling equipment and software, so you'll have a chance to enhance your system and increase your knowledge of personal computing. The second BYTE Computer Show, held in June in Los Angeles, had good attendance, strong conference sessions, lively discussions, and some real bargains. We have great hopes for the San Francisco show and plan to see you there.

TUNING THE REDesign

In the October issue, we'll be making some adjustments in the redesign of BYTE. In particular, some of the smaller type printed much lighter in the actual magazine than it had in limited tests. As a result, we recognize the need to increase the point size and the weight of letters to the editor. Ask BYTE. Review Feedback. Chaos Manor Mail, etc. We must apologize for the small type to those who had difficulty reading it. We were just trying to pack in more information. To those who applauded the use of small type to get more letters and other reader feedback into the magazine, we must apologize for the need to increase the point size next month. Some day, of course, magazines will be electronic, and each reader will be able to set the type face and point size as desired. Alas, that day is not yet.

COMPUTER ARTIST

This month, our computer-generated cover and section art are the work of Barbara Nessim, a noted New York artist. Her work shows any remaining skeptics that computers mix well with art. Harmony Books will publish a collection of Barbara Nessim's computer art in Spring 1985.

—Phil Lemmons, Editor in Chief
What if your PC suddenly became faster, smarter and easier to use?

You’re going to be hearing a lot about our new productivity software, Framework. You’ll see business magazine ads and even TV commercials. But those aren’t for you. They’re directed at the first-time PC buyers.

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Framework introduces a new generation of software. It’s the logical step beyond spreadsheet-based integrated software like 1-2-3.

Framework is for thinkers. It’s an idea processor that’s equally comfortable with words and numbers. Novices can learn Framework’s unique outlining feature, word processing, spreadsheet, graphics, and database in a matter of hours. But what’s really in Framework for you?

You can run PC DOS compatible programs like dBASE II or 1-2-3 within Framework. You can write macros easier and faster than ever.

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And you can ignore all of Framework’s friendly menus and HELP features for beginners, because Framework works even better and faster with power commands.

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For more information call (800) 437-4329 extension 222 or in Colorado (303) 799-4900 extension 222.

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Circle 3 for Dealer Inquiries. Circle 4 for End-User Inquiries.
space to articles dealing with these brands of computers. The suitability of a computer for a situation depends on the particular application of the computer, not its trade name.

I recently purchased my first computer and, after careful shopping, chose the Fujitsu Micro-16s. little thanks to BYTE. After screening old issues I came up with only one technical article about this system. It was just enough to spark my interest to hunt for more information. Why does BYTE basically ignore Japanese computers like Sord, NEC, and Fujitsu? The Micro-16s, with its 24-bit data bus, replaceable microprocessors, and ability to access up to 5 megabytes of keyboard RAM using the 68000 chip, is not expensive and makes the IBM PC and even the Apple Macintosh look like a pair of plow horses. So what if it doesn't run Lotus 1-2-3—other software exists that's as good or better.

I picked my computer because it is an alternative to the IBM PC, rather than a clone. My friends and I feel that these Japanese computer systems are not only a lot different than American systems, they're a lot better.

DAVE McCONNELL
Wichita, KS

LETTERS

We ran articles in June 1983 showing the great variety of 16-bit systems available, including the Fujitsu Micro-16s, and we published a review of the NEC APC in October 1983. A review of the Sanyo MBC-550 appeared in August 1984 and an article using the Sony SMC-70 appeared in July. We have also done one article on the NEC PC-8201 portable (June 1983) and have covered the Epson OX-10 and HX-20. The preponderance of articles on American machines reflects the number of manuscripts submitted about them rather than a policy at BYTE.

A SECOND OPINION ON THE SAGE

I must take exception to some of the statements Jerry Pournelle made in "Chaos Manor's Hard Disk System" (May, page 59). Mr. Pournelle (and by reference, Rod Coleman) appears to have a strong anti-UNIX attitude. From the comments made it looks like this position results from lack of familiarity with UNIX. On page 74 Mr. Coleman is quoted as attributing the error message "Volume not on line" to UNIX: in fact this is a p-System error message, I could give many examples of user difficulty with p-System (e.g., ambiguties such as "$e to enter the editor and "$e to exit the editor without saving the file). Users are not served by commentary on operating-system use that is not based on a reasonable degree of familiarity with that system.

Mr. Pournelle's characterization of the Sage as "the best 68000 computer available" cannot be taken seriously. The Sage is a fine 68000 computer for single-user applications. It lacks many architectural features needed for multiuser, multitasking applications. Sage has... (continued)
SMART. Sprinter doesn’t keep your computer tied up. Its standard 4K print buffer is easily expanded to 68K with our MemoryMate™ option. So up to 34 pages of print copy can be stored in memory!

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LETTERS

card programming is not adequately documented in Apple's other Ile manuals (as evidenced by caveats in Apple Part #031-0408-A.  
Errata to the Apple 80-Column Text Card Manual)

The Apple dot-matrix-printer user's manual is often absent when you buy a printer directly through Apple. A friend of mine who bought an Apple IIe system recently found no printer manual with her Apple printer.

With Apple proffering low-level manuals such as The ProDOS User's Manual and The Apple IIe Owner's Manual in the name of user friendliness you would think the company would not leave users to puzzle out crucial elements of their systems unassisted (it is simple to write easy-to-understand manuals if you don't say much).

I don't discount the tutorial utility of The Owner's Manual but it is not very useful after you set up the computer. I do find The ProDOS User's Manual in a word, pretentious (140 pages describing the ProDOS equivalents of MUFFIN and FID and hierarchical file structure gives credence to the phrase "wordy and verbose"). The ProDOS utilities supplied in The ProDOS User's Kit are useless without sufficient description of ProDOS functions to understand the environment. The book should have more closely resembled the excellent DOS 3.3 manuals. with the possible exception of a separate volume for the MLI.

Apple also has unbundled the manuals and strewn information among them in a haphazard manner (the only documented input routine for the 80-column card is in The Apple II Tutorial but not in the 80-column card documents or any of the other presently available IIe manuals). Apple's review procedure is apparently not adequate.

There simply is no reason these manuals should be so hard to obtain. I have been an Apple owner since 1980 and I expect better and more responsible support from the company. I was appalled that my Apple IIe came with only The Owner's Manual and the DOS 3.3 manuals. I can only imagine what a nightmare it must be for those who are now purchasing ProDOS-based Apple systems essentially undocumented. My only conclusion is that Apple sells computers for their value in running canned programs.

I am hoping to change this. Apple's Customer Service Department will have to receive user complaints in order to bargain with Apple's Marketing Department, which appears to be the source of the problems. If you have also experienced these problems, please write to Apple Computer Inc. M/S 22 20525 Mamarone Ave., Cupertino, CA 95014, and complain if you have also experienced these problems.

DENNIS DOMS  
Kansas City, MO

A READER COMPLAINS

As a librarian in a public school system I see quite a few computer magazines and BYTE is one of the best. However, the fact that I BM and Apple dominate computer sales is no reason to devote such a large percentage of tutorial

(continued)
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*CP/M 80 and Concurrent CP/M 86 are registered trademarks of Digital Research.
**MS DOS is a registered trademark of Microsoft.
AN UNFORTUNATE MISSPELLING

I was reading the article "Simulation of Weighted Voting: The Banzhaf Index" by Philip A. Schrodt (March, page 138), when I noticed a strange misspelling of our prime minister's name. Who, in fact, isn't "Benito" but "Bettino" Craxi. This is both unfortunate and funny: it's unfortunate because the name 'Benito' reminds Italian people of an unlucky part of their history that isn't comparable to today's democracy, and it's funny because the only other journal that "unintentionally" made such a mistake was Pravda. In one of its recent articles attacking our government.

Apart from this, I'd like to point out that the real Banzhaf indexes for the Italian situation are much different from the ones given by Mr. Schrodt. Mr. Schrodt did not consider several factors:

- the importance of the Italian Social Movement is very small because no one would accept its partnership
- the Protestant Democrats would only join the Communists
- the Radicals are against everybody

Mr. Schrodt also did not consider the fact that it's the first time in 30 years that a Socialist has become prime minister.

Mr. Schrodt's attempt to simplify and symbolize political situations is interesting, but I think he should read some unbiased foreign newspapers before attempting this with countries other than his own.

PAOLO PRANDINI
Brescia, Italy

Thank you for your letter. My misspelling of Bettino Craxi's name was, of course, an error, and I can assure you that it was purely accidental and was not intended as a political statement. In fact, I had specifically looked up the spelling and I must have made the mistake when typing from my notes.

Nonetheless, I should have caught the error, particularly since I follow Italian politics closely enough to realize that this misspelling of Mr. Craxi's name has become rather popular lately in Italian publications on the left (and not just in Pravda). I assure you again that absolutely no political statement was intended on my part, and I have no strong feelings one way or the other regarding Mr. Craxi's administration.

Regarding the applicability of the Banzhaf Index to the current strength of the Socialist party, I am fully aware that parties such as the MSI and Radicals would be unlikely to become involved in coalitions, although I would not rule them out altogether—in politics few things are impossible. The Banzhaf index is an approximation only and there are more refined techniques available to handle contingencies such as the ones you mentioned. Nevertheless, I still find it interesting that the latest election gave the Socialists greater Banzhaf power than they've had at any time in the past 20 years, and I found this fact useful.

I received a couple of other letters from Italy pointing out my spelling mistake, although the other writers assumed that the error was accidental. In fact, on the basis of the response to this article and my earlier articles in BYTE, there are many Italian and English BYTE readers. Given that, I can assure you that in the future I will be far more careful in my proofreading, and, again, my apologies for the error.

PHILIP A. SCHRODT
Clinton, NY

ON TRADEMARKS

To an impartial outsider one would seem that the American society in general, and the microcomputer business in particular, is reaching the stage where it is based on a suerage scheme.

The ever-increasing problems caused by the proliferation of trademarks and registered trademarks must surely be an advantage to lawyers and attorneys. Suerage forms at the ready, who can keep a watchful eye on writing or unwitting violators.

If the present trend continues, every word in BYTE magazine will have to include a trademark or registered mark. Ultimately, the letters TM may be trademarked, resulting in a recursive process of marking trademarked trademarks.

An alternative solution perhaps would be to print a list of all words or sequences of letters and numbers used in the relevant issue of the magazine, with a general disclaimer that any or all of the words or sequences of characters may or may not be a trademark or registered trademark.

ARNE ROHDE
Struer, Denmark

P.S. This letter, including this postscript, contains the following words or sequences of characters, any or all or none of which may be trademarks or registered trademarks of zero, one, or more companies or organizations: a, advantage, all, alternative, american, and, and, any, arne, at, attorneys, based, be, business, by, byte, can, caused, characters, companies, contains, continues, denmark, disclaimer, every, eye, following, forms, general, have, if, impartial, in, include, including, increasing, is, issue, it, keep, lawyers, letter, letters, list, magazine, mark, marking, may, microcomputer, more, must, none, not, numbers, observer, of, on, one, or, organizations, outside, particular, perhaps, postscript, present, print, problems, process, proliferation, p.s., reaching, ready, recursive, registered, relevant, resulting, rohde, scheme, seem, semences, society, solution, stage, struer, suerage, surely, that, the, this, tm, to, trademark, trademarked, trademarks, trend, ultimately, unwitting, used, violators, watchful, where, which, who, will, with, writing, word, words, would, zero.

A CALL FOR BETTER APPLE SUPPORT

I was pleased to see that Phil Lemmons is now BYTE's editor in chief. I also appreciated his editorial on ethics (April, page 4).

I have some complaints regarding Apple Computer Inc. that I hope BYTE's readership can help me with. I apologize in advance for the limited scope of the complaints and for using BYTE as a platform, but I have gotten no action from Apple despite repeated contact.

I work with several Apple users in Kansas City who have had trouble in the past several months obtaining manuals from Apple. Notably The ProDOS Technical Manual, Apple Ile Design Guidelines, and The Apple Dot Matrix Printer User's Manual. I have, through repeated contact with Apple, come to the conclusion that the problem is at Apple, rather than at the dealers. Apple's Customer Service Department has been as helpful as possible, but it cannot overcome basic errors in maintaining availability of these vital publications. The ProDOS Technical Manual and Apple Ile Design Guidelines were out of publication until recently, and as yet I have been unable to get a verified delivery date from local dealers.

The ProDOS Technical Manual has been printed at least once for developers, but I attempted to order one shortly after purchasing The ProDOS User's Kit and was told they were out of stock and would not be reprinted until May. It is now June and they are nowhere in sight. It is not possible to do any credible machine-language programming involving ProDOS without this reference.

Apple Ile Design Guidelines is quoted in Apple's own Ile literature as a reference for programming for the Apple Ile 80-column-text cards. I have been on its trail most of this year; it is according to my Apple dealer) out of print and unavailable until June of this year. The Ile text (continued)
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IBM Announces PCjr Enhancements, Software, Education Program

IBM replaced the PCjr's 'Chiclet' keyboard with a typewriter-style keyboard, which will be standard on the PCjr and free for all current PCjr owners. IBM also announced $325 128K-byte memory-expansion units for the PCjr. To use more than one expansion unit, you must also buy a $150 power supply; with it, the PCjr can be expanded to 512K bytes. IBM also announced a national program called "Writing to Read," which teaches reading and writing using PCjrs and typewriters, and said it will offer discounts on PCjrs to all teachers and schools.

High-Resolution Printers Unveiled at NCC

Quality Micro Systems, Mobile, AL, introduced the QMS SmartWriter, a $4495 laser printer based on Canon's 8-page-per-minute print engine. Golden Dawn Computer Systems, Salt Lake City, UT, introduced the $3495 Golden Laser, also based on the Canon machine. Canon added the LBP-20, a 20-page-per-minute laser printer, while Fujitsu showed its own $16,000 24-page-per-minute unit. Ricoh showed a 12-page-per-minute laser printer that will be sold to other manufacturers for as little as $5000 without a controller. Both Fujitsu and Ricoh also showed image digitizers to complement the printers.

Canon also announced the F-60, a $545 thermal-transfer printer with a resolution of 360 dpi. Mitsubishi announced the $1100 M4234, a 180-dpi, seven-color, thermal-transfer printer. Mitsubishi also showed the CP-5, a $1200 392-dpi printer that produced near photograph quality color images but won't be available for at least a year.
Macintosh Products Get Attention at NCC

A number of products for Apple's Macintosh were shown at the National Computer Conference in July, although most of them won't be available until late fall.

Thunderware Inc., Orinda, CA, showed a unique $200 image digitizer for the Macintosh. The device is attached to the print head of the Imagewriter printer, scanning any page fed through the printer with a resolution of 200 dots per inch in 256 levels of gray. The device should be available later this month.

Koala Technologies showed MacVision, which allows video cameras or videocassette recorders to interface with the Macintosh. The resulting bit-mapped images can be modified using MacPaint. MacVision will be available for about $300 in late fall. A similar product, Micron Technology's MicronEye Bullet, is now available for $395, including the camera unit.

Intermatrix Corp., North Hollywood, CA, announced MacPhone. This $200 system includes a telephone and software to automatically dial numbers and log calls. A later product may add telecommunications features.

Sunol Systems, Pleasanton, CA, announced Sun-Mac, a network system. As many as 32 Macintoshes can be linked to the $700 Sun-Mac, which must be connected to a $400 Sun-Net unit, to which up to three other computers or additional Sun-Nets can also be attached. Sun-Net is linked in turn to Sunol's Sun-Disk hard-disk units.

Marl of the Unicorn, Cambridge, MA, announced Professional Composer, a $495 music-editing system. Softworks Limited, Chicago, IL, is selling a $395 C compiler. Epson demonstrated a $30 program that enables the Macintosh to use Epson's FX-80 printer.

Expertelligence Inc., Santa Barbara, CA, announced ExpertLogo. This $149 version of Logo includes Bunny Graphics and is incrementally compiled. A version of LISP is planned.

Double-Gold Software, San Jose, CA, is selling Lock-It-Up, a disk copy-protection system for the Macintosh, in addition to versions for the Apple II and IBM PC. Double-Gold licenses the software for $495.

Macintosh-like Capabilities for IBM PC, Epson QX-10

While Apple scrambles to provide software for the Macintosh, several companies are trying to make other computers look like the Macintosh. Bellsoft, Bellevue, WA, has introduced a line of pop-up programs for the IBM PC. Using a common Pop-Up kernel, the programs can be accessed from any application program. PopDOS makes most DOS commands available within other applications. Alarm Clock and Calendar programs will cost $19.95; Note Pad, Calculator, and PopDOS are $39.95 each; and TeleComm will cost $79.95. Bellsoft plans to distribute free copies of Alarm Clock to promote the line.

International Microcomputer Software Inc., San Rafael, CA, announced PC Paintbrush, a color graphics program similar to Apple's MacPaint. PC Paintbrush for the IBM PC should be available this month for about $130. Rising Star Industries displayed ValPaint, also similar to MacPaint, for the Epson QX-10 computer. ValPaint will be available from Epson in the fall.

IBM announced PCjr ColorPaint, a cartridge-based drawing program due out this month. The $99 software includes many MacPaint-type features, with 640- by 200-pixel resolution in color. (The Macintosh displays 512 by 342 pixels.) ColorPaint requires a two-button mouse: IBM will not offer one but said the program will work with Mouse Systems' or Microsoft's mice.

Optical Disks Shown at NCC

Four companies displayed optical-disk-storage products for computers at this year's National Computer Conference and at the National Office Machine Dealers Association convention.

Panasonic showed its $27,000 digital Optical Memory Disk Recorder (OMDR), which uses an 8-inch optical disk with a capacity of 700 megabytes per side. Alcatel Thomson CSF displayed its 1-gigabyte Gigadisc optical-disk drive. The drive will cost $10,000 in quantity, and a controller will cost $3100. Shugart showed a similar drive. Hitachi showed its Optical Disk Subsystem, which can store 1.3 gigabytes on each side of a 12-inch optical disk. The Hitachi system will cost approximately $15,000 in very large quantities.
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The original article by Nelder and Mead proposes a slightly different algorithm for the simplex method than our article. In their article, they differentiate between movement by reflection and contraction (when reflection does not produce a new “best vertex”) by comparing the reflected vertex response. Thus, Nelder and Mead’s test is consistent with their flow diagrams. Our simplex algorithm differs from Nelder and Mead’s in the use of the “next-to-worst vertex” in simplex movement. We simply do not search for the next-to-worst vertex on every iteration and accept the reflected vertex if it lies between the best and worst vertices (not between the best and next-to-worst vertex as proposed by Nelder and Mead). Thus our code is simpler and faster than the original while maintaining efficient simplex movement.

On page 344, the word “rejected” was inadvertently used instead of the correct word “best.” This is readily apparent from inspection of both our flowchart and program listing, which show that an expanded vertex is accepted only when both it and the reflected vertex are better than the current best vertex.

WILLIAM P. CACHERIS
Tallahassee, FL

CHOOSING SOFTWARE FOR A DENTIST’S OFFICE

Dr. Jonathan Javitz’s article “Computerizing a Medical Office” (May, page 171) covered many issues that are critical when doctors choose their first computer. However, I disagree with Dr. Javitz’s contention that doctors should buy their software before their hardware. Luckily, I purchased my 8-bit computer (Xerox 82011) prior to my software. Medical/ Dental software manuals adequately separated good from bad programs, but they did not show degrees of goodness. So I started buying demonstration disks with manuals. Running the program on my computer opened up many new evaluation areas to me. I found that programming language was important—a program written in CB-80 was up to 10 times faster than one written in BASIC. Program features and/or deficiencies became readily apparent. The differences among programs were great. I had to evaluate over 16 packages before finding the one that best suited my needs. I spent up to two weeks and 12 to 20 hours on most. I have been in dental practice 28 years and can’t remember when I’ve had as much fun.

WILLIAM E. TRACY, D.D.S.
Beaverton, OR

Handling the Reflected Vertex

I would like to add a few comments to the interesting article “Fitting Curves to Data” by Marco S. Cacci and William P. Cacheris (May, page 340). On page 344 the text reads, “The expanded vertex is accepted if it has a lower response than the rejected one; otherwise the program accepts the reflected one.” However, line 298 of the program indicates that “best” should have been used instead of “rejected” in the above quoted sentence.

The original article by J. A. Nelder and R. Mead (“A Simplex Method for Function

Minimization”; Computer Journal, Volume 7, page 308, 1965) gives a slightly different method for handling the reflected vertex. If the reflected vertex’s response (y*) is between the lowest response (y0) and the next to lowest response (y1) then the reflected vertex is accepted. If y* is between y0 and the highest response (y2), then the vertex corresponding to y2 is replaced by the reflected vertex (which becomes the new vertex with the highest response). Then you proceed to contraction or shrinkage. Ironically, there is a discrepancy between Nelder and Mead’s text and their flowchart. Just as there is a discrepancy between the article’s text and program.

JAMES TURSA
Austin, TX

The tree representation is merely a collection of nodes and their links. For each node, only two links will be provided. The links will be (1) a pointer to the first child node, and (2) a pointer to the sibling node immediately to the left. The terms “child” and “sibling” are used here to illustrate the relationship between the nodes in exactly the manner of a family tree. To demonstrate the use of the links in this representation, consider the selection of the 4th child of a particular node: first, the pointer to the first child node is used, then the pointer to the next
sibling is used repeatedly until the nth child is reached.

In the C programming language, a structure is used to represent the data and links for each node (see listing 1a, presented here).

Null pointers are used to indicate terminals: a null child pointer indicates that there are no lower levels and a null sibling pointer indicates that this is the last item at this level. Thus the search routine is shown in listing 1b. Insertion and deletion from such a tree is also simple. If one does not have the benefit of pointers and structures, there are alternatives. Pointers may be replaced with array indices and an array of structures may be replaced with an array for each structure member.

LAWRENCE LEINWEBER
East Cleveland, OH

I take issue with anyone presenting "the proper solution" to any problem—the world just does not work that way, and neither does programming.

I am aware of binary trees. They are sometimes called B-trees. In the fun of calling mine A-trees, I expected most, if not all, of my readers to also be aware of binary trees. So I did not feel it necessary to mention them. If this assumption was incorrect, I appreciate Mr. Leinweberr's review.

I do not claim to be a computer scientist. I like to think of myself as a problem solver. When confronted with an application where binary trees seemed to be overkill, I searched for and found what I believe is an interesting and useful alternative, especially if tree updating is infrequent. I refuse to believe that A-trees are more "complex" than binary trees—personally, I find them simpler.

I particularly like the applicability of my 8088's string-scan instruction (mentioned in the article but, unfortunately, not illustrated in the sample programs). Once you know the value you are looking for, you execute one three-peated) machine instruction to get you there. The mathematics of the search algorithm is also interesting to me. In fact, I have pursued tree-manipulation methods based upon the "difference table," such as tree sorting and "normal forms" for trees.

In the meantime, I will not be deterred from my efforts. I will develop ideas and to share them with others. After all, isn't that what programming is all about?

JOHN SNYDER
Baltimore, MD

MORE ON USER FRIENDLINESS

I commend both you and William J. Raduchel for your courage. Defining the term "user friendly" is no mean feat (see "A Professional's Perspective on User Friendliness" May page 101). I also commend Mr. Raduchel for his efforts—with some significant reservations.

Mr. Raduchel's article does a doggone good job of isolating the impact of a large number of factors present in the computer work environment. And there can be little question that his math skills are impressively demonstrated in his attempt to quantify user friendliness. But I feel he is in the doghouse with me because of his hyperanalytical approach.

"User friendly" is a simple phrase. The meaning of the phrase is not locked up in a mathematical netherworld that can only be penetrated with the precisely made points of mathematics. For true meaning, we need only look to the simple visual images evoked by each of the words in the phrase.

A "user" is one who uses—in this case—a computer. The word "user" is being used to modify the meaning of the second word in the phrase—"friendly." Friendly to what? Friendly to the computer/software user. It is not hard to visualize a person using a computer.

(continued)
Nor is it hard to visualize a friend. Dog is man's best friend. We can assume that a computer must have at least some of the unique behavioral characteristics of a beloved pet dog in order to be considered "friendly." We need only answer one question to save the full richness of the phrase: What is unique about a dog's behavior toward man that makes dog man's best friend?

The answer to this question is really quite simple. The dog:

1. Always does what it is told.
2. Never bites its master.
3. Is always very sorry when you yell at it.
4. Is exceptionally eager to please.
5. Doesn't eat too much.

One point I agree with is Mr. Raduchel's assertion that the definition of "user friendly" is dependent upon the user group. After all, everybody likes a dog that fits their temperament. But that doesn't change the fact that the dog had better have the five traits already listed.

I would submit that the problem with most computers and software is that they are made in the maker's image. We all know that this won't work out. Frankenstein taught us that. What we need to do is start making computers and software in the image of the dog. Or perhaps we need to let dogs design software and computers.

What we don't need are any more doggedly determined efforts at quantifying abstract concepts such as "friendliness." After all, when was the last time your kids picked a dog out of the pound by first regressing the number of wags of its tail per minute against their own heartbeats?

In short, I think Mr. Raduchel should have answered "yes" when he rhetorically asked if user friendly were another useless "I don't know how to define it, but I know it when I see it" phenomenon. It may be that some possessed Pavlovian personality will hound this phrase until it succumbs to a logically sterile definition. But Mr. Raduchel's dogmatic tail-chasing left me dog tired and howling at the moon.

WOODROW F. DICK JR.
Springfield, VA

As a software designer and developer, I found William J. Raduchel's article most thought-provoking. The idea of developing a mathematical, experimentally testable model of "user friendliness" is certainly an important one, although it seems to me that the usefulness of this model is necessarily dependent upon the development of methods for assigning concrete values to $P_0$ and $P_1$.

However, as a user of Apple's Lisa, I must point out that Mr. Raduchel shares two misconceptions common to long-term computer users who are not well acquainted with the Lisa Office System.

The first is expressed in his statement that "Microcomputers...permit broader use of such esoteric [my italics] tools as graphics." By no stretch of the imagination can graphics, per se, be considered esoteric. Graphics, even icons, are much more widely understood than are letters from some alphabet assembled into words in some language. In the context of current computer technology, graphics are esoteric only because there are so few systems that allow them to be used as easily as alphanumerics.

It is certainly arguable that graphics should be (continued)
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LETTERS

the standard "gateway" to a computer, and alphaneurics the exception.

Second, in his discussion of limitations on the user friendliness of integrated systems, Mr. Raduchel suggests that the attempt to make a system friendly inevitably leads to an increase in the number of steps required to operate it. That there is an unavoidable trade-off between the ease of learning a system and the ultimate ease of using it: "There are limits to spoon-feeding. . . The effect of this is to raise both n and p by requiring many steps to do anything." Many software developers recognize the desirability of providing "shortcuts" for advanced users (for example, the optional "alphanumeric" forms of many Lisa menu commands). Furthermore, as users become more experienced on any system, they discover their own more efficient methods of accomplishing common tasks.

Perhaps the best demonstration of this would be a rewrite of the script given in the article for a Lisa user performing a typical task. With experience, the Lisa user could reduce this task from 30 steps to 16:

1. Double-click on a general-purpose Lisa·Term document to open it. If you perform a task but don't need to keep the results permanently, it is easy to make a general-purpose document for that task and overwrite the previous contents every time you use it.
2. "Assumed" format conversion.
3. "Range" (I assume this means "select data to be cut").
5. Set aside (LisaTerm document).
6. Double-click on a general-purpose Lisa·Calc document to open it. This document already contains the formulas and formatting to be used in processing the data obtained. It also still contains yesterday's data, which will be overwritten.
7. "Range." (I assume this means "select insertion point").
8. Paste.
9. Calculate. (Actually, by default this step is automatic.)
10. "Range." (Again, I assume this means "select data to be cut").
11. Cut.
12. Set aside (LisaCalc document).
13. Double-click on a general-purpose Lisa·Graph document to open it. As before, this document still contains yesterday's data, which will be overwritten.
14. "Range". (Select insertion point.)
15. Paste.
16. Set aside.

There is no reason for the "erase" steps, since all of these documents will be used again tomorrow. In many cases, it is possible to reduce the three "Set aside" steps to one "Set aside everything," which would reduce the total n to 14.

The net effect of the above simplification is to increase 1/p from 0.860 to 0.923 and F from 0.817 to 0.877—a substantial improvement in both parameters as a result of user experience.

On the contrary, I note that the number of (continued)
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Circle 363 on inquiry card.
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LETTERS

steps in the "Standard PC" case seems to be irreducible.

AL EVANS
Austin, TX

Mr. Evans has me. I suspect, on ways to simplify the Lisa process, but I think the fact that a more experienced user can improve on the process is in itself a comment on user friendliness. I agree with him that graphics should not be esoteric: my use of the word reflected only the reality today. Finally, I agree that long-run user-friendly systems, to coin a phrase, must provide a process to accommodate users' learning by doing.

WILLIAM J. RADUCHEL
New York, NY

William J. Raduchel's article on user friendliness presented a useful conceptual model for the design of easy-to-learn/easy-to-use software. He has correctly recognized that wide acceptance of computer solutions to routine professional problems partly depends on obtaining accurate solutions in less time and with less expense than available alternatives. He notes that the user must recognize that a problem can be solved before the system arranged for its solution can even be entered, but he seems to concentrate on the number of steps or actions that must be taken to reach the desired end product as the basis for comparison between design alternatives. Mr. Raduchel minimizes the "Tinkertoy" approach symbolized by Lisa technology.

I suggest that the obviousness of an available solution may be a more important component of user friendliness than the number of steps. Beginning a problem-solving sequence is often the most difficult step, and provided that subsequent steps are not obscured by the user-interface design, beginning work on a problem will ultimately lead to an acceptable conclusion in most cases. I doubt the number of keystrokes needed to reach an acceptable solution is a noticeable factor in a user's perception of user friendliness within rather wide limits. Software designers and human-factors specialists may count keystrokes to the exclusion of other important variables: users simply do not. As I believe the author is aware, it is what the keystroke accomplishes and whether it is functional within the problem-solving sequence that is important.

Users are the best judge of ease of learning and ease of use. They will tell designers what to do if their choices are observed carefully. An important principle of psychology is that choice, or the allocation of time among concurrently available alternatives, is a function of the relative frequency of positive feedback or success to the individual. In a problem-solving situation, this should translate as a function of the perception of immediate and discernible progress toward the goal. This implies that software that requires frequent actions outside of the problem-solving sequence will be less preferred (such as passing through a menu that must first be called up, inserting control characters in a word-processing program, changing disks randomly)
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computer journalists, but not to small business owners, administrators, or other professionals. They will choose to use a system that seems, when they look at it, like a way to solve a problem connected with their work. Further, they will later spend more time with such a system and thereby will discover more about using it in other applications. The use of icons and task-related screen-display design is a way to attract and keep such users. Software is not independent of hardware. The Lisa/Macintosh system is a good example of this. However, an earlier machine, the Epson QX-10 with its Valdoc software, is another good example that is frequently overlooked in terms of design principles. I've had the opportunity to observe that computer-naive and experienced users consistently choose this hardware/software alternative in a professional environment to execute tasks that would be possible with other readily available—and concurrently unused—machines, but at a higher cost in terms of task-irrelevant actions. The QX-10 with its functionally labeled system keys on the HASC keyboard, its simple and mostly nondistracting menu system and task-related terminology just seems to be the right choice when users are more interested in their applications than their computers. Its ease of learning captures naive users and its relevant design keeps them coming back. I suspect Apple Computer Inc. had something like this process in mind with the Macintosh, a point that IBM and its emulators have missed.

JAMES A. MULICK, PH.D. Columbus, OH

I concur with Dr. Mulick's general observations. Indeed, P2 was included in the model to incorporate many of the obviousness factors he describes, and his remarks reinforce the general superiority of a menu-form-script interface properly developed to solve problems. I do feel that at some point the number of keystrokes inevitably must matter. Experienced word-processing evaluators count them very carefully, and a long sequence is inherently less obvious than a short one.

WILLIAM J. RADUCHEL New York, NY

REQUEST FOR HELP

I just bought the May BYTE and thought I would tell you that I found it the best of your efforts. The editorial (''The BYTE Reader. Who You Are'') was informative; however, I wonder where I would fit in as far as your statistics are concerned. I own a Franklin, an Apple, and a Telema. I put in my office system for invoicing, inventory, sales commissions, and purchase orders. I'm age 60; no college, no degrees, no electrical, no mechanical, no science; taught myself programming in Applesoft and Microsoft BASIC and dBASE II.

The only thing I don't understand is how to change a BIOS and write drivers in CPM. I am inclined to believe that CPM is one of the best-kept secrets in the industry.

WAYNE C. PRIDE Hasbrouck Heights, NJ

With regard to how you fit into BYTE's reader profile, we must confess that statistics fail to capture the essence of all our readers. For more BIOS and driver information try Microcomputer Operating Systems (1982) and BYTE Guide to CPM-86 (1984) by Mark Dahake (New York: BYTE Books).

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Circle 212 on inquiry card.
Well, we were April foolish.

In James Isaak’s April BYTE article, “Designing Systems for Real-Time Applications,” we used the wrong captions for figures 1 and 2. (See pages 129 and 130.) The correct captions are boxed here.

The captions that did appear in the April

BYTE are correct for figures A and B below, which we present to you now. These figures refer to the flow of interrupts and the servicing of those interrupts.

We apologize to Mr. Isaak and to you for this blunder. Ah. “April is the cruellest month:”

(continued)
Memory Lapse

Alice C. Lankester, manager of sales promotion for Living Videotext, sent us a letter pointing out a mistake in the "At a Glance" box accompanying William R. Hershey's software review of "ThinkTank." (See the May BYTE, page 189.)

The IBM Personal Computer version of ThinkTank requires a minimum of 256K bytes of memory, not 64K bytes as stated in the article. Also, ThinkTank for the Apple II or II+ and Ile computers will run with 64K bytes of RAM, but the Apple Ill version needs 128K bytes.

ThinkTank for all models of the Apple computer is $120; for the IBM PC, it's $195. The "At a Glance" box also mentioned that ThinkTank would soon run on the 128K-byte Macintosh. That version is now available. It's called ThinkTank 128, and its suggested retail price is $145. ThinkTank for the Apple Illc is in development.

Finally, Living Videotext Inc. has relocated its offices. The new address is 2432 Charleston Rd., Mountain View, CA 94043. The telephone number is (415) 964-6300.

BASIC Line Changes

Correct Steps

While working with the BASIC program that Pat Macaluso presented in "A Risky Business—An Introduction to Monte Carlo Venture Analysis," Eric Hilbert found a couple of bugs. (See the March BYTE, page 181.) Please make the following corrections:

40300 PF=NS/110
40300 FOR I=1 TO 10:
CDIL=11-OU(INIII+PF+0.5)

Without these changes, subroutine 40300 will not correctly sample the distribution in steps of 10 percent.

Timing Error In Ile Modem

Acknowledged

The Apple Illc computer has a problem with many modems. An Apple spokesperson has confirmed. Although insisting that both the 300- and 1200-bps Apple modems run on the Illc without problems, she admitted that a timing error in the computer causes trouble for some other modems.

The problem is the 6510 ACIA chip, which provides the clock for the serial (modem) port. She said. This chip runs 2.9 percent slow. The specified limits for modem-port clock speed are ±2.0 percent. A highly knowledgeable person at a major modem manufacturer—not Apple—said it is extremely unlikely that any 1200-bps modem would be able to cope with the Illc's speed variation and that some 300-bps modems could have problems.

The Apple spokesperson said that a quick fix for the problem is to set terminal programs to 7-bit word length. I stop bit. and no parity (this enables use of ASCII file transfers but not binary file transfers). She said that the company is working on a hardware fix, but would give no date for its release.

The spokesperson noted that a board change would require Federal Communications Commission approval before it could be released.

She said Apple has not decided who—the company or the owner—will bear the cost of a hardware fix.

Resistor Missing from Whimsi-Bell

In July's Ciarcia's Circuit Cellar, "A Musical Telephone Bell," a resistor was inadvertently omitted from the schematic diagram (see figure 5, page 131). To prevent your Whimsi-Bell from consuming more power than it needs, install a 33-ohm resistor between the collector of Q1 and the +5-volt supply.

Patch Justifies Model 100 Type

Lawrence A. Tomel, a BYTE reader in Montgomery, Alabama, toyed with the program that accompanied Mahlon Kelly's "The Radio Shack TRS-80 Model 100" and found a way to obtain right-justified output. (See listing 1 on page 144 of the September 1983 BYTE.)

If you amend that program with the line

82 GOSUB 100: INPUT "Right Justify (Y/N):" RIS

you will have the capability to form smartly aligned output from the Model 100.

Our hats are off to Mr. Tomel.
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Half-Height Drives Feature Self-test

Omek Corporation's OM5X family of half-height, double-sided 5¼-inch floppy-disk drives are designed for applications where removable data storage is a priority. A unique feature of these drives is their built-in self-test and exercise functions.

The self-test/burn-in mode allows the drive's microprocessor to cycle through and monitor the spindle speed and the circuitry associated with the spindle, the write-protect mechanism, and the index. The alignment mode lets you adjust the spindle speed without an oscilloscope, frequency counter, or other monitoring equipment.

A two-color front-bezel LED is used to indicate conditions during the self-test burn-in, or alignment modes. The LED will indicate the following failures: speed out of tolerance, stepping breakdown, and write-protect out of sync. In alignment mode, the LED shows fast, slow, or correct spindle speed.

The OM5X's microprocessor controls motor start, write current switching, stepping for reduced head-positioning hysteresis, and the self-test/exercise modes.

The OM5X family gives you unformatted storage capacities of 500K bytes and 1 megabyte with track densities of 48 and 96 tpi, respectively. The dimensions are 1.625 by 5.75 by 8 inches; each drive weighs slightly less than 3 pounds.

The price of the drives was not established at press time. A company spokesperson, however, estimated that the 500K-byte OM55 drive would cost approximately $500 and the 1-megabyte OM56 would be around $120. Contact Omek Corp., 44844 Grimmett Blvd., Fremont, CA 94538, (415) 490-7173.

C Compiler/Debugger Works with MS-DOS

The MWC86 C compiler from the Chicago-based Mark Williams Company runs under MS-DOS 2.0 and comes with the csd C Source Debugger. The compiler and debugger retail for $500 and are shipped together as a single product.

Although the csd Source Debugger gives you a full debugging environment at the C source level, a thorough understanding of your assembler or hardware architecture is not required. A windowed screen lets you view the program source, program output, the value of variables, and breakpoint history. You can set breakpoints on lines of source code or program variables. The breakpoints let you stop program execution at specific lines or when the value of a variable has changed.

As the program executes, you can watch the values of variables dynamically change, and you can decrease or increase a variable's value. The target program can be executed one line at a time, or to the next breakpoint, the end of the current function, or the end of the program.

The csd Debugger also lets you watch your program execution in real time, scroll through your source code as it executes, and display values as variables change. On-line Help screens explain all debugging functions. You can customize the csd Debugger for your specific applications.

The MWC86 C compiler supports the full C language and full MS-DOS 2.0 path names. It also supports operating system calls and high- and low-level UNIX and MS-DOS system calls. Redundant and unused code is eliminated. Single command-line statements invoke all phases of the compiler, disk operating system, or other Mark Williams linkers.

System requirements are an IBM Personal Computer with a double-sided, 360K-byte floppy-disk drive and MS-DOS 2.0. Minimum memory requirements are 256K bytes or 128K bytes for the compiler alone. For further information, call or write the Mark Williams Company, 1430 West Wrightwood Ave., Chicago, IL 60614, (312) 472-6659.
File Manager Manipulates Charts, Words

The CX MacBase from the French firm Controle X is a database manager that lets you manipulate files, text, charts, tables, graphs, and pictures. It can process fixed or variable entries along with calculations, charts, tables, graphs, and pictures. Several files can be operated simultaneously. Files can be linked and data exchanged between them.

Using the Mac's mouse, you can draw a model of a document, and then you can screen, box in titles, positions entries, insert a MacPaint diagram or logo, set up tables, and link entries in a matter of moments. The model can be altered at any time. After you create the model, CX MacBase lets you use it over and over again.

You can define calculations, data entries, and set default values. CX MacBase automatically updates files and traces graphs and curve or pie charts. Mathematical calculations include trigonometric, logarithmic, standard deviations, and logical functions. Hard copy of graphs, reports, labels, and other user-defined forms can be produced. Record information can be sorted on several keys and located by using combinations of criteria.

CX MacBase processes data on a variable-length basis, limited only by the central processor and disk-storage capacities. A file can take up an entire disk; the maximum number of data records depends on their average length, which is usually 1500 to 2000 address records per 400K-byte disk.

File Manager automatics charts, words, data exchanged between them, MacPaint, MacWrite, and most Macintosh software. It costs $29.95. Contact Controle X, Tour Maine Montparnasse 33, Avenue du Maine, 75755 Paris Cedex 15 France, tel. 538 98 87.

Electronic Mall, Computerized Teleconference System for PC XT

CONEXUS is an integrated electronic-mail, computer-teleconferencing, and bulletin-board system for the IBM PC XT and compatible hard-disk systems.

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CONEXUS automatically adjusts to terminal types, giving users complete control over screen width, display pause, full- or half-duplex, and menu status. System operators can modify the CONEXUS code.

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**Color Image Maker**

When Lasergraphics introduced RASCOL Raster Color Image Maker, it was linked to your computer and a color graphics software package. Your raster graphics control software, an optical mouse, an ink-jet printer, and a graphics tablet can create vibrant color graphics.

A dedicated microprocessor-based device, RASCOL works by receiving high-level graphics commands from your computer and converting them to color dot information required by your printer. It assumes image-preparation tasks and printer control, freeing the computer for other work. When not in use, it can serve as a 200,000-character print buffer.

RASCOL drives your printer at full speed with maximum resolution. Printing time is said to be rapid, although dependent on image complexity. The maximum image complexity is typically 60,000 polygon or vector vertices, expandable to 120,000 vertices. Miscellaneous features include the ability to color each object in one of 1 million halftones, scaling and windowing, and arbitrary self-intersecting polygons, pie slices, lines, and text in many fonts.

The RASCOL Raster Color Image Maker makes use of the Lasergraphics Language, which is a graphics communications language that converts graphical objects into color dots for printing. This language is independent of printer resolution and uses 95 ASCII printing commands.

Hardware inputs are serial asynchronous RS-232C ASCII with selectable data rates ranging from 300 to 19,200 bps. The flow control is either hardware DTR or software XON/XOFF. Full- or half-duplex operation is supported.

RASCOL works with Diablo C-150, Xerox 1770, and other color ink-jet printers. It's compatible with Lotus 1-2-3 and other popular software. It works with most personal computers, including the IBM PC. The suggested price is $1995. Contact Lasergraphics Inc., 17671 Cowan Ave., Irvine, CA 92714. (714) 660-9497. Circle 605 on inquiry card.

**Advanced 3270s Have Graphics Functions**

IBM's Information Systems Group recently announced two advanced versions of the IBM 3270 Personal Computer for graphics work: the IBM 3270-PCG and the PCGX. Both workstations can display charts, diagrams, or drawings in multiple windows and print images on a complementary ink-jet printer using a new control program as well as enhanced programs.

In a simultaneous announcement: IBM introduced a Graphical Data Display Manager (GDDM) and workstation graphics-control software, an optical mouse, a graphics tablet, and an ink-jet printer. The PCG's and the PCGX's graphics processing units receive picture data from a host computer in a so-called "short-hand" vector form. At the workstation, the shorthand data is converted into a full graphics image. Company spokespeople say this reduces by 70 percent the stream of data required to transmit a picture from a host to the workstation.

The GDDM program provides the intelligence to perform this task. It also produces threedimensional pie charts and bar charts and supports logical input devices. GDDM permits pictures to be interchanged between a GDDM picture library and workstation files. Picture segments can be translated, rotated, and scaled.

The PCG has an 8-color, 14-inch color display with 720 by 512 user-addressable points. The PCGX's color or monochrome displays measure 19 inches. Each of its 960 by 1000 user-addressable points can be displayed in up to 16 colors or four shades of gray.

Both workstations can function as stand-alone computers and are built around the IBM 5371 Model 12 system unit, which features 348K bytes of RAM, a 360K-byte floppy-disk drive, and adapters for a parallel printer, mouse/tablet, and for connection to a 3270 system.

The 3852 color printer produces seven-color outputs on special paper and transparencies. An all-points-addressable printer, the 3852 offers 3100 dots-per-second graphics printing and 37 characters-per-second text output. It has two 256-character sets and a pair of presentation modes.

The IBM 5277 Mouse costs $340. The 3083 Tablet Model 2 with a cursor is $900; the price with a stylus is $750. The inkjet printer is $5900. Term leases and installment plans are available through the IBM Credit Corp.

For complete information, contact IBM Corp., Information Systems Group, 900 King St., Rye Brook, NY 10573. Circle 606 on inquiry card.

(continued)
NEW PRODUCT NEWS
FROM TELETEK

Systemaster II. Responding to market demand for speed and increased versatility, Teletek is proud to announce the availability of the next generation in 8-bit technology—the new Systemaster II! The Systemaster II will offer two CPU options, either a Z80B running at 6 MHz or a Z80H running at 8 MHz, 128K of parity checked RAM, two RS232 serial ports with on-board drivers (no paddle boards required), two parallel ports, or optional SCSI or IEEE-488 port. The WD floppy disk controller will simultaneously handle 8" and 5 1/4" drives. A Zilog Z-80 DMA controller will provide instant communications over the bus between master and slave. Add to the DMA capability a true dedicated interrupt controller for both on-board and bus functions, and the result is unprecedented performance. Systemaster II will run under CP/M 3.0 or TurboDOS 1.3, and fully utilize the bank switching features of these operating systems.

SBC 86/87. As the name indicates, Teletek's new 16-bit slave board has an Intel 8086 CPU with an 8087 math co-processor option. This new board will provide either 128K or 512K of parity checked RAM. Two serial ports are provided with individually programmable baud rates. One Centronics-compatible parallel port is provided. When teamed up with Systemaster II under TurboDOS 1.3, this 5MHz or 8MHz multi-user, multi-processing, combination cannot be beat in speed or feature flexibility!

Teletek Z-150 MB. Teletek is the first to offer a RAM expansion board designed specifically for the Z-150/Z-160 from Zenith. The Teletek Z-150 MB is expandable from 64K to 384K. Bring your Z-150 up to its full potential by adding 320K of parity checked RAM (or your IBM PC, Columbia, Compaq, Corona, Eagle, or Seequa to their full potential). The Teletek Z-150 MB optionally provides a game port for use when your portable goes home or a clock/calendar with battery backup! Evaluate the Systemaster II, SBC 86/87 or Teletek Z-150 MB for 30 days under Teletek's Evaluation Program. A money-back guarantee is provided if not completely satisfied! All Teletek products carry a 3-year warranty. (Specifications subject to change without notice.)

TELETEK

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Telex #4991834

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Yes, I'm interested in information regarding:

☐ Systemaster II
☐ SBC 86/87
☐ Z-150 MB
☐ Evaluation Program
☐ Teletek's S-100 Board Line

Name __________________________
Company ________________________
Address _________________________
Color PC Comes with Applications Software

TeleVideo's color version of its IBM PC-compatible computer, the TeleColor PC. Model TS 1605C, comes with word-processing, spreadsheet, and database-management applications software and Microsoft's GW-BASIC. It's built around Intel's 5-MHz 8088 microprocessor and runs under TeleVideo's TeleDOS operating system, which is compatible with MS-DOS 2.11.

The TS 1605C's 12-inch, high-resolution screen tilts. Text characters can be displayed in a single- or double-dot pattern. Monochrome resolution is 640 by 200 pixels; color resolution is 320 by 200 pixels. Sixteen colors are supported, and the display is compatible with many color-graphics applications designed for the IBM PC.

Interface ports supplied are RS-232C serial, parallel printer, and composite video. Mass storage is provided by one or two slim-line 360K-byte floppy-disk drives. System memory includes 256K bytes of RAM, 16K bytes of static video-display RAM, and 8K bytes of EPROM. The TS 1605C TeleColor PC with a single floppy-disk drive costs $2895; with two floppy drives, it is $3295. A version with a 10-megabyte internal hard-disk drive and one floppy drive is $4795. Contact TeleVideo Systems Inc., 1170 Morse Ave., Sunnyvale, CA 94086. (408) 745-7760. Circle 607 on Inquiry card.

Word Processor Runs CP/M, Has Two of Everything

The Bondwell 22, a dedicated word-processing system, serves as your personal computer since it runs under CPM 3.0. Based on twin Z80A microprocessors, the Bondwell 22 comes with dual CRT displays, two 640K-byte double-sided, double-density disk drives, a 17-cps daisy-wheel printer, and 128K bytes of RAM. 4K bytes of diagnostic ROM, and dedicated memory for the slave processor and video display.

Shipments are to begin in the first quarter of 1985. At press time, the estimated price is under $3500.

The Bondwell 22's Z80A processors control separate tasks: central and I/O slave processing. This lets you enter and print out data simultaneously.

The displays are amber, non-glare CRTs. The larger screen is for text display, while the smaller screen is for the menu. The 12-inch screen includes the following video attributes: 81 by 24 format, underscore, boldface, and soft scrolling. It offers 62 superscript and subscript characters as well as 96 ASCII, 64 graphics, and 228 italic and special characters. The 7-inch auxiliary display has a 40 by 24 format, hard scrolling, and 96 inverse and 64 special characters.

A pair of RS-232C serial ports and a single parallel port are standard. The 56-key keyboard is augmented by 31 programmable function keys and a built-in trackball for cursor control. A real-time clock is also provided.

In addition to CPM 3.0, the Bondwell 22 comes with a word-processing program and spreadsheet, database, and report-writing application programs. Options include a modem and speaker-phone card and a hard-disk drive.

For full details, contact Bondwell Industrial Co. Inc., Units 10/11, 3300 Seldon Court, Fremont, CA 94539. (415) 490-4300. Circle 608 on Inquiry card.

Color Slide Production System

GraphStation lets you produce color slides of high-resolution bar, pie, line, and other charts in a variety of fonts. This slide presentation/production system, based on an NEC Advanced Personal Computer, comes with an integral optical mouse, built-in color monitor, 256K bytes of memory, 2 megabytes of disk storage, supporting software, and a graphic recording camera. It lists for $6860. A version without the camera is $6155.

Optional equipment includes a communications package that lets the GraphStation accept data from other computer sources. A slide processor/mounted kit and a color plotter are also available. Maintenance, enhancement, and support contracts are available. For further information, contact Signature Information Systems Corp., Suite 300, 8175 Hetz Dr., Cincinnati, OH 45242. (513) 781-1162. Circle 609 on Inquiry card.

(continued on page 468)
The automatic transmission with a $250 differential.

What a way to travel! The Password™ modem is geared to transmit up to 120 characters a second from anywhere to anywhere else in the country at the push of a button. Adjusts automatically to any speed — moving at a high of 1200 baud, or down-shifting all the way to 300 baud. Totally compatible, it lets any microcomputer phone-communicate with any other microcomputer. Easily portable, it parks almost anywhere thanks to the convenience of Velcro™ strips.

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PASSWORD™

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For a poster size reprint of this ad, send $3.00 to U.S. Robotics, Inc.
Circle 351 on Inquiry card.
You can't buy an IBM® PC with IBM forces you to choose:

1. Measure video functions.

- Buy a monochrome card and monitor for high-resolution text. (Essential for word processing and spreadsheets.)
- Or buy a color card and color monitor for graphics. (Lotus™ 1-2-3™ for example, uses lots of graphics, as well as text.)
- You can invest in both; you can sacrifice one or the other; you can settle for a non-standard compromise.
- Or you can buy Paradise. Here's how we've measurably eased your job of choosing the best video display (saving you a lot of money in the process).

2. Measure software compatibility.

- IBM's color/graphics card can display 16 colors on a color monitor.
- So can the Paradise Modular Graphics Card.
- But that's where the similarity ends. When you use color/graphics software with the Paradise Modular Graphics Card and a monochrome monitor, it translates those colors into a true 16-shade gray scale. With full screen display, flicker-free scrolling and clear, crisp character sets (like those of IBM) in all modes.
- Naturally, the best video card fits either the IBM PC or XT, and works with any monitor you choose: IBM monochrome (or equivalent), RGB or composite video.
- The Paradise Modular Graphics Card™ gives you full screen, 16-shade graphics on any display, including IBM's high-resolution monochrome monitor.

3. Measure slot utilization.

- IBM's color/graphics card can display 16 colors on a color monitor.
- Many video cards only work with specially modified software. The Paradise Modular Graphics Card runs popular off-the-shelf color/graphics software on your choice of monitors. Unmodified.
- Most cards that offer graphics on a monochrome monitor force you to sacrifice off-the-shelf software compatibility. Paradise doesn't want you to compromise.
- Of course the Paradise Modular Graphics Card runs Lotus 1-2-3 graphics on an IBM monochrome monitor.
- But it also runs almost all unmodified off-the-shelf color/graphics software. Like PFS®:GRAPH, SuperCalc®3 Flight Simulator® and Symphony™.
- A menu-driven software system—with a user interface much like that of Lotus 1-2-3—lets you take advantage of all the Paradise Modular Graphics Card's features.
- Unlike other video cards, the Paradise Modular Graphics Card gives you additional popular functions in a single slot. This may be the only card you'll ever need.
- You need to worry about slots for future expansion. Since you must use...
a slot for video support, why not pack it with more functions? The Paradise Modular Graphics Card puts color and monochrome video support plus your choice of the most commonly requested enhancements into one slot. Enhancements like extra memory, clock calendar, floppy disk controller, parallel, serial or game ports. Leaving you measurably more room to expand.

4. Measure cost efficiency.

Unlike other multifunction cards, the Paradise Modular Graphics Card lets you choose the options you need, now or later.

You select the features you want, when you want them—no more, no less. So you pay only for what you need.

Choose one module from list A, one from list B, or one from each list. The Paradise Modular Graphics Card fits in a single PC or XT slot, even with both modules attached. And without imposing on adjacent slots.

5. Measure value.

Value: the ratio of performance to price. No matter how you configure the Paradise Modular Graphics Card, you get more performance for your money, and more performance for your slot.

You'd have to combine several other cards to even approach the Paradise Modular Graphics Card's functionality. Obviously, that would take up several slots in your PC. It would also cost you a lot more money. And if you review measurements one through four in this ad, you'll realize that no other card—or combination of cards—can give you better PC performance.

What about reliability? Guaranteed by a one year warranty.
Conducted by Steve Ciarcia

**Speech Synthesis**

Dear Steve,

Your article "Build a Third-Generation Phonetic Speech Synthesizer" (March BYTE, page 28) was very interesting. I am working with a Standard Microsystems PC-Box1er speech synthesizer, and I want to develop a text-to-speech translation program for it. How can I get a copy of the United States Naval Research Laboratory text-to-speech algorithm?

RODNEY J. ROSS
St. Charles, IL

The NRL algorithm is documented in the research report NRR7448: Automatic Translation of English Text to Phonetics by Letter to Sound Rules by H. S. Elowitz, W. J. Johnson, A. McHugh, and E. J. Shore. Copies of this 100-page document can be ordered as item AD-A031929 from the Sales Department, National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Rd., Springfield, VA 22161. The price for prepaid orders is $13, which includes shipping. Orders are usually filled in 2 to 4 weeks.—Steve

**CP/M Software**

Dear Steve,

The Apple computer with a Z80-based Micro-soft Card will be a lot more useful if you could read a reasonably standard soft-sec- tion CP/M 3¼-inch disk (for example, Osborne, Xerox 820, Morrow, etc.) into it. It would also be useful to read disks written on the Apple under CP/M into standard CP/M systems. Why doesn't this work? Do you know any simple way around the problem? Does anyone make a controller that will handle both standard and Apple disk formats? Or is the drive itself strange?

ROBERT J. HANRAHAN
Gainesville, FL

One of the problems with CP/M software is that no "reasonably standard soft-sec- tion" format exists. Almost every manufacturer has a version that can be read only on its own system. Programs have recently been marketed that will allow one CP/M format to be read by another on a single machine. As you may have guessed, however, they do not handle the Apple-CP/M format.

One of the easiest ways to transfer software between the Apple and another CP/M system is to use the serial ports and some terminal software. A direct connection is fastest, but a modem can also be used to upload and download software as required.—Steve

**Power**

Dear Steve,

In the islands of Micronesia, our power is provided by diesel generators. Yap has one of the best power plants here. However, we still suffer from planned and unplanned power outages, power surges, and fluctuating voltage. Our power is U.S. standard.

I have seen ads for uninterruptible power sources, which give you 10 to 20 minutes to store your work and shut down the computer. The costs range from $800 to $1000. Never have so many paid so much for so little.

I would like to operate my computer (an Epson QX-10) continuously from an AC/DC/AC system. Not being an engineer or an electronics whiz, I have this ingenious notion that I could put together from mail-order catalog components: Sears Automatic Battery Charger (970), Sears Deep Cycle Battery (10-100 A) (690), Sears Lafayette, etc.), Inverter ($500), and assorted connectors, etc. ($40) for a total of $700.

Is this feasible, or is there some technical problem of which I am not aware? I have a $3000 system, but I shudder at the thought of spending another $1500 to protect it and then being able to run it for only a few minutes. I might be willing, however, to spend $700 for one that theoretically promises trouble-free operation. I know that most power-source advertisers have a vested interest in selling their product and that most people either don't need or want the kind I have described. But I bet there is still a substantial market for this sort of equipment.

Right now, I have a $50 surge/spike protector on the line for both the computer and printer. I have power outages do unnatural things to my disks. Twice they made it impossible to save a file as an indexed file, and I could save the information only by transferring it to another disk as a non-indexed file. A third time, using Peachtree's Mailing List Manager as a database, I lost 60 file cards. A power drop was the cause, however, and everything was back up and running properly.

I am reallyолучаング the power levels in areas where the main source of power is unstable.

BRIAN FARRLEY
Vap, Micronesia

You are definitely not the only person with this type of problem. Quite a few users live in areas where the main source of power is anything but stable.

Your approach is a good one and has been used successfully in the past. One solution was described in the January 1983 "Ask BYTE" (page 48). Richard T. Nichols used a Tripp Lite power inverter to convert the voltage from a 12/2 battery to 110 V AC at 60 Hz. Using this method, he was able to operate his TRS-80 Model 1 with no problems.

Some inverters put out an alternating voltage that approaches a square wave instead of a sine wave. Some systems will not operate properly with a square-wave voltage. This should be one of the things to look out for when you determine which inverter to use.—Steve

**Break Key**

Dear Steve,

In the March BYTE (page 430), Michael P. McCarthy asked about a Break key for use on the VIC-20. I wrote a program for my Commodore 64 that lets it communicate with IBM and Hewlett-Packard mainframes. To implement the Break key, I used the following code upon detecting the F7 function key:

```
1500 BR = (PEEK(56576) AND 231)
1510 POKE 56576, BR
1520 FOR X = 1 TO 100: NEXT I
1530 POKE 56576, BR OR 4
1540 RETURN
```

Line 1500 reads the current output byte to the VIC modem and sets bit 2 (value 4) to a zero. Line 1510 outputs this to the modem. Line 1520 sets the duration (I found this by trial and error.) Line 1530 turns off the tone. Line 1540 exits the subroutine.

The only change needed for this to work on the VIC-20 is that the address of the VIC modem is probably different. This would require changing 56576 to the proper value.

SCOTT B. REED
Richmond, IN

Thank you for sharing your program. I'm sure many users will welcome this information.—Steve

**Code-Activated Switch**

Dear Steve,

I greatly enjoy reading your column. Although I do not have an electronics background, I have been able to learn a lot from your articles.

In the May 1983 issue you built the RS-232C code-activated switch. How can I modify this circuit to have a manual switch control the selection of the output channel? I recently purchased a TI-99/4A and anticipate getting an RS-232C interface for it. I would like to be able to switch between a printer and a modem, with a possible interface.
Each gear finely honed. Each pendulum carefully balanced. Each timepiece a combination of precision and function. He was a craftsman, building a quality product to stand the test of time.

Today, Okidata makes the most technologically advanced dot matrix printers the same way. With quality, performance, and a healthy respect for value.

**Function with affordability.** All printers print, but an Okidata does it with more performance and versatility than any other. There are seven models to choose from, priced at $349 to $2,595.

**Affordability with flexibility.** Okidata offers three print modes, too. The data processing mode lets you print up to 350 characters per second. That's five pages a minute. Another mode lets you print emphasized or enhanced text for more effective presentations, while the correspondence mode prints letter quality at up to 85 characters per second, with clarity that rivals daisywheel. And an Okidata can print graphics and charts, which a daisywheel can't. This allows you to fully use the latest integrated software packages like Lotus 1-2-3™ and Symphony™.

**Flexibility with compatibility.** Each Okidata printer is fully compatible with all popular software packages and personal computers. Special interfaces are available for IBM and Apple, including the Apple Macintosh.

**Compatibility with reliability.** Here's where Okidata quality really shows. With a warranty claim rate of less than 1/2 of 1%. With printheads that last well beyond 200,000,000 characters and come with a full year guarantee. With service available nationwide through Xerox Service Centers.

Precision and performance. Quality and value. That old English clockmaker would have been very proud of us.

Call 1-800-OKIDATA (609-235-2600 in New Jersey) for the name of the Authorized Okidata Dealer nearest you.

Circle 277 on inquiry card.
Converting the RS-232C code-activated switch into a manually activated switch is quite simple because we will be removing many of the original parts. Figure 2 (page 53 of the May 1983 issue) shows the full schematic for the code-activated switch. To convert to a manually operated switch, remove ICs 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 and replace them with the switch and pull-up resistors shown within the dashed box in Figure 1. The rotary switch, SW1, will now select one of the four RS-232C channels.


You can also purchase an RS-232C serial port for the TI-99/4A that can be operated without the PE Box. M.W.S. Computers sells one for $149.50. Write to M.W.S. Computers, 22 East Tioga St., Tunkhannock, PA 18657. —Steve

LINE FILTERS

Dear Steve,


I purchased the Archer 81-2620 and three MOVs (metal-oxide varistors) from my local Radio Shack, using the pictures in your article to help locate the necessary components in the busy store. I took it all home and installed the varistors, again using the pictures as a guide (By the way, the screws on the power strip were a real bear. I had to use a hacksaw to make the heads accessible to a screwdriver.) When everything was finished, I proudly plugged the unit in. Immediately, a flash of light appeared and the unwelcome trail of smoke.

What happened? I took a second look at what I had bought. Instead of MOVs with stock #276-570, I had #276-569s. My varistors were (continued)
C COMPILERS FOR
PC DOS MS DOS CP M-86 CP M-80 APPLE II, III, IIc COMMODORE 64 RADIO SHACK and MACINTOSH

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Compile & link on HOST — test on TARGET machine
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TARGETS: PC DOS, CP/M-80, CP/M-86, APPLE, RADIO SHACK, COMMODORE 64, other hosts and targets available

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rated at 6 V rather than 120 V! Thus, a minor error translated into an error of 2000 percent in the voltage rating and blew my entire investment. In retrospect, though, I realize that instead of losing $25 on an incorrectly constructed power strip, I had spent only $25 to learn an extremely valuable lesson: always check the component ratings. Perhaps my story will save your readers this expenditure.

KENNETH Y. GOLDBERG
Philadelphia, PA

Sorry to hear about your mishap, but your lesson is well learned. Proper attention must be paid to voltage and current ratings of components during design and replacement. In addition to the MOVs, capacitors, transistors, integrated circuits, and diodes can also fall victim to the effects of overvoltage.

A safe procedure for selecting components is to estimate the maximum anticipated voltage and add a safety factor of at least 25 percent.—Steve

Dear Steve,

I have taken apart my Radio Shack/GE spike protector (picted on page 42 of your powerline pollution article) and, on the top of them, where the clear plastic part is, inserted two more varistors between the hot, neutral, and ground lines then soldered them. I extrapolated from your article that having all three varistors on the same circuit like that (as long as you did not cross a wire or solder between leads) would be electrically appropriate. If I am wrong, please let me know.

DONALD B. SLAUGHTER
Seattle, WA

Adding the extra MOVs to your spike protector is a tedious but perfectly acceptable method of increasing differential-mode transient protection. I also use such a method for some of my equipment.—Steve

BASIC PROTECTION

Dear Steve,

I would like to know how to disable the LIST command on my Apple IIc so that my program listing cannot be displayed.

HANS HESS
Carmel, CA

A very subtle way exists to disable the LIST command on the Apple II. When listing a program, any statement number that contains a CONTROL-D as the first character of the second line (when listed, not typed in) will execute (yes, execute!) the command immediately following. As an example, type your first program line as follows:

10 REM PRINT "FP" where ' represents CONTROL-D with no space before FP. (There are 20 spaces after REM.) Then, when the program is listed, it will clear itself after the first line. Since the REM statement is ignored during running, the program will run normally.

If you are really vicious, replace the FP command with DELETE "filename". You can also replace FP with CATALOG to verify that the technique works as described.—Steve

PASS WORDS

Dear Steve,

I am a beginner in the computer field. Where can I get a computer that does not cost a lot and will not perform any tasks without a password? I have been told that some computers will not run a program without a password, but all I did was list the program and I got the password. I don't want this to happen to my programs. Can you help me?

STEVEN SHELTON
Wingdale, NY

The best place to put a password requirement for computer access is in the operating system. Any computer that has its operating system on disk, for example, could be modified to require a password before any "ready" prompts were displayed. Examples of such computers are the Apple II and the IBM PC, both of which boot the operating system from a disk and will not run a program on disk until the DOS is loaded.

Placing a password inside a program can be an effective method if the program is in machine language. If your programs are in BASIC, they can be transformed into machine language with the aid of a BASIC compiler. This affords a simple means of protection. If you must stay in BASIC, there are ways to prevent a program from being listed. This will provide protection against all but the most knowledgeable operators.—Steve

IN 'ASK BYTE'. Steve Ciarcia answers questions on any area of microcomputing. The most representative questions received each month will be answered and published. Do you have a nagging problem? Send your inquiry to Ask BYTE c/o Steve Ciarcia
POB 582
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Due to the high volume of inquiries, personal replies cannot be given. All letters and photographs become the property of Steve Ciarcia and cannot be returned. Be sure to include "Ask BYTE" in the address. The 'Ask BYTE' staff includes manager Harve Weiner and researchers Larry Bregoli, Dick Sawyer and Jeannette Doisman.
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Take a close look under the hood of a Datasmith printer. Inspect for loose parts, cheap fittings. Search for things that show more concern for speed on the assembly line than the communications line.

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And thinks.

Under the hood of every Datasmith printer is a highly intelligent microprocessor. Its sophisticated brainwork eliminates the need for many parts still common in other printers, and optimizes carriage and paper travel so the printhead intelligently follows the shortest path from one printable character to the next. So more work gets done with less strain on the machinery.

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Datasmith design simplicity assures easy maintenance. All control electronics are on a single printed circuit board. The 9 wire printhead is rated at over 500 million characters, and is easily replaced in minutes.

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- GRAND RAPIDS APPLE GROUP—The Grand Rapids Area Apple Users (G.R. Apple) is an Apple and compatible computer users group serving novice and experienced enthusiasts in the Michigan area with a newsletter, G.R. Apple News, and an information exchange. The meetings frequently host guest speakers and software demonstrations, and the possibility of a BBS exists. Membership entitles you to access a library of almost 50 disks and receive the monthly newsletter. Annual dues are $5. Contact Howard Bultman, G.R. Apple, 4444 Bonnie St SE, Grand Rapids, MI 49508.

- ENGLISH AND KANJI FOR JAPAN—American and foreign owners of NEC computers, particularly the NEC PC-8801A, are welcome to join a users group to share data and programs. A BBS is a possibility. The monthly newsletter will be produced in English, a translation in kanji (Chinese characters) will also be available. The exchange of newsletters or information is particularly welcomed from users or groups in Japan. For details, contact Ryugen C. Fisher, POB 1061, Rhinelander, WI 54501.

- UNITED METHODISTS SPONSOR NETWORK—The Church Computer Users Network (CCU) is an independent organization of people who promote church uses of computers. The group, organized by United Methodists, welcomes participation from all denominations. Anyone who contributes $15 or more is put on the CCU mailing list and receives the quarterly newsletter. Members contribute at least $25 a year. For information, contact Clyde McDonald, Church Computer Users Network, 159 Ralph McGill Blvd., Atlanta, GA 30365.

- ARIZONA TI USERS
  The TI Newsletter, produced every other month by the Arizona 99 UG, is for owners of Texas Instruments' 99/A. Information and assistance about programming, architecture, and other topics are contained in the newsletter. A subscription fee of $8.95 a year. For details, contact the Arizona 99 UG, 4328 East La Puente Ave., Phoenix, AZ 85044.

- CP/M USERS HAVE BBS
  The Metropolis CP/M Interest Group (MCP/MIG) meets on the third Thursday of every month and welcomes anyone interested in microcomputers running CP/M. A BBS is up at (214) 867-2068 and runs at 300 bits per second. A remote CP/M is in the works. The monthly newsletter features articles and announcements that are submitted by members. For further details, contact MCP/MIG, POB 863909, Plano, TX 75086.

- FOCUS ON NEXUS
  Nexus is an independent, bimonthly publication and serves as the NEC Advanced Personal Computer (APC) users' network. It contains tutorials, tips, hints, news, and reviews of software and hardware for the NEC APC. Articles include information on telecomputing, modern conversion tables, adapting peripherals, and more. An annual subscription for six issues is $18 in the U.S., Canada, and Mexico; $30 overseas. For details, contact David B. Suits, 49 Karen Lee Dr., Rochester, NY 14618.

- SANYO IN NEW YORK METROPOLITAN AREA
  The New York Sanyo Users Group (NYSUG) provides technical support to its members by meeting regularly to listen to guest speakers and to hear the latest news about Sanyo products. It maintains a library of public-domain software and an electronic bulletin-board system.

- COMPUTING IN THE SOUTH
  The Dutch Computing Society (HCCI) meets at 8 p.m. every third Tuesday of the month in the Community Center of Limbrichtveld at Eisenhovenstraat 72 in Sittard. Any readers in the Netherlands of BYTE magazine are welcome to attend the meetings. For details, contact Bert Peters, HCC-Sittard, Via Regia 188-R, 5217 RA Maastricht, the Netherlands.

- FREE NEWS ON IRIS
  The originator of the IRIS interactive real-time information system operating system, Point 4 Data Corporation, is offering a free IRIS-oriented newsletter. The IRIS Connection will include all information on the industry, technical overviews of products, and regular IRIS updates. Article submissions are welcome. For a free subscription, write to The IRIS Connection, c/o Point 4 Data Corp., 2569 McCabe Way, Irvine, CA 92714.

- KAYPRO ON LINE
  The Kaypro Users Group (KUG), with membership in more than 23 countries, has expanded its bulletin-board system's access by joining CompuServe. Public-domain software and special KUG library programs are available for downloading.

- Radio in On Timex
  The Timex Sinclair Amateur Radio Users Group (TSARUG) continues to operate despite Timex's absence from the marketplace. Its monthly newsletter, for owners of ZX-80, Micro-Ace, Z80-1, and Z80-2 computers, contains hardware and software reviews, programs and projects submitted by members, and listings of on-air schedules. The annual membership fee is $12, and new members need not be licensed amateurs. Contact Alex F. Burr, K5XW, 2025 O'Donnell Dr., Las Cruces, NM 88001.

- VENEZUELAN PERSONAL COMPUTERISTS
  The Personal Computer Users Society meets at 10 a.m. every other Saturday in Barcelona, Venezuela. It supports and promotes the interest, understanding, applications, and research of computing by establishing a communication link between members who own Apples, Epson, and Color Computers. A monthly newsletter is planned that will include articles written by members and excerpts from magazine articles. For details, contact Osvaldo Briceno, Personal Computer's Users Society, POB 54, Barcelona, Venezuela 6001-A.
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**CONNECT WITH COMMODORE—The Fairfield County Commodore User Group meets at 7 p.m. on the first Wednesday of the month at Hatter's Park in Danbury, Connecticut. Its objective is to promote the use of Commodore 64 and VIC-20 computers. A newsletter, Bits & Bytes, contains member-written software reviews, programming tips, and upcoming activities. The $12 annual membership fee includes the newsletter and access to a BBS in the works. For details, contact Kenneth Hottes, Fairfield County Commodore User Group, POB 212, Danbury, CT 06810.

**USERS PLOT PLANS—A nationwide GRID Users Group provides members with access to a nationwide electronic newsletter, GRIDNews, and an information-sharing system designed for GRID users. Subscribers can benefit from electronic mail product announcements, technical columns, questions and answers, articles, and hints. It is sponsored by Business Computing International Incorporated of New York City. For further details, contact Richard Horan, GRIDNews Los Angeles Business Computing International, 342 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10017 (800) 522-BCII.

**MICRO-5 FOR TEACHERS—Micro-5 is the first microcomputer users group for educators in North Carolina. It sponsors conferences with special interest sessions, guest speakers, and small groups for specialized topics. Various computers will be displayed, and hands-on experience is available. Demonstrations include network implementation. For details, write to Micro-5, Rt. 2, Box 204, Ramsey NC 27316.

**MEET MAC IN BOSTON—The Macintosh Users Group, a recent special-interest group in the Boston Computer Society (BCS), is designed for both novice and technical people. It meets at 7 p.m. on the second Wednesday of every month in the Tower Auditorium of the Massachusetts College of Art (621 Huntington Ave., Boston, MA) to witness demonstrations and presentations and to discuss software, peripherals, and the uses of the Macintosh.

**CONNECT WITH METROPOLITAN USER GROUPS—The US-64 User Group will consist of members wishing to use their 64-bit Commodore computers in the New York City area. For details, contact Peter Kramer, 212-758-2106.

**APPLICABLE TO ENGINEERS—The Engineers Computer Applications Newsletter (ECAN) is a monthly newsletter for practicing engineers that provides information, analysis, and guidance on the applications of small computers. Contents include a software exchange, hardware notes, a graphics update, publication reviews, and a calendar of related events. Subscriptions are $9.00 per year. Subscriptions are $9.00 per year. For details, contact Engineering Computer Applications Inc., POB 3109, Englewood, CO 80113-3109 (303) 797-3603.
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THE DOCTOR'S COMPTER HANDBOOK
Peter J. Fell and William D. Skees
Lifetime Learning Publications
Belmont, CA: 1984
270 pages. $27.50

APPLIED CONCEPTS IN MICROCOMPUTER GRAPHICS
Bruce A. Artwick
Prentice-Hall
Englewood Cliffs, N J: 1984
384 pages. $29.95

AUTOMATING YOUR FINANCIAL PORTFOLIO
Donald Woodwell
Dow Jones-Irwin
Homewood, IL: 1983
251 pages. $19.95

ART AND GRAPHICS ON THE APPLE II/III
William H. DeWitt
John Wiley & Sons
New York: 1984
128 pages. $14.95

The Doctor's Computer Handbook is a gem. It leads you through the pitfalls of computerizing a medical practice in a style that should be a model for all technical writing. Although it was written for doctors planning to computerize their offices, it should be read by anyone interested in business computing.

The authors are an interesting pair. Peter J. Fell is an English general practitioner who has successfully computerized his medical practice. Considering the stringency of the British medical system, this is quite an achievement. William D. Skees is an American computer scientist with a strong practical background in databases and computer networking. Both these areas are dealt with exhaustively in this book. (In fact, networking is overdone in my opinion.) This coauthorship overcomes the problem inherent in most books on medical computing—few doctors are computer experts, fewer computer experts know medical practice. Fell and Skees complement each other well.

DUALITY
The Doctor's Computer Handbook is in two parts. The first, which is the bulk of the book, explains how to set up a computer system in a medical office. The authors begin with the assumption that a computer is a necessary part of medical practice; then they convince you. The second portion is an overview of computer use in a hospital and laboratory. This second part is smaller and almost superfluous.

As the authors assume the reader knows nothing about computers, they

start by explaining what a computer can do for a physician's practice. For convenience, they break the uses for a computer into two parts. First there are those that are peculiar to a physician's office—medical records, patient instruction, and medical research. They give some ideas of what a computer can and can't do. Then they go on to discuss the uses that exist in all small businesses. These are the accounting functions—accounts receivable, accounts payable, general ledger, and payroll.

Although I agree with all that the authors say in this chapter, I disagree with their emphasis. In North American practice, the accounting functions of a computer pay the freight. The other functions are bonuses. I completely disagree with the emphasis on computerized medical record keeping. Fell and Skees do give examples of standardized medical forms, but these are too limiting by North American standards. A pen and paper are still the best instruments for keeping medical records—quick sketches don't fit into a computerized record. However, most of us would benefit by incorporating some of their ideas into our standard medical histories.

Chapters 2 and 3 come right to the point. Can my present system be converted holus-bolus or will I have to make a lot of changes? What will computerization of my medical practice cost? The first question is dealt with thoughtfully and completely. The second isn't. In chapter 2, the authors get all wrapped up in pseudomathematical formulas for calculating costs, benefits, and break-even points of computerization. It doesn't work. Their precise formulas are (continued)
The four-page summary of all hardware systems and their statistics resembles a racing form.

really rough estimates in disguise.

Chapters 4 and 5 educate the computer novice about the hardware and software involved in computerization; thus, average readers of BYTE won't learn anything here. Most doctors planning to computerize, however, will learn a lot from these two chapters. They're well done.

THE REAL THING

Chapters 6 and 7 are the high notes of this book. Chapter 6 goes into medical applications programs. First you learn what a menu-driven program is and how it will apply to a particular application. The chapter describes medical databases and word-processing packages. Each of these is discussed with specific examples. The authors point out how to assess program strengths and weaknesses so you can decide whether what's available to you is suitable. Unfortunately, I once again disagree with the authors' emphasis. Almost a third of chapter 6 deals with computer networking. This could form a book of its own merit; that's where it really belongs.

Chapter 7 deals with establishing what you want for your office. You should start by consulting the people on your staff about what they need and expect. The book includes helpful, detailed lists of what information you need to assess your purchase and sample problem and requirement statements. So by the time you've finished this chapter, you'll have a clear idea of what you need. And you'll be prepared to approach a dealer with your specific requirements.

Now you're ready for chapter 8—ordering your computer system. Again, the authors provide numerous practical lessons: examples of requests for quotations (RQOs), computer leases, and lists of manufacturers. A terrific four-page summary of all hardware systems available and their basic statistics resembles a racing form for computers. Fell and Skees stress how important it is to test the systems in question with your own raw data, not the salesman's files that are often selected for speedy, error-free demonstrations. You are encouraged to visit an office that's actually running the systems you're interested in. You can find out what problems they've had and how they solved them. When I finished reading this chapter, I was amazed to find that it's the shortest in the book—it seems to contain endless down-to-earth, practical examples.

The end of the last part addresses your system after installation. Examples of maintenance schedules and checks (continued)
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BOOK REVIEWS

are excellent. The authors discuss adding new programs to your system: should you write them, modify them, or just buy them off the shelf? These last chapters are required reading for anyone who uses a business computer in any capacity.

The end of the book about institutional computing is anticlimactic. Here you'll learn about Computerized Axial Tomography (CAT scans) and other equipment. Although it's interesting, it's not as useful as the beginning of the book.

UNLIMITED

I can't finish this review without adding a comment on its style of technical writing. Simply, it's in a class of its own. Each chapter is written concisely and has a common format. First the authors tell you what's in the chapter. Then they give you the information accompanied by many charts, examples, and lists. Finally, they summarize it. Unity, clarity, and coherence are some rules of thumb not found elsewhere.

In summary, this well-written book fulfills its promise of showing a physician how to computerize the office. The advantages, disadvantages, and pitfalls are all discussed, as well as scads of timely tips. However, in recommending this book, I wouldn't limit it's usefulness to physicians. If you have any ambition of writing medical programs or if you plan to sell medical systems, you'll find this book a worthwhile addition to your library.

APPLIED CONCEPTS IN MICROCOMPUTER GRAPHICS

Reviewed by Jeff Campbell

Many of us think of computer graphics in terms of CAD/CAM (computer-aided design/computer-aided manufacturing) systems, or perhaps of some sort of Pac-Man glibly munching power dots. What we may tend to take for granted is that those little characters that appear on our display screens actually represent computer graphics at its most basic. They form the basis for virtually all human–computer interaction and enable us to verify instructions properly given and received. Bruce A. Artwick's book, Applied Concepts in Microcomputer Graphics, will interest those with a cursory interest in this vital field and should be required reading for people considering customized graphic applications for their microcomputers.

PRELIMINARIES

Artwick begins his far-ranging treatise with an overview of today's state-of-the-art graphics. He then discusses the equipment available in the marketplace, with attention to its advantages and disadvantages in differing applications. Throughout the book, Artwick focuses on efficiency in terms of cost-effectiveness and computational time.

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High-speed animation can produce high-quality simulations that are vital to humanity.

The prospective microcomputer buyer may well save time and money by reading this book before browsing in the local computer store. Chapter 2 introduces the reader to the basic software concepts of computer graphics: the various coordinate systems and methods of plotting to those coordinates. In computer graphics of any kind, one inevitably starts out by plotting two points in two-dimensional space and connecting them with a line. Once done, the next obvious consideration is how to best display the results to the user, and this is covered in a chapter on display-generation hardware. We are reminded that the LEDs (light-emitting diodes) and LCDs (liquid-crystal displays) on our portable calculators and digital watches are as integral to the display arena as the more glamorous RGB (red-green-blue) monitors. A survey of peripheral graphic devices is included: the joysticks, trackballs, light pens, and digitizing tablets that allow the user to bypass the often cumbersome process of keyboard entry and, in the same vein, the various printers and plotters that permit hard-copy output.

A RELEVANT TOOL

The remaining chapters are more specialized, delving into the practical applications involved in submitting various design elements (lines, rectangles, circles, ellipses, and other symbols) and working interactively with the computer system. The less technically oriented user may well be intimidated by some of the concepts involved, particularly when the author moves into the transforms and mathematics required in advanced graphic operations of scaling, zooming, three-dimensional rotation, and so on. A lot of information is contained here, and even if one is unable to appreciate the mathematics involved, the book still serves as a valuable reference tool.

Chapter 8 introduces the reader to the literally fast-moving realm of high-performance graphics and animation, detailing the speed-up techniques and hardware/software performance boosters that, in many cases, allow computer animation to equal and even surpass conventional animation techniques.

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Achieve the capability of high-quality simulations. Simulations allow for less stressful learning conditions. Obviously, any errors made in the navigation of a spacecraft or massive supertanker could have catastrophic results. The author explores different simulation possibilities, including recent systems that permit the training of personnel in nuclear-power facilities.

A chapter on business graphics concludes the book. Business graphics could supply material for several books alone, as indeed it does, but Artwick supplies us with a broad overview that encompasses not only standard pie charts and graphics but also considers report and presentation graphics. This book includes the book. Business graphics encompasses not only standard pie charts and graphics but also considers report and presentation graphics. Technological, photographic-image handling in advertising, and the trend towards total office automation. Special appendixes for graphics on the Apple II and IBM PC are included.

Artwick offers us a straightforward look at the interesting and indispensable field of computer graphics. This book contains many relevant illustrations, examples, and sample programs. In short, it is a wealth of practical information and a helpful reference work.

**AUTOMATING YOUR FINANCIAL PORTFOLIO**

Reviewed by Paul Ross

Although there are quite a few ways to invest your money, active investment programs require frequent analyses of vast quantities of data. For example, fundamental stock analysts search for stock issues that are underpriced considering the business prospects and assets of the issuing agency. This process involves detailed analyses of debt-equity ratios, cash flow, market dominance, undervalued real estate, predicted growth rates, management quality, and many other factors. On the other hand, technical stock analysts look for trends and cycles in stock prices and volumes that reveal public sentiment and foretell stock-price changes. Option analysts usually calculate the fair price of options—a quantity that depends on the price and historic volatility of the stock underlying the option, among other things. Bond analysts need to compare the current yield and yield to maturity of various issues and take into account the risk of default by the issuing agency.

In short, investment analysts have different, and sometimes incompatible, philosophies of what constitutes real worth. But all investors share the belief that if they could just analyze more data their investment programs would be more profitable. It is not surprising that investors are enthusiastically adopting personal computers.

**AUDIENCE**

Automating Your Financial Portfolio, by Donald Woodwell, surveys the use of (continued)
Our VISUAL 500 and 550 graphics terminals emulate the Tektronix* 4010/4014 in nearly every way, but one: Price. Ours costs less than half as much.

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personal computers as an investment aid. One great strength of this book is that it contains sample outputs from different financial programs from which a knowledgeable investor can glean programs that produce the exact information required. Experienced investors will find Automating Your Financial Portfolio useful as an introduction to functions in available programs. Combine this book with a few technical brochures from vendors listed in the book, and an experienced investor could choose a suitable computer and program to automate a substantial amount of the routine work in an established investment program. Thus, stock investors can benefit the most from this book whereas commodity and tangibles investors may find little that interests them.

Automating Your Financial Portfolio will be much less useful to naive investors using their computer expertise for investment analysis. The summaries of various investment-analysis techniques are oversimplified and misleadingly optimistic. In the same way that a weighty program cannot be written without substantial previous study and practice, so also a large investment program cannot be started without preparation. This book gives the impression that as soon as you plot some prices with your computer, the winning investments will become manifest.

Book's Structure
Although Woodwell's first three chapters are enthusiastic, the real gist of the book lies in chapters 4 through 13. Each provides an introduction to a particular facet of investment or financial management—generally illustrated with sample screens or printed output from a few relevant programs. Each chapter concludes with a bibliography and a resource list of programs relevant to the topic of the chapter, a name and address of a source for the software, and the brand of computer for which the software is designed. Prices are not listed in the book but are occasionally mentioned in the text of the chapter. The illustrative tables and sample outputs all appear to have been provided by the program authors or vendors. This should not be taken as criticism; no single author could master the variety (continued)
If you do word processing on your personal computer, you probably know that there are many programs for sale to help you with your spelling. But the biggest spelling error you'll ever make is paying too much for your spelling correction software. The Random House ProofReader gives you less for your money — less trouble, that is, and fewer spelling errors. The Random House ProofReader is based on the world famous Random House Dictionary. It contains up to 80,000 words, depending on your disk capacity. You can add new words with the touch of a key. It shows you the error and the sentence it's in. It instantly suggests corrections. It even re-checks your corrections. And it costs half as much as other programs with far less power. The Random House ProofReader is compatible with all CP/M 2.2®, MS-DOS® and IBM Personal Computer® systems.

Technical analysis is more complex than is suggested in this book.

of approaches and different brands of computers and do such a timely job of reporting the results.

AN ASIDE

The most complete chapter is entitled "Portfolio Evaluation and Selection." It lists 23 programs in the resource section and shows several actual output pages or displays from each of eight programs. Although fundamental analysis is mentioned and about half of the illustrations show portfolio-inventory programs, the thrust of the chapter is toward technical stock analysis. Unfortunately, the explanation of technical analysis implies that stock-market prices are controlled by Kondratieff (53-year) cycles, 10-year cycles, and election (4-year) cycles and that all you have to do is plot stock-market price data to find the key to timing wise investment decisions. Cyclic theory is but one of several important parts of technical analysis. Technical analysis, in my opinion, is more complex and subjective than this book suggests.

The slight treatment of fundamental stock analysis is at variance with common practice. No matter what most stock investors' principal method of stock selection is, they all use a little fundamental analysis, which doesn't receive the usual equal treatment found in introductory texts. Automating Your Financial Portfolio devotes one page to fundamental stock analysis plus a short description of the Dow Jones Market Microscope. No sample outputs from any fundamental-analysis program are shown in the "Portfolio Evaluation and Selection" chapter. (However, a VisiCalc template for the very fine fundamental stock analysis method of the National Association of Investment Clubs is illustrated in the appendix of one of the introductory chapters.) This omission is hard to understand considering that the book publisher and the publisher of the Dow Jones Market Microscope are related companies.

The weakest technical chapter may be "Commodities and Stock Options Trading." The introductory material is superficial; it treats commodities as highly leveraged stocks. The only example program shown for commodity analysis is CompuTrac, which is primarily a technical stock-analysis program. No commodity programs are listed in the resource list.

Stock options are not explained, but 13 sentences are devoted to the Stock Options Analysis Program. This short explanation concentrates on a numerical integration used in calculating the expected profit on an option purchase, but it doesn't give much of an overview of the total function of the program. Two pages of graphs and printouts are reproduced from which a knowledgeable investor can get a good idea of the functioning of the program. The resource list also includes two option-analysis programs.

Other chapters cover "Cash and Budget Management" (ten programs listed, of which one has sample outputs shown), "Information Utilities" (six information services and five financially oriented terminal programs listed: short sessions with Dow Jones and The Source are illustrated), and "Debt Securities Analysis" (one program listed and sample output shown). Other chapters cover tax, estate, and real estate planning. The chapter called "Portfolio Evaluation and Selection" lists database-management programs and a chapter on "Tracking Tangibles" lists general graphing programs. But the chapter on evaluating portfolios could have been called "General Inventory Systems." Specialized investment portfolio inventory systems are included in another chapter devoted to general database-management programs.

It is often the case that by the time any book concerning microcomputers is published it is already out of date. This book has not escaped that fate. The programs reported, while not exhaustive, seem to be a fair representation of what was available in early 1983 before many of them were released in IBM versions. My quick survey indicates that 60 percent of the listed programs are shown as being available in Apple versions, but only 17 percent are shown as being available in versions for the IBM PC. During this last year, however, the count has nearly equalized between

(continued)
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In our April '84 advertisement, we compared the benchmarks of our other advanced CPU products, against the COMPUTPRO CPU86/87 10 Mhz. The test consisted of assembling the example BIOS (A86) distributed with standard CP/M-86. The operating system used was CP/M-86. Now, we put THUNDER 186 to the same test...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>LIGHTNING ONE*</th>
<th>COMPUTPRO CPU86/87</th>
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<th>THUNDER 186</th>
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<tr>
<td>10 Mhz</td>
<td>47</td>
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<td>16 Mhz</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>84</td>
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</table>

**RESULT: THUNDER 186 THE LEADER.**

The benchmark comparisons clearly make THUNDER 186 the leader in the 16 bit price/performance race. Other THUNDER 186 advantages are too numerous to mention here. CALL US, and we'll be glad to discuss the other advantages with you.

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- **LIGHTNING ONE*** 8086/8088 CPU
  8086 or 8088, with 8087 and 8089 coprocessors. Up to 10 MHZ operation. **PRICE** start at $425.00

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- **LDP 128/256K DYNAMIC RAM**
  Advanced dynamic RAM with LSI controller for failsafe operation, parity. **PRICE** 128K—$495.00, 256K—$795.00

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All of LDP boards are fully tested to exacting standards and carry a one year warranty. We specialize in 16-bit products & support the four major operating systems for 16-bit processors: CP/M-86*, MP/M-86, CONCURRENT CP/M-86*, and MS-DOS (PC-DOS).

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**MS-DOS is a trademark of Microsoft
***Lightning One is a trademark of Lomas Data Products, Inc.
****PC-DOS is a trademark of IBM
IBM and Apple personal computers.

Network technology has definitely progressed since this book was written. Many stockbrokers provide services for computer and terminal owners. For example, E. F. Hutton provides investment news and research information on line. Several stockbrokers, in addition to Dow Jones, The Source, and CompuServe, provide delayed stock-price information and some accept orders placed through personal computers.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

How does Automating Your Financial Portfolio compare to other books in the field? There aren't any directly comparable books, but readers may find The Investor's Guide to Software by Longman Financial Services Publishing (1983) useful. The Investor's Guide, revised annually, is organized very similarly to Automating Your Financial Portfolio, except that it makes no attempt to explain investment methods. Each program is given one page of which only about 100 words are devoted to explaining the program. The sample printouts and screen displays in Automating Your Financial Portfolio are more informative, but The Investor's Guide gives prices. The Investor's Guide and Automating Your Financial Portfolio would complement each other quite nicely.

ART AND GRAPHICS ON THE APPLE II/IIE

Reviewed by Kevin Woodhouse

From picture to picture in Art and Graphics on the Apple II/IIE, William H. DeWitt attempts to expand the artistic imagination into accepting the field of computer graphics. With an emphasis on creativity, he tries to convince the novice programmer or the experienced artist that Apple art is a link between imagination and a final project of color animation, videotaped and set to music. This is quite a lot of material to subject a beginner to in 128 pages. As successful or unsuccessful as he is at this, the book does not portray an understanding of high- and low-resolution graphics. It makes up for it with an imaginative approach to many hours of computer fun.

DeWitt, who has taught computer graphics at the University of Rochester and is the president of Computer Art, gives his reasons for writing this book and throws down all his cards. His

The second half of the book is about animation and videotaping.

readers will either be turned off or captured totally by the latest in the Wiley Press Guides to self-taught microprocessing. Although he deserves credit for his approach to mixing humor with computer graphics, at times he carries it a bit far.

GETTING STARTED

DeWitt assumes you know BASIC pretty thoroughly and in the first chapter sets the tone for the rest of the book: short and sweet. He wisely keeps the reader interested by frequent references to sections that follow. Moving quickly through the next two chapters, he informs the reader about low-resolution graphics. The book is largely based on low resolution, as DeWitt believes it's more exciting than high resolution. If he were more technical, he could have made this more interesting for serious programmers. However, opting for imagination, it seems to fit a have-fun/no-pressure approach to programming.

Chapters 4 and 5 summarize high-resolution art. These two chapters contain more technical data than the rest of the book. Similar to the preceding two chapters, 4 and 5 round out the first section of exposure to Apple graphics.

CREATING SHAPES

Part 2 is made up of chapters 6, 7, and 8. It is devoted to shapes, tables, and pictures. There is only one slight reference to using two-page graphics. The reader begins to see the power and practical use of Apple graphics rather than the simple fun of Apple art. I recommend that this section be read all at once to spark an interest in the final half of the book, which is on animation and videotaping. DeWitt includes 15 color photos, mostly artwork, to give you an idea of what you will see on the screen.

In the last five chapters, 9 through 13, the reader moves from animating to capturing animation on film. One of DeWitt's past employers, Eastman Kodak, plays an important role in this section, as there are several references
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to coupling its equipment with your animated artwork. It is here that we see the overall project and the use of graphics on the computer. For those of us who don't have this hardware, we can skip this section and not lose much information on graphics. Although it is a complete step-by-step procedure on filmmaking, keep in mind the book was written for the graphic artist to expand computer skills.

OVERVIEW
To complete the introductory course on graphics, the reader should be equipped with a glossary of terms to understand what is going on. Nonetheless, the beginning graphics enthusiast will benefit from this exposure to computer art and, in the end, will thank DeWitt for showing the outcome of this expanding field.

But if this review does not turn you into a graphics enthusiast, an additional 10 dollars lets you skip the book and move on to a disk that holds all 60 sample programs varying in length from 3 to 52 lines. This disk allows a serious approach to this field for the serious programmer.

Despite an occasional lack of detail, DeWitt's book successfully captures the artist or even the filmmaker's imagination and creates the urge to take a second step in Apple graphics.

Bruce R. Evans is a family physician (1 Hopencrest Cres., Scarborough, Ontario. M1K 2K3, Canada) practicing in Toronto, Ontario.

Jeff Campbell (9296 West 98th Place, Broomfield, CO 80020) is the graphic designer/photographer at Campbell Photo/ Graphics in Denver.

Paul Ross (6800 Fleetwood Rd. #418, McLean, VA 22101) is a research engineer who writes his own investment programs.

Kevin Woodhouse is a microcomputer and math teacher at Dublin School in Dublin, NH 03444, with a particular interest in computer cartography and research.

BYTE is always looking for qualified book reviewers. Submit queries and proposals accompanied by a resume, writing samples, or a list of computer-related interests and expertise to Book Review Editor. POB 372, Hancock, NH 03449.
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- **DEC SEMINARS**
  Technical and Management Seminars for Professionals, various sites in the U.S. Subject areas: system-performance management, networking, personal computing, applications design and programming, real-time applications design, and management development. On-site seminars can be arranged. Contact Educational Services, Seminar Programs BUOIE58, Digital Equipment Corp., 12 Crosby Dr., Bedford, MA 01730. (617) 276-4949 September

- **MANAGERIAL SEMINARS**
  Computer Competence Seminars. Boston University Metropolitan College, Boston, MA. A series of small, hands-on presentations tailored for managers who know little or nothing about computers and for those who wish to sharpen their computing skills. On the docket are BASIC for Managers, Getting Started with Lotus 1-2-3, and many others. Fees range from $225 to $595. In-house programs can be organized. Contact Joan Merrick, University Seminar Center, Suite 415, 850 Boylston St., Chestnut Hill, MA 02167. (617) 736-5020. September

- **RAINBOW SEMINARS**
  All-Hands-On. Boston, MA and Chicago, IL. A series of applications seminars featuring the DEC Rainbow 100. Contact Carol Ericson, BUOIE58, Educational Services. Digital Equipment Corp., 12 Crosby Dr., Bedford, MA 01730. (617) 276-4572. September

- **COURSES FROM ICS**
  Courses from Integrated Computer Systems, various sites throughout the U.S. Among the courses offered are Computer Network Design and Protocols and Data Communications. Fees are generally $895. For more information, contact Integrated Computer Systems. 6305 Arizona Place, POB 45405, Los Angeles, CA 90045. (800) 421-8166: In California. (800) 352-8251 or (213) 417-8888. September-October

- **ERGONOMICS CONFERENCE**
  World Conference on Ergonomics in Computer Systems, various sites throughout the U.S. and Europe. Ergonomic experts and computer professionals and users will exchange information and observations. Contact Computer Psychology Inc., 54 East Main St., POB 16, Mendham, NJ 07945, (201) 543-9009. In Europe, Telefonaktiebolaget LM Ericsson, LM Ericssons vag 4-8, S-12625 Stockholm, Sweden. tel: (8) 7190000. September-October

- **HIGHTECH TUTORIALS**

- **SEMINARS FOR PROFESSIONALS—Professional Development Seminars, various sites throughout the U.S. Topic areas: database management, EDP operations, microcomputers, software engineering, CAD/CAM, IBM mainframes, office automation, and others. Fees range from $195 to $1095. Contact Institute for Advanced Technology, 6003 Executive Blvd., Rockville, MD 20852. (800) 638-6590; In Maryland, (301) 468-8576. September-October


- **INDUSTRIAL ENGINEER PROGRAMS—1984 Institute of Industrial Engineers Continuing Education Programs, various sites throughout the U.S. Among the programs on the agenda are Robotics—Equipment, Applications, and Methodology and "Effective Utilization of Microcomputers." A complete listing is available from the Institute of Industrial Engineers, 25 Technology Park/Atlanta, Norcross, GA 30092, (404) 449-0460. September-December

- **INFORMATION PROCESSING SEMINARS—New York University Seminars in Information Processing, various sites throughout the U.S. "Fundamentals of Data Processing for Administrative Assistants and Secretaries" and "Managing Systems Projects" are two of the seminars offered. For a calendar listing and more information, contact School of Continuing Education, Seminar Center, New York University, 375 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10022, (212) 748-5094. September-December

- **INTEL WORKSHOPS**
  Microcomputer Workshops, various sites throughout the U.S. and Canada. Intel, the semiconductor memory manufacturer, is offering more than 20 workshops on microprocessor applications. A brochure is available. Contact Customer Training, Intel Corp., 27 Industrial Ave., Chelmsford, MA 01824-3688. (617) 256-1374. September-December

- **LECTURE SERIES**
  Montclair State College Colloquium Lecture Series and the Nobel Laureate Lecture Series. Richardson Hall, Room W-117, Upper Montclair, NJ. Topics to be addressed include "Can Civilization Survive Science and Technology?" and "Industrial Applications of Input/Output Analysis." Admission is free. Contact Professor Gideon Netter, Department of Mathematics and Computer Science, Montclair State College, Upper Montclair, NJ 07043. (201) 893-4294. September-December

- **PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION**
  Seminars from the Institute for Professional Education, various sites in the U.S. Programs in statistics, management, simulation and modeling, personal computers, and computer science. Contact the Institute for Professional Education, POB 756, Atlanta, GA 30321, (404) 527-8700. September-December

- **FUTURE DBMS**
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- **ELECTRONICS SHOWS**
  Midcon/84 and Mini/Micro Southwest-84. Dallas, TX. Concurrent conferences exploring practical applications and the state of the art of electronics. Including computers, graphics, and networking. Contact Electronics Proceedings Management, 8110 Airport Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90045. (213) 772-2593. September 11-13

- **UNIX EXPOSITION**
  UNIX Systems Expo/84. Convention Center, Los Angeles, CA. More than 200 exhibits of UNIX-related products and services as well as presentations (continued)
and panel discussions. Contact Computer Fair Inc., 181 Wells Ave., Newton, MA 02159, (617) 965-8350. September 11-14


- INTRO TO DATA COMMUNICATIONS—Introduction to Data Communications, Atlanta, GA. An overview of data-communications terminology, technology, hardware, and software. Participants will learn to design a basic data-collection system and estimate the response time of a multipoint circuit. Fee: $125. Contact Elaine Hadden Nicholas, Department of Continuing Education, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, GA 30332-0385. (404) 894-9227. September 12-14


- TECHNOLOGY FOR DISABLED—Computer Technology for the Handicapped. Raddison South Hotel, Minneapolis, MN. A national conference and exhibit for special education, rehabilitation, and medical professionals. Presentations and workshops. Registration is $175. Admission to the exhibit floor only is $5. Contact Closing the Gap, POB 68, Henderson, MN 56044. (612) 665-6753 or (612) 341-8299. September 13-16

- GULF COAST COMPUTING The Heart of Texas Computer Show. Bayfront Plaza, Corpus Christi. Seminars and displays. Contact Heart of Texas Computer Show, POB 12094, San Antonio, TX 78212. (512) 681-2248. September 14-16


- SHOW IN GARDEN STATE The Tenth New Jersey Microcomputer Show, Meadowlands Hilton Hotel, Secaucus, NJ. More than 250 exhibits of new and used computer equipment for the home, office, and small business. Commercial exhibits and an electronics flea market. Adult admission is $5. Contact Ken Gordon Productions. POB 13, Franklin Park, NJ 08823. (201) 297-2526. September 15-16

- PEOPLE AND COMPUTERS The 1984 SME World Congress on Human Aspects of Automation, Hotel du Parc, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Contact Society of Manufacturing Engineers, One SME Dr., POB 930, Dearborn, MI 48121. (313) 271-1500. ext. 369. September 16-19

- COMPUTERS AND MODERN WORLD—COMPCON Fall '84, Hyatt Regency Crystal City, Arlington, VA. Tutorials, panels, demonstrations, sessions, and papers will explore the theme "Small Computer (RIEvolution)." Contact COMPCON Fall '84, IEEE Computer Society, POB 639, Silver Spring, MD 20901. (301) 589-8142. September 16-20


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- Permits specified dates with constraint options
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- Tails
- The system permits LAGS
- Advanced Network Processor
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EVENT QUEUE

Circle, Washington, DC, and Hyatt Cherry Hill, Cherry Hill, NJ. A series of documentation procedures will be presented. The fee is $135. Contact Technical Communications Associates, Suite 210, 1250 Oakmead Parkway, Sunnyvale, CA 94086, (800) 227-3800, ext. 977; In California. (408) 737-2665, September 21 and September 24, respectively.

• PACIFIC COAST FAIR
The Fifth Annual Pacific Coast Computer Fair, Robson Square Media Centre, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. Exhibits, user-group displays, and speakers. Workshops, presentations, and panels will discuss the Apple Macintosh, MS-DOS, software and hardware marketing, publishing, Modula-2, and graphics. Admission is $4 per day. Contact Pacific Coast Computer Fair Association, POB 80866, South Burnaby, British Columbia V5H 3Y1, Canada. (604) 581-5877, September 22-23.

• SOUTHERN JERSEY SHOW

• GRAPHICS STANDARD COURSE—Introduction to GKS,
Hyatt Regency Hotel, Austin, TX. A course on the Graphics Kernel System (GKS) standard. The fee is $493. Contact Nova Graphics International Corp., 1015 Bee Cave Woods, Austin, TX 78746, (512) 327-9300, September 24-25.

• ASIAN COMPUTER SHOW
The Fifth South East Asia Regional Computer Conference and Exhibition and Hong Kong Computer 84, Hong Kong Exhibition Centre, China Resources Building, Wanchai, Hong Kong. For more information, contact Cahners Exposition Group, 7315 Wisconsin Ave., POB 70007, Washington, DC 20088, (301) 657-3090, September 24-27.

• FACTORY AUTOMATION
Autofact Europe, Swiss Industries Fair, Basel, Switzerland. Latest developments in automated assembly. Contact Autofact Conference Administrator, Society of Manufacturing Engineers. One SME Dr., POB 930, Dearborn, MI 48121, (313) 271-1500, ext. 373, September 24-27.


• COMPUTERS, COMMUNICATIONS, AND CONTROL

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October 1984

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EVENT QUEUE

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SHOWS IN GERMANY

Chip Microcomputer Weeks, various sites throughout West Germany. Microcomputer products, trends, and applications will be demonstrated. Sponsored by Chip, a leading German computer magazine. Contact Network GmbH. An der Friedensseiche 10, D-3050 Wunstorf 2, Bundesrepublik Deutschland (West Germany), Tel: (0 50 33) 10 56; Telex: 92 45 45. In England, Network Events Ltd., Printers Mews, Market Hill, Buckingham MK1 1 IX, England, Tel: (0 2) 81 51 26; Telex: 83111 October-November

BRUSH-UPS FOR ENGINEERS

Continuing Engineering Education Courses, George Washington University. Washington, DC. Among the course titles are "Microcomputer Application Workshop: Evaluating Microcomputer Software Packages" and "Workshop in Data Communications for Microcomputers." Tuition ranges from $592.50 to $677.50. Contact George Harrison, Continuing Engineering Education, George Washington University, Washington, DC 20052, (800) 424-9773; In the District of Columbia, (202) 676-6106. October-December

TECHNOLOGY FOR DISABLED—Discovery '84

Technology for Disabled Persons. Chicago, IL. Presentations, demonstrations, and exhibits on computers, technological products, and services for disabled persons. Registration is $175. Contact Office of Continuing Education, University of Wisconsin-Stout, Menomonie, WI 54751, (800) 457-8688, in Wisconsin, (800) 227-8688. October 1-3

INFOMANAGEMENT CONFERENCE—Information Management Exposition and Conference. Info 84, Coliseum and Sheraton Centre Hotel, New York City. Contact Banner & Greif Ltd., 110 East 42nd St., New York, NY 10017, (212) 687-7730. October 1-4

INDUSTRIAL INFO SYSTEMS

Feedback '84. The Ninth Annual Data Structured Systems Development Users' Conference. Topeka, KS. The focus will be on the specific problems of engineering reliable, maintainable, large-scale systems that meet the needs of major organizations. Contact Ken Orr and Associates Inc., 1725 Cabbage Blvd., Topeka, KS 66604, (800) 255-2459, in Kansas, (913) 273-0653. October 2-4

GLOBAL INFOMANAGEMENT CONGRESS—The Sixteenth Annual International Information Management Congress. Hyatt Regency Hotel, Singapore. Republic of Singapore. Seminars, displays, and more than 30 conference sessions. Contact IMC Informatics '84, POB 34404, Bethesda, MD 20817, (301) 983-0604. October 2-4

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EVENT QUEUE

Radio Amateur Hamfest/Electronic Flea Market Virginia Beach Pavilion. Virginia Beach, VA. Dealers: a giant flea market display and forums Advance tickets are $4; at the door, $5 Contact Jim Harrison. 1234 Little Bay Ave., Norfolk, VA 23503, (804) 587-1693. October 8-9

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF ACM—ACM 1984 Annual Conference. Hilton Hotel, San Francisco, CA. Papers, sessions, and panel discussions will address the theme "The Fifth Generation Challenge." Contact Association for Computing Machinery. II West 42nd St., New York, NY 10036. (212) 689-7440 October 8-10

NETWORK CONFERENCE The Ninth Conference on Local Computer Networks. Minneapolis, MN. Papers, conference sessions, and tutorials. The theme is "Local Computer Networks—The Exploding Marketplace." Contact Ninth Conference on Local Networks. c/o Harvey Freeman, Architectural Technology Corp., POB 24344, Minneapolis, MN 55424. October 8-10


INFO SYSTEMS CONFERENCE AND EXPO—INTECH The Integrated Information Technology Conference and Expo. Convention Center, Dallas, TX. Seminars, sessions, and panels addressing total information systems integration. Contact National Trade Productions Inc. 9418 Annapolis Rd., Lanham, MD 20706, (800) 618-8510 in Maryland, (301) 459-8383. October 9-11

SOUTHWEST COMPUTING The Third Annual Southwest Computer Conference. Convention Center, Tulsa, OK. A business and industry event featuring more than 50 seminars as well as 250 exhibits. Contact SWCC, POB 950, Norman OK 73070. (405) 329-3660 or (918) 587-9550. October 9-11


NETWORK ARCHITECTURE Introduction to Network Architectures. Atlanta, GA. This course provides an introduction to network architectures and prepares participants to pursue the study of specific network components applicable to their needs. The fee is $595. Contact Elaine Hadden Nicholas, Department of Continuing Education, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, GA 30323-0835, (404) 894-2547 October 10-12

NETWORKS EXPLORER LocalNet '84, Sheraton Harbor Island Hotel, San Diego, CA. Speakers, papers, and exhibits will look at local network technology and the effects of office automation. Contact Online Conferences Inc., Suite 1190, 2 Pea Plaza, New York, NY 10121, (212) 279-8890 October 10-12


GOLDEN STATE EXPO Computer Expo and PC Fair, Cal Expo, Sacramento, CA. Contact Computer Expo & PC Show Suite 395, 2020 Hurley Way, Sacramento, CA 95825, (916) 924-9351 October 11-14

EDUCATIONAL COMPUTER FAIR Fourth Annual Educational Computer Fair, Cleveland, OH Contact Educational Computer Consortium of Ohio 4777 Farmhurst Rd., Cleveland, OH 44124, (216) 291-5225 October 12-13

COMPUTERS IN SUNSHINE Great Southern Business and Computer Show and Seminars. Centroplex Expo Centre, Orlando, FL. Seminars and exhibits of hardware, software peripherals, and accessories. Contact Great Southern Computer
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**Events Calendar**

- **Computers. Command, Control**—The Second Annual Symposium and Exhibition of AFCEA, Inn at Executive Park, Kansas City, MO. The theme for this year’s symposium is “The Role of Knowledge-Based Systems in Command and Control.” Panel discussions, paper presentations, and exhibits. Contact Armed Forces Communications and Electronics Association, POB 456, Leavenworth, KS 66048, (913) 651-7800. October 17-19


- **Hoosier Computerfest**—IndyCon ’84, Indiana Convention Center and Hoosier Dome, Indianapolis. The largest microcomputer/electronics exhibition and conference in the state. Contact IndyCon, 5160 East 65th St., Indianapolis, IN 46220, (317) 842-3024. October 23-24


- **Program for Professionals**—Westcon/84 and Mini/Micro West-84, Anaheim, CA. Topics include artificial intelligence, computer peripherals, graphics, speech recognition/synthesis, and telecommunications. Contact Electronic Conventions Management, POB 655, Jacksonville, FL 32230. (904) 356-1044. October 12-14

- **Lone Star Computing**—The Second Annual Heart of Texas Computer Show, Convention Center, San Antonio, TX. Exhibits of computers, games, robots, and other high-tech products. Contact Heart of Texas Computer Show, POB 12094, San Antonio, TX 78212, (512) 681-2248. October 12-14

- **Computers in Laboratory**—Laboratory Computer Interfacing, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Two short courses. “Computers in the Laboratory” and “Laboratory Computer Interfacing.” Contact Dr. Eric Sällin, Department of Chemistry, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec H3A 2K6, Canada. (514) 392-5784. October 13-14

- **Tenth Video Show**—Vidcom, Cannes, France. The tenth anniversary of this meeting of video communications professionals. Contact Commissariat Général, 179, Avenue Victor-Hugo, 75116 Paris, France. tel: (33) 1 505.14.03. Tele: 630.547 MICRO. October 13-17


- **West Coast Expo, Conference**—The West Coast Electronic Office Expo and Conference. ECE ’84, Convention Center, San Jose, CA. More than 200 exhibits. Contact Cartridge & Associates Inc., Suite 205, 4030 Moorpark Ave., San Jose, CA 95117, (408) 954-6644. October 16-18

- **Office Computers**—The Sixth Annual Calgary Computer and Office Automation Show, Roundup Centre, Calgary, Alberta, Canada. Contact Industrial Trade Shows, 20 Butterick Rd., Toronto, Ontario M8W 3Z8, Canada, (416) 732-7791. October 17-18
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WESTERN EDUCATORS MEET—The Eighth Annual Western Educational Computing Conference, Vacation Village, San Diego. CA. Contact papers on computer science, humanities, and the fine arts. Call administration, and research support. Contact Dr. Virginia S. Lashley, Glendale College, 1500 North Verdugo Rd., Glendale, CA 91206. November 15-16


FARM COMPUTER CONFERENCE—The 1984 Purdue On-Farm Computer Use Conference and Trade Show, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN. Workshops will complement exhibits and conference sessions. Contact Continuing Education Business Office, Stewart Center. Room 110. Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN. 47907. November 18-20

CANADIAN ATLANTIC SHOW—Moncton Computer Exhibition '84. Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada. Home computers, video games, and office automation equipment will be displayed. Contact Anne LeBlanc, Commerce Building, University of Moncton, Moncton, New Brunswick E1A 3E9, Canada, (506) 858-4355. November 23-25

SIMULATION CONFERENCE—Winter Simulation Conference. Sheraton Dallas Hotel, Dallas, TX. Papers, tutorials, sessions, and panel discussions will complement commercial exhibits. Contact Udo Pook. Department of Computer Science, College of Engineering, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843. (409) 845-5498. November 28-30

KIDS SHOW—Bits & Bytes, Disneyland Convention Center, Anaheim, CA. This conference and exposition attempts to show educators, parents, and children how to use computers in the home and classroom. Contact Information Processing Group, Suite 113-150, 350 South Lake Ave., Pasadena, CA 91101, (818) 792-5111. November 30-December 2
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They multiply like zucchini in a lush New England vegetable garden. Every time you acquire a new application, you use one or two of them for backup and others for data. You smoke or drink around them, use a ballpoint pen to write on them, or leave them lying around without their jackets at your peril. They clutter up your work area and are a nightmare to catalog and store. But those of us who grew up on micros that stored data on cassette tapes could not now live, for all their bother, without floppy disks.

The funny name—floppy disk—was coined to differentiate the flexible Mylar plastic disks from the rigid metal platters used in fixed-disk systems. The 5¼-inch disks have become ubiquitous to the point that 3½-inch microfloppy disks, unquestionably a better idea, have been slow to catch on.

This month, BYTE offers an unusual look at floppy disks. With rare electron microscope photographs, you'll see a floppy disk as never before and discover that smooth is a relative term. To complement these photographs, Robert Rodina examines a variety of name-brand disks in search of a clear victor in quality. And Thomas Sterling examines a new technique for detecting and correcting disk read/write errors. Lester Thompson finishes up with an exploration of the evolution of floppy-disk formats, those electronic road maps used by the disk operating system to place and locate information on the disk.

Disk technology, tried and true, yields to the new software genre known as outline processors in a Product Preview: West Coast Bureau Chief Ezra Shapiro examines KAMAS, the Knowledge And Mind Amplification System. A program for Z80-based computers, KAMAS is both a tree-structured, menu-driven outline processor and a programming language. Complicated, idiosyncratic, and difficult to learn, this threaded-code system is nevertheless a flexible and powerful addition to the long-neglected Z80 software library.

Steve Ciarcia descends into the Circuit Cellar to build a power monitor that you can use to measure the electricity consumed by your household appliances or scientific/industrial equipment. The power monitor accepts the attachment of up to five appliances. Then the monitor feeds a pulse for each kilowatt-second passing through it into your personal computer. A BASIC program stores this information and calculates energy use and cost.

There are several interesting ways to discern patterns in large information groups, including factor analysis and multiple regression. Rob Spencer explores an equally useful technique called cluster analysis and offers a simple BASIC program to recognize patterns in varying groups of data.

For the microcomputerist thinking about tackling a major programming project, we offer a detailed examination of the components and life cycle of a large software project. William Appelbe and Alex Pournelle outline the steps in the process from requirements analysis, specification, and design to coding, testing, and maintenance.

Steve Hendrix concludes his two-part examination of the 65816 microprocessor with a look at the hardware. The similarity of this new device to the 6502 will ensure that many new upgrades will be forthcoming shortly. Maybe the 65816 will extend the lifetime of the 6502, adding luster to an already spectacular career.

—G. Michael Vose, Senior Technical Editor, Features
Increase Word Processing Productivity Dramatically With Key Tronic's **DVORAK** Keyboard.

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The DVORAK keyboard layout was designed for speed and comfort. Awkward strokes and finger motion are cut by over 90%.

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Your computer can measure
electrical power consumption

I recently saw a commercial
on television for the local
power utility. I don't re­
member the exact details,
but it compared the cost of
certain commodities in
the early 1900s with today's
cost. Almost without exception, costs have in­
creased. The only continuing bargain men­tioned was electric power. A kilowatt-hour of
electricity is still about a dime after 70 years of inflation. Unfortunately, this is little consola­
tion when all these cheap kilowatt-hours add up to a $300 monthly electric bill.

While discussing utility costs with a friend,
she mentioned that her electric bill averaged
$56 a month. We each have electric stoves and
oil hot-water heating. I assumed that her extra
use of the stove, dishwasher, and washing
machine, for a family of four, would more than
offset all my gadgets in a house with only two
occupants. Thus, my average bill should be
about the same.

Was I wrong? I looked at my electric bills and
determined that my power usage during the
same period averaged $175 a month. Was the
difference in our life-styles so significant, or
could there be some hidden power-consum­
ing devices that I didn't normally consider?
It was time for a little analysis of the situation.

Lighting is the most obvious power usage
in the home, and this was my first considera­
tion. Unlike most homes, I always have a few
lights on 24 hours a day. I hate searching in
the dark for light switches, so I leave lights on
in strategic locations. Together, they amount
to perhaps 200 watts (W).

My office lighting is also a consideration.
Generally speaking, if I'm in the house, I'm
either asleep or working in the Circuit Cellar.
Most of my power consumption occurs there:
12 ceiling lights (75 W), six fluorescent
tubes (40 W), two table lamps (150 W),
and one floor lamp (five 40 W). That's 1640
W of lights. But that's only part of the story.
With my computer equipment, copier, and
monitors, I must be using 3000 to 5000 W.

The first reaction might be to pull the plugs.
Fortunately, most of my real power consump­
tion is not constant duty cycle. Logic suggests
that the copier, for instance, will consume less
power in standby mode between copies than
when the heaters and drying fans are on as
it makes copies. Similarly, while I have an oil­
heating system like my friend's, mine has four
zones instead of one, and they do not neces­
sarily operate at the same time.

Given the intermittent but heavy power de­
mand of the heating system: the outside
floodlights: the copier; and about 10 other
(continued)

Steve Ciarcia (pronounced "see-ARE-see-ah") is an elec­
tronics engineer and computer consultant with experi­
ence in process control, digital design, nuclear instru­
mentation, and product development. He is the author
of several books about electronics. You can write to him
at POB 582, Glastonbury, CT 06033.
Hundreds of articles have been written using the words energy management and conservation, but rarely do they go into the actual measurement of the kilowatt-hours used by an appliance. Perhaps power monitoring is such a trivial subject that no one pays much attention to it. In those cases where such information is required, the expensive data-acquisition equipment required is considered a necessary evil.

Have you ever asked yourself, "I wonder how much this costs to run?" This can be in reference to an air con-

Figure 1: A schematic diagram of the Circuit Cellar AC power monitor.
conditioner, the pumps on the solar-heating system you are designing, or even your computer system. Have you heard that running a large air conditioner for a short period of time is supposed to be more efficient than a small one for a long time and wanted to prove it? I decided to find a solution.

**How Is Power Monitored?**

Power is measured in watts. Disregarding power factors and dealing in general terms, watts equal voltage times current in most situations. If you have an electric heater that lists its power rating at 1320 W, it would draw 11 amperes (A) of current at 120 volts (V) AC. (If the voltage were lowered to 110 V AC, the same resistive element would consume only 1109 W. This is why power companies reduce voltage during periods of heavy usage.) Similarly, at 120 V AC, a 100-W bulb corresponds to a current of 0.8333 A.

The power company bills you for power usage based on the amount of power (kilowatts or KW) that you use over a given period of time (hours). Collectively, the expression is kilowatt-hour (kWhr), which means 1000 W of power used for one hour. In the case of a 100-W light bulb on for one hour, this would be 0.1 kWhr. If the light were on for a half hour, it would be 0.05 kWhr.

The power company charges by the kilowatt-hour. A typical cost is about 10 cents per kWhr (in central Connecticut, the cost is $0.08902). The 100-W bulb on for one hour would therefore cost about a cent. More power hungry devices such as the heater would take 13.2 cents an hour to run.

Unfortunately, it's difficult to calculate the true operating costs when you factor duty cycle into the calculation. Once the heater is up to temperature, a thermostat causes it to cycle on and off to maintain the room at a constant temperature. Since this is less than a 100 percent duty cycle, it costs less than 13.2 cents per hour to run. But how much less?

One way to measure it is to sit there and hit a stopwatch in some way automatically record every time the heater goes on and off and total these periods into a kilowatt-hour value. This is much the same way that the kilowatt-hour meter on the side of your house works. Basically, it is nothing more than a motor whose speed is proportional to the power passing through it. Its shaft is connected to a series of gears and dial indicators that register how many revolutions the motor has made. It turns very slowly when only a few lights are on and very quickly when heavy-current items such as electric stoves are turned on. In my case, I think it's been turning pretty fast.

The one advantage of the mechanical kilowatt-hour meter is that it is a true integrating indicator. Assuming that the voltage remains constant, if the current to a load doubles (such as a second element in the heater turning on concurrently with the first), the meter turns twice as fast. To equal this using our stopwatch and clipboard, we would have to record current value as well as time.

Most commercial electronic kilowatt-hour monitors measure time, voltage, and current. Many also employ a computing capability to derive the results. Conceivably, we could strive to duplicate these devices. Since most of the people reading BYTE already have a computer that could record time and perform the calculations, we only need to measure voltage and current. It must be remembered that voltage and current are analog parameters that must be converted to digital values if a computer is involved. Typically, acquiring this data involves using a 10- to 12-bit analog-to-digital (A/D) converter. It must have enough dynamic range to read the high voltages across the load as well as the millivolt shunt indications in series with the load.

The expense associated with such an interface has generally limited discussion of power-consumption monitors. For me to produce a project that is both cost-effective and universally applicable, I have to consider alternative means of measuring time, current, and voltage to compute energy use.

**Computing Power Consumption**

The first consideration is voltage. Nominally 120 V AC, the AC power-line voltage averages between 115 and 125 V AC in most places. If I arbitrarily assume that the voltage is a constant 120 V AC, I would have a worst-case error of only 2.4 percent should it vary within those limits. With that as a prerequisite, determining the power consumed is merely a matter of integrating the load current over a given period of time and calculating watts versus time. Such refined data, however, more easily obtained, is no less easily conveyed to a computer than the original data variables themselves. Communicating 0.0830 kWhr to the computer through a serial or parallel interface can be just as involved as building an A/D converter.

**The Circuit Cellar power monitor fits in a power strip and has a single-bit optoisolated output that can be attached to your computer.**

The alternative is to make time one of the variables in the calculation. Rather than measuring the power consumed between fixed starting and ending points and totaling and reducing the data to a value such as 0.765 kWhr, I'll describe the amount of power used in smaller, more easily defined increments. For example, 1 kWhr is the same as 60 kilowatt-minutes (kWmin) or 3600 kilowatt-seconds (kWsec). A 100-W bulb on for 6 minutes consumes 0.01 kWhr, 0.6 kWmin, or 36 kWsec, depending on how you want to record it. The 0.765-kWhr value mentioned earlier is the same as 2754 kWsec.

To input the number 0.765 into the computer requires many parallel lines or a serial interface. Communicating 2754 kWsec, however, requires only one wire (plus ground) between the power monitor and the computer if these smaller increments are communicated in real time. We can let the computer count the total kilowatt-seconds and do the calculations.

The cost-effective solution is to design a power monitor that generates a pulse every time the load uses 1 kWsec. During the 6 minutes a 100-W bulb is on, pulses will be occurring at a rate of one every 10 seconds (a total of 36 pulses). Total power cost is then computed by dividing the number of accumulated pulses by 3600 to get kilowatt-hours and then multiplying the result by the cost per kilowatt-hour in your area.

**The AC Power Monitor**

The Circuit Cellar power monitor is designed to perform as I've described. It fits inside a power strip and has a single-bit optoisolated output that can be attached to any available input bit on your computer. A convenient choice is a bit on the parallel printer port. Output from the power monitor is a 100-millisecond (ms) pulse every kilowatt-second consumed by the load. For a 250-W load, the pulse rate is once every 4 seconds. At 1000 W, pulses occur once every second (continued)
The power-supply circuit I have illustrated uses a single 12.6-V AC transformer winding to produce a regulated +5 V. An ICL7660 provides the -5 V. While other inverter circuits abound, if you don't have an ICL7660, don't substitute an alternate inverter circuit because it may not have sufficient regulation. Instead, substitute a 24-V AC transformer and construct a dual-polarity supply incorporating two regulators such as the 7805 and 7905. The approach I took, using a small transformer from Radio Shack (catalog #273-1385) and a DC-to-DC converter, was chosen merely to fit into the power-strip enclosure. Since many of you might want to build it the same way, that is the way I've documented.

MEASURING CURRENT

The most critical aspect of the monitor is the current-measuring section: Rs and IC1a. A precisely calibrated current-sensing resistor (also called a current-measuring shunt resistor), Rs, is placed in series between the voltage source and the load. As current flows through the wires, a voltage is produced across Rs proportional to the current flowing through it, according to the relation 

$$E = I \times R$$

where voltage equals current times resistance.

The shunt resistance, in this case 0.01 ohm, is low to reduce internal power dissipation, which would change the temperature and cause errors. A current through Rs of 1 A produces 10 millivolts (mV), while a 10-A current produces 0.1 V.

Before you say that you don't have a 0.01-ohm shunt lying around or a meter that can measure 0.01 ohm, let's derive the proper resistance using more easily measured values such as voltage and current.

The shunt resistor is most conveniently incorporated as a piece of connecting wire in the path between source and

The circuitry of the power monitor (see figure 1) is relatively straightforward. It is basically an AC measuring device with the addition of integrating and pulse-generating sections.

While not generally of major concern, the power supply for the power monitor should be carefully considered. The power monitor requires both a positive and negative 5-V supply to accommodate the bipolar levels in the circuit. While the circuit itself takes only 4 milliamperes (another 20 when the LEDs [light-emitting diodes] fire for 100 ms) to run, the voltages must be regulated.

Figure 2: Calibrating the paper clip.

Figure 3: The connection between the computer and the power monitor: (a) shows the usual connecting circuit; (b) shows the circuit needed to connect the monitor to an IBM PC.
Part of the power monitor attaches directly to the power line, which means a shock hazard exists. Only experienced individuals should attempt to build it and extreme care should be used.

Load. Since it has to carry 10 to 15 A, it must be fairly thick wire. The #12 copper wire, which is used to connect the receptacles and the wall outlet, has too little resistance. It would take about a foot of copper wire to equal 0.01 ohm. An easily obtained high-resistance material is steel, and a convenient source in the proper form is a jumbo paper clip. (Would I lie to you?) About 2 inches of a paper clip is 0.01 ohm.

Proper use of the paper clip, however, requires calibration using the circuit shown in figure 2. First, a load resistor and the paper clip are connected in series to a regulated power supply. A piece of #22-gauge wire is soldered near one end of the paper clip. With an ammeter—preferably a DVM (digital voltmeter)—connected in series with these items, adjust the power-supply voltage to approximately 1 A. The absolute value is unimportant, but record the meter reading exactly (perhaps it was 1.104 A).

Next, without changing the voltage setting, remove the meter and reconnect the circuit so that the same current is flowing through the shunt. With the DVM set on the DC millivolt scale and one probe connected to the wire previously soldered to the paper clip, move the other probe along the paper clip until you read a voltage corresponding to the current you recorded, times 0.01 (about 10 mV). If that number were 1.104 A, you would be looking for 11.04 mV. At the point on the paper clip where you get the correct value, carefully solder the second sensing wire, as shown in photo 1. Let it cool and re-check your calibration. You may have to move the wire a millimeter or two in either direction.

When the sensing resistor is installed, the two sensing wires are connected to IC1a. This op amp is configured as a times 10 gain, inverting, differential amplifier. With a 100-W load plugged into the power monitor, the output of IC1a should be 0.8333 x 0.01 x 10, or 83.33 mV AC.

Next, the AC output from IC1a is converted to DC. IC1b and ICc are configured as an AC-to-DC converter that, unlike diodes alone, will work in the millivolt range. The R1 adjustment potentiometer is used to set the output of the converter to a DC value equal to the AC RMS (root mean square) voltage input to the converter. If the input is 0.973 V AC from IC1a, the output of IC1c is set at 0.973 V DC.

The output of the DC converter is connected to an integrator, IC2, which converts current and time to kilowatt-seconds. IC2 is a TL066-type low-power, high-impedance op amp. (Only this or a similarly rated op amp, such as an ICL7611, should be used if you want accuracy while measuring low-wattage.

Figure 4: A flowchart of listing 1.
A 0.01-ohm sensing resistor is created from a jumbo paper clip. A load resistor combined with a regulated DC power source is used to calibrate the sensing resistor. Two wires are attached at the 0.01-ohm resistance points.

The integration cycle starts after discharge of the capacitor. Then, depending upon the positive level applied to the integrator, it ramps toward negative saturation. A 1000W load provides an input voltage that causes the integrator to reach -4 V in exactly 1 second. IC1d, configured as a voltage comparator, senses when it reaches -4 V and triggers one-shot IC3 when it occurs. IC3’s output, set for 3 ms, turns on transistor Q1, discharging the integrating capacitor C1 through a 47-ohm resistor. It also fires a second, longer one-shot (IC4) that signals the computer through an optoisolated connection that 1 kWsec has been consumed. At lower currents, the input to the integrator is less, and it takes longer for it to reach -4 V (a 100W load takes 10 seconds, for example).

The integrator can also be used with intermittent loads such as a thermostatically controlled heater or a level-activated pump. When a load is seen by the power monitor, the integrator starts to climb toward the trigger value. If the load is suddenly removed, the integration voltage level remains constant for a relatively long period of time. If the load is resumed, the voltage level starts from the same point at which it left off. If the load is off for more than a few minutes, the charge gradually leaks off C1, and some portion of a kilowatt-second is lost. The purpose of offset adjustment R4 is to minimize this drift when no load is applied and to make sure that the drift is in a direction (away from -4 V) such that a false trigger will not occur.

The connection to the computer is through an LED optoisolator. Every time a kilowatt-second is detected by IC1d, IC4 is fired for 100 ms. Two LEDs are connected to its output: the optoisolator and one that serves as a visual indicator of power consumption. The collector and emitter leads of the optoisolator, IC5, are connected to the computer. The collector is connected to ground while the emitter is tied to +5 V (supplied from the computer) through a 4.7k-ohm resistor. The output at the collector is then tied directly to any available TTL (transistor-transistor logic) input line (an alternative approach using an IBM Personal Computer (PC) will be described later).
CONSTRUCTION AND CALIBRATION

Photo 2 shows the prototype power monitor that I built. The enclosure is a Radio Shack six-outlet power strip (catalog #61-2619A). It incorporates a 15-A circuit breaker, pilot light, power switch, and six receptacles.

Conversion to a power monitor is relatively straightforward. Following disassembly of the power strip, remove the black wire between the circuit breaker and the power switch; the wire is shown in photo 3. Replace it with the paper clip sensing resistor, as shown in photo 4. The paper clip should be insulated (heat-shrink tubing is good) to prevent short circuits.

I glued the power transformer next to the circuit breaker, as shown in photo 5, and installed the monitor LED next to the existing neon indicator. The rest of the circuit, shown in photo 6, was built on a 2-by-6-inch perforated board that slides into the rear cover. The entire unit snaps together to provide a convenient and safe prototype enclosure.

You can test and calibrate your power monitor in two ways: with a simulated load and with an actual load. Which method you choose depends on how accurately you have constructed your 0.01-ohm sensing resistor. If you are fairly confident that it is correct, simulated conditions will suffice. The alternative is to use some form of calibrated load that allows you to calibrate the entire power monitor, including the sensing resistor. Ultimately, you will need 83.333 mV presented to the input of IC1a. Under actual operating conditions, this requires a 1000-W load.

Simulating this load is much easier. It is accomplished by disconnecting the sensing resistor and replacing it with a larger-value resistor, such as 47 ohms. With an additional series resistor, the combination is attached to the output of a low-voltage transformer. I took the same 12.6-V output transformer used in the power supply and varied the input to it with a Variac autotransformer. Using a DVM set for AC millivolts, the autotransformer is adjusted to produce 83.33 mV across the input sense points of IC1a.

Next, with the meter set for DC volts connected to IC1 pin 14 and ground, R1 is adjusted to get a reading of 0.8333 V DC.

An oscilloscope is needed for the next phase. The point of observation is IC2 pin 6 while the trigger point is either

(continued)
ICI pin 7 or IC3 pin 10. The integrator output (IC2 pin 6) should either appear as a sawtooth waveform or be sitting somewhere between -4 and -5 V.

Using a clip lead, momentarily short out C1. The integrator output will return to 0 V and slowly ramp toward -5 V. If this occurs, adjust the setting of R3 until the integrator automatically resets.

and produces the sawtooth. Failure to achieve this activity suggests that Q1 is installed backward, IC1d is wired wrong, or one-shot IC3 is not firing (IC3 runs on + or -5 V while IC4 uses only +5 V and ground).

Once you have the integrator functioning, the time constant must be set. Using the oscilloscope, adjust the settings of R2 and R3 so that the output at IC2 pin 6 goes from 0 to -4 V in exactly a second each time it's reset.

Finally, with the DVM on the integrator output, switch off the load or simulated input source and note the reading. It should be stationary and drop only a millivolt or so a second. Adjust R4, if necessary, to achieve this. If it continues to drift after adjustment, even if only a small amount, set R4 so that the drift is in a positive direction away from -4 V.

Turn the load back on. If everything is operating correctly, the monitor LED attached to Q2 should be blinking once per second. If not, check the one-shot to see if one of the LEDs is backward.

Provided that you get the blinking indicator, the testing is completed. You can test your power monitor by simply plugging various loads into it and watching the LED. Try a table lamp, then a toaster.

**COMPUTER MONITORING**

The whole purpose for the particular design employed in the Circuit Cellar power monitor is to make it easily attachable to any computer. Once connected, the computer adds the kilowatt-second pulses, plots a power-usage-versus-time display, and calculates the total kilowatt-hour cost during the usage period.

I consider the main emphasis of this article the production of the monitor, but the software is a significant component. To best illustrate how the functions are performed, I wrote the program entirely in BASIC, which is relatively easy to understand and more transportable between systems. I chose to use the IBM PC simply for convenience.

By using only BASIC and no machinespecific assembly language, I have had to incorporate one modification to the power monitor/computer interface that would not normally be required if I had used assembly language. Since BASIC is relatively slow, I can't be absolutely sure that the program will be through with its housekeeping chores and not miss a pulse if connected to a high-wattage load. (While I could have used TBASIC and the Trump Card described in the May and June Circuit Cellar articles to speed things up, there is some merit in describing less costly alternative solutions.) To eliminate the concern, a flip-flop is installed at the computer input. When the pulse occurs, the flip-flop is set and remains set after the pulse is gone. When the program reads the flip-flop, it resets it.

(continued)
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SemiDisk I is the standard model for S-100, for use with CP/M® 2.2. SemiDisk II is just as easy to use, and offers extra speed and flexibility for custom S-100 applications. There are also SemiDisks for TRS-80 Model II, IBM PC, and Epson QX10.

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<tr>
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<td>$1795</td>
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<td>SemiDisk, TRS-80 II</td>
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<td>$1795</td>
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<td>SemiDisk, IBM PC</td>
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Listing 1: The source code for the power-usage display system.

10 CLS
15 KEY OFF
20 WIDTH(80)
30 PRINT "Power Usage Display System"
40 PRINT "For use with the Circuit Cellar Power Monitor and the IBM PC"
50 PRINT
60 PRINT "System time is now: TIMES"
70 PRINT
80 PRINT "If you have NOT set the system time, go back and do it now."
90 PRINT
100 PRINT
110 PRINT "Enter the name of the device being monitored:"
120 INPUT PS
130 IF LEN(PS)>10 THEN PS=MOD(PS,10)
140 PRINT
150 PRINT "Enter your cost of electricity per Kilowatt Hour:"
160 INPUT C
170 C=C/3600:REM scale to kW seconds.
180 PRINT
190 PRINT "Shall I display in:"
200 PRINT
210 PRINT "1 - 1 HOUR INTERVALS"
220 PRINT "2 - 5 MINUTE INTERVALS"
230 PRINT
240 INPUT $S
250 IF $S=1 OR $S=2 THEN 270
260 GOTO 180
270 REM set up the screen
280 CLS
290 SCREEN 1
300 COLOR 0,0
310 LOCATE 1,1
360 PRINT "KW:"
370 LOCATE 2,1
380 IF $S=1 THEN PRINT "MIN:"
390 IF $S=2 THEN PRINT "SEC:"
400 LOCATE 10,5
410 IF $S=1 THEN PRINT "Display set for: HOURS:"
420 IF $S=2 THEN PRINT "Display set for: MINS/INTV:"
430 LOCATE 11,5
440 PRINT "Usage this period:"
450 LOCATE 12,5
460 PRINT "Cost this period:"
470 LOCATE 14,5
480 PRINT "Peak Period:"
490 LOCATE 15,5
500 PRINT "Peak usage:"
510 LOCATE 16,5
520 PRINT "Peak cost:"
530 LOCATE 17,5
540 PRINT "Start Time:"
550 LOCATE 19,1
560 PRINT "Monitoring the:"
570 LOCATE 20,18
580 PRINT "Current Time:"
590 LOCATE 21,18
600 PRINT "Total KW Secs:""KW:"
610 LOCATE 20,1
620 PRINT PS
630 LOCATE 22,18
640 PRINT "Total Cost:"
650 LOCATE 24,1
660 PRINT "For Change Scale FZ- Reset Values:"
700 DIM TIZ(2,1),F),(2,1)
710 MS="-0000-00-00-0000"
720 GOSUB 10000
725 ON KEY2 ON GOSUB 10000
727 KEY2 ON
730 ON KEY1GOSUB 10000
740 KEY1 ON
1000 IF (INIPH63BDI AND 16)<0 THEN GOSUB 3000
1010 IF TIS<8>P>0 THEN GOSUB 3000
1020 TS=MID$(TH8M(8,4,2))
1030 IF TIS<8>MOS THEN GOSUB 4000
1040 GOTO 1000
2000 OUT 6H3BC1:OUT 6H3BCO

(continued)
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Sanyo 10/20/30/40...

Tandy 10/20/30/40...

Panasonic 3200...

Sanyo 3200...

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Figure 3a is the usual connecting circuit between the power monitor and the computer; figure 3b is the specific circuit necessary for the IBM PC and the BASIC-only program described. Figure 4 is the flowchart of how the program works; listing 1 is the actual source code. Photograph 7 shows the initialization of the software, and photo 8 shows the software in operation.

**IN CONCLUSION**

I think the Circuit Cellar power monitor is a step forward in energy management. We've discussed various methods for computerized control. Until now, however, we haven't had a cost-effective means to monitor activity on the power line or specifically determine power consumption.

While I haven't had my power monitor long, I've run a few tests that may be of interest to you. The monitor appears very linear and very accurate at higher loads. The range between 250 and 2000 W contains less than 1 percent of point error; at 100 W, the error is about 5 percent; about 10 percent at 50 W.

While I know there will be a great demand, no kit for the power monitor is available at the present time. The primary reason for this is packaging. Simply providing a PC board could lead to some potentially hazardous user installations. A safe, cost-effective enclosure must be provided before I feel that I can advocate direct power-line connection. Eventually, the power monitor will be available. In the meantime, you can continue to request the latest catalogs and circle the proper number on the bingo card.

**NEXT MONTH**

If you don't like to deal with tape measures, an ultrasonic range finder is on the agenda.

Editor's Note: Steve often refers to previous Circuit Cellar articles. Most of these are available in reprint books from BYTE Books, McGraw-Hill Book Company, POB 400, Hightstown, NJ 08210.


Special thanks to Bill Curlew for his software expertise.

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Editor's Note: The following is a BYTE product preview. It is not a review. We provide this advance look at this new product because we feel it is significant. A complete review will follow in a subsequent issue.

THE ACRONYM KAMAS stands for Knowledge And Mind Amplification System—a name that does little to explain what this unusual software package for Z80-based computers really does. On its most elementary level, KAMAS is a text-management program that lets you organize data into branching tree-like structures.

As a development tool, however, KAMAS is its own self-contained programming language. But unlike many integrated software products that claim varying degrees of programmability, KAMAS is an extensive threaded interpretive language that you can use to generate complex application programs that have nothing to do with word processing or related data manipulation. In fact, except for an 18K-byte kernel in Z80 assembly code, the program is written in itself.

KAMAS is a layered environment; that is, you can configure the command structure's degree of sophistication to match your needs—or your taste. The stock appearance of KAMAS is that of a menu-driven outline processor. Single-letter choices guide you through the process of creating what is essentially a text database organized around an outline. Using the built-in editors, you can enter a text chunk (ranging in size from a one-line title to a brief document) that serves as the top item of a hierarchy. If you give subsequent entries weight equal to the initial one, numerical order is the only ranking system among siblings and you'll have a collection of text items arranged much the same way as if you'd created them with a word-processing program.

KAMAS also lets you organize new entries as children of the parent item to construct the equivalent of an upside-down tree. This scheme shows each new child as a branch below its parent, ranked beneath it just as indented items in an outline are ranked below the more important items above them. The command structure of KAMAS provides for quick movement around the tree (for example, you can jump from one entry to its great-great-grandchild—four levels down—in one simple sequence). You can also move or copy text from one position on the tree to another, send output to the printer, and so on.

KAMAS's second layer is a macro language that lets you accomplish text and outline manipulation either by entering commands one by one from the keyboard or by creating files of command sequences that perform a series of operations when executed. On this level, KAMAS begins to function like a programming language.

From the second layer, you can invoke the two vocabularies that turn KAMAS into a full-blown language. The vocabulary for the third layer is a fully extensible threaded interpreter restricted to performing operations on data. It's possible for you to develop user-defined commands, even entire application programs, using KAMAS as you would any other programming language.

On the fourth level, KAMAS provides you with the tools to modify KAMAS itself. The difference between these two levels is functionally slight but tremendously significant. Were you to write an application program (a spreadsheet, say) using the commands available in the third vocabulary, you would load

(continued)

Ezra Shapiro is BYTE's West Coast bureau chief. He can be contacted at McGraw-Hill, 425 Battery Street, San Francisco, CA 94111.
KAMAS and run your program; all of KAMAS's functionality would remain intact, and accessible if you wanted it. If you were to use the fourth-layer vocabulary, you could redefine KAMAS commands and strip KAMAS of any feature you did not find useful, leaving the shell of KAMAS as only an internal command-processing nucleus. Thus, on the third level, you can use KAMAS to write a program; on the fourth, KAMAS can become the program.

The first release of KAMAS, from Compusophic Systems of Aloha, Oregon, comes as a product for Kaypro computers. It's provided on Kaypro format disks, and it assumes Kaypro terminal characteristics that emulate those of the Lear Siegler ADM 3A. Beyond that, KAMAS is a generic CP/M-80 program; if your computer can read the disk format and match the ADM 3A's video handling (well within the capabilities of a large proportion of CP/M machines), you can run KAMAS. The manufacturer will also provide copies of the program for other brands of Z80 computers on an order-by-order basis. A list price of $175 brings you the software, documentation that includes lengthy tutorials, and a subscription to a newsletter prepared by Compusophic that publishes tips for users and programs written in the KAMAS language.

THE FIRST LAYER

When you first run KAMAS, the prompt ROVE: appears after the sign-on message. The Rove mode is the command state in which you can enter single-letter mnemonics to manipulate the environment. It's largely based on menus: pressing the ? or the Return key (or any unimplemented character) produces a list of options. Then you can ask for more help or select a command.

When you enter a valid character, response is immediate. No carriage returns are required; you can move rapidly through a series of nested menus without pausing, merely by typing the appropriate characters.

In KAMAS terminology, every full tree system is called a topic. To extend the analogy, establishing a topic is like creating a tree trunk—the starting point for the development of a hierarchy. One topic comes on the distribution disk. Called Systopic, it contains help messages, error messages, and utilities written in the KAMAS language, all of which are linked to the operation of the program by a short KAMAS routine that runs automatically at start-up.

Initially, Rove mode drops you at the top level of Systopic. You can edit or reorganize every part of Systopic and you can add new material, but by doing so you run the risk of fouling up your safety net. You can, however, create additional topics for your own work by following through the topic-environment menu procedures accessed from Rove.

KAMAS can juggle up to 16 topics on line at a time. on as many physical drives as your operating system can handle. One of those topics must be Systopic, even if you're not working directly with it: KAMAS establishes context search paths that will seek Systopic for the messages it contains. The program crashes if it does not find Systopic.

Though you can move from one topic to another within KAMAS, you cannot transfer data among topics. The size of any one topic is limited solely by disk space: when you set up a new topic, KAMAS asks you to name it and specify its maximum size in K bytes. It makes sense to increase the size of a topic to handle your project plus some comfortable padding—if you use KAMAS to prepare a 100-page report and run out of room three pages from the end, you're in trouble.

Typing T (for Tenv, topic environment) at the ROVE: prompt produces a menu of selections that determine the overall topic environment: individual commands let you display system status, create new topics or kill old ones, list available topics, move from the currently selected topic to an alternate one, set the level of help provided, lock topics (set up a password to keep others from tampering with your material), or move to the expanded topic environment where you can work with macro commands instead of the Rove menus.

Once you have chosen your working (or "build") topic, you can use the two powerful editors in Rove to create text entries and rank them in the hierarchy. The first of these is an outline editor that lets you create single-line entries. The outline you produce becomes the primary structure for all further work. You can expand the outline; i.e., each item can become the heading for a lengthy block of text. You call up a second editor, the leaf editor, for this procedure.

KAMAS's editor is as capable as many word-processing packages on the market today. For Kaypro owners, the target audience for KAMAS, the editor's commands look like those of Perfect Writer, the word-processing program that was bundled with Kaypros for over a year. Compusophic promises either a utility on disk or a program listing in its news-
letter that will let you change the command set if you're not comfortable with Perfect Writer. Because KAMAS is programmable, you can write a similar utility—or a whole new editor—on your own if you're desperate for an immediate change.

You can restructure the outline by using the outline editor or by returning to the Rove mode. You can move any block you write, by itself or with its descendants, to another part of the outline by marking it, placing the cursor at the new location, and executing the Move command. After exiting from the editor, you can accomplish the same action by using Rove's Reorganize menu.

You can tailor your outline and text items for printout in a variety of styles using Rove's Format and Output options. You can suppress titles, subtitles, and indentations of the outline to make the collection of short text blocks that you've actually produced appear to be a standard document prepared with a traditional text-processing system.

Wandering around inside a topic is relatively easy. The outline editor provides the simplest mechanisms, but you can also use Rove menus. After typing G for Go at the ROVE: prompt, you have options for moving around in the outline. You can move either in a level-by-level path, following the hierarchical structure, or simply from one item to the next, top to bottom, jumping to the start of the next branch when you reach the last descendant of the prior one.

Three Go commands are worthy of special note. First is the Key command. KAMAS uses soundex algorithms throughout its location system. Soundex tables translate spellings to numerical codes that represent a limited number of phonetic equivalents; by using these tables in a text interpreter, the program can read variant spellings and determine the closest possible match. In KAMAS, a Key is the first part of the title of a stem (see Table 1) and is the primary identifier of an item.

With the Go-Key command, you enter the name of an item, even one that is misspelled (within reason), and skip over any intervening items to the one you want. Next is the Go-Menu command, which gives you an alternative means of tracing your path down the hierarchy by replacing the Go movement commands with another sort of menu. When you wish to move down a branch, a menu shows you a numbered list of all items on the next level down and lets you choose one. Last is Go-Jex. Jex is KAMAS slang for job execution.

When your cursor is located at an item that contains a KAMAS program, Jex loads and runs that program.

In Rove, KAMAS is not as visual a program as its competitors, ThinkTank and Framework (which run on computers capable of far more impressive screen handling than most Z80 machines). If you want to see where you are, you have to ask KAMAS for a display of one of its Show options. These include a screen dump of the current item, a focus to the current item that shows the path from the top of the topic to the item by indenting the titles of each succeeding branch, a view of the item that shows the titles of the outline elements both before and after it, and either simple or detailed displays of the outline that appears beneath the item.

The list of Query options is quite similar to the Show list; however, you can ask for similar displays of outline items far from your location by using the Query options. You also can display the text of a distant item without moving to it and then moving back to your current position. With Lookup, a related option, you request the location of an item either by its key or by performing a search for a character string you believe the item contains.

Because the outline editor does a better job of displaying titles than the Show and Query functions, the most effective use of KAMAS probably involves switching back and forth between it and Rove, depending on the type of operation you need to perform.

The LANGUAGE

The KAMAS programming language is a threaded interpreter based on the model developed by Charles Moore and incorporated into FORTH and STOIC. Like the other members of this family, KAMAS comes as something of a shock to programmers accustomed to working with BASIC, Pascal, C, or any of the macro or query languages provided with database-management and spreadsheet programs.

A structured language provides a vocabulary of commands you use to create step-by-step procedures, along with user-defined commands you use to construct new commands that grow increasingly complex as you proceed from the top of a program to the bottom. The final line of a KAMAS program might not contain a single word from the KAMAS language. KAMAS is much like FORTH in many respects; the syntax is similar enough that experience with FORTH makes a good prerequisite to programming in KAMAS.

The KAMAS language is made up of four large vocabularies—a major departure from FORTH, which lets you build new commands from a limited set of predefined FORTH words. The first KAMAS vocabulary is called Topicvoc. Using its commands, you can manipulate the KAMAS outline environment, but you don't have much real programming capability other than establishing procedures for data manipulation within the confines of KAMAS.

The second vocabulary is called_userid: it exists primarily to hold user-defined commands as you develop them. This feature, the ability to store and remember new commands, is known as extensibility and is another tie to FORTH.

The third vocabulary, Langvoc, which you can call from Topicvoc, is a complete language you can use for programming tasks beyond the scope of outline management. Sysvoc, the fourth vocabulary, adds command shortcuts to modify the basic structure of KAMAS. Typically, programs written with Langvoc and Topicvoc are the source of

(continued on page 422)

Table 1: KAMAS nomenclature. Note that leaves also may contain program code written in the KAMAS language and may be executed as utilities or separate programs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOPIC</th>
<th>A text database organized into a hierarchy.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BRANCH</td>
<td>A section of a topic that includes a parent and any subordinate generations of descendants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEM</td>
<td>A single entry in the database. A stem can be the start of a branch or a descendant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TITLE</td>
<td>The name of a stem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEY</td>
<td>The first, required, part of a title. Keys are used for rapid location of stems. May be up to 31 characters long.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBTITLE</td>
<td>Further description of a stem. Optional. Up to 63 characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAF</td>
<td>A block of text associated with a stem. Optional. Up to 2420 characters.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WHEN HEWLETT-PACKARD DEVELOPED A PERSONAL COMPUTER PRINTER THAT USES A QUIET JET OF INK, PRINTS 150 CHARACTERS PER SECOND AND COSTS ONLY $495,

THE WORD TRAVELED FAST.

Hewlett-Packard research has used inkjet technology to make the ThinkJet personal computer printer surprisingly quiet while printing 150 high quality, dot-matrix characters per second for text or graphics. The ThinkJet printer weighs only 6½ pounds and it takes up just a bit more room than your telephone. So, it can work right on your desk. There's even a battery-powered model that lets you print anywhere. And, the ThinkJet printer's ink supply and printhead are designed in one neat disposable unit that simply clicks out when it's time to change.

The ThinkJet printer will work with most popular personal computers, including Hewlett-Packard, IBM, COMPAQ, TI, or Apple IIe.

Finally, as quiet, fast and compact as the ThinkJet printer is, it still has one more feature that's going to cause a commotion; its price... $495.00.

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WHEN HEWLETT-PACKARD USED LASER TECHNOLOGY TO BRING YOUR PERSONAL COMPUTER A LETTER QUALITY PRINTER THAT OPERATES AT UP TO 300 CHARACTERS PER SECOND,

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Now you can print an entire page of text in just 7½ seconds. That's the equivalent of 300 characters per second. The LaserJet personal computer printer can do it. Hewlett-Packard has brought the speed, quiet and letter quality of laser printing to the personal computer user for under $3,500.*

The LaserJet printer is designed for Hewlett-Packard personal computers, the IBM® PC, PC compatibles and most other personal computers.

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Don't buy Omninet just because it's the #1 network.

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When you want to draw on the resources of your central computer, you'll want Corvus' SNA Gateway. It lets your network's micros tap into your mainframe's information. Whether you have 2 computers or 2,000, OMNINET can get the most out of them.

Buy us for our experience.
We pioneered local area networking for micros. And we're constantly working on better ways to give you the system you need, with the versatility you want, at a price that makes sense.
With the result that 3 out of every 5 locally-networked micros in the world are connected to a CORVUS network.
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Because when it's all said and done, one of the best arguments for going with an OMNINET Network is really very simple.
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The Networking Company.
*99% of all locally-networked micros operate in a CORVUS network. According to HighCap Corp. INC, THE NETWORKING COMPANY. OMNINET and OMNISHARE are trademarks of CORVUS SYST MS INC. IBM, DEC, ZEN., 8086, 8088, AT, and PC XT are trademarks of International Business Machines. APPLE is a trademark of Apple Computer Inc. R1I is a trademark of Digital Equipment Corporation. Zenith is a trademark of Zenith Corporation. TI is a trademark of Texas Instruments.

Circle 97 on inquiry card.
A pattern-recognition program in BASIC

by Rob Spencer

WHAT DO TYPES OF microcomputers, species of bees, brands of beer, and groups of your relatives have in common? Among other things, they are all good subjects for cluster analysis.

Cluster analysis is a technique that can take a large amount of information about a number of objects and construct a simple, unique tree diagram that expresses those objects' similarities and differences at a glance. Your choice of objects depends on your applications. If your business is biochemistry and new drug design, as mine is, the objects might be fragments of molecules. If you're a biologist interested in the evolution and classification of insects, the objects could be species of bees. In market research, if the objects are different products, such as microcomputers or brands of beer, cluster analysis can help find competitive and non-competitive relationships. Finally, if the objects are friends or relatives, cluster analysis can be an amusing party game.

The objects I've chosen to illustrate cluster analysis are twelve popular microcomputers. We'll begin with the output of the program, a tree diagram, also known as a dendrogram (figure 1). Here each computer is represented by a branch of the tree, and the branches are connected in pairs until each computer is somehow connected with every other computer.

The usefulness of cluster analysis and pattern recognition is apparent in the tree. The first two computers, the Compaq and the IBM Personal Computer (PC), are connected together and widely separated from all the others. They

Rob Spencer (4230 Fieldgate Dr. #5, Mississauga, Ontario L4W 2M5, Canada) is a biochemist with Syntex Inc.

Figure 1: This dendrogram is the result of cluster analysis on the microcomputer example. It shows the similarities and differences between the computers, based on nine input criteria.
clearly form a cluster of two, which we might call business computers. Similarly, the next five computers in figure 1 are all closely connected and separated from the rest by a long branch. We'd naturally conclude that these five are similar to each other and quite different from the others. Knowing something about these computers, we might say that this is the cluster of family or game machines—yet there's nothing explicit in the input data about business, families, or games. This is why cluster analysis is fun and useful—it can take a large amount of dry, objective information and produce a simple, thought-provoking diagram.

Most of the rest of this article will deal with the workings of cluster analysis. In the order used in the program: data input, data scaling, building the linked list, and (recursively) building the dendrogram.

INPUT DATA

To create the dendrogram in figure 1, I selected from an article in Consumer Reports (reference 1) nine different criteria that might be of interest to prospective buyers: price, amount of memory, portability, etc. (complete criteria are given at the end of listing 1, lines 1420-1580). The criteria were also selected to show the types of data that can be used. For example, several are yes/no variables (1 - yes, 0 - no) that deal with the questions: Is the computer MS-DOS compatible? Does it have a keypad? Is it portable? Other variables have units of kilobytes: How much RAM (random-access read/write memory) and how much disk space? The variable for system price is in dollars. The other variables are simply in "units": How many software packages come with the system? How many function keys? How many columns on the screen?

The selection of how many and which criteria make up the input data is the most subjective aspect of cluster analysis. If not enough criteria are chosen, the final diagram may not be "fair"—for example, few buyers would want to ignore price and compare computers on the basis of features alone. On the other hand, if too many criteria are chosen there may be unwanted redundancies—if a variable were included to indicate 8- or 16-bit machines, it would not, in this example, be any different from the MS-DOS-compatibility variable. Hartigan (reference 2) discusses these and other questions in detail.

SCALING THE DATA

How can kilobytes be compared with the number of function keys? How can dollars be compared to portability? To avoid these problems, all of the input data must be scaled or normalized before being presented to the clustering algorithm. In listing 1, this normalization is begun as the data is read (lines 140-230), where sums and sums of squares of the data for each variable are calculated. In lines 270-300 the means \( \bar{x}_k \) and standard deviations \( s_k \) of each variable are calculated according to the formulas below:

\[
\bar{x}_k = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{ik}}{n_p},
\]

\[
s_k = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{ik}^2 - \left( \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{ik}}{n_p} \right)^2}{n_p - 1}}
\]

These are used in lines 340-360 to convert the original data to normal form, in which each variable now has a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1:

\[
x_{ik} = \frac{x_{ik} - \bar{x}_k}{s_k}
\]

At this point the different variables could be given different weights, though I have not done so in the program. For example, if I decided that MS-DOS compatibility were very important, I could multiply that column of normalized data by a factor of 2 or 3 to give it extra weight in clustering.

THE CLUSTER ALGORITHM

The heart of the program is the building of a linked list in lines 400-730. Before discussing this in detail, I'll illustrate the algorithm with a small subset of the data. Figure 2a shows this reduced data set, three computers shown as points in the space "price" vs. "RAM." Since the data is normalized there are no units (dollars or kilobytes) for the axes. From now on, only distances between points are important. The algorithm goes as follows: 1. Calculate the distances between all pairs of points. 2. Select the two closest points: call them \( i \) and \( j \). 3. Create a new point with coordinates that are an average of the coordinates of points \( i \) and \( j \). 4. Discard points \( i \) and \( j \). If there are two or more points remaining, go to step 1. Go through figure 2 with this algorithm. Without calculating (continued on page 423)
In these modern times, you have to go all out to stay ahead of the competition. And going with our up-to-date Silent/Scribe printers can help keep you there; because Silent/Scribe quietly goes about your business reports, letters, charts and graphs, while you quietly go about your business.

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Introducing VidLink.™ The software-video technology that will literally revolutionize the way you see your computer.

Using a cable that connects a Pioneer® LD-700 Laser-Disc Player to your Commodore 64™ (and soon an IBM® PC or Apple® II), VidLink lets you key up visual information from virtually any videodisc. With
everything from NFL Videodiscs to a trivia quiz disc like Maze Mania.

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Operating Systems: PC-DOS, MSDOS, C.P. M. 86. Requirements: 192K RAM 
For processing, forms printing and color graphics an optional integrated KnowledgeMan components.

KnowledgeMan is a trademark of Micro Data Base Systems, Inc., dBASE II of Ashton-Tate. SQL™ of IBM. Current release is 1.00 as of 1-1-84. Color graphics requires PC-DOS and IBM color graphics card or equivalent.
PART 2: HARDWARE

System design considerations

WESTERN DESIGN CENTER'S 65816, a new 8-/16-bit CMOS (complementary metal-oxide semiconductor) version of the NMOS (negative-channel metal-oxide semiconductor) 6502 microprocessor aims to grant older systems a new lease on life. Its major contribution toward this rejuvenation is that it brings the speed of the clean, compact 6502 instruction set into the 16-bit arena. In part 1 of this article ("The 65816 Microprocessor. Part 1: Software," August BYTE, page 125), I discussed some of the instruction-set enhancements offered by this new family of microprocessors. Now let's examine the hardware considerations for system designers who either want to work with new designs or would like to adapt the 65816 to existing designs.

A number of processors in this new branch of the family will be produced, corresponding to the variety of processors currently available under the 6502 banner. As noted in part 1, I will refer to members of the NMOS 6502 group collectively as the 6502 and to CMOS 8-/16-bit members as the 65816. Most of the hardware signals are available on all the processors, but the variables...

(continued)

Steven P. Hendrix, an instructor pilot for the U.S. Air Force, has a B.S. in computer science and mathematics from the USAF Academy. He can be reached at Route 8, Box 81E, New Braunfels, TX 78130. His hobbies include computers and astronomy.

BY STEVEN P. HENDRIX
If my colleagues have asked once they've asked a thousand times, 'How do you turn out such scrumptious-looking pies? So crisp and sharp and contrasty?' Well fortunately for you, I'm not the kind of petty person who refuses to share his recipes. So you can know all my pie secrets—even the way I manage to get those mouth-watering
colors—lemony yellows; rich, chocolate browns; cherry reds.

It's really simple. The single most important ingredient in preparing a pie chart is the monitor. And in this chef's opinion, the name that stands above the rest is Amdek.

PIE A-LA-GRAPHICS MODE.
Like all business graphics, the pie helps you communicate with greater clarity.

So you need a monitor that gives you loads of quality and reliability.

And features, too. All Amdek Monitors offer a black matrix picture tube for super color definition.

Some provide a built-in speaker, audio amplifier and headphone jack.

One model allows you to hook up to your VCR. Others let you flip a text switch and change the color to green, for easier reading.

Versatility is the key. From a relatively low-cost composite model, to an ultra high-resolution RGB unit (as high as 720(H) x 480(V)), Amdek has literally anticipated your monitor needs, present and future.

APPLE PIES, IBM PIES, ETC.

One thing every pie-maker should know. Amdek Monitors are compatible with virtually every personal computer available today.

A WORD ABOUT DOUGH.
Amdek Monitors are surprisingly affordable. Which allows you to turn out really first-rate pies at a price not limited to the upper crust.

And underscoring this value is a special Amdek plum. A two-year warranty on electronics, three years on the tube—the best warranty in the field.

BAKE-OFF.
Compare for yourself. For high-quality resolution, sharpness, color, styling and price, you won't find a better value than the Amdek Monitor. And, why shouldn't people be saying about your pies what they're already saying about mine: That they rise above all others.

AMDEK COLOR MONITORS
Amdek Corporation, 2201 Lively Boulevard, Elk Grove Village, IL 60007 Phone 312/595-6890

Circle 18 on Inquiry card.
Who Stole The 1500 Letters From The Computer?

Let's just say you've got to send a letter to 1500 different people. Would you like to spend 22.5 hours* or 60 seconds of computer time?

With a garden-variety buffer, the computer has to mix, merge and send 1500 addresses and 1500 letters to the buffer. Trouble is, most buffers only store about 32 letters. So after 32 letters, the computer's down until the printer's done. Altogether, you're talking 22.5 hours.

In the case of our new (not to mention amazing) ShuffleBuffer, computer time is 60 seconds flat.

Just give ShuffleBuffer one form letter and your address list, and it takes care of the mixing, the merging, and the printing. But that's not all ShuffleBuffer's stolen from the computer. Oh, no.

Who Changed and Rearranged The Facts?

Again, ShuffleBuffer's the culprit. You want to move paragraph #1 down where #3 is? Want to add a chart or picture? No problem. No mystery, either. Any buffer can give you FIFO, basic first-in, first-out printing. And some buffers offer By-Pass; the ability to interrupt long jobs for short ones.

But only ShuffleBuffer has what we call Random Access Printing - the brains to move stored information around on its way to the printer. Something only a computer could do before. Comes in especially handy if you do lots of printing. Or lengthy manuscripts. Or voluminous green and white spread sheets. And by the way, ShuffleBuffer does store up to 128K of information and gives you a By-Pass mode, too.

Who Spilled The Beans 239 Times?

Most buffers can't tell the printer to duplicate. If they can, they only offer a start/stop switch, which means you're the one who has to count to 239. Turn your back on your buffer, and your printer might shoot out a room full of copies.

ShuffleBuffer, however, does control quantity. Tell it the amount, and it counts the copies. By itself.

So, What's The Catch?

There isn't any. Sleuth around. You won't find another buffer that's as slick a character as this one.

You also won't find one that's friendly with any parallel or serial computer/printer combination. This is the world's only universal buffer.

With a brain.

Who Wants You To Catch A ShuffleBuffer In Action?

You guessed it. We do. Just go to your local computer dealer and ask him to show you a ShuffleBuffer at work. Or, you can call us at (215) 667-1713, and we'll clue you in on all the facts directly.

---

* Based on an average 4000 character letter & 128K buffer.
While it's easy to take a floppy disk for granted, this ubiquitous but unglamorous object is the foundation of much of our ability to use microcomputers at reasonable cost. It's cheap, portable, fast, and reliable. The fact that we rarely notice the floppy disk and then only when something goes wrong may lead us to regard it with indifference. On the other hand, like air, a floppy disk is no less important for all that we think so little about it.

The following articles direct our attention to the floppy disk and some of its unseen attributes. Robert Rodina's electron and optical microphotographs give us a rare look at the disk surface and point to possible reasons for differences in performance between brands. For those times when our disks scramble our bits, Thomas Sterling has written a piece on how to reorder them. Finally, Lester Thompson presents an in-depth look at various formatting techniques and how they affect you.

—Glenn Hartwig
Technical Editor
COMPARING FLOPPY DISKS

Subjective evaluation of magnetic media

BY ROBERT RODINA

he question "Which disk brand should I buy?" often comes from business associates and home computer users. In response to this query and to satisfy my own curiosity, I tested disks from the following manufacturers (brand/trademark in parentheses):

- Xidex Magnetics (Precision)
- Maxell Corp. of America (Maxell)
- Control Data Corp. (Control Data, or CDC)
- Wabash Datatech Inc. (Wabash)
- Memorex Corp. (Memorex)
- Nashua Corp. (Nashua)
- Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co. (3M)
- Verbatim Corp. (Datalife)
- BASF Systems Corp. (BASF)
- Athenia Inc. (Athena)
- TDK Electronics Corp. (TDK)
- and International Business Machines Corp. (IBM)

All brands were 5¼-inch, double-density, 48-trk (tracks per inch) disks with reinforced hub rings. Results are listed in the same order the products were tested. In all cases but one, a total of 10 sample disks were tested for each manufacturer. A local 3M supplier provided 2 samples for review. The 3M-supplied sample of 10 disks arrived too late for testing.

The disks were visually examined and rated for such coating conditions as discoloration spots, visible coating streaks, and polishing patterns. These discolorations may or may not be electrically or magnetically significant. I used an International Scientific Instruments electron microscope to examine the discoloration spots at 1300 power and 3430 power. The light spots seem to be areas where a taller-than-normal buildup of iron oxide has received more than its share of buffing, while the dark spots appear to be minute depressions in the oxide coating skipped over by the polisher. A Zeiss optical microscope was used at 128 power to observe the polishing results. A highly polished medium would tend to improve drivehead-to-disk-surface contact and reduce head wear. Table I shows the results of this visual survey as they relate to the incidence of discoloration spots.

A normal medium as seen through the electron microscope is shown in photo 1, and a spotted area appears in photo 2. Photo 3 is typical of the samples that had the least polished media as viewed through the optical microscope. The Xidex surface appears in photo 4. The light areas in each photograph are highly polished regions. I judged the Xidex and Nashua brands as having the highest sheen, with the samples submitted by 3M, Memorex, Wabash, and BASF next, followed by the balance of the group.

OPERATIONAL TESTING

Two computers were selected for testing the disks. One computer contained two MPI (Micro Peripherals Inc.) disk drives and the other used one MPI and two Siemens drives. (The Siemens disk drive division is now called World Storage Technology.) All five drive heads were cleaned. Each drive head was then aligned using a Dysan model 282 alignment disk.

The first electrical test was to format each disk in double density, using a high-sensitivity 6DB6 test pattern. I then recorded a test program near track 39 using one of the Siemens drives. Next, the program was loaded and executed on each of the other four drives. All the disks passed this interchangeability test, which was designed to see if, as some manufacturers claim, a hub-hole tolerance of 0.0005 inch is better than a 0.001-inch tolerance at decreasing the probability of a parity read error. Apparently, no difference will be noticed unless this tolerance adds to an already misaligned drive head.

Next, I ran a speed test (table 2) to see if packaging friction affects rotational accuracy. The results are averaged over a 10-second period. The Dysan alignment disk was arbitrarily chosen to set the drive speed to 300 revolutions per minute (rpm). This speed test was combined with my evaluation of audible rotation noise, as judged by ear. No correlation was found between jacket-liner noise and rotation speed.

The last test measured recorded amplitude as a function of drive-head amplitude (table 3). An "FF" test pattern was recorded on tracks 16 and 39 of each disk. The FF pattern was chosen since it provided a relatively smooth test pattern. A Tektronix oscilloscope measured the amplitude at the output of the differential operational amplifier. The maximum resolution was about 5 millivolts (mV) using 50 mV per centimeter vertical sensitivity. Most
manufacturers do not include amplitude tests but perform similar ones called saturation and resolution tests, as specified by ANSI (American National Standards Institute) X3B8/78-145. Amplitude should not be a problem with good drives, but some brands have difficulty reading signals below 200 mV.

A wear test would have been useful but I had neither the time nor the sacrificial disk drives. Some disk manufacturers rate their products' life expectancy at 10 million passes before the oxide coating wears away. Based on 10 million passes, and to make a fair test of each brand, 13

(continued)
Table 1: Average number of discoloration areas per side. Discolorations may or may not affect the electrical and/or magnetic characteristics of a disk, but those due to inadequate polishing would tend to increase head wear.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0-4</th>
<th>5-9</th>
<th>10 and up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dysan.
Xidex.
Maxell.
Control Data.
Wabash.
Memorex.
Nashua.
3M.
Verbatim.
BASF.
Athana.
TDK.
IBM.

Table 2: Speed-test results were averaged over 10 seconds. Initial drive speed was set at 300 rpm.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Average Speed (rpm)</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>High</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dysan</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xidex</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maxell</td>
<td>299.80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control Data</td>
<td>299.95</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wabash</td>
<td>299.90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memorex</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nashua</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3M</td>
<td>299.90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbatim</td>
<td>299.85</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BASF</td>
<td>299.90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athana</td>
<td>299.95</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDK</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBM</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: Recorded amplitude in millivolts was measured as a function of drive-head amplitude. Manufacturers generally perform an American National Standards Institute test known as saturation and resolution, which is intended to provide complementary information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Track 16</th>
<th>Track 39</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dysan</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xidex</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maxell</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control Data</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wabash</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memorex</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nashua</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3M</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbatim</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BASF</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athana</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDK</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBM</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

new disk drives would have had to run continuously for approximately 23 days each. Since I'm overendowed with neither time nor money, I decided to bypass this test.

**Observations**

I found that some of the Control Data Corp. (CDC) disks could not be formatted until they were bulk erased. It was also difficult to keep identification labels on the CDC jackets, including their own blue labels. These problems were brought to Control Data's attention and have been corrected with a variety of measures, including a new jacket design.

For some reason, possibly a difference in liner material, my personal Memorex single-sided, single-density disks operated much more quietly than the double-sided, double-density Memorex disks I surveyed.

The brands sampled did not include all suppliers. The 13 brands selected seemed to be the most popular, with the exception of Xidex, which just started manufacturing disks. Brands from companies that distribute disks but do not manufacture media of their own were not considered in this survey.

All the disks that were evaluated visually seemed to have flimsy jackets except for the 10-mil-thick Xidex brand (a mil equals 0.001 inch). Xidex and Nashua had the highest sheen on their media, denoting a highly polished surface and reflecting lower disk drive-head wear and lower dropout expectancy.

One manufacturer expressed the concern that samples received directly from other manufacturers might be "selected." Based on my purchase of the two top brands after I finished this survey and subsequent retesting with consistent results, I concluded that special selection was unlikely.

**Conclusion**

What did all this prove? Only that if you have well-aligned drives in good electrical and mechanical condition and a good data-separation circuit, most any disk is probably usable. If you are having low drive-head amplitude problems, or if you have an operational amplifier in the drive circuitry that has lost some gain, you might want to consider a brand that gives up to a 20 percent higher recorded level and touts a tighter hub-hole tolerance. If you are concerned with head wear, choose a brand that has the most polished finish.

I have no doubt that if someone else conducted these same tests and observations, different results would occur. I hope others will come up with alternate approaches and publish their findings.

**Acknowledgments**

Many thanks to Paul Gutshall for his electron microscope expertise; to Neil Winquist for his tutelage; and to all the manufacturers who submitted test samples.
THE THEORY OF DISK-ERROR CORRECTION

Algorithms for data recovery

by Thomas Sterling

Disk controllers are designed to provide error detection by adding a cyclic redundancy check (CRC) to each sector as it is written. In the event of an error, the CRC code signals the host computer that it will have to reread the disk sector. Unfortunately, the disk sector is sometimes unreadable and even repeated reads will not retrieve the data. In this article, I'll describe techniques for 100 percent recovery of data from multiple disk sectors that are otherwise unreadable.

The first example involves loading one disk track (nine sectors) with the information needed to correct any single track. I'll then describe how to extend this, using Reed-Solomon codes, to allow for the correction of any two tracks.

Correcting One Bad Track

The simplest means of error correction is the double-parity scheme in which parity bits are calculated both horizontally and vertically, as in table 1. If a single error exists, the parity bit will be wrong in both the row and column of that error, and we can fix the error simply by implementing that bit. This technique fails if either a row or a column has more than one erroneous bit. It is possible to improve error correction somewhat by using a CRC in the horizontal direction. This is shown in table 2.

The CRC will detect an error in a row, regardless of the number of bits that are in error in the row. Notice that it is now possible to correct an entire row. This method fails if errors are found in more than one row. While CRCs are not perfect, they are good enough that the possibility of one failing will be ignored in this presentation.

In the case of disks, data is recorded on concentric tracks. Thus, instead of having vertical and horizontal parity calculation, we have it from hub hole to outermost track (radial) and for the data stored in each concentric track (azimuthal). Because the disks already have error detection in the azimuthal direction (CRC), we merely need to add correction information (parity) in the radial direction. This is accomplished by making one track the parity-bit repository for all the other tracks, as in table 3.

How good is the error correction at this point? We can correct either any single sector in each radial slice or all nine sectors in a track, provided only one sector in a radial slice has an error. A significant improvement can be made by staggering the sectors by two as the radial parity is calculated, as in table 4.

By using this staggered or spiral parity, we can correct nine contiguous sectors on one radial slice while retaining the ability to correct any single track. Thus, the data lost to a radial scratch, for example, within a nine-track span and affecting only one sector in each track can be recovered.

Therefore, by using one track for correction and using spiral parity, we can correct

1. any single track (nine sectors)
2. any nine sectors in a radial slice
3. any four adjacent pairs of sectors in a radial slice
4. any set of sectors (up to nine) of which no two lie on the same spiral

When a bad sector is discovered, it can be recovered by using the exclusive-OR function on all other sectors in its spiral, including the sector on the correction track. This technique fails whenever more than one bad sector exists on any spiral. However, bad sectors in spirals that have only one bad sector still can be corrected even if other spirals have more than one bad sector.

(continued)
Table 1: Double parity is the simplest error-correction method.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Track</th>
<th>Data Bit</th>
<th>Parity Bit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 1 1 1 1 1 1</td>
<td>P P P P P P</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

where X = data bit (1 or 0) and P = parity bit (1 or 0).

Table 2: Cyclic redundancy checking can recover more than one erroneous bit per row but only in one row.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Track</th>
<th>Data Bit</th>
<th>CRC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 1 1 1 1 1 1</td>
<td>P P P P P P</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: Sector numbers used for parity calculation yield error detection in the radial direction on top of a cyclic redundancy check in the azimuthal direction.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Track</th>
<th>Data Bit</th>
<th>Parity Bit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 1 1 1 1 1 1</td>
<td>1 1 1 1 1 1 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 2 2 2 2 2 2</td>
<td>2 2 2 2 2 2 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3 3 3 3 3 3 3</td>
<td>3 3 3 3 3 3 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4 4 4 4 4 4 4</td>
<td>4 4 4 4 4 4 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5 5 5 5 5 5 5</td>
<td>5 5 5 5 5 5 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>6 6 6 6 6 6 6</td>
<td>6 6 6 6 6 6 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>7 7 7 7 7 7 7</td>
<td>7 7 7 7 7 7 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>8 8 8 8 8 8 8</td>
<td>8 8 8 8 8 8 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>9 9 9 9 9 9 9</td>
<td>9 9 9 9 9 9 9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4: Staggering the sectors by two results in spiral parity calculation and increases the number of radial correctable sectors to nine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Track</th>
<th>Data Bit</th>
<th>Parity Bit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 1 1 1 1 1 1</td>
<td>1 1 1 1 1 1 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 2 2 2 2 2 2</td>
<td>2 2 2 2 2 2 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3 3 3 3 3 3 3</td>
<td>3 3 3 3 3 3 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4 4 4 4 4 4 4</td>
<td>4 4 4 4 4 4 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5 5 5 5 5 5 5</td>
<td>5 5 5 5 5 5 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>6 6 6 6 6 6 6</td>
<td>6 6 6 6 6 6 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>7 7 7 7 7 7 7</td>
<td>7 7 7 7 7 7 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>8 8 8 8 8 8 8</td>
<td>8 8 8 8 8 8 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>9 9 9 9 9 9 9</td>
<td>9 9 9 9 9 9 9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5: Reed-Solomon codes let you reconstruct any two tracks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Given 8-bit bytes a, b, and c:</th>
<th>closure</th>
<th>associative</th>
<th>commutative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a+b=c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a+b)+c=a+(b+c)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a+b+b+a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6: Reed-Solomon codes can be used for added error-correction capability in more than two tracks, but the cost is increased overhead and greater complexity in code generation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Correction Tracks</th>
<th>Overhead Percentage</th>
<th>Tracks Correctable</th>
<th>Maximum Sectors Correctable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

REED-SOLOMON CODES

Any two tracks can be reconstructed by adding a radial Reed-Solomon code that would be stored in a second correction track. (Reed-Solomon codes are thoroughly discussed in Error-Correcting Codes by W. Wesley Peterson and E. J. Weldon Jr. [The MIT Press, 1972].) It would be calculated using the same spiral techniques as for the parity above.

The Reed-Solomon codes for 8-bit bytes are based on the fact that we can define multiplication and addition for bytes that satisfy the rules in table 5. This type of structure is called a finite Galois field (Evariste Galois was a 19th-century French mathematician). Addition for the Galois field is bitwise exclusive-OR. Multiplication is complicated and beyond the scope of this article. The important distinction from regular arithmetic comes from the closure rule: the multiplication of two 8-bit bytes is itself an 8-bit byte.

In order to use the Reed-Solomon code for data bytes.
\[ d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_n, \text{ we find two unique check bytes, } c_1 \text{ and } c_2, \text{ such that} \]
\[ d_n + d_{n-1} + \ldots + d_1 + c_2 + c_1 = 0 \]
and
\[ (d_n \times z^{n-1}) + (d_{n-1} \times z^{n-2}) + \ldots + (d_1 \times z^2) + c_2 + c_1 = 0 \]
The first equation is the parity described earlier. The second equation is new and more complicated.
When a single bad sector is found, the relationship in the first equation shows that it can be corrected by adding the corresponding bytes in all the other sectors in its spiral (including \( c_1 \) and \( c_2 \), as shown above). If two bad sectors exist, the correction is more difficult. Assume we have bad sectors \( h_1 \) and \( h_2 \); then
\[ d_n + d_{n-1} + \ldots + d_{h_{n-1}} + d_{h_{n-1} - 1} + \ldots + d_1 + c_2 + c_1 = S_0 \]
\[ |d_{h_1} \times (z^{n-1})| + |d_{h_2} \times (z^{n-2})| = \]
\[ |d_n \times (z^{n-1})| + \ldots + |d_{h_{n-1}} \times (z^{n-2})| + \]
\[ \ldots + |c_2 \times z^2| + c_1 = S_1 \]
We can now find \( d_{h_1} \) and \( d_{h_2} \) in terms of \( S_0 \) and \( S_1 \):
\[ d_{h_1} = \frac{S_1 + |d_{h_{n-1}} \times (z^{n-1})| 	imes S_0}{(z^{n-1}) + (z^{n-2})} \]
\[ d_{h_2} = \frac{S_1 + (z^{n-1}) \times S_0}{(z^{n-2}) + (z^{n-1})} \]
Therefore, by using two tracks for correction information, we can correct:
1. any two tracks (18 sectors)
2. any 18 sectors in a radial slice
3. any nine adjacent pairs of sectors in a radial slice
4. any set of sectors (up to 18) of which no 3 lie on the same spiral

Reed-Solomon codes can be made to use any number of check bytes, but the generation and correction become increasingly difficult. For each extra track of correction capability, another track of check bytes is needed, as shown in table 6.

**CONCLUSION**
The application of Reed-Solomon codes to information stored on disks can provide an effective means of recovering unreadable sectors. The low overhead percentage needed to retain the correction information makes the use of error detection and correction viable on disks.

---

**FLOPPY-DISK FORMATS**

Shedding some light on tracks, sectors, fields, and encoding schemes

**BY LESTER E. THOMPSON**

---

f the four primary technologies that let a computer handle, store, and manipulate data—applications software, the operating system, the controller, and magnetic media formatting—generally the least is known about media formatting. Most programmers and users work with the applications-program part of the operating system. They don't know much about controllers and formats because they are isolated from these technologies. In this article, I'll look at the most popular disk formats available and try to dispel some of the mystery surrounding incompatibility and standardization.

Before a floppy disk can be used in a computer, it must be formatted with a magnetic pattern. This pattern forms the structure that stores data in discrete concentric circles called tracks. Tracks are accessed by a magnetic head that is stepped mechanically from track to track under computer control. The format serves as a road map for the computer and helps it locate and retrieve stored information. The format tells the computer where to enter the data and how to find it later on.

There is no standard format in the computer industry. Different formats are chosen to enhance hardware costs, data-storage capacity, reliability, speed of data access, and proprietary-protection products.

Lester E. Thompson is president of Formaster Corp. (1983 Concourse Dr., San Jose, CA 95131), which manufactures data-duplication and piracy-protection products.
At long last, there is the business mind with the business system, effortlessly. Software so totally different and uniquely intelligent that it can create and carry through complex projects by itself. Extraordinary software with the capacity to adapt to a range of users' abilities, and grow in sophistication as their needs expand.

Introducing Smart Software from Innovative Software. There's never been a software system like it before. Nor is there anything else like it today.

That's because no other software has the capability to complete and repeat complex projects—from start to finish—on its own. Not by memorizing keystrokes (like a macro), but by adjusting to your project changes; and open-endedly performing dedicated applications.

Entire projects—spreadsheet to database to graphics to word processing—can be completed without supervision; freeing your time for running your business, rather than running your business software.

In addition, Smart Software puts to rest, once and for all, the ease-of-use versus power dilemma, because this unprecedented software is as workable for beginners, as it is powerful for experts.

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The one-of-a-kind Smart Software System. Undoubtedly the most productive tool ever conceived for the business mind.
software that links
IF YOU ARE a programmer, you were probably first introduced to programming by means of small, simple problems. After mastering a dozen or so small programs you may have become somewhat overconfident in your programming talent. After all, since it took you only a couple of hours to write and debug a 100-line program to print mail labels, you may think that it should take only 50 times as long to write a 5000-line compiler. Although you do have to understand such things as system calls, code files, etc., all of these are documented in some fashion, so there really is no reason you should not be able to develop a major software product on your own, right?

Wrong!

Overconfidence in your own programming ability can cause you to ignore the major hurdles to successful development of large software projects: project management and organization. Large software projects typically take one man-day per 10 lines of delivered (i.e., tested and debugged) source code. This means that it might take you as long as 500 days to develop a 5000-line compiler. The 10-lines-per-day figure includes all the time it takes to design, code, and test the program and write the documentation.

Typically, less than 20 percent of the project time is actually taken up writing code; the rest goes into organizing the project and designing and testing the code.

SOFTWARE ENGINEERING

Ideally, you need a disciplined, methodical approach to develop software. Unfortunately, no one approach is universally applicable to all software projects. Nevertheless, there are many effective tools available to assist you in designing, coding, testing, maintaining, and organizing software projects.

Until recently, microcomputers generally were not capable of supporting large software systems because of their limited memory and small, slow storage (cassette tapes and low-density floppy disks). However, the advent of powerful 16- and 32-bit microprocessors, inexpensive memory, and hard-disk and RAM-disk drives has meant that microcomputers are now capable of supporting complex software such as databases and sophisticated word processors. In addition, a wide range of software tools such as compilers can be bought for most popular microcomputers.

Thus, computer enthusiasts are beginning to develop large software projects. Fortunately, tools and techniques exist to minimize the risk of developing a software flop.

Most colleges offer introductory and advanced programming courses in various languages, but rarely do they offer courses to teach students to develop large software projects. Thus, most professional programmers learn software engineering on the job, from co-workers and their own mistakes.

THE SOFTWARE LIFE CYCLE

The software life cycle can be roughly divided into six phases: requirements analysis, specification, design, coding, testing, and maintenance.

During the requirements-analysis phase you have to determine what the software should do and what environment it will be used in. Requirements analysis also involves estimating the resources (such as time, money, and personnel) needed to develop the software and documentation.

In the specification phase you determine the software's components and the interfaces between components.

During the design phase you describe the
algorithms and data structures used in each software component.

In the coding phase you code the software components in the programming language you've chosen during the requirements-analysis phase.

In the testing phase you check each of the software components and then test the combined components that form the complete system.

The maintenance phase is an ongoing process. You have to correct bugs found after the software has been "released" and adapt the software to new applications and environments.

The organization and tools necessary to successfully complete a software project depend on who the users will be and the size of the project. If you are developing software for your own use, testing, maintenance, and documentation can be incidental. If you are developing software intended for naive or remote users, then it is critical to make sure you understand the user's needs during requirements analysis before you start to design and code the software.

ESTIMATING PROJECT SIZE AND DIFFICULTY

The most common way to estimate the size of a project is to estimate the number of lines of source code in the product. A small project (up to 1000 lines of source code) can be developed by a single person. Larger projects (1000-10,000 lines of code) are usually developed by a small team. And still larger projects are often divided among several teams.

Since you will not know the exact number of lines of source code the project will have until you are finished coding, it is vital to get a good estimate before you start. There are two ways to get an estimate:

1. Ask someone who has completed a similar project. This is the best approach because such an "expert" can give you a lot of helpful suggestions. However, there are two pitfalls in this approach: the expert may be more talented than you, and the project may not be as similar as you think.
2. Determine the size of a program that is similar to the project you are contemplating (see table 1 for some examples). Even if you can only estimate the size of the object code, this will give a good hint as to the size of the source code.

It's a good idea to design or implement a small prototype of your program to get some idea of the size of each of the components of the system. The more you know about your subject, the better your final program is likely to be.

GUIDELINES FOR A LARGE SOFTWARE PROJECT

Although there is no universal rule for successfully developing large software projects, there are guidelines that apply to the majority of software projects. The guidelines we will discuss are based on our experience supervising and participating in team software projects, including a project to develop compilers for a subset of Ada, written in Pascal, assigned to all computer science undergraduates at UCSD.

GETTING STARTED—ANALYZING PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

The most important, and often overlooked, first step in developing any software project is getting a good definition of what the software should do and how it should interface with users and other software and hardware. In the case of a compiler project, this includes getting a reference manual for the language, deciding on the object language the compiler will generate (e.g., assembly language or binary code), and deciding how "user friendly" the compiler will be.

In some projects it is difficult to get a precise definition of the user's requirements. In such cases the best approach is to build a prototype, test it on users, and then redevelop the software as necessary. Make sure the prototype is of manageable size.

Once you have a good definition of what the software should do, estimate the size of the project. If the project is more than a few thousand lines of code it is probably too big for one person alone to develop for two reasons:

1. Time—Even working full-time it is unlikely that you could produce as many as a hundred lines of debugged and tested code.

Table 1: Software project sizes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Software</th>
<th>Approximate Size (lines of source code)</th>
<th>Source Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating Systems</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP/M</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>Assembler and PL/I/80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UCSD Pascal</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>Pascal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIX (includes utilities)</td>
<td>&gt;100,000</td>
<td>C and Assembler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assembly languages</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>Assembler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complex (includes macros)</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>Assembler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compilers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pascal (without optimization)</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>Pascal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ada</td>
<td>&gt;50,000</td>
<td>Pascal or Ada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applications</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dBASE II</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>Assembler</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(continued on page 446)
A year's worth of reports, plans, schedules, charts, graphs, files, facts and figures and it could all be lost in the blink of an eye.

The most important part of your computer may be the part you've considered least—the floppy disk. After all, there doesn't seem to be much difference between one disk and another. But now Fuji introduces a floppy disk that's worth a second look.

We designed our disk with the understanding that one microscopic imperfection can erase pages of crucial data. That's why every Fuji Film Floppy Disk is rigidly inspected after each production process. And that's why each one is backed with a lifetime warranty.

We've even considered how carefully a disk has to be handled, so we designed user-friendly packaging that makes it easier to get the disk out of the box. And we provided plenty of labeling space, so you won't have any trouble telling which disk is which.

So think twice before buying a floppy disk. And then buy the one you won't have any second thoughts about. Fuji Film Floppy Disks.

Nobody gives you better performance.

© 1984 Fuji Photo Film U.S.A. Inc., Magnetic Products Div., 350 Fifth Avenue, NY, NY 10118
THERE'S A WORLD of change occurring in the microcomputer industry and graphics is a big part of it. Since the creation of computers, more and more power has been packed into smaller and smaller boxes and the price of that power has continued to drop. We have seen accounting systems, process control, high-level mathematics, and many other functions move from mainframes to microcomputers, at first with limited capabilities and then often with greater power and ease of use than the original mainframe system had. Originally, microcomputers were limited by their memory capacity, but as miniaturization and technology have progressed that problem has been solved. Consequently, today we have essentially micro-mainframes.

For many years, the really exciting, creative, eye-grabbing graphics created on computers have been the exclusive realm of large mainframe systems. This is changing. Currently the microcomputer's main limitations lie in the areas of processing speed and image resolution. Calculation and processing speeds have increased incredibly since the advent of microcomputers and there is every reason to believe that this trend will continue, although undoubtedly at a slower rate. And image resolution is one of the major concerns of the microcomputer graphics community today. There are new developments taking place that modify the whole concept of resolution and greatly increase the potential for microcomputers in graphics. One of these developments is discussed in "From Pixels to Microdots:"

What are we capable of now? And where are we going? These are the questions on which this issue is based. Peter R. Sørensen's article "Fractals" delves into the fascinating—and beautiful—world of complex mathematics and its relationship to the world around us. Joan Collins and Doug Tucker provide us with a glimpse into the spectacular world of laser graphics in entertainment with "Laser Graphics and Animation." And the private, creative world of the artist is opened for our eyes in "The Computer as an Artistic Tool" by Isaac Victor Kerlow.

"Real-Time 3-D Graphics for Microcomputers" by Marcus Newton provides an assembly-language routine for 16-bit microcomputer animation, while Lee Baldwin explores the importance of color in computer graphics systems with "Color Considerations."

For readers who would like to experiment with computer art but aren't satisfied with the transient nature of an image on a computer screen or its size on a 35mm slide, Daniel Cooper shows us how to create silk-screen originals from microcomputer graphics in "Computer Landscapes."

And there is a short but unusual section on computer-generated art. The unusual part of "Editor's Choice" is the lack of attending copy. This is a purely visual section which we hope you will enjoy.

Some of these articles are noticeably beyond the scope of today's microcomputers, but if the past is any indication, the future is not far away.

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FRAC TALS

by Peter R. Sørensen

Exploring the rough edges between dimensions

Nonetheless, they forged ahead for some fifty years—until the 1920s. However, their discoveries were not widely embraced until 1975 when Mandelbrot used fractals as the starting point for his own research. "I show," he says, "that behind their very wildest creations, unknown to them and to several generations of followers lie worlds of interest to all those who celebrate nature by trying to imitate it. In addition, fractal geometry reveals that some of the most austere chapters of mathematics had a hidden face: a world of beauty unsuspected until now." (Reference 1)

Fractals have a great many faces. Sometimes they are "dragon curves," convoluted lines that twist and turn with mind-boggling complexity, or they can be made to look exactly like mountain ranges. Perhaps the most fascinating are the four-dimensional fractals, with their bizarre and beautiful organic contours that we can see only in three-dimensional slices. Fractals can even mimic the activity of the stock market, the motion of molecules, and the growth of plants. Consequently, their uses range from physics, biology, and sociology, to art and even motion-picture scene simulation.

Whatever form they take, fractals would be almost impossible to create without the aid of computers. This is true because, while the formulas that generate fractals are fairly simple, they must be calculated over and over—each time using the result of the previous calculation as the start of the next. All but the simplest are calculated millions of times. And, the calculation aside, the rendering of the result requires the precision of computer graphics for proper execution—as a glance at the accompanying figures will show.

WHAT ARE FRACTALS?

A widely held but mistaken belief equates fractals with random numbers. Actually, random fractals are only one special breed of fractal—the kind that imitates natural phenomena. In particular, the ability of fractals to generate mountains with startling realism has caught the public's attention. The peaks and valleys of these mountain ranges, as well as the texture on their slopes, are determined randomly, of course, but that's not the fractal part. The fractal component is what controls the generation of the random numbers so that you...
can get rugged peaks like the Rockies or gentle slopes like the Catskills. Many other kinds of fractals, the so-called "Dragons," for instance, are not random at all.

The one essential element of fractals is their peculiar fractional dimensionality. And, in practice, every fractal that has ever been of use has also had self-similarity in one way or another—the small parts look like the big parts—but even that isn't a mathematical requirement. (Note that random fractals are statistically self-similar, so even though they don't repeat their pattern exactly, they clearly have the same look to them, no matter what level of their detail you observe. See photo 1. This is a series of enlargements that depict this self-similarity.)

Here is where the adventure really begins—with the exploration of these fractional dimensions. You may know that a straight line is considered to have one dimension, a flat plane has two dimensions, and a volume of space has three. All very neat and tidy stuff from classical mathematics, but that's our jumping-off point. Now Euclid would say that the dimensions fit into neat pigeonholes, first, second, or third (we'll get into the fourth a little later), but the maverick mathematicians challenged that notion and said that between the first and second dimensions was a continuous blending, as one dimension blended into two dimensions, and so on.

Mandelbrot explains. "Mathematicians recognized during their 1875-1925 crisis that a proper understanding of irregularity or fragmentation (as of regularity or connectedness) cannot be satisfied with defining dimension as a number of coordinates. In my mind the main fact is that the loose notion of dimension turns out to have many mathematical facets that not only are conceptually distinct but may lead to different numerical values:"

Consider the wiggly line in figure 1a. In traditional topology the line would be said to be one-dimensional even though it exists in two-dimensional space. But in the way the maverick Felix Hausdorff defines dimension, the line's dimensionality is 1.6687 because—and what follows will be an intuitive explanation rather than a technical one—the more complicated the wiggles get, the more the line's single dimension approaches the second dimension, until it could become infinitely wiggly, infinitely long, fill the plane, and be thoroughly two-dimensional. Notice also that the larger features of the shape are the same as the smaller ones in figure 1b, which again illustrates the concept of self-similarity. See also figure 2, a self-homeomorphic fractal. (Note that these are nonrandom fractals.)

Just because the mathematicians have more than one way of defining dimension doesn't mean that one way is right and the other way is wrong. Both the Hausdorff and the topological definitions are valid and functioning tools, although it took half a century of warfare to get the new definition accepted. This business of dimension is so basic to the structure of the universe that we shouldn't be surprised if it has apparently contradictory qualities—just as light seems to be both a particle and a wave.

When randomness is included in the fractal equation, the geometric beauty of the nonrandom fractals changes to the organic beauty of natural form. The branching of trees, the meandering of streams, the awesome expanse of stars and galaxies throughout the heavens—even the scattered paths of nuclear particles—are all natural fractals.

A frequently used illustration of fractals in nature is the measurement of continental coastlines. Mandelbrot uses Britain as an example, observing that the ragged outline on a map of the island has a fractal dimension somewhat greater than 1. If you look at a map with greater detail but the same scale, the coastline's length seems to increase. "The result is most peculiar: coastline length turns out to be an elusive notion that slips between the fingers of one who wants to grasp it. All measurement methods ultimately lead to the conclusion that the coastline's length is very large and so ill determined that it is best (continued)
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FRACTALS

You can imagine what it would be like if you were to walk around Britain measuring the coast. If you used a yardstick you'd get a considerably shorter length than if you used a pair of calipers set a centimeter apart. Then you could go completely crazy and measure around every grain of sand—assuming you could stop the motion of the water. You get the idea. This "experiment" also shows how self-similarity is limited in the physical world, since the coastline has the same texture on several different scales, but as you continue to zoom in you reach a point where you can detect the difference between beaches, rocky shores, and marshlands. Still, the sand, rocks, and mud can all be described with their own fractal equations.

So far we have been investigating the fractal qualities of lines. We can easily extend the notion of fractional dimension to surfaces—which is where the mountains come in. A perfectly flat sheet of aluminum foil, for example, is essentially a two-dimensional surface. If you wrinkle it up you cause it, in the topological sense, to fill three dimensions, but in the fractal sense it then has two-plus-some-fraction dimensions. Depending on just how wrinkly it is, its dimension increases. Only when it became infinitely wrinkled would it have three dimensions as far as Hausdorff is concerned. So if you are generating mountains on your computer, they would get rougher and rougher as you increased their fractal dimension.

Creating mountains involves generating a lot of random numbers to get the altitudes of the myriad peaks and valleys, but the fractal component prevents those numbers from becoming chaotic. If you wrote a program that just generated random numbers willy-nilly you could wind up with your tallest peak right next to your deepest valley. Nature doesn't work that way. For instance, the peak of Mt. Everest isn't right next to Death Valley. And while you could tinker with your program so that it would take neighboring altitudes into account, you'd not be properly imitating nature unless you reinvented fractals.

When making fractal mountains there are several tricks you can use to get different kinds of terrain from the same

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fractal dimension. For instance, mountains usually have foothills that level off, even though they may be generated from the same fractal. As the vertical scale increases above a certain level you can easily increase or decrease the value of the altitude numbers to get the desired contrasting contours. Photo 2 shows three remarkably different landscapes created from the same random fractal database by Dr. Richard F. Voss at the IBM Thomas J. Watson Research Center. You can see that the relationships between the various mountains and between the lowlands and the mountains can be made to vary dramatically. The scene's coloration is related to altitude but “tweaked” so that the landscape doesn't look like it was just dipped in paint up to various levels.

Creating such landscapes with strict mathematical purity is computationally expensive. But, since fractals can enrich the quality of computer graphics in motion pictures and television, shortcuts have been devised to speed up the process of picture generation. Foremost in this specialized application of fractals is the computer graphics team at Lucasfilm. (See “Simulating Reality with Computer Graphics” by Peter R. Sørensen, March BYTE, page 106, for examples of fractal mountains and plants created by the Lucasfilm team.)

Photo 3: A four-dimensional generalization of a self-squared dragon by Alan Norton displaying all of its different components. Its formula is: 1.06i X(1−X). If you plug the first factor in Norton's formulas into Greg Turk's program (listing 1), you will get a slice of the three-dimensional dragon.

The Four-Dimensional Fractal Zone

At last it's time to step boldly into the fourth dimension. Einstein defines the fourth dimension as time, and as far as our existence in the world is concerned, that's true. But there are other ways of defining the fourth dimension, and the one we're going to explore can be thought of as being at 90 degrees to the first three dimensions. Now, obviously there is no way you can fit a fourth 90-degree angle into our physical space—which explains why time suits the other definition so well. As far as mathematicians are concerned, the numbers can be made to work that way and produce useful results, so let's take them at their word. Among the more interesting phenomena out there are the algebraic operations known as quaternions.

Intriguingly, you can only do normal arithmetic in three places: in one dimension (the kind of everyday math we use to balance our checkbooks), in two dimensions (known as the "complex plane"), and in four dimensions (the quaternions). You can't do addition, multiplication, subtraction, and division in other spaces such as 8-, 16-, or 32-dimensional space—perhaps it's just as well. But the 4-dimensional quaternions can do a lot for fractals.

Alan Norton is a computer scientist at the IBM Thomas J. Watson Research Center who is currently working on development of parallel-processing supercomputers. He is also a hunter who stalks his prey in the fourth dimension—often late at night when the other researchers have gone home and the research center's mighty array processors are available to him. Of all the fractals, his are the most interesting (see photo 3 for an example of these photogenic dragons). They have a peculiar déjà- vu quality, as if you've seen them before, but not on Earth. This "familiarity" results from the fact that these objects are shaped by the fractal laws that have molded the environment we live in, but they are alien as well because their spawning ground is elsewhere. (Remember that his quarry lurks in the fourth dimension, so we can only view a three-dimensional "slice" of the beast, which in turn must be printed on a two-
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dimensional piece of paper.)

Norton modestly discounts the importance of his contribution to our perception of existence. When asked if he thought of himself as a fourth-dimension hunter on a photographic safari he said, "No, I'm just throwing my camera out there into the dark, taking snapshots." Well, okay—but in his case the camera is a sophisticated computer program that he wrote, and in order to write it he must have put in a fair amount of time studying his subject and practicing his "throw."

He says that the idea of dimension is "sort of a continuum of ever-increasing detail. There's a whole progression... an infinite number of possible dimensions... but in between each dimension, we haven't had measuring sticks that are very convenient... Before fractals, that is... Anything for which the dimension turns out to be somewhere on the continuum between whole integers would necessarily be a fractal. Not only do fractals have a funny dimension, but magnifying them will give you something that looks statistically the same: self-similarity that is unvarying under the change of scale. That gives you something you can work with and it turns out to be surprisingly effective.

"Why is it that nature is self-similar is the mystery. That nature is fractal is no mystery. Nature is fractal because nothing is perfectly smooth: a perfectly smooth surface is a mental abstraction. On the other hand not everything is self-similar, but the fact that it turns out to be so useful is the surprising thing that comes out of what Mandelbrot has been doing."

Norton got started hunting in the quaternions on a whim one day. "I was looking at some two-dimensional dragon shapes and thought, 'I wonder what extension would they have to a higher dimension?' When I had the computer calculate different cross sections of these things I found out that there was something funny going on there."

Without being overly technical, he explains the process he uses to look for the quaternion shapes, which he calls "Domains of Attraction." "I apply the simplest sort of dynamical rules for four dimensions and these rules cause points to be attracted to stable orbits or cycles, sort of like the way matter in the solar system was attracted to the planetary orbits. If you were in this universe where things don't behave according to the laws of gravity, but according to the simplest mathematics possible, then these are the sort of shapes that emerge in this world [see photo 4]. [Interestingly enough], there is even a notion of a special direction that would correspond to time in our world. But it doesn't correspond to the kind of behavior you would see in physics, the formulas which I use only take into account a very small part of the things that can happen in physical reality.

"There are a few parameters that I can vary to make the shapes look different. They have different fractal dimensions, so I can make them look much more rugged or be relatively smooth. The simplest example would be if I use the..."
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The program crawls around the surface testing to see if each point is inside or outside the fractal.

formula $X^2$, which would give me a sphere. Other parameters can be varied to provide recurring patterns in these shapes, for example, repeating, looping strands, and lots of interconnection relationships.

His method of actually making the picture once the quaternion shape has been calculated is different from most computer graphic techniques. Instead of using polygons he builds the shapes from tiny points in space, storing their locations temporarily in memory. The resolution of the spatial grid can be as great as 1200 by 1200 by 1200 points. First, he takes an educated guess as to where the dragon is in the picture and fires a single ray at it. The place where the ray strikes the beast becomes the starting point for the rest of the process. Instead of computing the remaining points with individual rays, which would be prohibitively time-consuming, he has the program sort of crawl around on the surface of the object like thousands of ants feeling their way from point to point, checking to see if each point is inside or outside the fractal.

The lighting is accomplished with a depth buffer (random-access read/write memory that stores three-dimensional data) that requires one pass for each light source (he usually uses two or three so there will be detail in the shadows). "You're more interested in what the general reflective properties are near a point, rather than the precise reflectivity at that particular point. If you look at a real object with a fractal surface, such as the bark of a tree, it's not smooth. If you look at it real close you'll see that it's got bumps all over the place, so the light you get from it is not what you'd get from a flat surface, but it's determined instead by the average of all the little bumps together. So I pick a point on the surface and I ask, 'What's the average effect of all the points near-

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View the fractal from any angle by sorting the points by the x-, y-, and z-coordinates.

by this given point? It’s the local structure of the surface near the point in question that determines how it responds to light.”

When the light values are complete and stored in the buffer, Norton can view the object from any angle by resorting the order of the points with respect to the x-, y-, and z-coordinates. Finally, “In order to ensure that the visible surfaces completely conceal the hidden surfaces, individual points on the model may be projected to several nearby positions in the image depth buffer. The result is a half-tone picture in which each visible point on the model produces one or more points on the picture.” (See reference 2.)

The fascinating and sometimes spooky forms that the shapes take cause Norton’s dragons to attract attention at computer graphics conferences and art shows. They look like plants and animals that we could easily imagine flourishing in the fertile ocean of some distant world (see photo 4). We asked him why people are so attracted to these things. “Why is it that they have such comfortable properties? They result from the simplest dynamical rules, like the rules that define the attraction between planetary bodies.

“The mysterious quality of these pictures comes from the fact that in some sense they exist. These objects have been lurking in abstract geometry and nobody’s ever seen them before, but mathematically they exist just as much as a square exists and has identity of its own. You know, the ancient Greeks made a big deal about it when they discovered that the diagonal of a square is an irrational number—they thought that was such a remarkable thing that they sacrificed hundreds of cattle to the Gods and had a big party. Well, here is something that is also a fact—like the fact that the square root of two is an irrational number—but thanks to computer graphics it’s something you can (continued)
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"The mystery, as far as I'm concerned, is: how do these fractals fit into a general context of all such shapes? I may have just bitten off a corner of an enormous phenomenon, or may have landed right in the middle—I don't know the right coordinates to use in the space that I am exploring. I do think that there is something basic and essential about these shapes." And he hinted that if we could better understand quaternion fractals perhaps we could better understand the relationship between space and time.

Although quaternions are complicated, exploring the other fractals between one and two dimensions is something that anybody with even modest computer graphics capability can become involved with. As in any field where the ground is only beginning to be broken, you must forge ahead large-

ly on your own.

A good example was 22-year-old Greg Turk's presentation of his tutorial paper on fractals at SIGGRAPH's Visual Dynamics Showcase last fall. In less than two years he has become Southern California's authority on the subject. Greg is an undergraduate math student at UCLA and also a research program-
mer at West Coast University, where he has access to a VAX 11/750.

He experiments with Mandelbrot's equations on several kinds of machines from Apples to the VAX (see photos 1, (continued)

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# Fractal Program Explained

One variety of fractals results from looking at the behavior of points in the complex plane, that is, those points that are described by $x + iy$, where $x$ and $y$ are real numbers and $i$ is the square root of $-1$. A function in the complex plane is a rule that moves a point from one position to another in the plane. It is particularly interesting to see the effect a function has on a point when that point is moved repeatedly by the same function, a process known as iteration. Even for a very simple function, the effect it can have on different points can be quite dramatic. Through iteration, a function may push one point further and further from its start, whereas another point may be kept in one area. You can draw a picture based on the behavior of the points within a region of the complex plane by giving one color to those points that are pushed away and a different color to those points that stay near their origin. It happens that, for some functions, the boundary between the different colored points is a fractal curve. A function that has been much studied is:

$$f(z) = \lambda \cdot z \times (1-z)$$

where $\lambda$ and $z$ are complex numbers.

The function takes the point $z$ and moves it to a new point $f(z)$. The complex number $\lambda$ is a constant in this equation, and different values of $\lambda$ will result in different fractal curves.

Looking at the behavior of each point within a region can be time-consuming. A quicker way to get a rough outline of the resulting fractal curve is to look at the inverse equation: that is, have the function move the points in the opposite direction. With this new equation, you can let one point be pushed along repeatedly, and it will jump around the fractal curve. Using this method and the inverse of the above function, this program (listing 1) draws fractal curves. Since the inverse of this function results in two possible new positions for each point, the program chooses randomly at each step which new position it will use.

The program asks for the value of the constant $\lambda$ and, based on this and an initial value of $z$, it draws the position of $z$ each time it is put through the function. The program also asks for the size of the window that the screen represents; a value of 4 is good for most pictures.

There is a whole universe of pictures you can get just depending on what number you pick for $\lambda$. The only uninteresting picture you get is when $\lambda = 2$; then you get a circle.

The pictures in figure 3 take about 15 minutes to compute. The reason it takes so long to generate fractals is that you have to look at the behavior of each of a large number of points within the plane.

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Figure 3: (a) The result when you use $\lambda = (3,0)$. Notice the similarity to the first image in photo 1. (b) Results when $\lambda = (0,1)$; and you get the classical dragon curve. (c) This puffy design results from $\lambda = (1,0)$.
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Listing 1: Greg Turk’s fractal program written in AppleSoft BASIC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>CX = 140; CY = 96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>X = .50001; Y = 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>GOSUB 5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>HGR2: HCOLOR = 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>FOR I = 1 TO 10: GOSUB 4000: NEXT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>GOSUB 6000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160</td>
<td>GOSUB 4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180</td>
<td>GOTO 140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>999</td>
<td>END</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>REM SQUARE ROOT OF XY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1005</td>
<td>T = V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1010</td>
<td>S = SQRT (X + X + Y + Y)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1020</td>
<td>X = X + X + Y + Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1030</td>
<td>X = -X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1050</td>
<td>RETURN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>REM FOUR OVER L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>S = L * L + L * L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>UX = 4 * L * S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>LY = -4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2040</td>
<td>RETURN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>REM FUNCTION OF XY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4000</td>
<td>GOSUB 3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4020</td>
<td>X = 1 - X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4030</td>
<td>GOSUB 1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4040</td>
<td>IF RND (1) &lt; .5 THEN X = -X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4050</td>
<td>X = X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4060</td>
<td>X = 1 - X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4070</td>
<td>RETURN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5000</td>
<td>REM GET VALUES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5020</td>
<td>TEXT : HOME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5030</td>
<td>INPUT &quot;WHAT IS LAMBDA? (X,Y) &quot; : LX,LY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5040</td>
<td>GOSUB 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5050</td>
<td>INPUT &quot;WHAT IS SCALE? &quot; : SC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5060</td>
<td>RETURN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6000</td>
<td>REM PLOT XY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6010</td>
<td>HPLT SC = (X - .5) + CX, CY - SC + Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6020</td>
<td>RETURN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5, and 6), pointing the way for others who would like to explore nature's untrod fractal soil. He has provided us with a basic fractal hacker's kit consisting of a BASIC program (see listing 1) and its underlying rationale. Figure 3 shows sample printouts.

The computer, like the microscope or telescope, can make the invisible visible. Its ability to materialize mathematical abstractions—and far more than just fractals—will undoubtedly inspire a lot of people who otherwise would have been unable to appreciate such abstractions as raw textbook formulas. As Norton points out, "When you talk to mathematicians and you ask them what it is about mathematics that interests them they say 'Well, mathematics is beautiful.' ... And the thing about computer graphics is that you can actually take these structures and you can turn them around and see that they really are beautiful:"

There is an ancient Eastern representation of the Universe that portrays the world as an island on the back of a great turtle. When asked if in some sense the quaternion fractals he has discovered might be the first snapshots of a four-dimensional Great Turtle, Norton said, "The turtle may be there, but I have very little faith that that's what I'm pointing at. I may just be pointing at some passing bird. More likely this is a part of a more general phenomenon that, when it is understood more completely, could be used to describe real live things much better:"

Clearly, fractals do just that. The pioneers would be pleased to see how their territory is growing today.

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A DOZEN or so years ago, a display of lights whirling and flashing about to the music was a common sight at a rock concert. You would often find a vapor-like display of light resembling a celestial nebula, the result of various diffraction and interference patterns of coherent light. Some artists experimented with various caustic patterns in an attempt to define light as a form in its own right, much the way a composer defines sound. And at the local Laserium show you could find a display of ethereal imagery created by similar analog techniques. From these crude beginnings an art form emerged—with a little help from technology. The medium of the laser (light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation) was born.

The recent proliferation of 8-bit microprocessors and their peripheral devices brings the laser image into more commercial and conventional markets. (One Laser Media system is based on a Z80 microprocessor interfacing through an STD bus. Each digitizing station used to plot the points in an image has an 8080 microprocessor running on an S-100 bus system.) Today, you can find digitally created laser images at large corporate trade shows, in advertisements on television or in print, in motion pictures, live concerts, and multimedia events. Beams dance overhead in a small disco; huge figures are projected and animated on the side of a mountain; powerful lasers create dazzling effects in a variety of colors on a variety of solid and nonsolid projection surfaces. (See photo 1.) This trend is likely to continue due to rapidly expanding technology and the widening appeal of lasers.

IT'S DONE WITH MIRRORS

Incoherent light is common light in which the wavelengths radiate in all directions. Laser light is coherent light that is mostly all one wavelength and has all its waves traveling in one direction. The laser unit itself is a tube filled with a gas—usually argon, krypton, or helium and neon. Its ends are sealed by parallel mirrors—one fully reflective and one partially transparent. Inside the laser unit is a cathode that radiates electrons when triggered by an electric current. These electrons stimulate the gas resulting in photons that bounce back and forth between the parallel mirrors, gathering momentum until a cascade of photons exits the partially transparent end.

When the photons are out of the tube, the artist enters the process. You can project a laser on or through anything that creates an unusual effect. In the (continued)
early seventies. Ed Auswacks and Ron Goldstein, now of Laser Media Inc., experimented with beam sculpture effects, diffraction gratings, and lumia effects. For the lumia effect they shone the laser through shower glass to scatter the light. They also focused the beam on a thin piece of plastic and, as it burned through, produced underwater-like effects. At approximately the same time, Ivan Dryer of Laser Images started the Laserium planetarium show at the Griffith Park Observatory in Los Angeles. He created spiral effects using oscillators and function generators. Each one was a unique live performance, user-controlled, and choreographed to music.

In the early seventies, a laser beam and a pair of scanners were used to create a projection of concrete graphic imagery (like logotypes). Each scanner is a small high-speed precision motor-driven mirror that deflects single or multiple laser beams to trace an image several times per second. The mirrors deflect each point of the image at such a high rate of speed that they create the illusion of a solid line. These little mirror "projectors" can use any surface as a screen, including nonsolid surfaces like smoke or mist.

The continuing need to repeat a show pushed technology from the analog mode to the digital mode. With today's computers you can digitally define a figure and program it in real time. Or you can preprogram an entire show and then let the computer execute the various complex movements and intricate color changes.

**THE TECHNIQUE**

Any image that you can describe with a simple continuous line—like a corporate logo—can be made into a computer-generated laser image. First you make a drawing on ordinary paper. Then, to describe your linear figure as a sequential set of $x$ and $y$ coordinates, you use a mouse to lay in the position of each point. The complexity of the figure and your interpretation of it determine the number of points used.

As you lay in the points, a digital-to-analog card processes the information describing the direction of the laser. The scanners receive two sets of information: one gets the vertical or $y$ coordinates, and the other the horizontal or $x$ coordinates. You can check the progress of your image at any time by playing back the data. The scanners then move the beam from point to point, re-tracing the figure. Once the figure is completely digitized, you can go back and "clean" the image to smooth out the coordinates.

Since the scanners display the image by rotating through all the given points, the start and end points must be the same to avoid an unwanted traceback line. However, you are not limited to a continuous line figure. A recent technique called blanking allows sections of a continuous line to drop out of view. You first define any number of sections you want blanked, and then a third scanner mirror deflects those unwanted points during each tracing.

The human eye retains light for about $1/200$ second. Therefore, if you want the image to appear without flickering, the

---

**Glossary of Laser Terms**

- **ANALOG SIGNALS** are represented in a continuous form in contrast to digital data which has discrete values of ones and zeros.
- **BEAM SCULPTURE EFFECTS** exist when laser beams are bounced back and forth between strategically placed mirrors.
- **BLANKING** eliminates the unwanted connecting lines of the image.
- **CATHODE** is the electron-emitting electrode of an electron tube.
- **COHERENT LIGHT** is mostly of one wavelength with all its waves traveling in one direction.
- **COLLAPSE** is the opposite of growth rate and gives the effect of the figure erasing itself.
- **COLOR CHOPPING** is a technique that lets you assign different colors to predetermined sections of the laser image.
- **DICROIC FILTERS** allow certain colored lights to pass through them while inhibiting others.
- **DIFFRACTION GRATINGS** are optical devices consisting of an assembly of narrow slits or grooves which produce spectra through light diffraction.
- **GROWTH RATE** means that the laser displays the start/end point and one more point on each scan of the figure to give it the appearance of drawing itself out.
- **HOLOGRAM** is a three-dimensional picture that consists of a pattern of interference produced by a split coherent beam of light which is illuminated from the rear (also by coherent light) for viewing.
- **INCOHERENT LIGHT** is common light where the wavelengths radiate in all directions.
- **INTERFERENCE PATTERNS** are those produced when some coherent light waves collide with others.
- **LASER** (light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation) light is coherent light.
- **LOGOTYPE** (also known as a logo) is a single slug or line of type cast (or traceable) in one piece, such as the name of a firm or a product.
- **LUMIA EFFECTS** are abstract, flowing, projected effects that look like clouds or nebulae.
- **PHOTON** is a unit of light intensity equal to the brightness of one candle per square meter.
- **PEG REGISTRATION** occurs when one drawing or animation cell lays over the top of one or more other drawing or animation cells in precise alignment.
- **SCANNER** is an electromechanical device that produces deflection of laser light by means of a pair of moving mirrors.
- **SLOW SCAN** is slowing the circular movement of the laser beam to such a degree as to reveal each of the digitized points of the figure.
- **TRACEBACK LINE** is an unwanted section of a continuous line.

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(continued)
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A laser image played the role of Tinkerbell in Peter Pan on Broadway.

scanners must make at least 16 tracings or revolutions of the figure each second. Today's scanners can describe a figure of up to 850 points and still make 16 complete passes per second.

The HeNe (helium-neon) laser projects only red, the color most often associated with the laser beam. The krypton laser produces red, green, blue, and yellow, and the argon laser projects green and blue or the combination, cyan. When you need other colors, you can combine the HeNe or krypton laser with the argon laser to form one beam with any one of seven default colors. To mix or delete certain colors, you direct the combined beam through a color box with a set of dichroic filters. This filtered beam then bounces off the scanners, resulting in an image with the desired combination of colors.

Color chopping is a recent technique that lets you assign different colors to predetermined sections of the image. Used recently at a trade show advertising a cigarette, the dichroic filters changed with each scan to define a green face, blue smoke, and a red cigarette tip. This meant three colors changes at least 16 times per second. Blanking eliminated the unwanted connecting lines.

To animate the image, you must repeat the entire process many times. Draw each image in peg registration as you would for conventional animation (see photo 2); then use the digitizing tablet for each frame. Create a file for each picture and load the frames into a command file on disk. Then choose an animation speed for viewing. In conventional animation you must create 12 to 24 frames per second—the more frames, the smoother the result. Due to the nature of laser projection—and of the human eye—you don’t need as many frames; the eye creates the illusion of more in-between or missing frames.

**PROGRAMMING**

After completing the animation, you can program many manipulations. You can rotate the animated image along the x-, y-, or z-axis; you can pan in any direction as well as up or down in size; and you can modify the rate of scan to slow scan, which slows down the beam's circular movement to reveal each of the figure's digitized points. Imagine drawing a figure out point to point from beginning to end like a child's connect-the-dot puzzle. The laser displays the start/end point (point number zero) and then one additional point on each scan to give the appearance of drawing itself out. This is called a growth rate; its opposite, erasing the figure point by point, is called a collapse. Such manipulations are handled in real time in the programming stage. Note that the scanners have a measurable response time as the mirrors build up the beam's momentum; you must take this into account when programming to ensure crisp, clean images.

Once you achieve the desired effects, you can save your whole command sequence on disk or burn it onto an EPROM (erasable programmable read-only memory) chip for more reliability in a continuous-use or transportable situation.

**THE LASER ON BROADWAY**

A laser image played the role of Tinkerbell in the Broadway production of "Peter Pan." The jagged, quick, flutter-
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ing nature of Tinkerbell was a perfect image for the laser. Rather than using animation, Tinkerbell was a simple logo programmed with a flight path laid in using the digitizing pad. The number of points entered determined the rate of travel—many points in one place kept the figure hovering, while few points tracked a quick flight. Once the flight path was plotted in real time (with non-computerized actors in place to work out the choreography), it was carefully digitized and stored in the computer so it could be repeated on cue nightly.

**PROJECTING ON THE SIDE OF A MOUNTAIN**

Conventional projection methods have limits as to size and distance. The light of even the most powerful motion picture projector diminishes rapidly in direct proportion to its distance from the projection surface. In contrast, today's laser can project an image to a far greater distance due to the nature of coherent light. For example, at Stone Mountain Park in Atlanta, Georgia, lasers animate giant images 1000 feet across on the side of the mountain over the carvings of Grant, Lee, and Jackson in a spectacle every summer. The images are as large as the carvings on this Southern version of Mount Rushmore, with the laser itself positioned over 2000 feet away. In addition, mirrors placed at strategic points in the exhibition reflect additional laser beams creating three-dimensional beam sculpture effects involving the audience (see photo 3a). On top of this there are pyrotechnics preprogrammed and synchronized to the same time code as the lasers (see photo 3b). Another use of high-powered large-scale projection, although smaller than the mountain, was the laser billboard this summer during the Los Angeles Olympics. The side of a Westwood building displayed public service announcements, traffic reports, Olympic news, and, of course, sponsor logos. Kinetic laser billboards may create a new high-tech adjunct to the advertising industry—and probably a few traffic jams.

**ALTERNATE PROJECTION SURFACES**

Laser light by its nature produces a projection that seems suspended in midair, viewable from all sides. Holograms, using laser light, are a prime example of this three-dimensionality. This year the concert tour of the rock group "Yes" treated its audiences to a clever light show. In the finale, lasers began to shoot what appeared to be graphic holograms into the air. The scanners projected a graphic image onto a unique projection surface—inconspicuous, loose-woven, black bobinette material—suspended over the stage. Animated rotations of the image created the illusion of depth. Laser images projected in a room full (continued)
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THE COMPUTER AS AN ARTISTIC TOOL

by Isaac Victor Kerlow

The imaging process does not change, only the medium does

SINCE MAN FIRST used simple tools to scratch pictograms on the walls of caves thousands of years ago, imaging technologies have evolved a great deal. Artists throughout history have used painting, photography, and other techniques to create illusions of space and time—to push the imagination to its limits. Today you can use computers to dazzle your senses with colored lights.

The computer is, in the opinion of many, too cold and technical to be involved in artistic creation. Similar prejudices about technology arose in the past century when machines were introduced on a massive scale into both the industrial and everyday worlds. Most people distrusted the mechanical monsters until they got used to them. The impact and influence of computers on the imaging process today are similar to those of photography in the 19th century (see reference 8). Miniature painters and engravers feared that the camera would replace them and even called it the invention of the devil.

Since the fifties, computers have been used to create images, but the first artistic experiments didn't take place until the early sixties. The nonartistic applications of computer imaging systems, such as real-time flight simulators, computer-aided design and manufacturing systems, and image processing of remote sensing data, are more familiar to computer users because they are widely used. However, the artistic applications are relatively unknown. Computer art refers to those works created with the aid of computer-based tools and methods for the purpose of fulfilling an aesthetic need in the creator as well as in the public.

I will outline the methods used to create computer art and the general concepts behind it. Focusing on images of three-dimensional environments and objects created by mathematical models or databases—particularly those described first in a three-dimensional space and then on the surface of a two-dimensional medium like a raster monitor screen or a sheet of paper. This article does not cover two-dimensional techniques for the creation of computer-generated images. For further details on the procedures and algorithms mentioned, you should consult the classic reference works (see references 4, 12, and 14).

THE EVOLUTION OF COMPUTER ART

Most early computer art was created not in art studios but in research laboratories, and many of the first computer artists came from fields like the exact sciences and electronic engineering. Nevertheless, they had some sort of artistic intention, some degree of aesthetic consciousness. The computer systems they used were not designed for artistic creation and, consequently, were not adequate for it. They were not very interactive—or not interactive at all—and the machine-user interface was...
cryptic, opaque, and difficult to understand.

Many of those creators of computer art had to put more effort into the execution of their works than into the creative process itself since communication with the computer was so hard to establish. Although they became more concerned with developing computer-based imaging tools than with artistic style, they did make effective use of the available technology despite its limitations.

Their creations constitute the first products of a technology still under development. Early computer art was uniform and simple; its style was largely defined by the limitations of the available equipment and by the lack of programs capable of rendering complex images. Complex methods and data structures did not always yield correspondingly complex images. A language of simple two-dimensional geometric elements remained for a long time as the visual trademark of computer art. John Whitney Sr., Charles Csuri, and Kenneth Knowlton are among the American pioneers of computer art (see references 10 and 15).

The panorama of computer art changed greatly during the seventies with the development of techniques for representing three-dimensional environments and the increased involvement of full-time artists. Computer-based imaging systems became more interactive and easier to use. Many artists who became interested in computer technology began using it as their primary medium for artistic creation and contributed to the technical development of computer-imaging tools.

Recent computer art is complex and full of various styles, techniques, and attitudes. It is not yet entirely mature, but already it encompasses an exciting body of work. Its creation is becoming an increasingly specialized field requiring a great number of interdisciplinary skills.

THE CREATIVE PROCESS

I have worked with other imaging techniques for more than 10 years, and I find that creating an image with a computer is similar to the creative process other technologies follow. The main differences are not so much in the creative process as in the tools and how they are used. Most artists know how to create images but not how to use computer-based tools and methods. Therefore, it is important that these tools be easy to operate and that the user-computer interface be properly designed.

The tools of computer art are very different from the artist's traditional tools. They include the computer itself, the programs driving it, and the input and output devices controlled by it. The type of creative work done is dependent on the computer's various capabilities. The programs contain the procedures needed to create the images. The input and output devices collect the creative information and generate the final image and, therefore, should be especially easy to control.

The creation of computer-generated art is not a simple task. Besides the aesthetic problems, you often encounter difficult technical problems, and (continued)
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The CARTOS system has been implemented on DEC PDP-11/05, LSI-11/02, PDP-11/34, PDP-11/45, and VAX-11/780.

Many of the systems available for creating images are imperfect. A direct correlation exists, though, between the operations that artists traditionally perform to create images and the operations described by the computer’s programs. In fact, many of the methods have been borrowed from other technologies. In principle, if you already know how to create images, you should find it easy to learn one more method for doing so. Nevertheless, that learning process involves, among other things, many hours going through thick user’s manuals. There are pluses and minuses. If you work with a computer, you can use its unique features but you must also accommodate your work to the limitations of your particular system.

Each of the several ways to create a computer-generated image has its advantages and its limitations. You can divide the process of creating a three-dimensional shaded image into several stages: image conceptualization and design, database creation and editing, procedure rendering (hidden surface removal, lighting and shading, and color and texture creation), and final output production (see photo 1a).

A number of these procedures require considerable amounts of memory and computing power. Traditionally, such procedures were implemented exclusively on large- or medium-size computers. Today, you can successfully implement many of them on some of the new and powerful 16-bit microcomputers. In any case, the various stages of the creative process remain basically the same regardless of the equipment that you use.

The Computer System

Although I have used several computer systems for creating images, I have done much of my experimental work with one particular system, the CARTOS system (computer-aided reconstruction and tracing of serial sections). Researchers at Columbia University have been developing this system since the seventies. CARTOS was not designed to be an artist’s tool but to help biologists see complex microscopic elements in three dimensions. It can reconstruct and simulate three-dimensional objects from two-dimensional data obtained from light and electron microscopes. The system can accept manual or automatic input and can reconstruct almost any series of cross-section images (see references 2 and 9).

The CARTOS system has been implemented on almost the entire family of DEC computers: PDP-11/05, LSI-11/02, PDP-11/34, PDP-11/45, and VAX-11/780. The current version runs on a VAX-11/780, and a simpler one is being implemented on two 16-bit microcomputers, the Codata 3300 and the Onyx C8002. You can direct the visual output of the system to a Grinell 270 color raster monitor, to an Evans & Sutherland Picture System II vector monitor, and to various hard-copy devices including a plotter and a black-and-white electrostatic printer.

Written in C, the software includes almost no assembly-language routines and runs under several versions of the UNIX operating system. Since C has no built-in graphics capabilities, CARTOS uses several in-house programs and subroutine libraries. It also uses various UNIX library routines that are not identical in all UNIX systems. Since the largest program requires only about 100K bytes of main memory, you can transport slower versions of CARTOS to smaller systems.

You cannot call the CARTOS imaging programs state-of-the-art, but they are flexible and extremely effective. They include input, editing, hidden-line removal, shading, and coloring routines. Many of its three-dimensional interactive functions are similar to those in the GSFC Core System (Graphic Standards Planning Committee, see reference 6). Its rendering program is based on the Raster Test Bed developed by Whitted and Weimer at Bell Laboratories (see reference 16). The test bed is a set of utility routines used to display three-dimensional shaded images on raster scan systems. You can merge these routines with a variety of user-defined techniques but only under two conditions: (1) you must express all surfaces as polygons before you can display the final image, and (2) you must convert the data to the proper description format. The basic elements of the test bed are a transformation and clipping module, a scan-conversion processor, and a shader. The CARTOS version stores all the polygons before performing the scan conversion and produces a 512- by 512-pixel monochrome image file with smooth (Gouraud) shading.

Conceptualization and Design

Conceptualization and design form the first stage in computer image creation. From an artistic point of view, this step is the most decisive because you must lay out the basic characteristics of the image, analyze your basic ideas, and describe them in visual terms.

It is helpful to prepare the initial sketches describing the objects and their environments traditionally, with colored pencils or markers on paper. These sketches contain such general characteristics as size, relative position, color, and lighting. Once you finish the sketches, you must analyze them and break them down into a series of contours. You can describe these contours in detailed blueprints suitable for digitizing. The blueprints show your three-dimensional objects in a two-dimensional cross section: drawing them on graph paper makes the marking of numerical coordinates easier.

I often draw my blueprints freehand so that the final object looks somewhat handmade. I also draw two views: one for digitizing and the other to help me visualize the object better (see figure 1). The first view contains vertical and horizontal information (x- and y-coordinates), and the second, depth information (z-coordinate). Some objects are more easily described by horizontal cross sections and others by vertical.

The Numerical Database

A numerical database is necessary to model the objects that appear in the final image. Many methods are possible to translate the visual information contained in the sketches into formatted numerical information suitable for computer manipulation: among these are digitizing, mathematical description, (continued)
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COMPUTERS AND ART

and procedural methods.
Sometimes I create simple or primitive objects, such as cubes and cylinders, with mathematical functions. But I usually define objects by manually tracing my blueprints on a digitizing tablet. Digitizing methods give objects the irregularities typical of freehand drawing.

The number of digitized cross sections needed to describe an object is directly proportional to the complexity and detail of the final object. The sections on the x and y planes represent a sample in the horizontal and vertical levels of the original object. An aliasing effect can appear if the object is sampled at large intervals too far from one another. The number of sections necessary to describe an object accurately can range from two to more than a hundred.

Once you have digitized all the contours, editing the database lets you reaccommodate individual sections or entire objects in three-dimensional space. You can perform such geometrical changes as scaling, rotation, and transformation to modify relative spatial positions. The editing program stores the coordinates as integers to reduce memory requirements and records all scale-related information separately to keep the original data intact. The edited database constitutes a master file that serves as an object's basic format. All editing applies to this format, which is represented as a series of unconnected contours. (All data from different inputs is converted to this common format.)

SHADING
Before the shading program can create surface and volume around the initial contours (see photo 2a), another program must create a structure of polygons between the serial sections (see photo 2b). The particular polygonization program I use generates its output on a vector display or as a numerical format acceptable to the shading program. It also has a switchable capping option that allows you to leave open or close off the extremes of an object.

The shading program accepts spatial position instructions before it generates the shaded display. During computation it puts out alphanumeric information on a secondary monitor about the number of polygons, vertices, and edges involved in the image and the number of active pixels in the frame buffer.

CARTOS's surface-rendering program works best on simple spheroid or elongated structures. It cannot properly

Figure 1: Front and side views of "Mask.1." This blueprint was used to digitize the vertical cross sections of the object. The freehand quality and asymmetry of the drawing was retained during the digitizing process.
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handle objects with zigzag shapes, concave surfaces, or acute angles. Therefore, when you want these characteristics, you must use alternate methods. One way to describe complex objects correctly is to render them as uncapped three-dimensional contours. The shading program uses Gouraud shading to produce smooth connections between polygons through normal linear interpolation. The lighting model uses a single light source and simulates the diffuse reflection of light typical of opaque surfaces (see photo 2c). Another way of handling extremely irregular objects is to divide them into several simpler objects and then reassemble them with a concatenation program. You can also assemble groups of simple objects into one composite object (see photo 2d).

**COLOR**

After shading, to color the final object I usually use color lookup tables. Several approaches are possible for manipulating these tables, each yielding different results.

The concept of color lookup tables is closely related to the way the frame buffer works. A frame buffer is an area of main memory dedicated to storing and manipulating raster images. It can hold an image or frame resulting from different computations and data transformations. The word "frame," from the language of film, refers to the individual frames, or images, on a strip of film...
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The Controversy in Computer Art

The production of the original is one of the most controversial issues in computer art. It is so controversial in fact, that it is largely responsible for keeping computer art from being officially accepted as a major visual art form and being recognized as a valid medium for contemporary artistic expression. The production of the original is relevant technically and aesthetically as well as for economic and marketing reasons, and it is worth examining in more detail.

For centuries the visual arts have produced a unique object that is considered an original, a final work that exhibits the completed image (e.g., a painting on a canvas). The number of ways you can enjoy a computer-generated work adds many variables to the question: What constitutes the original work in computer art (e.g., a photograph of the computer image, interactive displays, real-time animation, and so on)? You can find new answers by looking at the nonvisual arts. In many forms of artistic expression, the original is not necessarily limited to a single object. What is the original in a musical composition—the score, the performance, or the recording?

Computer-generated images follow a script or a program, and you can recreate or perform them at different times. Moreover, you can easily animate computer-generated images by displaying and reordering them in sequence and build them in real three-dimensional space.

The issue of the original in computer art also brings up the relation between art and technology, the identity of the artist, and the visual language used. Understanding the relation between art and technology is necessary to understand the aesthetic values of computer art. Throughout history different technologies have contributed tools and methods for the development of artistic projects. Artistic creation in the Renaissance period would not have been possible without the technology for fabricating colored pigments, brushes, or canvases. Without the technology for recording images photographically, many of the events that occurred at the turn of the century would have gone unrecorded. Computers are the latest entry in the historical development of imaging technologies.

A unique blend of computer tools and artistic methods, including electronic hardware and imaging programs, makes the existence of computer-generated images possible. Perhaps the day will come when intelligent computer systems will provide us with computer-based imaging software capable of developing a style of its own. For the time being, however, the computer is only a tool.

You don't need to be a systems programmer or an expert in mathematics in order to create computer art. However, you have to understand how both the equipment and the programs work, especially if you want to enhance your creative tools. You must use computer technology to develop a consistent body of work with individual aesthetic and stylistic values. And you cannot consider all the images you create to be art. Computer art, like any other, only emerges from deduction and a sharp aesthetic consciousness.

No rules determine what computer art should look like. You develop this language as you develop your work. In my opinion, computer technology should create images that cannot be made with any other imaging techniques, not just mimic those in other media.

The computer pushes artistic imagination in new directions. We should use its tremendous creative flexibility to explore all types of form and content, from hyperrealist scenes to random abstract structures. The development of a visual language specific to computer art is more related to the artist's attitude than to the type of equipment in use. You can create beautiful works with simple or sophisticated equipment. The amount of computing power you need becomes a problem only if you want to produce extremely realistic images on a massive scale.

This value then drives the RGB (red-green-blue) guns at its particular intensity. The lookup tables provide a cheap and simple way to obtain a great variety of colors with limited frame-buffer memory.

You can easily determine how many colors you can generate with various-sized frame buffers and lookup tables. The total number of possible colors available for display, that is, the palette, equals $2^{m}$, where $w$ represents the width of the lookup table in bytes. The number of colors that can be simultaneously displayed on the monitor equals $2^{k}$, where $k$ is the number of bit planes.

(continued)
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You can divide the color lookup tables or structure them in different ways, and they can contain various values representing a variety of colors (see photo 3a). You can store them in data libraries to be called by the main program during execution, or you can create them on the fly. The coloring program chooses a specific color for a specific object or group of objects from the color lookup tables. And you can simulate a variety of color and lighting effects by assigning specific ranges of colors to specific intensity or brightness levels (see table 1).

**TEXTURE**

You can create two general types of textures, visual and spatial, on computer-generated three-dimensional objects. A visual texture is a two-dimensional image of a texture created without affecting the geometric surface of the object; it only simulates a three-dimensional texture. A spatial texture, on the other hand, exists in three-dimensional space and affects the spatial integrity of an object’s surface. Spatial textures are closer to the concept of real textures than visual textures are.

By mapping a digitized two-dimensional image onto the surface of a three-dimensional object, you can create visual textures. This method, pioneered by Ed Catmull (see reference 3), affects the intensity and chromatic values of a surface but does not affect its smoothness. An alternate method for creating visual textures, developed by James Blinn and modified by several others (see references 1 and 7), simulates the imperfections on a smooth surface, not by affecting the surface itself but by altering the surface normals of the object. This alteration before shading causes the light to reflect in several directions, the way light would reflect if the object were actually textured.

Modeling a detailed mesh of planar polygons creates spatial textures. This approach, however, is time-consuming and extremely impractical. A more effective way uses a class of irregular shapes known as *fractals* (see references 5 and 11 and the article “Fractals” on page 157). This method of creating textures on a smooth surface works by dividing recursively the polygons that make up an object into a variety of smaller irregular shapes, like those (continued)
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found in nature. Fractal surfaces can also be generated in random patterns or as iterations of algebraic formulas (see reference 13).

The method I use to create textures is much simpler than any of those described above. It creates random visual textures using color aliasing effects. These textures don’t involve mapping nor do they perturb the normal polygon vectors describing the object. They are created during the coloring stage and exist only in an object’s raster image (see photos 4a and 4b).

Aliasing describes the distortions created on an image by a discrete sampling of the originating database. Spatial aliasing occurs when the computer-generated image is represented as a series of discrete samples on a lower-resolution grid than the original. Each pixel on a raster image represents a small continuous area of the original image and not a single geometric point. The larger the difference in scale between the pixel and the sampled area, the greater the amount of missing information. You find aliasing effects not only in computer-generated images but also in such media as painting or photography. The most common aliasing effects in computer images are the jagged lines that represent diagonal lines or edges of objects.

You can create visual textures and patterns with different characteristics on three-dimensional objects with certain aliasing effects. By filling the color lookup tables with intensity values some distance apart, you can produce color aliasing effects. In other words, the sample of noncontinuous values in the lookup tables is insufficient to create a continuous color scale that blends optically. Instead of getting a continuous gradation, you get a stepped gradation or a textured pattern (see photos 1b and 3b). The use of color in these textures resembles that of some fauvist (from the French word fauve, meaning “wild”) and expressionist painters of the twenties and thirties. They applied color with intense saturation values and represented the effect of light on the objects as blocks of discrete color. You can get additional aliasing effects with moiré patterns when the sampling grid encounters a periodic texture in the sampled image.

**Creating an Original**

At the end of the creative process, you must display your final image—you must choose its final form. Three approaches to the production of static computer-art (continued)
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originals dominate the scene: purist, hard-copy-oriented, and hybrid.

The purist approach contends that the original exists only in the computer environment—you must create it each time you view it. The numerical description of the image, the magnetic tape, and the image on the screen are considered originals.

A computer can create a fresh original on the spot if it has the appropriate hardware and software. You could call this type of original soft copy because it’s not based on a hard medium. The purist approach is more natural to computers become more powerful.

The hard-copy-oriented approach is the most common and considers a hard copy to be an original. The computer is only a creative and developmental tool and not the final support for the image. This approach favors the creation of a direct hard copy—ideally via a computer-controlled method with minimal manual intervention. Obviously, you want to transport the image to hard copy as accurately as possible. Several choices are available for your output, such as plain paper, photographic paper, and canvas, and also for the device. Including electrostatic and dot-matrix printers, pen plotters, and ink-jet printers.

All hard copies of a computer-generated image are versions of a matrix, in this case the numerical information in memory. The idea of making impressions from a unique matrix or mold is closely related to printmaking procedures to guarantee the uniqueness of each piece. Multiple prints are original if presented as a limited edition, where the artist decides to make several numbered copies and agrees not to make further copies from the same matrix. Unnumbered multiple copies are the least desirable type of print because the process of quality control and authenticity becomes difficult.

Of all the techniques for creating hard copies of computer images, photography is probably the most often, and it has many associated quality concerns. The quality of the final photographic print can vary enormously depending on the amount of care taken in the recording and transferring processes. Shooting the master negative or slide with the correct exposure and sharpness, choosing the appropriate type of film and paper, printing the final copy, and preserving the print all influence the final quality. I usually (continue)
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**COMPUTERS AND ART**

Ink-jet color printers produce images with blended colors.

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The results you can achieve with color printer technology vary. Pen plotters are limited to making line-based images, but they offer advantages such as the ability to choose from a wide variety of papers and colored inks. Some recent developments in electrostatic printing technology allow you to use large paper with good image resolution. The images produced by ink-jet color printers are especially interesting because the colored inks blend on the paper. Ink-jet methods that deposit the image on canvas have been developed by 3M Company (Scannular) and by Ron MacNeil at the Visible Language Workshop at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. These canvases take computer art hard copy away from a print-oriented medium and toward the more traditional concept of an original work of art.

The hybrid approach creates an original by combining computer technology with more traditional imaging techniques. The computer is the main tool in the creative process but not the only one.

Traditional printmaking techniques, such as silk screen, etching, and lithography, produce the final computer-generated images. The most common method for transferring the image to another medium is photography. Computer-controlled transferring methods are still rare. As more fine-art users try to combine computer imaging with other imaging techniques, the hybrid approach is becoming much more common.

**CONCLUSIONS**

The computer is a contemporary tool and its use for the creation and manipulation of images opens possibilities in the field of artistic creation. It brings challenges and problems on all creative levels, aesthetic and technical, to artists, programmers, and engineers alike.

If you understand the limitations of computer-based imaging systems and take advantage of their capabilities, your imagination can explore untired creative paths. Today’s computer art introduces new colors and new shapes—even a new sensibility that expands the nature of the aesthetic.

**REFERENCES**


**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

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COMPUTER ARTISTS share a common problem: once they have created an expressive composition, how do they turn it into a finished work of art? For most artists, it isn't enough to generate an interesting image that can only be seen on a computer screen. They want to make art that is physical, that has substance and immediacy, and that can respond to natural light.

A HAPPY MEDIUM

To turn computer-generated art into a physical reality, you could photograph the screen image to produce a color slide or transparency. With this method, the next step is producing an enlarged photographic print. The result, however, is more a representation or an artwork than an artwork in itself.

You could also use a color printer or plotter, but such devices, while fine for business graphics, might not meet your standards for artwork. And videotape is best suited to moving images, more in the realm of film than painting.

A more traditional option is serigraphy, the fine art of silk-screen printing. Serigraphy uses a stencil process that can mimic other forms, including computer imagery. In addition, it uses inks that mix like paint, and it is relatively inexpensive.

In this article I will discuss this artistic method, following the creative process from concept through computer programming to final printing of the serigraphs. I will also analyze one of my art programs to show the thinking and experimentation that went into it and to demonstrate how I ultimately realized the images in the traditional art medium.

You can create images on computers by using a paint system, a digital camera, or programming. Each method has its advantages, but I find programming particularly appropriate because of its relationship to mathematics and the relationship of mathematics to art. The calculating precision and speed of a personal computer let me use mathematics to create images in unexpected ways, bringing together the hard logic of math and the mysterious intuition of art.

DEVELOPING A PROGRAM

As an example, I present one of my programs called SineScape (listing 1). This program generates abstract landscapes like images by manipulating sine wave curves. The sine wave (figure 1a) is the archetypical wave form used in physics to describe the transmission of energy such as light, sound, or electricity. For me, it symbolizes cycles of nature and fundamental forces of the universe. Its shape is also reminiscent of the hills and valleys of landscape painting.

You might be surprised by the short length and relative simplicity of the SineScape program, which creates an image by repeating certain operations many times. Each time the program loops back to its beginning, it makes a small adjustment, assigning new quantities to the curve determinants. Thus, creating an image involves the artistic principle of theme and variation, building a picture with varieties of one basic form (figure 1b).

To achieve a sense of solidity, the SineScape program fills in each curve with vertical lines plotted from the central axis (figure 1c). This also provides a new visual element: by varying the spacing between lines, the program creates solid or striped forms, giving a more unique character to each set of curves.

The program suggests a sense of depth by overlapping one form on another and by moving the axis line up and down the screen. This produces a (continued)
Listing 1: The SineScape generator program in Applesoft BASIC. To run this program in color, substitute 72 HCOLOR = INT(RND[I]*8) and delete lines 74 and 76.

```
10 REM SINESCAPE
12 REM BY DANIEL COOPER
14 REM IC 1984
16 REM
20 HGR2 : HCOLOR = 7
22 REM DRAW BACKGROUND
24 FOR T = 0 TO 191 STEP 2: HPLT 0, T TO 279,T: NEXT T
26 REM CHOOSE VARIABLES
28 REM PHASE SHIFT
30 REM FREQUENCY FACTOR
32 REM AXIS LOCATION
34 REM HEIGHT FACTOR
36 REM CURVE HEIGHT
38 REM STEPSIZE
40 REM COLOR
42 REM PLOTTING ROUTINE
44 REM COMPUTE Y
46 REM DRAW VERTICAL LINE
48 REM BEGIN AGAIN
50 GORTO 34
```

Figure 1a: A computer-generated sine wave.

richer, more complex image. Finally, SineScape selects a random quantity for each curve variable from among specific values allowed.

In operation, the program grows a landscape image. It does not dictate a specific composition or arrangement but rather a compositional procedure to be carried out by the computer.

You will note that SineScape has no endpoint; rather, it is an ongoing process. Because of the randomly chosen variables, you will get a different outcome each time it runs, and there is no telling exactly when an interesting configuration will occur out of the multiple overlappings. You have to watch, wait, and freeze the process at a moment when its form is most beautiful or right to you, then print it out (see example in figure 2).

Why not make the program interactive so that you could interface with the process at any time and either erase or add what you think is needed? Because to me the computer selection of random numbers for the variables in the curves is an important part of the artistic conception. This element lets happy accidents occur. things that you or I might not have consciously chosen because of habits in our usual ideas of balance or texture.

SERIGRAPHY

Once you have a computer image you are happy with, it's time for the next stage of the process: silk-screen printing, or serigraphy.

A silk screen consists of a rectangular wooden frame with a fine mesh fabric (previously silk, but now polyester) stretched tightly across it. When parts of the fabric are blocked out (in one of several ways), the open areas that are left will let ink pass through. A piece of paper is placed under the screen and ink is forced through the stencil by pulling a squeegee across it. This leaves a printed image on the paper, which is then removed and allowed to dry.

A technique called photo stenciling reproduces the computer image on the silk screen. First, a black-and-white dot-matrix copy of the design is printed out. The printout should have a good dense dot pattern, with each individual pixel (picture element) well defined.

The design on paper is enlarged and (continued)
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transferred to a film positive, a thin sheet of clear plastic with the image in black on it (figure 3). A local blueprint company produces this for me on its process camera.

The lines and dots, when enlarged, are not hard edged but have slight bumps and irregularities as a result of the mechanical printing process. I find that these subtle deviations from precision add character to the image, a bit of organic imperfection that I find pleasing.

The silk screen is coated with a thin layer of light-sensitive emulsion, which

Figure 1b: Repetition and variation of the sine wave begins the process of creating a work of computer art.

Figure 1c: A sense of solidity is added to the sine wave by plotting lines from the x-axis to the curve.
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has the consistency of white glue. The emulsion is allowed to dry on the screen in a dark room until it is ready for exposure.

To “burn” the screen, the film positive is placed on top of it and set in direct sunlight for about 30 seconds. The parts exposed to the sun react photochemically to become rubbery and impermeable. The screen is then sprayed with water, and the parts covered by the black image on the film positive wash off, leaving open screen fabric. The computer image has been captured as a photostencil.

(continued)
APPLYING COLOR

A new phase begins when color is introduced. The silk-screen process allows blending of two or more colors in one pass of the squeegee, leaving you free to experiment, to search for color combinations that inspire you. With the computer, you have produced a composition or structure. Now you add the dimension of color, the content for the existing form.

To print a SineScape image, I use two screens. One is an open rectangle that creates the background. The other carries the computer image. First the background rectangle is printed with a blend of three opaque colors. Once it is dry, the foreground goes on, using another three colors. For example, SineScape II has a background that fades from yellow-orange at the top to red-orange at the bottom. The computer image fades from yellow-green to blue-green.

During the actual silk-screening, technical problems abound. Small imperfections, acceptable in the proof stage, must be corrected. Ink drying on the screen, bugs landing in the ink, dirt on your hands, streaks in the blends, and myriad other quirks in the process make it frustrating. Clean-up involves using toxic solvents, and heavy gloves and a gas mask are required.

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The computer is a magnificent tool, but it does not create art on its own. This takes the work and sensitivity of dedicated artists. I see possibilities for striking out in new directions, creating art that could not have been imagined before and evolving beyond novelty into meaningful expression.

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EDITOR'S CHOICE

BY JANE MORRILL TAZELAAR

A small selection of computer-generated art. Enjoy!

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E'd's First String Art by
Mike Newman (DICOMED
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created two independent and
differently colored line
shapes and then allowed the
computer to generate the
rest of the lines through a
process called in-betweening.
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Newman.
The painted sculpture effects that he achieves with the computer are the result of his particular mapping technique. Copyright © 1983 by David Em.

Plane by Ann Cook
(DICOMED Corp., 9700 Newton Ave. S., Minneapolis, MN 55431). She created the shading around the sun with the in-betweening process using two circles of different colors and allowing the computer to generate the subtle circles of varying shades between them. The beautiful resolution seen here and in Ed's First String Art is the result of a direct digital-information-to-film process accomplished by DICOMED's D-1488R film recorder. Copyright © 1984 by Ann Cook.
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COLOR CONSIDERATIONS

BY LEE BALDWIN

Understanding and choosing colors for computer graphics systems

MUCH HAS BEEN WRITTEN in computer graphics literature about the representation of colors in display systems such as color monitors and various forms of plots, prints, video, and film recording. The chief concern has been the computer-science aspects of color manipulations, with very little said about the use of color as an emotive and persuasive psychological force. Likewise, little has been written about the best uses of color in systems of modest capability, e.g., a medium-resolution display capable of 64 or fewer colors.

In this article, I will discuss color models, harmonic colors, descriptive color systems, and the user interface, in the context of the computer “paint” system.

Each of these topics covers a different aspect of the viewer’s perception of visual messages and is therefore relevant to a proper paint system design methodology. The development of basic ideas is directed at the clearer understanding by artists and computer scientists of one another’s discipline.

Color is not well understood. Whether from the standpoint of psychological effect, electrochemical reaction of the visual system, the eye’s ability to match colors, or the mapping of color agents to color effects, there is currently no comprehensive color theory. A desirable theory is one that would at least permit an explanation of the color phenomena in perceptual terms, distinctions between perceptual and descriptive models, and the matching of colors between media.

COLOR MODELS

A color model is a mathematical explanation of a color behavior context. Since color science is inexact, there are numerous models. Different models exist for input and mixing of colors, storage of color information, and output of colors to various media.

The range of natural colors that the eye perceives in nature is greater than the color range for photographic film dyes, which in turn is larger than the modern TV color gamut and the ranges for inks, dyes, and paint pigments. No artificial media approach the color acuity of human vision. Many of the existing compromises, such as TV, paint, and color photography, are nevertheless acceptable.

Since computer-generated pictures are first developed using color monitors and later translated into other forms.

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the color subsets of human vision that are relevant to a discussion of computer graphics are the ranges for television, film dyes, and print media. Conversion between color media is difficult and inexact, and although none of these color subsets approach reality, practical conversion between them is still desirable. As background, we will first discuss the basis for color monitor displays: the RGB (red-green-blue) color space.

THE RGB COLOR SPACE

Human vision achieves color effects partly through the presence of three known visual pigments in the eye. These pigments interpret light centered at three different points, the standard observer’s range (360- to 830-nanometer [nm] wavelength). Peak sensitivities of the visual pigments, located in the cones of the retina, are located at 630 nm (red), 530 nm (green), and 450 nm (blue).

It is not the mixture of intensities taken at these three wavelengths but a comparison of intensities that determines our perception of color. This comparison is made via a field arithmetic performed by the retina and the cortex. The presence of three independent sensing modes leads to the representation of color ranges as three-
This tristimulus theory of vision thus provides an imperative to construct color-reproduction methods involving three primary or basic colors.

Generally, any group of two or more colors will generate a color space. The only magic involved in the selection of primaries to form a useful color space is that three is the optimal number: the hues of the primaries (what most people think of as colors) are chosen to create the greatest range in their mixtures.

We refer to the color space defined by red, green, and blue phosphors on a monitor display as RGB, or the RGB color space. Color monitors use three separately controlled (and colorless) electron guns, each exciting one of the RGB phosphors, to achieve a mixture of colored light at the monitor's surface. These phosphors are chosen to produce a wider range of colors: in fact, the displayable colors for monitors span a greater range than those of color film or printer's inks. The modern broadcast TV gamut is, however, smaller than the range for film dyes, as shown in figure 1, which depicts the color spaces of television, film, and print media. The graph is based on the work of the International Commission on Illumination (CIE), which was begun in the late 1920s primarily to create a pigment-matching methodology so that the color range perceived by humans might be depicted and understood, as well as to define several standard white-light illuminants and three primary light colors that span the color space of the monitor in figure 1. RGB monitors are calibrated according to a standard daylight white light known as illuminant D65, whose wavelength is shown in figure 1.

Memory devices for computer graphics most often store digital color information in terms of red, green, and blue electron-gun intensity values for each physical point on the screen. Thus, much of the computation regarding color in computer graphics takes place in terms of intensities of RGB primaries.

The RGB mixing of colored light from a monitor is an additive-primaries system, in which red, green, and blue are primaries. The way light mixes is called additive: red light plus green light creates a yellow or orange light, while equal amounts of red, green, and blue produce light gray or white light. The behavior of this system is unfamiliar to most people. Mixing and specification of color in RGB is nonintuitive and difficult.

Color mixing for film dyes and print media follows the secondary-subtractive system, in which the secondary colors—cyan, magenta, and yellow—are mixed in a way that can be thought of as overlaying colored gels: magenta pigment mixed with yellow pigment produces orange, and the mix of all three is black. This system, termed CMY after its primaries, is familiar to painters, printers, and film processors.

It is not necessary or desirable for humans to think of color in terms of relative intensities of the RGB primaries, as it leads to awkward and nondescriptive color definitions. It is better to develop color models that can represent all of the colors available to an RGB display device while retaining describable factors already in common usage such as hue, color, intensity, brightness, lightness, saturation, tint, shade, tone, and value.

The following figures depict the RGB color space and its transformation into a more descriptive color space with which designers, architects, artists, and laymen will be familiar.

**The RGB Color Cube**

Intensities or voltages of the red, green, and blue electron guns of a color monitor are independently controlled, hence it becomes natural to think of the RGB system in terms of a three-dimensional space, a color space. The three color axes, representing intensity values of the independent primaries, may be thought of as having values from zero to one, or from zero to 100 percent. Figure 2 illustrates the arrangement of the RGB primaries, the CMY secondaries, plus black and white, on the RGB color cube.

All of the colors possible from the additive mixing of colored light from a color monitor can be represented somewhere in this color cube. (It is not the case that the colors from a monitor fill this space completely; actual monitor colors form a subset of this space known as the color gamut.) It is easy to see that people will have trouble achieving...
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ing a particular color mixture by specifying percentages of three additive primaries.

Intuitive color interfaces must display a sampling of the available hue range on the monitor. The operator first points to a hue and then adjusts the purity of the hue (its saturation, or tint) and its value, or shade. Such a model is descriptive, as it uses concepts that are already in the language in a systematic way. This description fits the hue, saturation, and value color model, proposed by A. R. Smith at the New York Institute of Technology in the 1970s in a technical paper entitled "Color Gamut Transform Pairs:"

**THE HSV COLOR MODEL**

The hue, saturation, and value (HSV) color model is derived from the RGB model and has descriptive advantages over RGB for color mixing in computer graphics systems.

The advantage of descriptive color models can be suggested by two examples: pink is described as red light mixed with white light, and gold is described as desaturated (grayed) yellow. In the RGB color system, how does one mix white light with other colors if there is no explicit control for the amount of white light? How does one add gray to a color in RGB? How would one find the gray to add?

In the RGB color cube of figure 2, note the diagonal axis extending from black (r.g.b = 0,0,0) to white (r.g.b = 1,1,1). If the color cube is viewed along this axis looking from white to black, the projected shape will appear as a hexagon with the principal colors (the primaries and secondaries) situated at its vertices (figure 3).

The above shape is also the bottom of the hexcone shown in figure 4. This solid is a deformation of the RGB color cube with more potential for taking human factors into account, that is, improving the user interface.

The HSV color model can represent all hues and colors possible to the RGB model. Hues are laid out around the edges of the hexcone, arbitrarily defined as starting from red at zero degrees, progressing counterclockwise toward yellow (hue angle = 60 degrees), green (120 degrees), cyan, and so on.

The value (V) of a color is the distance along the vertical axis from black (V = 0) to white (V = 1 or 100 percent). Saturation (S), the purity of a color as compared to its maximum purity at a given value, is the distance from the value axis radially toward the surface of the hexcone. Colors on the value axis itself (where S=0) are shades of gray. Pure hues are found at the edges of the hexcone where S=1 and V=1.

The HSV system is descriptive in the sense that its axes are named for perceptual quantities. HSV offers more obvious ways to explain colors such as pink, gold, or light blue.

Selection of a pure hue, followed by adjustment of value and saturation, is intuitive. Tints and shades common to much artwork are produced by decreasing saturation (adding white) or decreasing value (adding black), respectively. Tints are located on the top plane of the hexcone with the pure hues; shades are found on the outside surfaces of the hexcone. Tones are everywhere within the hexcone's volume.

HSV is superior to RGB for at least the user interface of a system requiring color inputoutput (I/O). Thinking of HSV as a distortion of RGB space suggests conversion algorithms: linear transformations from RGB to HSV (and back) permit storage and display of pixel (picture element) values to be handled in
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the RGB system, while input and computation may be done using HSV. Such transformation algorithms are discussed below.

An incorrect assumption in the use of RGB, HSV, and other color spaces is that they correspond to the complete range of human vision (see figure 1). There have been major efforts to measure and codify human color perception (e.g., the CIE), all of which have been done for reflected light, the light "given off" by ordinary objects when a light source shines on them. The emitted light of color monitors behaves differently from reflected light, and there is as yet no standard color range for monitors.

AN HSV INTERFACE
The implementation of HSV in a paint system user interface is straightforward. The object of any interface includes defining the most succinct input possible through a minimal set of operations, using the smallest number of input devices. We shall suggest a prototype interface such as seen in figure 6, using a color monitor, a keyboard, and a digitizing tablet and describe its operation for the selection and mixing of color (see figure 6).

The monitor operates in two modes, monochrome-alphanumeric display and color-picture display. To avoid repainting the picture each time a menu is accessed, separate memory segments for each mode must be provided. It must be possible to split the display screen under software control and to make selections from brief menus without obliterating the entire picture. This arrangement avoids the necessity of using an additional monitor screen as a command interface.

Also operating in two modes, the digitizing tablet offers a command input facility and a "paint" facility. In command mode, location of the screen cursor by moving the stylus allows pointing at menu options to select drawing operations. In paint mode, the tablet/stylus/screen tool allows creation, selection, and storage of "brushes" (cursor shapes) and pictures.

COLOR SELECTION USING HSV
The implementation of HSV requires that certain color manipulations be available in the "paintbox," as described (continued)
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in the paragraphs that follow.
A smooth band of graduated hues from blue to cyan is displayed across the bottom of the monitor screen. (These are pure HSV hues of $S=1$ and $V=1$.) If the display system is not capable of continuous hues, a number of discrete color boxes will allow the same activity. To select a color, the operator uses the stylus to signal Hue Select or Hue Range from the main menu. Hue Select is a direct choice, indicated by locating the color in the hue band and depressing the stylus at the desired point. Hue Range allows the indication on two points on the hue display, with the subsequent feedback of a new hue display using the selected hues as endpoints. Hue Range precedes Hue Select in cases where a finer choice of hue is desired. A second stylus "hit" on the Hue Range option returns the standard palette to the screen. Hue Select, triggered with the tablet stylus, allows selection of the next hue.

To complete the composition of a color, the hue must be modified by changing value and saturation. To accomplish this, the system displays a large swatch of the newly selected hue (see figure 7), with scales labeled Saturation and Value (or Tint and Shade) arranged along two edges of the swatch. Motion of the cursor within the swatch causes changes in its value and saturation relative to the position of the cursor.

Depressing the stylus at any point within the swatch selects the value and saturation, thereby defining the color. The swatch and the value and saturation scales are wiped from the screen, and the system writes a small segment of the color at the left of the hue band, with an index beneath it to identify it. This process continues as long as the operator wishes, within the number of available indexes. (The number of available indexes, equal to the number of simultaneously displayable colors, is directly related to the word length or bit depth of the frame buffer. These hardware constraints are discussed below.)

Later references to a color are possible by pointing to any area of the screen where that color resides or by referring to the color's index via the keyboard. Indexing colors makes it possible to call particular ones to the screen for comparison to colors being mixed. As an option, mnemonics could be added to make the indexes easier to use.

Given one or two initial colors, the system should be able to suggest harmonic sets of up to six colors. Harmonic colors have a balanced, pleasing relationship with each other; harmonic relationships are discussed later in the section on color harmony.

System software should allow you to select colors via some index system relating the monitor hues to the hues of other output devices, such as film recorders and color printers. This interactive procedure is tedious and dependent on the particular hardware chosen. Short of a one-to-one color mapping (in which every color on the monitor can be represented on another output device—a difficult task to manage), the most important factor is the preservation of harmonic relationships.

A most important capability of a color system is color mixing. User dialogue for mixing begins when the Mix option is chosen from the menu, followed by a Pick of two colors. The two selected colors are then displayed as shown in figure 8, with an equal space for their mixture between them.

Motion of the cursor on a line between the picked colors will result in a weighted mixing, with the (real-time) result shown in the intervening square. This method is superior to choosing all of the colors from a predefined palette, as a definite relationship between selected colors is assured.

Another necessary feature of a color system is the selection of complementary hues. In HSV, complements of hue are opposite each other (180 degrees away) on the $V=1$ plane (see figures 3 and 4). Choosing the Kompl (hue complement) option followed by selection of a hue will instruct the system to compute and display the complementary hue. The distinction between an algorithmic color system, such as this one, and perceptual color systems, is a crucial one. As mentioned earlier, no truly representative model for human color vision exists.

**Color Harmony**

There are some simple and some very complex rules for selecting harmonic colors. A definition of harmonic color is imprecise at best, as color is highly subjective. As Johannes Itten states, "The idea of color harmony is to discover the strongest effects by correct choice of antitheses". It is a basic fact of human vision that colors are enhanced by their complements. Anyone who has stared at a color, then turned his gaze to a light-colored surface, has experienced an action of complementary colors called "successive contrast."

![Figure 6: Tools for the selection and mixing of color, as in a paint system.](image-url)
The visual sum of the visible spectrum is white light. If the spectrum is divided at any point, the two parts will be perceived as complementary colors. The remixture of any such complementary pair will be white or light gray. Therefore, the simplest harmonic choice is what Itten termed the dyad: the complement, or direct opposite on the hue hexagon.

The simplest approaches to finding harmonic colors are based on a few rules. First, use a small number of colors. For most information graphics, four or five colors will suffice. Choose a background color that is either a warm gray or the complement of one of the foreground colors. Be aware that colors have different "perceptual depth": that is, some colors seem to advance while others recede, particularly on monitors and in slides made from film recorders. Perceptual depth is due to the fact that various wavelengths of light actually focus at different distances from the lens of the eye. Blue, for example, requires noticeable refocusing and tends to recede.

Strong differences in visual depth can be fatiguing and distracting. Use groups of colors from one-half (or less) of the hue hexagon. This will lend a predominant tone to your graph or picture. Throw in a single color from the other side of the hue hexagon. Avoid using all pure hues: tinted or shaded colors appear more sophisticated to the eye. A series of gray tones is eloquent in its simplicity.

It is far wiser to begin using shades or tones of a single hue than with the color scheme of a child's tricycle. One simple harmonic form is the tetrad, two pairs of complements that are 90 degrees apart. Evenly spaced triadic forms (e.g., the primaries) often appear garish. Of the 1983 crop of microcomputers, few have sensible color systems. The worst offer four or eight colors of dubious parentage while the better of them offer four or eight, chosen from a range of up to 4K (4096) colors. The only real need for a high-resolution display featuring 16 million colors is in three-dimensional shaded graphics.

As an example of a harmonic set of colors that could be suggested by a color graphics system, an initial hue specified by the user would lead to a tetrad of hues plus a dark and a light gray. Since complementary colors of light mix to a light neutral gray or white, a pair of complements displayed from a common area of a monitor will have the same property. The system must, therefore, permit the direct mixing of actual colors on the screen for a determination of complements to take place. If a hue is specified through Hue Select, its complement can be found through invoking a Defcomp (define complement) option. The system then changes the hue band (figure 7) to a smaller range (some 30 degrees in hue) centered around the algorithmic complement. At the same time, a summing swatch will appear on the screen, an area in which both the original color and the complement...
"guess" are overlayed. As the stylus moves along the palette band, each color picked (the current color) is physically added to the selected hue within the summing swatch. The system may achieve these mixtures by alternating the colors on successive pixels, as in dithering, or by altering the color map, which determines what the color will be, with each refresh cycle (every 1/30 second). These overlays are a step closer to producing an actual, rather than an algorithmic, color mixture. The operator's goal during Defcomp is to mix the colors on successive pixels, as in dithering, or by altering the color map.

Figure 9: The neutral grays produced by mixing six hues. A through F, with their complements. Ac through Fc.

Now that the HSV-to-RGB transformation is closer to perceptual behavior, an algorithm can find acceptable color harmonies. The operator can expect proper mixing of colors, and the system will produce sensible results when calculating or adding colors.

An example of computed color mixes is antialiasing. (Aliasing refers to the stair-stepping of lines and edges on monitor screens.) To remove the aliased or stair-like effect, boundary pixels are repainted with color values that are stepped "averages" of the colors on either side of the boundary. What is meant by an average color depends very much on the color model in which computations are being performed and on the model's closeness of fit to perceptual behavior. If, for example, an antialiasing routine selects three colors as intermediates and the model being used is RGB, it is probable that the colors will not be of the same value, and their harmonies may suffer in comparison with HSV or other cylindrical model computations.

HARDWARE AND HUMAN FACTORS

The display of color imposes definite requirements on the hardware and software of a graphics computer system. The diagram in figure 10 is a generic architecture for a graphics computer and, through software, can be customized to the needs of different users.

The frame buffer in figure 10 is a section of dual-ported high-speed computer memory that allows read/write access by the computer and read access by the display controller. The frame buffer holds one video frame in digital form. Sometimes called the picture memory, the frame buffer represents two dimensions of spatial resolution and one dimension of color resolution (the bit depth).

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Playing NTSC (National Television System Committee) standard video format must store 640 pixels (picture elements) horizontally by 485 vertically, implying a memory capacity of 310,400 words. The size of these words (the "depth" of the frame buffer) governs the number of colors that may be shown. A frame buffer containing 4-bit words will thus be capable of displaying 24, or 16, different colors or gray values simultaneously. This is the number of colors that may be shown, which is a subset of the total number available. The color information stored in a frame buffer is usually RGB. It is also possible to store HSV or other color values in the frame buffer.

Suppose you are designing a system or some software that will offer color choices. It is not enough to simply decide that 8 bits of your 24-bit frame buffer will be devoted to red. Human vision has certain characteristics of color or discretion that, if observed, will make system design more cost-effective.

The eye can distinguish over 350,000 colors. If a color varies only in hue, about 128 steps can be perceived. If colors vary only in value, most people can distinguish a minimum of 16 steps at the blue end of the spectrum and up to 23 steps in the yellow range. In the direction of saturation (also termed chromaticity or relative purity), the eye can distinguish some 130 gradations from gray to a pure hue. Multiplying 130 x 23 x 128 gives us a maximum of 382,720 visible colors, which leads to the need for a 19-bit-deep frame buffer with 219 color choices to span human vision. Since 19 bits is somewhat awkward for most machine architectures, high-end graphics systems work with 3-byte (24-bit) frame buffers to represent full color.

These measurements were derived using paint samples compared under CIE illuminant D65 (see figure 1), a standard white light. The TV and color monitor gamuts are much smaller, hence they require fewer memory bits to store their characteristics. A reduced-color gamut for computer graphics having 128 hue gradations (requiring 7 bits), 16 value gradations (requiring 4 bits), and 8 gradations of saturation (requiring 3 bits) will adequately represent color behavior for most graphics applications. These 14 bits of HSV data translate directly into those needed by an RGB frame buffer. The total information capacity, the number of expressible colors (214, or 16,384) must be the same in both models.

On the low end of the scale, choosing HSV axis resolution for systems of fewer than 128 colors is fairly pointless. Operators can soon learn the available colors by rote, and a model will be superfluous. For an 8-bit system, use 4 bits for hue and 2 bits each for saturation and value. The problems of "shallow" frame buffers (those with a small bit depth) can be alleviated through the use of a lookup table (or color map), as described below. Systems that will display more colors than the number of available RGB indexes are often able to provide good color results with as little as 3-bit (8-color) frame buffers. The term bit-mapped refers to systems with a 1-bit-deep frame buffer. Such systems provide only two tones (or black and white). Apple's Lisa and Macintosh are examples of bit-mapped systems.

The color lookup table, or color map, is often physically part of the frame buffer hardware. The function of a lookup table is to accept RGB information from the frame buffer, search a translation table, and output the digital value located. Lookup tables will not change the number of colors displayable at once, but they do allow more color choices. In figure 10, 4-bit RGB information comes into the lookup table and 6-bit RGB color information is read out. This configuration is referred to as a "4-bit in, 6-bit out" color map.

One advantage of color maps is the

Figure 10: Basic graphics hardware architecture.
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| Humsansoft              | Dg Plus | 125  | 77    |
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CHOOSING COLORS

The ability to make global color changes. All the RGB indexes of a color in the frame buffer need not be individually located and recomputed to change the color: the color table's response to the index can simply be changed. The result is a global change of a particular color, which takes place within a screen-refresh cycle (the time it takes to "repaint" the screen, 1/30 second). Simple types of animation called color-table animation are also possible. And, as mentioned above, a lookup table will enhance the color model characteristics even in systems with shallow frame buffers by making a wider palette available. Remember that a good binary representation of HSV geared to human visual characteristics requires 14 bits. If a 3-bit system can map its frame buffer to a 14-bit RGB value, it will have eight simultaneous choices while maintaining a nearly optimal, artist-selected color range of over 16,000 colors.

The display controller is all of the hardware that reads the color intensity values in the frame buffer, consults the lookup table, and sends the information on to the digital-to-analog converters (DACs). The display controller must supply timing and synchronization pulses so that the pixels that are read from the frame buffer are scanned onto the display screen at the proper location.

The digital-to-analog converters are hardware devices that transform the digital RGB information into the actual electron-gun voltages required to produce color on the monitor. DACs output discrete voltage increments, with increment sizes inversely related to the size of color word (bit depth) they are designed to accept: the larger the color word, the finer the increments. Thus, an 8-bit color word providing 256 different choices might require each DAC to have six to eight discrete levels. DACs limit the color range. A computation that places two colors 6 percent apart in the red spectrum will have no meaning if there are only four steps in the (2-bit) DAC—the smallest increment acceptable to the DAC will be 100 percent + 4, or 25 percent. Important parameters of DACs are linearity and number of steps: 2^2 distinct and equally spaced analog values are produced by a DAC of 2 bits (or 2 steps). For 2 > 8, the color steps are fine enough to appear continuous.

The monitor includes electronics targeted at a particular task: scanning the entire surface of the screen with three independent electron beams and firing them at the RGB phosphor triads at each pixel location. Standard video refreshes (repaints) the screen approximately 30 times each second. Lower rates will cause the image to flicker, due to the fact that the persistence of the phosphors must be of short duration in order to allow clean movement. To refresh the entire screen, consisting of (continued)
CHOOSING COLORS

640 by 485 (or 310,400) pixels, 30 times each second, requires a switching speed in excess of the product $640 \times 485 \times 30$, over 9.3 MHz. With 16-color choices (which requires 4 bits or one-half byte for each pixel), the information rate of the display controller is $640 \times 485 \times 30 \times 0.5$, or 4.66 Mbytes per second. Slower monitors must sacrifice either color resolution or spatial resolution. Monitors of 1000-line resolution with greater color capabilities require frequency bandwidths in the 50-MHz range. The fastest video monitors now available allow switching rates of 180 MHz, fast enough for full-color, 2000-line resolution. Plasma or liquid-crystal displays may prove superior, since scanning electronics will be replaced someday by steady-state pixel cells.

Consider the case of a graphics system using a 1024 by 768 frame buffer that is 8 bits (1 byte) deep. The information rate of the refresh circuitry is thus 23 megabytes per second ($1024 \times 768 \times 30 \times 1$). Clearly, much information processing is required to merely refresh the display; flat-panel-type monitors will demand less processing.

**COLOR SPACE TRANSFORMATIONS**

Conversion between RGB and other color spaces is simplified by the fact that RGB is linear; familiar linear algebra operations work in this space, which means that transformation algorithms between RGB and HSV will be computationally inexpensive.

### HSV TO RGB

If an adjustment scheme such as Fitz-model has been invoked, it is understood that the inputs to the transformation below are outputs from a tuning of HSV.

For hue $H$ from $0-360^\circ$, with saturation $S$ and value $V$ on the range of real numbers between 0 and 1:

$$h = \frac{H}{60}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$p = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$q = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$t = \frac{1}{4}$$

Next, if $H^* = 0$, then... $$g = \frac{1}{V}$$

$$r = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$g = \frac{1}{q}$$

$$t = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$V = \frac{1}{V}$$

### RGB-TO-HSV TRANSFORM

To transform RGB color information into HSV:

- $MAX$ = maximum of $R,G,B$
- $MIN$ = minimum of $R,G,B$
- $d = MAX - MIN$
- $V = MAX$

If $MAX$ is nonzero, set

(continued)
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CHOOSING COLORS

\[ S = \frac{d}{hax} \]

for \( hax = 0 \), set \( S = 0 \) and \( H \) undefined and return these values. Otherwise,

\[ r = \frac{\text{MAX} - R}{d} \]
\[ g = \frac{\text{MAX} - G}{d} \]
\[ b = \frac{\text{MAX} - B}{d} \]

if \( R = \text{MAX} \) then set \( h = b - g \)
if \( G = \text{MAX} \) then set \( h = r - b + 2 \)
if \( B = \text{MAX} \) then set \( h = g - r + 4 \)
if \( h < 0 \), set \( H = 60 \times h + 360 \)
if \( h > 0 \), set \( H = 60 \times h \)

SUMMARY

This discussion has centered on a basic computer graphics architecture from the perspective of color information storage, computation, and transmission through the system. Concepts of human visual perception and the problems of representing colors in man-made devices have been introduced. Most of the ideas suggested may be implemented on currently available microcomputer equipment. Color representation is among the most difficult problems in an exacting field. The desire to bring more attention to issues of color has been the motivation for this article.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Features

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<tr>
<th>Ven-Tel 1200 PLUS</th>
<th>Hayes</th>
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<tr>
<td>1200 and 300 baud, auto-dial, auto-answer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Compatible with “AT” command set</td>
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<tr>
<td>Can be used with CROSSTALK-XVI or Smartcom II software</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regulated DC power pack for cool, reliable operation</td>
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<td>Eight indicator lights to display modem status</td>
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<tr>
<td>Speaker to monitor call progress</td>
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<tr>
<td>Attractive, compact aluminum case</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Two built-in phone connectors</td>
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<tr>
<td>Compatible with The Source and Dow Jones News Retrieval</td>
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<tr>
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A simplified drawing algorithm coded in assembly language permits 3-D animation in real time

AMONG A MICROCOMPUTER'S many applications, those involving sophisticated displays for animated graphics require the most speed and memory. A TV camera, via the straight paths of light waves, transforms a set of three-dimensional (3-D) coordinates (the visible points) into a set of two-dimensional (2-D) coordinates (the picture elements, or pixels). If you can effectively represent a portion of the 3-D world within a microcomputer's memory, you can produce a sequence of 2-D perspectives on the screen as you adjust the position, yaw, pitch, and roll of your hypothetical camera.

Typically, the trigonometry and floating-point mathematics of 3-D representation lead to less than adequate results. With them, the speed at which perspectives are generated is often not fast enough to simulate real time. Now, the NEC 3-D Video Synthesizer (3DVS) attempts to solve this problem by eliminating trigonometric functions and writing the resulting algorithm in 8086 assembly code using only 16-bit signed integer arithmetic (see listing 1).

The 3DVS is designed to run under a CP/M-86 DOS (disk operating system) from Digital Research. It makes standard file and console calls that can easily be replaced by calls to another operating system. The code requires less than 3K bytes of memory and should be loaded as high as possible or put into ROM (read-only memory). The RAM (random-access read/write memory) data requirements depend on the size of the 3-D database, which can be saved and restored from disk. The target system also includes an NEC µPD7220 Graphics Display Controller (GDC), as found in the NEC Advanced Personal Computer (APC). A second version of the 3DVS supports the Motorola 6845, as found in the IBM PC. The 3DVS's include file GRAPHIC.A86 provides the code to drive any such graphic display device. The graphic display device need only support the routines INIT, CLEAR, SWAP, and PLOT. The PLOT routine can be as simple as an 80-character by 24-line cursor-positioning routine, or it can be implemented via a standard graphics package such as Digital Research's GSX. The target PLOT routine, GDCPLOT, also provided clipping and more than one clearing method.

When you look at a 3-D object, your line of sight forms a bundle of vectors beginning inside your eye and pointing to the visible parts of the object (see figure 1). The usual way to compute this perspective is to find the intersection of these lines of sight by putting a flat screen between your eyes and the object. The resultant image is called a drafting perspective. A more natural perspective is obtained by finding the intersection of the lines of sight with a sphere centered on your eye. This way, an object distends equally all around the screen no matter where it is located on the screen.

True perspective introduces horizontal and vertical vanishing points. Both of these types of perspective, as well as isometric projection, have been incor-
3-D GRAPHICS

Listing 1: Eliminating trigonometric functions and writing the resulting algorithm in 8086 assembly code using only 16-bit signed-integer arithmetic speeds the generation of three-dimensional perspectives to something approaching real time.

The 3-D Video Synthesizer (3DVS) allows the user to create and view a three-dimensional artificial environment (3DAE). Parameters entered at the keyboard manipulate two three-dimensional points within the environment: (A,B,C) is the position of the user’s eye or camera; the coordinates represent right, up, and forward. (D,E,F) is the orientation of his camera or the point he is looking at. This point will always appear in the middle of the screen. It is also the point he writes when the W parameter is nonzero. The only inherent limitation is that the camera cannot look straight up or straight down (i.e., A=D and C=F). In this case the system would literally not know what is up.

The parameters (A–W) are entered by typing the letter and an equals sign, followed by up to four hexadecimal digits. Less than four digits may be entered by following them with a carriage return. The high-order digits will be set to 0. All input parameters use two’s-complement notation. The current value of any parameter may be examined by typing the letter followed by a question mark.

The write parameter (W) indicates by nonzero digits from left to right: Draw a vector from this point to the next (0 for single dot). Draw using RED. Draw using GREEN. Draw using BLUE. The color digits also indicate the pattern to be used (F = solid, etc.). Values higher than 1 in the first digit of W are reserved for higher-dimensional graphic primitives although not yet implemented.

For example, a YELLOW line may be drawn from (0.0,0) to (100.140.180) by the following two commands:

C = FA00(crl)  
- to back off a little

W = 1FF0(crl)  
- yellow vector

where

Assuming all parameters were 0 to begin with.

Double letters may also be entered (AA – FF). These values are used to increment or decrement the corresponding single-letter parameters. The R parameter is used to indicate how many times to do so before further input is required. Thus, the camera or write point can be moved along any straight line unassisted. RR reverses the sign of the double-letter parameters on count. Triple letters (AAA – FFF) are also allowed, which increment or decrement the double-letter parameters. Their effect is to move the camera or the write point in a circular or elliptical path without further keyboard input using the period parameter (RRR).

Circular or elliptical paths may be obtained in the xy plane by the following formula:

Given the 0.0, dy, dx, and n such that

\( x(0,0) = \text{center} \)

\( n' = \text{diameter} \)

\( n' = \text{y diameter} \)

\( 4'n = \text{number of points or vectors} \)

Let

\( X = x + n'x/2 \)

\( Y = y + n'y/2 \)

\( XX = 0 \)

\( YY = 0 \)

\( XX = -dx \)

\( YY = -dy \)

\( R = 4'n \)

\( RR = 0 \)

\( RRR = 2'n \)

Where \( X = A \) or \( D \)

\( Y = B, C \) or \( E, F \)

For example, the camera can be moved in a horizontal circle about (0.0,0) by the following:

(continued)
3-D GRAPHICS

A = 480(cr)
C = 600(cr)
AA = (cr)
CC = 0(cr)
AAA = FFOO(cr)
CCC = FFOO(cr)
R = 300(cr)
RR = (cr)
RRR = 180(cr)

A 3DAE file, SPIRL, which draws itself, may be produced as follows:

A = 480(cr)
C = 120(cr)
W = 400(cr)
D = 100(cr)
E = 300(cr)
F = 300(cr)

None of these double- or triple-letter parameters are displayed automatically, but any may be examined by typing the name followed by a question mark.

The rightmost digit of P, the perspective parameter, determines:

0 = true
1 = drafting
2 = isometric

The low-order 4 bits of P are reserved for use by the PERSP routine. The high-order bits are available for controlling options within the display driver. See GRAPHIC DOC.

Two single-letter commands, Z and U, have specialized functions:

Z causes all double- and triple-letter parameters to be set to 0. This disables any real-time programmed motion.

U causes the last point written via W to be deleted from the 3DAE. This is always the last point in the file.

The G and S commands, followed by a filename, allow new files to be appended to the current 3DAE (G) or the 3DAE to be saved (S) on disk under a new name. VIDEO may be invoked with a filename, in which case the run-time parameters are also read from disk.

The 3DAE file DOTCUBE may be produced by the following:

C = FA00(cr)
E = (cr)
F = (cr)

The 3DAE file SPHERE may be partially produced by the following:

C = FA00(cr)
E = (cr)
F = (cr)

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- Machine
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- Disk: □ 8" □ 5½" SS □ 5¼" DS

### 3-D GRAPHICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FF</th>
<th>FA</th>
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<th>FA</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EE</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>FF</td>
<td>FA</td>
<td>FA</td>
<td>FA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Parameters may be entered only when the program stops. It may be entered by a Control-C ("ct" preceded by a BREAK "s" if running) and the 3DAE file may be edited by 8ID6 (or DDI86) at 200. It can then be saved in a VIDEO-compatible manner by W<filename> > 100.<length>. Or, having loaded VIDEO into memory, the program may be reentered at START by G1TE (see also the utility programs MOVE and COLOR).

### 3DVS COMMAND SUMMARY

**Invocation**
- enter VIDEO(crl) or VIDEO filename(crl)

**Control:**
- enter <command>

**<command>**
- tcr | Utlcr | Zicr | ("I" | ("I" | ("I"
- param>7crl | <param> = <hex> | G<filename> | G<filename> |

**<param>**
- A | B | C | D | E | F | R | P | W |

**<hex>**
- | <hd> | <hd> | <hd> | <hd> | <hd> | <hd> |

**<hd>**
- 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |

### PROGRAM INDEX

- **VIDEO** - Initialization and parameter input
- **CAMERA** - Display sequence of perspectives
- **PERSP** - Apply OTM to all points producing perspective
- **SORT** - Find integer square root of double 32-bitt integer
- **INORM** - Normalize a vector component to unit sphere
- **SETFCB** - Move given filename into CP/M File Control Block
- **INFILE** - Read given 3DAE file from disk
- **OUTFILE** - Write 3DAE to disk under given filename
- **ATOH** - Convert ASCII to HEX
- **HTDA** - Convert HEX to ASCII
- **PRINT** - Output the values ABCDEFRP and W to the console

The following routines must be supplied by the user for the particular graphic display system employed (see GRAPHICDOC).

**INIT** - Initialize the graphics display device
**CLEAR** - Clear the inactive display area (previous picture)
**SWAP** - Start using other display area at retrace
**PLOT** - Plot current point or draw vector from previous point

### INTERACTIVE THREE-DIMENSIONAL MODELING SYSTEM

- NEC 8/18/83 M Newton

<table>
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<tr>
<th>BDOE</th>
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<tr>
<td>FDMAO</td>
<td>EQU 26</td>
<td>:SET DMA OFFSET SYSTEM CALL</td>
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(continued)
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**3-D GRAPHICS**

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<td>OFFSET OF CURRENT EXTENSION IN FCB</td>
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<td>FREC</td>
<td>EQU</td>
<td>20H</td>
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<td>FNAME</td>
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<td>24H</td>
<td>OFFSET OF INPUT FILENAME IN FCB</td>
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<td>COSTR</td>
<td>EQU</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>CONSOLE OUTPUT STRING SYSTEM CALL</td>
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<td>ORG</td>
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<td>5CH</td>
<td>INPUT FILE CONTROL BLOCK</td>
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<td>FCB</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CODE SEGMENT 100H</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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- RITEMAN
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- OKI DATA
- TOSHIBA
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- LEITER

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Circle 283 on inquiry card.
MOV [BX+SI+AH] :END OF INPUT
MOV AL, [BX]
CMP AL, 'G' :GET ANOTHER FILE?
JNE VID51 :NO
CALL SETFCB :PUT FILENAME INTO FCB
PUSH CS
POP DS
MOV BX, OFFSET FCB
MOV BYTE PTR FCB[SI], BX :READ FROM THIRD RECORD
MOV DX, MEMBOT
MOV BX, OFFSET A
CALL OUTFILE
MOV DS, MEMBOT
JMP VIDEO
VID51:
CMP AL, 'S' :SAVE 3DAE?
JNE VID20 :NO
CALL SETFCB :PUT FILENAME INTO FCB
PUSH CS
POP DS
MOV BX, OFFSET FCB
MOV BYTE PTR FCB[SI], AL :WRITE TO RECORD ZERO
MOV DX, MEMBOT
MOV BX, OFFSET A
CALL OUTFILE
MOV DS, MEMBOT
JMP VIDEO
VID20:
CMP AL, 'W' :SET WRITE MODE?
JNE VID30 :NO
MOV SOFFSET W
JMP VIDEO
VID30:
CMP AL, 'R' :SET REPEAT FACTOR?
JNE VID40 :NO
MOV SOFFSET R
JMP VIDEO
VID40:
CMP AL, 'P' :SET PERSPECTIVE?
JNE VID50 :NO
MOV SOFFSET P
JMP VIDEO
VID50:
CMP AL, 'U' :UNDO LAST POINT (ERASE)?
JNE VID55 :NO
MOV XL, ENDSSEG
MOV DL, ENDPNT
SUB DL, 8
MOV ENDPOIN,T,DI
CMP DL, 8
JNE VID54
MOV AX, ES
SUB AX, 1000H
MOV ENDS, AX
MOV ES, AX
MOV ES, [DI+BX]
JMP VIDEO
VID54:
CMP AL, 'Z' :ZERO 1ST AND 2ND DERIVATIVES?
JNE VID60 :NO
XOR AX, AX
MOV BX, OFFSET AA
MOV CX, 16
MOV IB, LAX
JMP VIDEO
VID60:
CMP AL, 'A'
JMP VIDERR
CMP AL, 'F'
JA VIDERR
VIDERR:
(continued)

3-D GRAPHICS

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>XOR</th>
<th>AH, AH</th>
<th>PARAMETER A THROUGH F</th>
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<tr>
<td>MOV</td>
<td>SI, AX</td>
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<tr>
<td>SUB</td>
<td>SI, 1H</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHL</td>
<td>SI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADD</td>
<td>SI OFFSET A</td>
<td></td>
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</table>


CAMERA: XOR AX, AX  MOV K, AX  MOV KK, AX  MOV KKK, AX  INC K  INC KK  INC KKK  TEST W, -1  JZ CAM20  MOV ES ENDSEG  MOV DI, ENDPOINT  MOV AX, D  WRITE POINT  MOV ES, [DI], AX  MOV AX, E  MOV ES, [DI], AX  MOV AX, F  MOV ES D AX  MOV AXW  MOV ES D AX  XOR AX, AX  MOV ES, [DI], AX  XOR AX, AX  MOV AX, AA2  MOV AX, AA2

CAM20: ADD AA, AX  ADD AX, BBB  ADD BB, AX  MOV AX, CCC  ADD CC, AX  MOV AX, DDD  ADD DO, AX

[continued]
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## 3-D Graphics

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<td>MOV AX,E</td>
<td>Compute OEM</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADD EE,A</td>
<td>X = D - A</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOV AX,FF</td>
<td>XZ(I) = D - A</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADD FA,F</td>
<td>XZ(I) = A - D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOV AX,AA</td>
<td>XZ(I) = A-D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADD A,A</td>
<td>XZ(I) = A-D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOV AX,BB</td>
<td>XZ(I) = A-D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADD B,B</td>
<td>XZ(I) = A-D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOV AX,CC</td>
<td>XZ(I) = A-D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADD C,C</td>
<td>XZ(I) = A-D</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOV AX,DD</td>
<td>XZ(I) = A-D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADD D,D</td>
<td>XZ(I) = A-D</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOV AX,EE</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADD E,E</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOV AX,FF</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADD F,F</td>
<td>XZ(I) = A-D</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOV AX,DA</td>
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<tr>
<td>SUB AX,A</td>
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<td>MOV AX,XX</td>
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<td>SUB AX,B</td>
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<td>MOV AX,YY</td>
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<td>SUB AX,C</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOV AX,ZZ</td>
<td>XZ(I) = A-D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CALL ISORT</td>
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<tr>
<td>CALL ISORT</td>
<td>XZ(I) = A-D</td>
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<tr>
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## DISK DRIVES - MODEMS

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<td>MICRO SCI</td>
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<td>$365</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>INDUS ATARI</td>
<td>$345</td>
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<tr>
<td>RANA 1000</td>
<td>$299</td>
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3-D GRAPHICS

| CMP | AX.KKK          |
| JNE | CAM60          |
| NEG | BBB            |
| NEG | CCC            |
| NEG | EEE            |
| NEG | FFF            |
| XOR | AX.AX          |
| MOV  | KKK,AX        |
| IMPS | CAM70         |
| SHR | AX.I          |
| CMP | AX.KKK          |
| JNE | CAM70          |
| NEG | AA2            |
| NEG | DDD            |
| MOV  | AX.RR          |
| CMP | AX.KK          |
| JNE | CAM80          |
| NEG | AA             |
| NEG | BB             |
| NEG | CC             |
| NEG | DO             |
| NEG | EE             |
| NEG | FF             |
| XOR | AX.AX          |
| MOV  | KK,AX          |
| MOV  | AX.R           |
| CMP | AX.K           |
| IBE | CAM90          |
| IMP | CAM10          |
| RET | NEXT PERSPECTIVE |

PERSP:  MOV ES.MEMBOF .GENERATE PERSPECTIVE OF 3D POINTS
        MOV DIOFFSET POINTS
PER10:  MOV AX,ES:[DI]  ;NEXT PIXEL
TEST AX,-1 :ALL DONE?
INZ PER20  ;NOT YET
MOV ENDSEG.ES
MOV ENDPIONT.DI
RET
PER20:  MOV AX,ES:[DI]  ;COMPUTE PERSPECTIVE OF NEXT POINT
SUB AX,A
MOV X,AX  ;X = ES:[DI]-A
MOV AX,ES:[DI]  ;Y = ES:[DI]-B
SUB AX,B
MOV X,AX  ;Z = ES:[DI]-B
PER25:  IMUL AX
        MOV Q1.X
        MOV Q1.X
        MOV O+2,DX
        MOV AX.Y
        IMUL AX
        ADC Q1.X
        JNC PER30
        INC DX
PER30:  ADD O+2,DX
        MOV AX,X
        IMUL AX
        ADC Q1.X
        JNC PER40
        INC DX
PER40:  ADD O+2,DX  ;O = X*X+Y*Y+Z*Z
        CALL ISORT
        MOV AX,1
        MOV AX,2
        CALL ISORT
        MOV AX,3
        MOV AX,4
        CALL ISORT
PER50:  (continued)
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**3-D GRAPHICS**

```
IDIV XX+2  MOV BX,DX  BX = INTEGER SQUARE ROOT OF DXAX
MOV BL,AL  OR BL,AL
ADD BX,DX  ADD BX,DX
JG ISQ0  JG ISQ0
INC AX  INC AX
MOV BX,0F7FH  MOV BX,0F7FH
RET  RET
ISQ0:  PUSH AX
PUSH BX  BX
DIV BX
SUB AX,BX
CMP AX,AX
JBE ISQ90
CMP AX,-1
```
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```
| MOV   | CL.FDMAS        | SET DMA SEGMENT |
| INT   | BDOS            |                 |
| POP   | DX              |                 |
| PUSH  | DX              |                 |
| MOV   | CL.FDMAO        | SET DMA OFFSET  |
| INT   | BDOS            |                 |
| MOV   | DX.OFFSET FCB   |                 |
| MOV   | CL.FREAD        |                 |
| INT   | BDOS            |                 |
| TEST  | AL,-1           | END OF FILE     |
| INZ   | INF90           | NEXT RECORD     |
| POP   | DX              |                 |
| ADD   | DX,80H          |                 |
| INF90 | ADD DX,1000H    |                 |
| MOV   | SP4             |                 |
| JMPs  | INF40           |                 |
| INF40 |                   |                 |
| OUTF40| RET             |                 |
|       | OUTFILE:        | SEGMENT OF MEMORY AREA |
|       | PUSH DX         | OFFSET OF MEMORY AREA |
|       | PUSH BX         |                 |
| MOV   | DX.OFFSET FCB   |                 |
| MOV   | CL.FDELETE      |                 |
| INT   | BDOS            |                 |
| POP   | BX              |                 |
| POP   | DX              |                 |
| CMP   | AL,-1           | RECORD ON DISK  |
| JNE   | OUTF70          | NO ROOM IN DIRECTORY |
| MOV   | DX.OFFSET NRODMGS |                 |
| MOV   | CL.COSTR        |                 |
| INT   | BDOS            |                 |
| OUTF70| ADD DX,80H      | NEXT RECORD     |
| JMPs  | OUTF90          |                 |
| OUTF90| ADD BX.DX       |                 |
| OUTF80| ADD DX,80H      |                 |
| CMP   | DX.ENDPOINT     |                 |
| IBE   | OUTF80          |                 |
| OUTF80| MOV BX.DX       |                 |
| POP   | DX              |                 |
| CMP   | BX,0            |                 |
| JE    | OUTF85          |                 |
| JMPs  | OUTF50          |                 |
| OUTF50| MOV DX.OFFSET FCB |                 |
| MOV   | CL.FCLOSE       | CLOSE FILE      |
| INT   | BDOS            |                 |
| RET   |                 |                 |
```

(continued)
3-D GRAPHICS

porated into the 3DVS as a real-time switch.

MATHEMATICAL SOLUTION

A 3-D artificial environment (3DAE), or database, must contain three numbers for each point it represents. These numbers, or coordinates, specify the location of the point within the environment. There may be other numbers associated with the point that indicate its color, or whether it and other points form a line segment, etc. For now, consider only three coordinates. Write them as an ordered triple \((x, y, z)\).

Suppose that your camera or eye is situated at the origin \((0,0,0)\) of your 3DAE and that it is oriented so you are looking down one of the three major axes. Designate this as the \(z\)-axis and straight ahead as the positive \(z\) direction. Straight up is the positive \(y\)-axis, and the horizontal direction to the right is the positive \(x\)-axis. This yields a 2-D perspective that is oriented in the \(x,y\) plane. Your line of sight to a point in the 3DAE is just the vector \((x, y, z)\).

Now, if you place the imaginary flat screen one unit away from the camera on the positive \(z\)-axis, the point of intersection with the vector \((x, y, z)\) will be the point on the vector with its third coordinate equal to 1, \((x/z, y/z, 1)\). Likewise, in true perspective the intersection of this vector with the unit sphere about your eye will be that point \((x/q, y/q, z/q)\) such that the distance to the origin is 1, i.e., \(q = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}\).

Given that the camera is at an arbitrary position and oriented in an arbitrary direction, how do you get it into the standard position and orientation? The origin can be moved to the camera position by an operation called transformation. During a transformation you add the same three constants to every point in the 3DAE, which keeps the relative positions of the points and the camera unchanged. These three constants should be \((-a, -b, -c)\), where \((a,b,c)\) is the position of your camera. A point that was at \((x,y,z)\) would be at \((x-a, y-b, z-c)\) if the camera were at \((0,0,0)\).

Once the camera is in standard position \((0,0,0)\), its orientation can be adjusted via rotation. Any rotation about the origin can be broken down into no more than three rotations, one around each of the major axes. A rotation

(continued)
3-D GRAPHICS

around a major axis is essentially a 2-D rotation: the coordinate along that major axis does not change. For example, the entire 3DAE can be rotated 30 degrees about the y-axis by the following:

\[ \begin{align*}
\mathbf{x}' &= x \cos 30 - z \sin 30 \\
y' &= y \\
z' &= x \sin 30 + z \cos 30
\end{align*} \]

where \((x,y,z)\) is any point in the 3DAE. The vector through 0 in figure 2 can be aligned with the positive z-axis by rotating around the \(x\) and \(y\)-axes. You can apply the yaw rotation that will take the point at 0 to 1 to each point in the 3DAE; then you can apply the pitch rotation that will take the point at 1 to 3. Or, you can apply a pitch rotation first, taking the route passing through 2. The noncommutativity of matrix multiplication assures that the two cases require different amounts of yaw and pitch rotation.

If you let \((a,b,c)\) equal the position of the camera, \((Y,P,R)\) equal yaw, pitch, and roll, and \((x,y,z)\) equal an arbitrary point in the environment, you can obtain \((i,j)\)—a position of a point in perspective—by the matrix multiplication in figure 3.

Since the three 3-by-3 matrices in figure 3 must be applied to each point \((x,y,z)\) in the 3DAE, you will get a faster algorithm if you first multiply them into a single 3-by-3 orientation transformation matrix (OTM). You supply the values \(Y, P,\) and \(R\) (from which the OTM is constructed, as well as \(a, b,\) and \(c\) (the camera position), in real time. These values can be absolute or relative to your current position and orientation. If you save that current position \((a,b,c)\), then, given a change \((aa,bb,cc)\) in \((a,b,c)\), you can use \((a+aa,b+bb,c+cc)\) as the next absolute camera position. Similarly, if you save the current OTM, given a relative change in yaw, pitch, and roll \((YY,PP,RR)\) you can update the current OTM by multiplying it on the right side of the equation by the OTM you could have generated if \((YY,PP,RR)\) had been absolute.

Should a relative change in position \((aa,bb,cc)\) also change the current \((Y,P,R)\)? What would a change in yaw \((YY,0,0)\) mean if you were looking straight up? It would be easier if you did not have to worry about yaw, pitch, and roll. After

\[ \text{continued} \]
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all, when you walk about, you do perhaps consider changes such as [a(x,0,z)], but never the corresponding \((Y.Y.P.P.R.R)\) required to keep your eyes on a given fixed object. You must already provide the coordinates for the camera. It might be more natural for you to also provide the coordinates of the focal point. This has another advantage in that the point of focus can be left fixed. You can then adjust the camera's position without having to update yaw, pitch, and roll each time to keep the focal point in the middle of the screen. See if you can reproduce the OTM in terms of camera position \((a, b, c)\) and a focal point \((d, e, f)\) only.

By adopting the notation \([x, y, z] = \text{square root } (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)\), you can rewrite the yaw and pitch components of the OTM as shown in figure 4. Note that the yaw matrix on the right is undefined if \(d = a\) and \(f = c\). This is where the camera is pointed straight up or straight down. If you applied a pitch matrix first, it would then mean that looking to the left or the right would be undefined. A matrix for roll has not been included because there is no representation of roll in this two-point system. The point you are viewing remains the same. If you consistently apply the yaw matrix before the pitch matrix and avoid looking straight up or down, up will always be defined and unalterable. Thus, roll can be applied later, if desired, in terms of whatever parameters are convenient.

**Microcomputer Solution**

Having reduced the OTM to a two-point form, the only mathematical operation needed (other than addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division) is the square-root function. It can be computed in terms of the other four operations by successive approximation.

First, however, what sort of numbers have you assumed for your coordinates? The way a microprocessor performs arithmetic on real numbers is called floating-point arithmetic. It is quicker, even with a high-speed 8087-type floating-point coprocessor, if you have to perform arithmetic only on integers. Since you are attempting to represent the real world with the coordinate system, it might at first seem useless to limit yourself to 16-bit integers. However, if you designate a unit to be the smallest distance you will want to distinguish, your representable universe will consist of 65,536 \(^3\) cubic units. Thus, if you wanted to distinguish down to a millimeter in height, breadth, or width, you could represent a cube measuring 65 meters on a side. You could represent a small town (a cubic mile) with a resolution of 1 inch.

Therefore, each point in the 3DAE will consist of four 16-bit words of memory. The first three words are the three absolute coordinates \((x, y, z)\). The fourth word is interpreted as four nybbles (hexadecimal digits). The leftmost nybble (high-order digit) indicates the dimension of the graphic primitive. A 0 is a single dot, a 1 is a line segment, and so on. The three other nybbles indicate the colors and the patterns of the colors to be used. Hexadecimal F (or all 1s) means a solid line of a given color, for

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example. The 3DAE is loaded from disk (or built) at the bottom of available memory and can grow upward through multiple segments (8192 points, 64K bytes).

The 3DVS program is a loop within a loop. The larger loop, CAMERA, executes each time the camera's position or orientation changes. CAMERA may loop from 1 to 65,535 times, depending on the repeat parameter, R. The smaller loop, PERSP, must be as fast as possible because it executes once for each point in the environment. PERSP in turn calls the GDC routine PLOT, which draws the points, line segments, etc., on the screen. In true perspective you can compute the length of the vector from the camera to the point before you apply the OTM. In drafting perspective you must rotate the z component as specified by the OTM before you can determine the intersection of the line of sight and the flat screen. The z component

(H) is useful for other purposes as well. It lets you measure whether an object is in front of you (H > 0) or behind you (H < 0). In either type of perspective, the equations involved yield an alternate set of solutions. A point behind you (i.e., that the camera is pointed away from) will also have a line of sight if you do not exclude it, intersecting the flat screen or the front of the sphere. Luckily, H (or H normalized with I and J) can be used to exclude such points via an operation called circle clipping.

The overhead of storing your 3DAE and the amount of time needed for PERSP to process it can be significantly reduced by using higher-dimensional graphic primitives. A one-dimensional line segment can be encoded as a pair of zero-dimensional graphic primitives, i.e., its endpoints. A polyhedron face can be encoded as a set of line segments, etc.

Using higher-dimensional graphic primitives with true perspective has some interesting consequences. A property of true perspective is that straight lines in the environment do not necessarily project into straight lines on the screen unless they cross the center. Projecting two endpoints and having the GDC connect them on the screen will always result in a straight line. This discrepancy can be minimized by using only short vectors. Long lines can be broken into connected short segments (using the repeat and the double-letter parameters) almost as easily as drawing the original line. Such a line will be indistinguishable from a single long line in drafting perspective but will follow the curves that true perspective implies. This will also guard against the entire line disappearing when one of its endpoints is circle clipped.

Two problems that are trivial when you're dealing with zero-dimensional graphic primitives become difficult in a higher-dimensional environment: they are clipping and hidden line (point, plane) removal. The target version of the 3DVS solves clipping for lines (the only higher-dimensional primitive supported). NEC ignores the second problem by pretending that points and lines cannot hide anything. Adding such features presupposes that area filling could also be added, and the current hardware is too slow for that.
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To produce smooth motion, at whatever speed, you need to use more than one screen refresh area. That way, the most recent picture can remain on the screen while the next is being prepared. You can then switch between the two areas during a vertical retrace period.

Another hardware-related feature that you might at first overlook turns out to be significant: clearing the display areas. Even though you need to clear only the area you are about to write into, this amounts to a hardware-bound task taking almost a second. For a reasonably small collection of points and line segments, it turns out to be quicker to "undraw" only the points last drawn. This has the desirable side advantage that the background can be painted with any colors not already present in the 3DAE and they will stay. Or, you can obtain a trace of the object by painting with SCLEAR..FALSE and then invoking full-screen CLEAR. (Assuming full-screen CLEAR.)

Even though you need to clear only the most recent picture can remain on the screen while the next is being prepared. You must save the previous picture before it is cleared. A call to ERASE will clear the display areas.

If you are using two refresh areas, you must "undraw" the picture you drew the time before last—not the one you just drew. In either case, you must save the points as you draw them. You could save just the previous OTM and recompute the previous perspective that, although light on storage requirements, is not fast enough. You could save the IJ screen coordinates produced by PERSP. Note that you must save two copies at once because you will reuse the oldest perspective first. Otherwise, you can (and NEC does) save the individual instructions that are issued to the GDC to draw the picture—called OUT instructions. The 3DVS sets aside one segment of program RAM (64K bytes) to store two sets of 16K-byte OUT instructions. When this maximum is exceeded, the 3DVS will automatically shift into the more conventional full-screen (display area) ERASE. If another 128K-byte bank of program RAM is added to the system, the 3DAE can grow to considerable complexity, and the speed of the 3DVS will slow proportionally. If you are willing to give up realtime control, the individual frames can be recorded on videotape and played back as fast as desired.

Many features such as screen erase and vector preserving x-y clipping, which contribute the largest part of the code to the driver, may eventually be provided by the hardware. A couple of tricks that NEC purposely did not support are worth mentioning. You can test changes in the single-letter parameters by calling for (G)—a nonexistent file. This will produce a single updated perspective without starting the programmed sequence. The whole 3DAE can be purged without disturbing the run-time parameters by setting DDD...[17], D=0. The isometric scaling factor may be accessed at AA...[7] A. The hexadecimial I/O may be unnatural to some operators, but it was left that way because NEC felt that it made things easier for most people. The company also thought it lent itself well to joystick operations. The way it now stands, you might find 3DVS to be excellent practice in hexadecimal arithmetic.

VIDEO, CAMERA, and perhaps PERSP could be written more concisely (and portably) in C. This first version of the 3DVS was designed to be as fast as possible so that it would compare well with other varieties of graphics packages. There is an older C version of CAMERA and PERSP, but it does not include VIDEO. There is also a GSX PLOT that replaces the complexities of GDC PLOT with Digital Research's standard AG SX calls. Both of these varieties are slower than the older custom-built versions, but the standardization of design has so many agreeable attributes that we can expect to see more of it in 3DVS version 2. There is also a multitasking version of the 3DVS that allows PERSP and CLEAR or PLOT to run concurrently.

Figure 3: Since the three 3-by-3 matrices must be applied to each point (x,y,z) in the 3DAE, a faster algorithm will result if they are first multiplied together into a single 3-by-3 orientation transformation matrix.

Figure 4: Note that the yaw matrix on the right is undefined if d-a and f-c.
This is the case where the camera is pointed straight up or down.
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The emergence of an exciting new technology

FOR SOME TIME, a movement in microcomputer graphics has been growing—a movement to increase display resolution and color availability and still maintain a price in the microcomputer range. The problems are threefold and interrelated: monitor resolution, memory, and money.

Let's take these one at a time. If you significantly raise the resolution of the monitor, you have either a monochrome monitor or a far more expensive display device than microcomputer owners usually can afford. For example, the Hercules Graphics Card (Hercules Computer Technology, 160 Beechnut Drive, Hercules, CA 94547) lets you generate 720- by 348-pixel high-resolution, bit-mapped graphics on an IBM PC monochrome display with 64K bytes for $499. Several other graphics cards let you do about the same thing.

If you want graphics in 16 colors along with better-than-average high resolution, you can choose from the following: Cono-Color 40 (Conographic Corp., 2268 Golden Circle, Newport Beach, CA 92660), which has a resolution of 512 by 512 pixels with 128K bytes for $995;

IDEAgraph (IDEAssociates Inc., 7 Oak Park Drive, Bedford, MA 01730), which has a resolution of 512 by 512 pixels with 128K bytes, also for $995; Intelligent Hi-Res Graphics (Frontier Technologies Corp., POB 11238, Milwaukee, WI 53211), which has a resolution of 1024 by 1024 pixels and 512K bytes for S1985 (including required modules for 16 colors); Artist 1 (Control Systems Inc., 2855 Anthony Lane, Minneapolis, MN 55418) with a resolution of 1024 by 1024 pixels and 512K bytes for $2195; and other available packages.

If you want more than 16 colors, one version of IDEAgraph has the same 512- by 512-pixel resolution with 256 colors and 256K bytes for $1895. As resolution and color availability—and thus memory requirements—increase, so does the price.

There is a fairly simple rule when it comes to memory: The more colors and

(continued)
the higher resolution you want, the more memory you must have. First, you need 1 byte for each pixel on the screen (for 512 by 512, that's 256K bytes) and then you must account for the colors—but with bits, not bytes. To represent 16 colors, you need 4 bits or half a byte (one-half of that 256K bytes is 128K bytes—the total memory needed for 512 by 512 pixels in 16 colors). IDEAgraph's 256-color version requires a full 8 bits for color determination and thus needs a total of 256K bytes of memory.

This is the current microcomputer graphics world. But things are changing: some of these restrictions are going away; the rules aren't the rules anymore.

I recently attended the National Computer Graphics Association (NCGA) conference in Anaheim, California. NCGA is not really a conference for microcomputer users. But I saw a demonstration there that I think is one of the most exciting developments in microcomputer graphics in a long time.

The company is General Parametrics (1505 Solano Avenue, Berkeley, CA 94707); the specific product is called PictuRel. At first glance, this appears to be just another business-graphics package. But look below the surface. General Parametrics is using a brand-new technology. Instead of resolving pictures by the pixel, they are resolved by the microdot. With a standard IBM PC color monitor, a small unit called VideoShow (see photo 1) that is no larger than a normal floppy-disk drive, and the Picturelt program disk, this package displays graphics in much higher resolution than either the hardware or the IBM graphics card (320 by 200 pixels) is capable of. Sound impossible? I agree, but I have seen it. To look at the graphics (see photo 2), you would think that the monitor resolution was 2000 by 484 pixels, but it's not. The monitor hasn't changed.

This magic is the result of a process called MacroVision in which hardware and software combine to render the individual microdots within the pixel programmatically controllable. This level of control gives you 1000 (that's right, one thousand) available colors. The VideoShow unit contains 256K bytes of RAM, and the Picturelt software requires only 128K bytes of RAM on the IBM PC. According to the formula above, 2000-by 484-pixel resolution with 1000 colors would require 1182K bytes—more than a megabyte.

To quote General Parametrics' president, Herb Baskin, "MacroVision replaces pixels—the clusters of dots that form traditional video images—with variable-sized groups of dots that can be positioned to a much higher degree of accuracy. Eliminating the pixel triad restriction in this manner increases the possible shades and textures on VideoShow's displays to 1000—as opposed to a maximum of 16 in systems (continued)
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In a fascinating research project conducted by The University of Pennsylvania, 123 MBA candidates were involved in a study designed to test the effectiveness of business graphics in meeting situations. The results were startling. In the group where visual aids were used:
- Meetings were shorter: The study showed a 28% reduction in meeting length when transparencies were used.
- Group consensus was faster: Agreement was reached by 79% of the group using transparencies, compared with only 8% among the control group using no visual aids.
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can be the key to your success.

capability of plotting on larger 11 x 17" media, too. The larger plots are especially well-suited for time lines, PERT charts, schematics and engineering drawings.

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Compatible with almost any personal computer in the marketplace today

With two interfaces available, the HP 7475A quickly "makes friends" with most models of today's most popular personal computers, including IBM®, Apple®, Compaq®, Osborne® and Commodore®—as well as a host of HP computers.

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LAST MONTH ANOTHER SECTION of this magazine ran a series of articles on Modula-2, a new language that is becoming increasingly popular. Some mention was made of the Lilith, a powerful Modula-2-based machine with an operating system that is derived from the same source as the operating system for the Apple Lisa and Macintosh. This month we start off with a review of a commercial version of the Lilith made available by Modula Computer Systems. Paul Sand takes a close look at the very impressive capabilities of this machine.

Somewhat later in this issue we again return to the Modula-2 world, this time as it relates to the powerful Sage 68000-based machine. Ed Joyce sets up Volition’s version of Modula-2 on the Sage’s p-System and examines the power of this combination.

For those of us who are more at home in the MS-DOS world, we have a review of a rather recent clone of the IBM Personal Computer (PC). Jeffrey Mazur takes a look at the Leading Edge Personal Computer. It seems as if it’s not enough to be just a clone of the IBM PC anymore. You have to have something extra besides a lower price. The Leading Edge machine features good compatibility with the IBM and also has a faster processor. Jeff examines the compatibility and speed of this new system.

For the CP/M world also, new machines must boast something extra to be heard over the crowd. The Morrow MD-II comes complete with a pile of software and a 10-megabyte hard disk—all for a very reasonable price. John Heilborn examines whether this is as good a bargain as it sounds.

Finally, we present a bit of a change. Most of our reviews are concerned with finished products (although a few products do not seem as finished as we might like). This month we are going to try something new and present a review of some specialized chips—voice-synthesis chips to be precise. George Smith takes a look at linear predictive coding chips, a version of which was used in Texas Instruments’ Speak and Spell. Besides being Hollywood’s preferred device for extraterrestrial communication, these chips have some interesting features.

—Rich Malloy, Product-Review Editor
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IN THE PAST YEAR, I've set up about 30 computers. Fortunately, almost all of them were very easy to get running. And last month, when a friend received a computer from a company down in Boca Raton, I offered to spend what I thought would be five minutes to set it up.

The IBM PC is, of course, a good, useful computer, but I had forgotten how difficult it is to get working. It has been on the market for about three years. You'd think that in all that time they would at least come up with an easy-to-read instruction manual, or maybe even an easy way to remove the cover.

A smaller and somewhat friendlier machine just arrived here from Epson. The folks who brought us the first briefcase computer—the Epson HX-20—have come out with their second briefcase unit—the Geneva PX-8.

This new machine, which sells for $950, offers several improvements over the previous briefcase machine. It features an 80-character by 8-line LCD (liquid-crystal display)—an 800 percent increase in size over the HX-20—a Z80-compatible microprocessor, the CP/M operating system (in ROM chips), 64K bytes of volatile memory, a 15-hour nicad battery, a microcassette data recorder, and an interesting bundle of software in interchangeable ROM chips. This software consists of four 32K-byte chips: one each for Microsoft BASIC, a word processor (WordStar), a combination of a spreadsheet and a scheduler program, and a group of CP/M utilities that includes communication software. These chips are set up as "ROM drives" from which programs can be called into system memory. The problem is that only two of these chips can be inserted into the machine at one time.

Options include a flat, half-inch thick, 60K-byte "RAM disk" that can be added to the bottom of the machine ($320) or a direct-connect modem of the same shape ($120). Also, a battery-powered, 3½-inch floppy-disk drive is available (380K bytes per disk) but costs $595.

The only thing the system seems to lack is a parallel printer port and an option for a full-size display. The PX-8's display is not as fast as the TRS-80 Model 100's, but it is twice as large. This machine may prove to be a useful second machine for CP/M system owners.

And speaking of the Epson HX-20, Skwriter, the word processor that came with the diminutive machine, is now available for other computers, specifically, the Commodore 64 and the IBM PCjr. (An Apple II version is supposedly on the way.) This new version is called Skwriter II and is being published by Prentice-Hall. The cartridge version for the Commodore 64 is inexpensive ($50) and is faster than many programs running on the IBM PC. The PCjr version is a little more expensive ($70) but is even faster. In fact, I saw the PCjr version running on the Compaq and I was amazed at its speed.

Skwriter II has some other amazing properties, including a telecommunication program that can be accessed at any time while you are using the word processor. All three versions (Commodore, IBM, and Apple II) were written in assembly code by one person (Ken Skier). And the entire package fits in 16K bytes of code.

In response to our video issue (July), we received an interesting product called the Telecomp 1000 from Valiant International Multi-Media Corporation (195 Bonhomme St., Hackensack, NJ 07602; (201) 487-6340). This relatively inexpensive product (approximately $320) allows you to insert signals from a video camera into your computer display. It attaches between your computer and your composite monitor and allows you to project the output from a video camera onto any part of your computer display. You could probably, for example, set up a promotional display with which a person could watch some videotaped material in one part of the screen while reading your promotional text on another part.

—Rich Malloy, Product-Review Editor
The Lilith Personal Computer

Lilith computer has four hardware components: the system unit, the video display, the keyboard, and the mouse (see photo 1). The system unit is a nearly cubical box that houses the processor, memory, peripheral interfaces, and disk drives. A black plastic panel on the front, above the disk drives, slides up to reveal a card cage with room for 14 boards. The version of Lilith reviewed in this article has eight boards installed (see photo 2). From top to bottom, these boards are a 256K-byte memory board; the display processor, which creates the video signals necessary to drive Lilith's display; the instruction fetch unit; another 256K-byte memory board; the processor data port, which exchanges data between memory and the processor and also contains a real-time clock, interfaces for the keyboard and mouse, and a general-purpose RS-232C serial interface; the micro-control unit, the board that executes the microcoded instructions; the arithmetic/logic unit, which contains the bit-slice processor, barrel shifter, and fast evaluation stack; and the disk interface board, which controls Lilith's disk drives. Two fans on the left side of the system unit cool the boards in the system.

Screen Display

Lilith offers a high-resolution bit-mapped display. The video monitor is a Roland MB-122G character display; its green-phosphor screen measures 12 inches diagonally. (Actually, Lilith produces a TTL (transistor-transistor logic) video signal that's compatible with the IBM Personal Computer (PC), so any monochrome monitor that can be used on the IBM can also be used with Lilith.) The display resolution is 594 lines by 768 dots per line, for a total of 456,192 pixels on the screen. This resolution is sufficient to display very detailed pictures and drawings (see photo 3).

Lilith's use of a bit-mapped display enables text and graphics to be freely mixed on the video screen; indeed, as far as Lilith is concerned, text characters are simply another kind of graphics. This flexibility means that Lilith can easily display characters in a variety of fonts: different shapes, sizes, thicknesses, and styles. The software provided with the Lilith includes approximately 50 different character fonts stored on the hard disk; a typical font description takes up approximately 2000 to 3000 bytes. Utility programs exist to inspect these fonts, change them, and even create new ones. Library modules provide the programmer with the ability to use a variety of fonts in his own programs.

Another feature the bit-mapped display supports is windowing: the ability to simulate several independent displays on a single screen. As with fonts, Lilith uses windows to great advantage in many of its own programs. Library modules that are included with the Lilith computer system enable the programmer to make use of windowing as well.

Keyboard and Mouse

In contrast to Lilith's other components, the keyboard is completely conventional. It is a full ASCII (American National Standard Code for Information Interchange) keyboard with a numeric keypad similar to that found on a Digital Equipment Corporation (DEC) VT-100 terminal (see photo 4). There are four cursor-movement keys and four special function keys on the keyboard, but as far as I can tell, they aren't used by any of the provided software. They aren't really needed, of course, because Lilith's mouse takes over many, if not all, of the functions traditionally provided by such keys.

The three-button mouse (see photo 5) is hemispherical and about the size of half a softball. To use the mouse, you place your hand on top of the mouse and push it around your desktop; the buttons are operated by the middle three fingers of that hand. The mouse rolls on a spherical ball that detects the two-dimensional motions of the mouse. This enables the user to manipulate the mouse as a pointing device: moving the mouse causes analogous movements of a "mouse cursor" on the screen.

Much of the software provided with Lilith makes heavy use of the mouse, although the details differ from program to program. As with the other hardware components, you must include the provided library modules to use the mouse in your programs.
MASS STORAGE

Lilith's primary mass-storage device is a 15-megabyte Winchester hard disk, partitioned into an 10-megabyte region and a 5-megabyte region. When Lilith is turned on, the user may choose to boot either the 10-megabyte or 5-megabyte partition. There are utility programs to transfer files between the partitions.

To provide backup for the hard disk, Lilith uses a 5¼-inch floppy-disk drive to which files can be read or written by utility programs. Interestingly, the floppy-disk format is Apple II compatible at the track/sector level. Although the floppy disks formatted by Lilith do not have a directory structure readable by Apple DOS 3.3, Apple Pascal, or CP/M, any of these operating systems can read and write the disks on a track-and-sector basis. (I was able to write a small program to transfer files from a Lilith disk to a normal Apple CP/M disk without much trouble.)

MEDOS-2

The philosophy of the Modula-2 language greatly influenced the design of Medos-2, Lilith's operating system. Essentially, the operating system is a collection of Modula-2 modules that perform hardware-dependent tasks such as drawing on the display screen or reading a file from disk. The Modula-2 language, of course, makes no distinction between operating-system modules and any other modules. Accessing operating-system functions within a Modula-2 program is thereby extremely simple: the program needs only to use Modula-2 FROM ... IMPORT statements naming the relevant items from one or more operating-system modules and call the desired procedures. What could be easier?

An additional benefit of this organization is that only the operating system modules used by the current program need actually be present in memory. The module that enables communication over the RS-232C interface, for example, is brought into memory only if the program to be executed needs that function and therefore imports that module. The only elements of the operating system that are in memory all the time are ones necessary to allocate memory, load programs from disk, and perform simple keyboard input and screen output.

Obviously, this organization makes it easy to add functions to the operating system; all that's involved is writing a new module. And because source code is provided for nearly all the library modules Lilith uses, a careful program-
REVIEW: LILITH

AT A GLANCE

Name
Lilith 2.1

Manufacturer
Modula Computer Systems
950 North University Ave
Provo, Utah 84604
(801) 377-3998

Size
System unit: 15½ inches wide, 15 inches deep, 14 inches high
Keyboard: 19 inches wide, 9 inches deep, 3 inches high
Monitor: 12 inches wide, 13 inches deep, 11 inches high

Processor
Custom instruction set implemented with AMD 2901 bit-slice processors and microcode in bipolar ROMs

Memory
256K (standard)

Display
Bit-mapped 12-inch monochrome display with 592 lines, 768 dots per line

Keyboard
VT-100-style detached keyboard with 83 keys, numeric keypad

Mouse
Roughly hemispherical with three buttons, 4-foot cord connects to keyboard

Mass Storage
15-megabyte 5½-inch hard disk, 140K 5½-inch (Apple format) floppy disk

Software
Medos-2 operating system, Modula-2 compiler, debugger, editor, lara (document processor), slf (schematic editor), draw (graphics drawing editor)

Price
$8000

Expansion Options
Hardwood computer cabinet, S150; 512K memory, S450; 830- by 640-pixel display, S1020; laser printer with interface, S10,000

Documentation
Lilith handbook, 100 pages; Lilith computer hardware manual, 450 pages

In order to execute a program under Medos-2, you simply type in the program's name in response to a prompting asterisk. While waiting for you to type successive letters of the program name, Lilith quickly scans the hard-disk directory for executable programs. You need only to type in enough characters in the filename to uniquely identify the program. For example, to execute the program directory you can simply type dir. If there is no other program on the hard disk with the first three letters dir, Lilith completes the command for you by displaying -ectory: you accept this by pressing the Return key or the spacebar.

Lilith will also help you out if you have only a hazy idea of the name of the program you want to run. Press the ? key while typing in a program name. Lilith displays all program names that match what you've typed in so far. For example, if you enter

*m

Lilith displays all programs that begin with m and redisplay the m prompt:

matrix
makewildfile
memfilexfer
mla
modula

missile
*m

You then can finish typing in one of the displayed program names or start over.

Lilith provides most of the common utility functions familiar to personal computer users as separate programs: there are programs to display the disk directory, make copies of files, rename files, delete files, back up and restore hard-disk files to and from floppy disks, and so on. The source code for most of these utility programs is provided.

THE edit PROGRAM

The edit program is used to create and modify text files: it is a simple but powerful program that provides basic text-editing functions and additional sophisticated features. I'll discuss the operation of the editor in some detail to give you an example of the way Lilith software uses the mouse and high-resolution display.

In most instances, edit splits the screen into three areas: a large text window that shows the text being edited, a horizontal message area at the bottom of the screen, and a vertical scroll bar at the left edge of the screen (see photo 6). As with many screen-oriented editors, you insert text at the current cursor position sim-

Photo 2: Top view of the Lilith system unit with its front panel removed.
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REVIEW: LILITH

Lilith was designed to be a programmer's workstation for software development, and it succeeds quite well.

Lilith was designed
to be a programmer's workstation for software development, and it succeeds quite well.

ply by typing it in: you delete characters at the cursor position by pressing the Delete key.

In edit, there are two cursors: the regular text cursor described above (a small triangle on the screen) and the mouse cursor (an arrow pointing up and to the left). If you want to move the text cursor somewhere else on the screen, simply move the mouse cursor to that point and press the leftmost mouse button. The text cursor then reappears at that location in the text so that you can insert or delete text there.

What if you want to modify a part of the file that isn't currently on the screen? You can scroll to another section of the text file by moving the mouse cursor to the scroll bar; then, pushing either the left or right buttons on the mouse scrolls the text up or down, and pushing the middle button while the mouse is in the scroll bar displays the portion of the file corresponding to the relative vertical position of the mouse within the scroll bar. Used this way, the mouse is a simple replacement for the cursor-movement command keys in more conventional text editors.

The mouse is also used to select a block of text to be acted on by a subsequent command. You do this by moving the mouse cursor to the beginning of the text block, then, keeping the left or right button depressed, you move the mouse cursor to the end of the text block. As text is selected, the editor displays it in inverse video. Release the mouse button when you have selected the desired text.

Additionally, the mouse can be used in the editor to display menus of possible commands and to select menu options. Pressing the middle mouse button and holding it down displays the editor menu, as shown in photo 6. You choose a menu option by moving the mouse cursor to it (the current option is dis-
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  - Connecting Point
  - Video Electronics
  - World of Computers
- Connecticut:
  - Sonoco Systems
- Delaware:
  - Bambergers
  - John Wanamaker
- Florida:
  - Home Owners Warehouse
- Georgia:
  - John Wanamaker
- Hawaii:
  - Yukon Office Supply
- Kansas:
  - Jackson's Nursery & Fine Gift
  - Peaches Video
  - The Phone Connection
- Kentucky:
  - Cincinnati Bell Telephone PhoneCenter
- Louisiana:
  - All Star Audio
  - Goudchaux/Maison Blanche
  - Holmes
  - New Dimensions
  - Sound Trek Stereo & Video
- Maryland:
  - Bambergers
  - Heath's
  - Public Phone Stores
- Massachusetts:
  - Lechmere
  - Public Phone Stores
- Michigan:
  - Compu Ed
  - Phone-A-Tronics
- Mississippi:
  - Holmes
- Missouri:
  - The Phone Station
- Nevada:
  - Bullock's
  - Electronics Unlimited
- New Hampshire:
  - Lechmere
- New Jersey:
  - A&S
  - Bambergers
  - Drucker's Discount Warehouse
  - Public Phone Stores
  - Harry Strauss & Sons
  - Tops Appliance City
  - John Wanamaker
- New York:
  - A&S
  - Eldie Appliance Stores
  - J & R Music World
  - Newmark & Lewis
  - The Phone Galaxy
  - Sound City
  - Willoughby
- North Carolina:
  - Hudson Belk
- Ohio:
  - Cincinnati Bell Telephone PhoneCenter
  - Northeast Appliance & Audio
  - Public Phone Stores
- Oklahoma:
  - Button's Home Video & Electronics
- Pennsylvania:
  - A&S
  - Bambergers
  - Public Phone Stores
  - John Wanamaker
- South Carolina:
  - Belk Simpson
  - Union Phone Mart
- Texas:
  - All Star Audio
  - Buttons Video
  - ETS Telephone Center
  - Highland Appliance
  - National Telephone Center
  - Sound Warehouse Video
  - Videoland
  - Video Gallery
- Virginia:
  - Eastern Shore Office Supply
  - Heath's
  - Public Phone Stores
  - Sat-Tel Communications
  - Washington, D.C.
  - Heath's
  - Public Phone Stores
- Wisconsin:
  - Ding-A-Ling Discount Telephone
  - Tele-Port

**OTHER SUPPLIED PROGRAMS**

A great deal of software is provided with Lilith; I'll briefly describe some of the major programs.

A program that can be of great help in software development is debug, the debugger. Whenever a program ends abnormally, Lilith automatically writes the contents of memory to the hard disk; you can then use the debugger to inspect this memory dump. Photo 7 shows a screen display generated by the debugger. Probably the first thing you notice is the multiple windows; each one tells something of interest about the crashed program. The "procedure call chain" window, for example, shows the calling sequence of the procedures active when the program stopped. You can inspect the program's source code in the "program" window, values of simple variables in the "data" window, and values of structured variables (arrays and records) in the "variable" window.

Another important program, lara, is a document processor. Unlike the no-frills text editor, lara is designed to edit documents that may use different fonts, underlining, various justification modes, and play in inverse video) and releasing the button. For example, you can delete an entire block of text by first selecting it with the mouse. You then activate the editor menu by pressing the middle button, highlight the Delete option by moving the mouse to it, and release the button to perform the deletion. Similar options within the editor menu let you move and copy selected blocks of text and search the file for a specified string.

The editor also lets you split the screen into two or more independent windows to display different portions of a file simultaneously. You may edit different files in each window.

The editor lets you split the screen into independent windows to display different portions of a file simultaneously.
and so on. These options are displayed on the screen in true “what you see is what you get” fashion. If you specify that a phrase be italicized, for example, it is displayed in italics on the screen. (See photo 8 for a sample display.) A companion program called laraprint generates a printed copy of documents created by lara on a laser printer.

Lilith also provides two powerful “picture processors”: programs that let you easily create and modify charts, drawings, and illustrations. The sill program is primarily meant for editing schematic diagrams and other line drawings. Related software includes libraries of predrawn logic gates and electronic symbols. The draw program handles more complicated illustrations (see photo 9).

Finally, the Lilith software includes a number of games, including Othello, pool, and versions of Pac-Man and Missile Command.

OPTIONS, PRICES, WARRANTY

The basic Lilith machine costs $8000: this system has 256K bytes of memory. Expansion to 512K bytes costs an additional $450. Expansion to 1 megabyte of memory will be "available soon." According to Modula Computer Systems: the price is not yet established. A hardwood cabinet for Lilith costs $150.

In addition to the 592-by-768-pixel display, Lilith can support a "portrait" video display with even higher resolution. The monitor used has a white phosphor (instead of green) and measures 17 inches diagonally. The resolution is 832 lines of 640 pixels each, a taller and narrower display. This option is tagged at $1020.

A laser printer with a Lilith interface is needed (at least for now) to get printed copies of documents and drawings composed by lara, sill, and draw. The price is $10,000.

Source code for the major programs on Lilith is available at relatively low cost. For example, the compiler source code is $160, the source code for the editor is $40, and the source code for the debugger is $80.

As of this writing, all sales and service of Lilith computers are direct from the factory. Modula Computer Systems offers a 90-day warranty on the computer: repairs are handled by free replacement of any defective subsystem (disk drive, memory board, etc.). After 90 days, defective subsystems are replaced for $200 per subsystem.

PROMENENT FEATURES

Lilith was designed to be a programmer's workstation for software development, and it succeeds quite well. The system is both easy to learn and easy to use. As I developed some simple programs in Modula-2, I found that the usual edit-compile-debug process is straightforward: all components of the system work well together.

One of Lilith's most gratifying features is the consistent way the supplied software is implemented. When I was learning how to use the system, I was able to use many programs by simply trying things that had worked for me in other programs. I didn't have to remember different rules for different programs.

Lilith's mouse is also a plus. I have heard that there's quite a debate going on concerning the proper number of buttons on a mouse: Are three buttons too confusing? Is one button too limiting? I had no problems adapting to Lilith's three-button mouse, although occasionally I did press the wrong button. Fortunately, Lilith never does anything drastic or irrevocable when such errors are made.

Lilith's virtues include the power of the library modules provided for Modula programmers. The library modules make it relatively easy to write programs that take advantage of Lilith's outstanding hardware capabilities. A programmer can quickly construct attractive and sophisticated programs by simply utilizing library modules that let you use the mouse, different character fonts, windows, and so on.

Another uncommon feature of Lilith is that the source code for many utility programs, library modules, and major system programs is on disk. This lets an interested programmer study examples of Modula code and makes it easier to upgrade the system.

Source code for many utility programs, library modules, and system programs is on disk. This lets a programmer study examples of Modula code.
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To find how Lilith compared to more popular machines, I translated three standard benchmark programs from issues of BYTE into Modula-2 and ran them. The first benchmark, the Sieve of Eratosthenes, tests the speed of integer arithmetic and looping. The Modula version of the Sieve benchmark was taken from reference 1, listed at the end of this article. The Lilith did 10 iterations in 4.7 seconds, versus (for example) 22.1 seconds for an equivalent C program on an IBM PC.

The second benchmark is the Fibonacci-number generation benchmark translated from a version in C (see reference 2). This benchmark measures the efficiency of recursive function-calling. The Lilith ran the benchmark in 19.7 seconds, versus 72 seconds for a 6-MHz CPM 8080 machine running an equivalent C program.

The third benchmark, intended to measure the speed of floating-point arithmetic, is an adaptation of the matrix-multiplication program from reference 3. The Lilith ran this in 0.633 second, compared with 16.8 seconds for a 6-MHz CPM 8085 machine running Pascal/MT+.

LIMITATIONS AND DRAWBACKS

The documentation is the primary difficulty in using Lilith. Even for its presumed target audience of experienced programmers, much of the documentation is too terse, breezing over complicated issues and providing few examples. Some sections of the documentation are out of date, for example, referring to keys not on the keyboard or not documenting features added to the latest version of the software; some of the newer programs and library modules have no documentation at all.

While working on a simple program that would display different character fonts on the screen, I needed to use a procedure called LoadFont, which was in the library module Screen. LoadFont loads a font from disk into memory; you may then call other routines to display characters in that font. You must provide LoadFont with the name of the file where the desired font is to be found. Of course, font files have names like OLDENGLISH20.SCF and Chess.SCF; the .SCF extension is standard. The documentation doesn't say so, but you must omit the .SCF extension when providing the font filename to LoadFont; otherwise, the procedure does not load the file and causes an execution error when you try to use the font.

I ran into still another documentation problem when I wanted to use Lilith's real-time clock to time benchmarks: the documentation provides no information for accessing the clock, let alone how to use it as a timer. (I solved the problem by perusing the source code for a supplied program that used the clock.)

One regrettable feature of Lilith's operating system is that it imposes a limit of 768 files on the hard disk. (This limit is the cause of the Winchester disk being divided into 5- and 10-megabyte portions.) Since most files on Lilith tend to be relatively small, you'll reach this 768-file limit while there is plenty of unused space on the disk. Worse, when this limit is reached, the editor and compiler start behaving strangely, refusing to create files and not saying why.

Several programs provided with Lilith aren't completely debugged: the most common problem is that they crash when provided with unexpected input. Fortunately, such problems are found largely in the games: the pool-playing program, for example, exits with a cardinal-overflow error if you hit the cue ball too hard in the wrong direction. A utility program to display fonts signals a range error if you forget to specify the normal .SCF extension for a font file. Such bugs mar an otherwise outstanding system.

My other complaints are of the "it would be nice if" variety. For example, it would be nice if the editor had a search-and-replace command in addition to the simple Find command. (Actually, a word processor is severely handicapped without a search-and-replace function...). Lilith has a one-level file directory structure; a hierarchical one would be easier to use. The cable connecting the video monitor to the system unit is much too short and severely constrains convenient placement of the video-display unit.

[Editor's Note: While using the Lilith during the editing of this review, I found most of the supplied programs hard to use or poorly documented. Of course, our definition of ease of use changes with the passing years. When the lara word processor was created, perhaps nobody thought having to type in the name of the font—TIMES-ROMAN12B, for example—to change the size and style of text... (However, this is what you have to do every time you want to change type fonts in lara.) Products like Macintosh and Lisa, which
allow font selection from a pull-down menu, have increased our expectations of what makes a program easy to use... G.W.

Other quibbles speak to Niklaus Wirth's goal of rich interaction between Lilith and the user. A sound-generation capability would be a welcome addition to the Lilith's graphics-oriented display and its mouse pointing device. Unfortunately, no sound-generation capability is provided on Lilith, not even the usual Control-G beep found on most machines. A color display would also improve the user interface. Lilith is an open-ended system, fortunately: it should be relatively simple to add those capabilities to existing machines, if the hardware becomes available.

**SUMMARY**

Lilith is a powerful and versatile computer system that's nearly an ideal tool for software development. The underlying soundness of Wirth's design goals is verified by the number of manufacturers coming out with machines with features similar to Lilith's: high-resolution bit-mapped screens, a plethora of fonts that can be displayed, mice (and other pointing devices), windowing, and so on.

Lilith has the potential to be an excellent machine for people other than programmers. A computer that is easy for programmers to use can also be made to perform well for more general purposes. Lilith's success will depend largely on how quickly high-quality (and well-documented) applications software becomes available.

**REFERENCES**


For more information on the history and design philosophy of Lilith, see two articles in the August BYTE: "History and Goals of Modula-2." by Niklaus Wirth, page 145, and "Lilith and Modula-2." by Richard Ohran, page 181.
The Leading Edge
Personal Computer

A fast-running
desktop
system with
an impressive
word-processing
program

BY JEFFREY MAZUR

Ad the Leading Edge Personal Computer to the growing list of computers that are compatible with the IBM Personal Computer (PC). The Leading Edge is a three-piece desktop system similar in appearance to the IBM PC. It features 128K bytes of RAM (random-access read/write memory), dual disk drives, built-in parallel and serial ports, and a clock/calendar with battery backup. The central processing unit operates up to 50 percent faster than that of the IBM PC.

At $2695, the Leading Edge system compares favorably with similarly equipped IBM PCs and PC compatibles. While it does not offer an extensive array of bundled software like some others, the Leading Edge does come with MS-DOS, GW-BASIC, and a fine word-processing program. The machine wouldn't win any beauty awards, but it appears to be well designed, very reliable, and quite powerful. The Leading Edge is manufactured by Mitsubishi in Japan. This same computer, with a slightly different keyboard, has also been sold as the Sperry Personal Computer.

The only major feature missing on the Leading Edge is graphics capability. While the basic IBM PC doesn't have this either, most of the newer PC compatibles offer monochrome or color graphics as part of the standard system. Of course, if you want graphics, you can add one of the many graphics boards available for the IBM. Five empty IBM-compatible expansion slots are inside the main system unit. Leading Edge will soon offer a two-board, color graphics adapter with ultra-high (640-by-400-pixel) resolution.

One thing this computer is not lacking is adequate ventilation. A large fan takes care of this and makes the power light somewhat unnecessary. You can easily tell if the computer is on by just listening. In a business environment this noise might go unnoticed. But in a quiet office or a den (this is a personal computer, right?), the noise level produced by this fan is almost objectionable. On the other hand, it seems safe to say that the Leading Edge will not suffer any heat problems, even after filling up its peripheral slots.

HARDWARE

Like any good "clone," the Leading Edge system tries to retain a high degree of similarity to the IBM PC while offering a number of improvements. As with the IBM, the Leading Edge consists of three separate units: the main system unit, a monitor, and a detachable keyboard. A three-foot monitor cable makes for a more flexible arrangement. The monitor even has a built-in stand, which lets you tilt the display for easy viewing.

As for the main system unit, it has roughly the same (oversize, in my opinion) dimensions as the IBM PC but is not as aesthetically pleasing as the IBM and some other similar machines. The front panel is made of plastic. The rest of the box is surrounded by a sheet-metal cover. The two disk drives are mounted horizontally on the right side of the machine. Just below the drives are the power switch and indicator. Hooray for an easy-to-find power switch: some manufacturers find the place that's hardest to reach on their machine and then put the power switch there. By the way, the power indicator is actually a little more than meets the eye: according to the manual, this LED (light-emitting diode) is software controlled, which means it can be used by a program to signal some condition. I doubt it will get much use, but it could prove handy for machine-language programmers.

On the left side of the box is the keyboard connector. This standard five-pin DIN (Deutsche Industrie Norm) connector supports compatibility with any keyboard designed for the IBM PC. The rear of the computer has the monitor and main power sockets, the serial port, the external drive port, the parallel port, and the monochrome video connectors. Just to the right of the serial connector are eight DIP (dual-in-line pin) switches, which control the processor speed, hardware self-test, and boot device.

VIDEO DISPLAY

The monochrome monitor that comes with the Leading Edge system retains hardware compatibility with the IBM; that is, it uses a TTL (transistor-transistor logic) interface with
separate video, sync, and intensity control and 18-kHz/50-Hz scanning frequencies. Each character is created within a 9 by 14 dot matrix. Subtracting spaces between characters and lines leaves a 7 by 9 character matrix (plus two more rows for descenders). The Leading Edge uses a sans serif font.

The literature on the Leading Edge specifies a green-phosphor monitor. I was pleasantly surprised when my unit came with an amber screen. Either the company is switching colors or it ran out of green screens. I found this amber monitor to be one of the best I've seen.

**KEYBOARD**

The Leading Edge keyboard is sort of a cross between the IBM PC and Key Tronic keyboards. Unfortunately, it incorporates the worst features of each. The layout of the keys is identical to the IBM (see photo 2), disregarding the complaints of touch-typists concerning certain key placements. Of course, this layout adds slightly to the compatibility with the IBM PC: for example, keyboard overlays designed for the IBM will work with this keyboard.

The feel of the keys is similar to the Key Tronic keyboards with no audible or tactile feedback. The keys respond to the lightest touch. Some people find these keyboards too sensitive and may require a little getting used to. I hunt and peck, so I think most of the new PC-type keyboards are a dream to use compared to some others. I wonder if we'll ever see variable "touch" controls on a computer keyboard like those on electric typewriters.

There are no indicators on the keyboard for the Num Lock and Caps Lock functions, and the Shift, Tab, and Return keys are denoted with arrows, as on the IBM PC keyboard. Automatic repeat is supported on all keys, as well as true N-key rollover (you can hold down as many keys as you like and the keyboard still reads each key correctly). Two little feet at the rear of the keyboard enable you to tilt it slightly.

**MICROPROCESSOR**

Inside the Leading Edge computer resides an 8088-2 microprocessor. This is an 8-MHz version of the chip used in the IBM PC. Normally, this microprocessor runs at 7.16 MHz, which is exactly 50 percent faster than the IBM's. When the processor is accessing motherboard RAM or ROM (read-only memory), it can run at the faster speed. During direct memory access, I/O (input/output) operations, or peripheral card access, it slows down to the 4.77-MHz speed used by the IBM. This assures compatibility for boards designed to plug into the IBM PC. You can also permanently switch the processor into 4.77-MHz (continued)
The disk-drive MTBF (mean time between failure) is listed at 20,000 hours, compared to 8000 hours for the IBM PC.

operation with a DIP switch accessible from the rear of the machine. Two other switches indicate the presence of an 8087 numeric data coprocessor and select its clock speed.

MEMORY

Leading Edge is sure to draw criticism for its 128K-byte maximum motherboard memory. You must purchase an optional board to add memory—and you will want to add more. Of course, the benefit is that this board will let you easily increase the memory size up to the 640K-byte maximum. When I bought my machine, the Leading Edge memory board was being offered at a very reasonable price. Since the word-processing program (as well as many others) performs much better with 256K bytes, the additional board seems worthwhile. As with the rest of the electronics in the computer, this board is obviously extremely well made.

The motherboard has 16K bytes of ROM that contains the bootstrap and BIOS (basic I/O system) for the DOS (disk operating system). Another 4K bytes of ROM provides a self-test procedure that automatically checks out the hardware every time the system is reset. This self-test can be defeated by one of the DIP switches on the rear of the unit. However, even with 256K bytes of RAM, it takes only about one second to complete the test—much faster than a comparably equipped IBM PC. An empty socket is available for another 4K-byte ROM that can be used for software-protection schemes.

FLOPPY-DISK DRIVES

The Leading Edge system comes with two half-height, double-sided, double-density floppy-disk drives. Under MS-DOS 1.25, each drive holds 320K bytes. Storage will increase to 360K bytes when MS-DOS 2.0 is released for this machine.

Several types of disk doors are popular: the traditional one-piece, flip-up door; the sliding door; and the door with a locking lever. The drives on the Leading Edge use none of these mechanisms. Instead, the door consists of two parts. There is a pivoting push bar below the disk slot, and above it is a movable arm attached to the clamping apparatus. By pressing in on the lower piece, the upper arm snaps open, ejecting the disk in the drive. The new disk can then be pushed in until it seats. At this point, if you change your mind and want the disk back out, you simply tap the upper arm and the disk pops out. Otherwise, as you lower the arm to lock the disk in place, the drive spins momentarily. This assures that the disk is centered properly before it is clamped. These drives seem to be of excellent quality and have performed flawlessly to date. The MTBF (mean time between failure) is listed at 20,000 hours, which should give some indication as to their reliability. IBM's drives are rated at 8000 hours MTBF.

POWER SUPPLY

Leading Edge's system uses a switching-type power supply capable of delivering approximately 100 watts. This is a considerable improvement over the IBM PC and should prove reliable with any combination of peripheral cards. Since a hard disk is not meant to be mounted internally, there should be no problems with the power supply. Thanks to the abundant cooling provided by the fan, which is mounted on top of the power supply, there should be little concern about overloading this computer.

INTERFACES

The Leading Edge computer uses a monochrome video/printer adapter card similar to the one in the IBM. The printer port is Centronics compatible but uses a female DB-25 connector. Cables are readily available to connect the computer and the printer. A serial port is also provided. The hardware is identical to the IBM PCs, and most off-the-shelf communications packages should work. Perfect Link ran perfectly; PC-Phone worked fine in the terminal mode but had a little difficulty during Christensen protocol transfers (the files eventually made it but not without a considerable number of time-out errors). I tested these programs using a direct serial link between an Eagle II computer (running Modem7) and the Leading Edge computer.

The floppy-disk controller card in the Leading Edge can handle up to four drives. Two external drives can be attached via a connector on the back of the machine. These drives (as well as the (continued)
AT A GLANCE

Name
Leading Edge Personal Computer

Manufacturer
Leading Edge Products Inc.
225 Turnpike St.
Canton, MA 02021
(617) 828-8150

Components
Processor
8088-2, 16/8-bit, 7.155/4.77-MHz
Display
11½-inch diagonal green or amber external monitor: 80 characters by 25 lines
Keyboard
83 keys: layout identical to the IBM PC's
Storage
Two internal, half-height, 5¼-inch floppy-disk drives
I/O Interfaces
Parallel printer port, RS-232C asynchronous serial port, floppy-disk connector for two more drives
Software
MS-DOS 1.25, GW-BASIC, diagnostic disk, Leading Edge word-processing program
Options
Memory board with 128K RAM, socketed to accept a total of 512K; ultrahigh-resolution color graphics board set; Multiplan spreadsheet program
Documentation
Price
Standard system (128K), $2695: with 256K memory and graphics board, $3120

The Memory Size graph shows the standard and optional memory available for the computers under comparison. The Disk Storage graph shows the highest capacity of a floppy-disk drive on each computer. The Bundled Software graph shows the number of software packages included with each system. The Price graph shows the costs of the Leading Edge and the IBM PC with two 5¼-inch, double-sided, double-density, floppy-disk drives; a monochrome monitor with connection apparatus; color-display capability; a printer port and a serial port; 256K bytes of memory; the standard operating systems for the computers being compared; and their standard BASIC interpreters. The Apple IIe includes a monochrome monitor, two disk drives, 64K bytes of memory, a printer port, and a serial port.
The graphs of BASIC program performance and disk access in BASIC show the times for running the benchmark programs (see "The Chameleon Plus" by Rich Krajewski, June BYTE, page 327). The Leading Edge used GW-BASIC running under MS-DOS 1.25, and the clock speed of the microprocessor was 7.16 MHz. The IBM PC was tested using BASICA running under PC-DOS 2.0 with a clock speed of 4.77 MHz. The System Utilities graph shows how long it takes to format and copy a disk (adjusted for 40K bytes of disk data) and to transfer a 40K-byte file using the system utility programs. The Spreadsheet graph shows how long the computers take to load and recalculate a 25- by 25-cell spreadsheet. The spreadsheet used was Microsoft Multiplan.
WHAT TO WARE
WHILE BALANCING THE BOOKS.

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Software packages such as WordStar, CalcStar, VisiCalc, Lotus 1-2-3, dBASE II, and MultiMate all worked without a hitch on the Leading Edge.

two internal ones) can be either standard-density (320K-byte) or high-density (1.3-megabyte) units.

The Leading Edge Personal Computer also contains a built-in clock/calendar circuit with battery backup. This circuit enables the computer to keep track of the current date and time, even when the computer is turned off. A small nickel-cadmium (nicad) battery keeps the circuit running for as long as two months without power. When the computer is turned on, this battery is recharged.

SOFTWARE
No computer system is complete without software, and the Leading Edge comes with a small but powerful set of programs. Including MS-DOS, the operating system necessary to make the computer tick, and GW-BASIC, a very extensive BASIC interpreter. Although MS-DOS and GW-BASIC are not exactly the same as PC-DOS and BASICA, most programs are compatible with the two. Some programs, such as the IBM tutorial disk, refuse to work at all in the Leading Edge. A couple of BASIC programs written on the IBM PC also generated curious error messages when run under GW-BASIC. Software packages such as WordStar, CalcStar, VisiCalc, Lotus 1-2-3, dBASE II, and MultiMate all worked without a hitch. Also, PC-DOS 1.10 and PC-DOS 2.00 disks from IBM both booted and ran fine on the Leading Edge computer.

LEADING EDGE WORD PROCESSOR
The Leading Edge word-processing program was actually written for the IBM PC and sells separately for $100. It is a wonderful program—one of the best I've seen—and it influenced my decision to get this computer.

A thorough review of the Leading Edge word processor would fill another article, so I'll give you just a few reasons why I like this program. First, it seems to do almost anything I would ever want to do with a word processor (short of showing different fonts on the screen like the Macintosh). Special formatting and printer codes are not embedded in the text, which keeps the screen free of such clutter. Underlining is shown on the screen, and other attributes (italics, subscripts, superscripts, and boldface) are shown in reverse video. Text is automatically saved whenever you pause to think. This feature saved me a considerable amount of work one night when the power failed momentarily. I was almost in shock when I turned the computer back on and found every letter perfectly intact. The program supports multiple glossaries of frequently used text or keystrokes. With a feature called "archived delete" you can restore any deleted text. The list of features goes and on.

MS-DOS
The Leading Edge personal computer comes with MS-DOS version 1.25. This version is quite similar to IBM's PC-DOS 1.1 and thus provides "disk compatibility" with the IBM and other similar machines. When MS-DOS is normally booted (after power-on or via the Ctrl-Alt-Del soft reset), a title message displayed on the screen is followed by prompts to enter the current date and time. With most other MS-DOS machines, including the IBM PC, this is how you set the computer's internal clock.

You have to read this procedure every time you turn on the computer or reboot a disk. What a pain! I will never understand why Big Blue neglected to include a battery-backed clock/calendar circuit on its PC. It certainly doesn't cost that much.

The only people who benefit from the lack of a clock/calendar circuit are the third-party manufacturers of PC-related hardware; most of whom have a clock/calendar function available either as a stand-alone board or as part of a multifunction card. To use these clocks effectively, you must also add a utility program to each of your disks and then use the AUTOEXEC function to execute the program automatically upon booting.

With the Leading Edge computer, however, the system date and time are automatically set by an internal battery-backed clock/calendar every time the system is booted. Thus the date and time queries after booting are usually superfluous (they can be used if the setting of the clock/calendar needs to be changed). You can bypass this portion of the booting process by having a file named AUTOEXEC.BAT on the disk. If such a file exists on the disk being booted, the contents of this batch file are executed immediately after the operating system is loaded. Therefore, it makes sense to create an AUTOEXEC file on every disk that might be booted on the Leading Edge. Even a null file (a file that contains no commands) avoids the necessity of hitting the Return key twice to bypass the date/time entry.

Using an AUTOEXEC file, I discovered a minor quirk in the implementation of MS-DOS on the Leading Edge. After creating an AUTOEXEC file on a disk, you may want to boot the disk without running the AUTOEXEC file. With other MS-DOS machines (including the IBM PC), if you want to prevent the AUTOEXEC file from running, you press Control-C while the disk is booting. This terminates the "batch job" and throws you back to the operating system with the usual A: prompt.

You should be able to press Control-C anytime while the disk is booting to halt the AUTOEXEC file before it begins. On the Leading Edge, however, doing this can cause the computer to hang up. If you press Control-C before the title message appears, the disk drive continues to spin and the keyboard locks up. The only recourse is to turn the computer off and then back on again. Of course, if you patiently wait for the title message to appear and then quickly type a Control-C, you can achieve the expected result.

DOCUMENTATION
Four manuals come with the Leading Edge system. A combination operator's guide and technical reference manual contains simple operating instructions and considerable hardware and software details. Two other manuals describe MS-DOS and GW-BASIC. (The MS-DOS manual includes information (continued)
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132 COLUMN PRINTERS
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RX-100FT 100 c.p.s. Tractor/Friction

NEW Near Letter Quality PRINTER
LQ 1500 200/67 c.p.s. Tractor/Friction

CABLES/ACCESSORIES

Cables for Epson

<table>
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<th>Price</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>120 ft. 28/28 pin standard parallel</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128 ft. 28/28 pin standard parallel for TI-99/4A</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160 ft. 28/28 pin standard RS-232E (fully loaded)</td>
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<td>RSY RS-232 Y cable for TI-99/4A</td>
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RIBBON CARTRIDGES

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSY RS-232 Y cable for TI-99/4A</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SUPPORT

Leading Edge’s customer support is another selling point for its computer. Two toll-free numbers are available for technical help: one is for questions about the computer, the other is for questions about software. When I called the software hotline, the person who answered the phone actually knew what she was talking about and was able to quickly answer my questions. My experience with the technical hotline was not as pleasant. When I called about the Control-C problem, I talked to a guy who didn’t know much about what he was doing. After I patiently explained the problem to him, he rudely refused to believe that the computer was doing what I said. When I asked to speak to someone else, it was suggested that I call the software hotline. Doing so put me in touch with a more courteous person who had a computer in front of him. After confirming the problem, he thanked me for bringing it to the company’s attention and said Leading Edge would try to find a solution. I guess I know which number to call if I ever have any more problems.

SUMMARY

As with all PC compatibles, you trade a little software compatibility and the letters IBM for extra features and state-of-the-art design. All of the built-ins on the Leading Edge (i.e., parallel and serial ports, clock, MS-DOS, word processor) cost extra with the IBM PC. The faster clock rate in the Leading Edge is certainly another point in its favor. And, of course, saving about $1000 off the price of a similarly equipped IBM doesn’t hurt. The Leading Edge computer is a reasonable alternative to the IBM PC.
Introducing a practical new time-saving approach to help you organize data storage. Classify information by diskette color: for example, receivables in green, payables in red, inventory in blue, purchasing in orange, and so on...

Each Sentinel Color Diskette has a lifetime guarantee; 100% certified at levels which meet or exceed all criteria necessary for accurate, error-free read/write operations.

Phone toll-free for the name of the dealer nearest you:
1-800-323-5005 (in Massachusetts 1-800-323-5001).
Herbie Briggs has just destroyed the myth that all floppy discs are created equal.

They seem equal. Until you look at the seams.

That's where equality ends.

Most companies seal their discs with a spot here, a spot there. Leaving most of each seam not sealed at all.

Sooner or later, the seams might do what comes naturally: they bulge. Warp. Pucker. Open up.

Pens, pencils, fingernails—even a four-year-old's, like Herbie—can catch and snag in those wide open spaces.

That's sloppy. And dangerous. Because if you put a sloppy floppy into your disc drive, it can jam your drive. Ruin your drive head. Lose your data.

So much for their seams. Ours are different.

The Sloppy Floppy:
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Memorex uses a process we developed, called Solid-Seam Bonding.

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To resist bulging, warping, puckering, or opening up.

MEMOREX SOLID-SEAM BONDING:
Every inch of every seam is sealed shut. Tight as a drum.

To resist all the things that can jam your drive, ruin your drive head, or lose your data.

Which proves that a Memorex floppy disc isn't equal to all the others. It's better. Solid-Seam Bonding is just one example of the extra care that goes into every Memorex floppy disc. Be it 8", 5½" or the new 3½" Extra care that lets us guarantee every Memorex disc to be 100% error-free.

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For the finest in hard disk storage with file-oriented backup, find out more about PC-STOR. See PC-STOR in action at Computerland, Businessland, and at your local dealer. Or call Alloy today at (617) 875-6100.
The Morrow MD-11

Given the proliferation of new computer systems, the drive for market share may cause manufacturers to make marketing claims that require close examination. In the case of Morrow Designs' new MD-11, the company said it aimed to deliver an attractively priced computer with above-average operating speeds and a higher-than-normal number of bundled software packages. Relatively modest goals, to be sure: so let's see how close they came to the mark.

The MD-11 arrived in two boxes: one contained the MD-11, 13 software disks (8 applications programs and the operating system), and nine manuals; the other box held the MDT-60 terminal and its documentation.

The system unit consists of a 384K-byte floppy-disk drive, an 11-megabyte hard-disk drive, and 128K bytes of RAM (random-access read/write memory) run by a 4-MHz Z80A processor. The Z80A uses 128K bytes of RAM because the operating system is Digital Research's new CP/M Plus (also known as CP/M 3.0). Ordinarily the Z80A can access only 64K bytes of RAM, but by using bank switching, the operating system can handle 128K bytes of RAM by looking at it in 64K-byte chunks. In fact, the MD-11 uses whatever portion of the bank is currently available as an intelligent RAM and thereby improves overall throughput.

A look at the back of the MD-11 reveals five I/O ports: auxiliary, RS-422, printer/modem, parallel, and terminal.

In reality, the auxiliary, printer/modem, and terminal ports are RS-232C serial connections. The RS-422 port uses the same address as the auxiliary port and is designed for high-speed communication with a mainframe computer. If you decide to use the RS-422 port you will need to get your own software to support it because the MD-11 operating system currently does not recognize it.

THE MDT-60 VIDEO-DISPLAY TERMINAL

The MDT-60 keyboard has 91 keys including 9 function keys, and separate Set Up, Help, Home, and Erase keys. A smaller keypad holds the numeric keys. Although the arrangement of the cursor-control keys is slightly unusual (see figure 1; note that the Up cursor key is in the center position and the Home key is to the left of the cursor cluster), it only took me a few minutes to get used to it.

The 12-inch green-phosphor display screen supports standard, reverse, and half-intensity video. You can also program the cursor to be either a solid block or a simple underline, steady state or flashing. Table 1 lists the commands that control these functions. In addition to these commands, you can toggle the entire screen between standard and reverse video by entering Esc-K-0 for standard video or Esc-K-1 for reverse video.

To enter either of these commands, simply type them in at any CP/M prompt.

SETTING UP THE SYSTEM

After you unpack the system components (system unit, keyboard, and display screen), assembling them takes about one minute. The terminal is connected to the system by a single RS-232C cable that comes with the terminal. Both units plug into a standard wall outlet. If you have a printer, it connects to the back of the system unit and can be configured automatically the first time you turn on the system.

Once you connect and plug in these parts, switch them on and the computer begins a one-time-only self-check to confirm that the data on the hard disk arrived intact. The MD-11 then sets out to learn the software and hardware configuration you've established. This is a fairly long process, so the computer occasionally displays encouraging messages to let you know everything is okay.

THE CO-PILOT

When you turn on the MD-11, it first initializes and then goes directly into a program called Co-Pilot. Co-Pilot displays a hard-disk application-program menu (see photo 1). Pressing the number key that corresponds to an application program will cause Co-Pilot to immediately switch to the program and dis-

(continued)

John Heilborn is a writer whose company, Think Works, is located in Castro Valley, CA 94546.
REVIEW: THE MD-11

Figure 1: Morrow arranged the cursor-control keys in what might be termed an inverted-modified diamond and placed them at the upper right of the keyboard with Help to the left of Home and Erase to the right of Right cursor.

Table 1: Not only is the cursor programmable (as shown here), but you can toggle the entire screen between standard and reverse video by invoking the Esc-K-0 and the Esc-K-1 commands, respectively.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cursor Programming Control Codes</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Esc G 0</td>
<td>block. slow blink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esc G 1</td>
<td>block. fast blink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esc G 2</td>
<td>block. no blink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esc G 3</td>
<td>underline. slow blink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esc G 4</td>
<td>underline. fast blink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esc G 5</td>
<td>underline. no blink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esc G 6</td>
<td>no cursor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

play the screen shown in photo 2. The program then takes over. After you terminate the application, Co-Pilot once again takes control, displaying the option menu.

CP/M UTILITIES

In addition to the eight application programs, Co-Pilot also gives you access to seven CP/M utilities and a training program. The CP/M utilities provide such standard housekeeping functions as formatting new disks, copying files, displaying the directory, and renaming or erasing files.

The Utility menu contains another feature of considerable merit—fundamental training in CP/M. If you enter item 8 from the Utility menu you can take a crash course on the operating system.

CUSTOMIZING THE SYSTEM

When you first start up the system (either by turning it on or by hitting Reset) it initializes itself and then looks for a file called PROFILE.SUB. PROFILE.SUB is a text program that automatically loads its cargo of characters into the MD-11 just as if the characters had been entered from the keyboard. In this respect the MD-11 uses PROFILE.SUB as if it were a command buffer.

When the MD-11 is shipped from the factory it is set up to enter the Co-Pilot menu right after initialization. This is because Co-Pilot is in the PROFILE.SUB file, which contains the following information:

```plaintext
setdef *a|order=com.sub| pilot go
```

The first line tells the MD-11 to set the search path for files on the hard disk: this line is best left unchanged. The second line specifies that after initialization the MD-11 will run the menu program called Pilot Go. If you modify PROFILE.SUB and change this entry to NW, the MD-11 will run the NewWord program every time it is initialized. If you delete the program name altogether, the MD-11 will go directly to the CP/M prompt after initialization. To test your changes, press Reset.

Because PROFILE.SUB actually enters characters into the MD-11, you can also set it up to enter the cursor and screen attributes at initialization.

IMS

Another way to predetermine the actions of the MD-11 is by using an IMS (In Memory Submit) file. An IMS can be entered directly from the keyboard, through a program, or from PROFILE.SUB (invoked automatically upon system initialization). The general form of an IMS file is:

```plaintext
A > IMS command string; command string | command string
```

Note that the first and second commands are separated by a semicolon, while the second and third commands are separated by pipes (the vertical bar on the keyboard). The semicolon inserts a carriage return (<CR>) at the end of the command, and the pipes cause the MD-11 to hold the next command in memory until the next warm boot (i.e., C). This is handy because, for example, it lets you use the IMS to enter NewWord and then, after leaving NewWord, run a directory or set up new screen defaults. Without the pipes you would either have to enter a new IMS string or put the command characters into NewWord. When you execute an exit, most of the application programs will automatically cause the system to warm boot, thus activating the next IMS command, if there is one.

PROGRAMMING THE FUNCTION KEYS

Another way you can customize your system is by redefining the function keys with the key program KEY.COM. To use this program, create a text file that defines the character string you want generated when you press a particular function key. This can be a single character or a string of characters.

Initially, the MD-11 key strings are defined by a file called DEFAULT.KEY. This file gives the function keys defini-

(continued)
**AT A GLANCE**

**Name**  
Morrow MD-11 Hard-Disk Micro Decision

**Manufacturer**  
Morrow Designs  
600 McCormick Street  
San Leandro, CA 94577  
(415) 430-1970

**Components**  
System Box: 17 by 11 1/2 by 5 1/2 inches; 4-MHz Z80A; 128K bytes (bank switched): one floppy disk (384K): one hard disk (1 megabyte); three RS-232C ports: one high-speed RS-422 port; one Centronics-type parallel port.  
Terminal: Keyboard—18 by 7 by 2 1/4 inches: detachable with sculptured keys; 17 programmable keys including 9 function keys; separate numeric keypad and flattened-diamond-cursor pad.  
Video Display—12-inch (diagonal) green-phosphor monochrome display, 80 columns by 24 lines.

**Software**  
NewWord, Correct-It, SuperCalc, Personal Pearl, Quest, MBASIC, Pilot, Backfield, CP/M 3.0

**Options**  
Coprocessors:  
MDCP88-128: 8088 coprocessor board with 128K bytes of RAM $499  
MDCP88-256: 8088 coprocessor board with 256K bytes of RAM $699

**Documentation**  
Nine manuals

**Price**  
Terminal, software, documentation $2995

---

The Memory Size graph shows the standard and optional memory available for the computers under comparison. The Disk Storage graph shows the highest capacity of a single disk drive for each system. The Bundled Software graph shows the number of software packages included with each system. The Price graph shows the list price of a system with two high-capacity floppy-disk drives; a monochrome monitor; graphics and color-display capability; a printer port and a serial port; 256K bytes of memory (64K for 8-bit systems); the standard operating systems for the computers being compared; and their standard BASIC interpreters.
Rear of system unit reveals five I/O ports.

MD-II system unit incorporates hard- and floppy-disk drives.

**DISK ACCESS IN BASIC (SECONDS)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th>MD-II</th>
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<tr>
<td>WRITE</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>23.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>READ</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>22.2</td>
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**BASIC PERFORMANCE (SECONDS)**

<table>
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<td>191.4</td>
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<td>READ</td>
<td>69.3</td>
<td>69.2</td>
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**SYSTEM UTILITIES (SECONDS)**

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<td>9.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>READ</td>
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<td>5.8</td>
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**SPREADSHEET (SECONDS)**

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<td>WRITE</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>READ</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
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</table>

The Disk Access in BASIC graph shows how long it takes to write a 64K-byte sequential text file to both a blank floppy disk and a blank hard disk. Hard-disk tests were included for reading and writing in BASIC because the hard disk is a standard part of the Morrow configuration. No other benchmarks were performed using the hard disk since it would not affect their results. The Sieve column shows how long it takes to run one iteration of the Sieve of Eratosthenes prime-number benchmark. The Calculations column shows how long it takes to do 10,000 multiplication and division operations using single-precision numbers. The System Utilities graph does not include a column for format/disk copy because the Morrow has only one floppy-disk drive. The File Copy column shows how long it takes to transfer a 40K-byte file using the system utilities. The Spreadsheet graph shows how long the computers took to load and recalculate a 25-by-25-cell spreadsheet where each cell equals 1.001 times the cell to its left. The spreadsheet program used was Microsoft Multiplan.
tions that work fairly well with most of the programs. In addition to these generic default settings, the MD-11 has custom key settings that work specifically with individual application programs. Some of these key programs are N.W.KEY (for NewWord) and S.C.KEY (for SuperCalc). To set up the custom keys for NewWord, enter KEY NW instead of just NW.

To change the function keys, simply enter NewWord (or any other text editor) and type a new character string for each of the function keys you need. Those that are not redefined retain their default definitions.

THE MORROW DISK CONTROLLER

The MD-11 has just one disk controller to handle both hard and floppy disks. Although it might seem like Morrow did this to cut the price of the system (possibly compromising performance in the process), this is not the case. The controller handles both floppy and hard drives with one set of circuitry and performs better than conventional dual-controller systems (see the discussion on benchmarks later in this article).

Morrow divided the controller into three operational sections (see figure 2). The Z80A microprocessor handles one of the sections, the ROM (read-only memory) takes care of the second, and some PALs (programmed array logic) support circuitry handle the third.

When the disk controller is in floppy mode, the Z80A sends addresses and disk-instruction code directly to the ROM and the PALs. The Z80A-generated commands and the ROM-produced code (when the Z80A addresses it) control the floppy-disk drive.

As the controller reads data from the floppy disk, the data goes into a buffer and is transferred to its destination. Most disk controllers perform one extra memory transfer but the MD-11 saves time because it doesn't have to do this.

The hard disk moves data much more quickly than the floppy disk. To operate efficiently, the Z80A would have to generate control codes at speeds that exceed its capabilities. So, instead of the Z80A actually producing the codes, the MD-11 uses the ROM and the PALs in combination when accessing the hard disk. To do this, the Z80A stops producing codes and simply produces addresses for the ROM. The ROM then produces the codes for the PALs and their support circuitry, which then operate the hard disk.

When the MD-11 transfers data, it reads it only once, which saves the time that would be lost using conventional disk controllers.

THE SOFTWARE

Morrow bundles eight application programs with the MD-11.

NEWWORD

NewWord is a word-processing program similar to WordStar in both form and function. However, there are a number of notable differences between them.

The UNERASE command cancels your last command. For example, if you deleted a line by mistake or rewrote a paragraph and found you liked it better before you rewrote it, you can undo the damage. UNERASE is also an easy way to move a small text block. For example, if you delete a line using Y, it will be taken from your document and placed in the unerase buffer. If you decide that you really wanted the line after all, you can press U and the line will be restored. Alternatively, you can position the cursor in a new location before you press U and the text will be placed there.

The video-display enhancements in NewWord let characters you program to be printed bold, underlined, or enhanced be displayed that way on the screen.

NewWord has automatic ruler lines, which means that whenever the program encounters a ruler line in text, that line automatically becomes the current ruler line when the cursor passes it.

NewWord generally is faster than WordStar (see the benchmarks on the "At a Glance" page) because it doesn't use overlays during text editing. NewWord overlays are special segments the program must retrieve from the disk each time it uses them.

Currently, NewWord does not have a column-move function but sources at NewStar Software Inc. (the publisher) indicate that this function should be available very soon.

CORRECT-IT

Most people occasionally misspell a word. Correct-It is designed to fix spelling mistakes in NewWord and most other word-processing program text files.

Correct-It looks up every word in your text file and compares it to one or both of its two dictionaries. Its first dictionary has 36,000 words. If Correct-It cannot find your word in its main dictionary, it looks at an auxiliary dictionary containing words that you have entered. Any words that do not appear in either dictionary will be noted. If you want to correct a word you can, or you can leave it unchanged.

SUPERCALC

SuperCalc is a popular spreadsheet program that has been around for a while. If you have not yet had a chance to use a spreadsheet program, you'll probably be struck by its visual similarity to manual spreadsheeting.

SuperCalc's display is set up to look like an accountant's worksheet. It has rows and columns that are divided into cells. It can contain more than 16,000 cells, each of which can reside in variable-width columns. Any of the cells can contain numerals, text, or a formula. If the cell contains text (such as a heading), the words will be displayed on the screen (or printed on the printer). Numbers will also be displayed: however, the numbers will be used to calculate values with the formulas that you insert in their respective cells. For example, let's say that you have a column of numbers. At the bottom of the column of numbers, you have a cell with the formula

SUM A1:A90

This would tell SuperCalc to place the sum of all the numbers in column A, rows 1 through 90, in the cell with this formula. If, after entering all this data, you find that you have made a few mistakes, all you have to do is correct them. The sum will be corrected automatically.

PERSONAL PEARL

Personal Pearl is a database-management program. With it, you can produce data-entry systems (using custom forms that you create) and design reports presenting data in almost any way you like.

Basically, Personal Pearl consists of four interrelated programs: Design (continued)
Forms, to produce the data-entry system: Design Reports, which allows you to organize the data in your own custom forms: Enter Data, the data-entry routine; and Produce Reports, which puts your data into your custom forms and either displays it on the screen or prints it.

**QUEST**

The Quest bookkeeper system performs three bookkeeping functions. The first is accounts payable, which handles sales posting and journal, accounts receivable and reporting, and cash receipts posting and journal. The second is cash disbursements, which takes care of dispensed cash and checks, the cash disbursements journal, and vendor listings. Finally, the general-ledger function deals with trial balance reports, balance sheets, and income statements.

Quest also lets you produce checks directly from your data. To do this, however, you need specially printed checks.

As it comes with the MD-I, you can only use Quest for demonstration. To keep your books with it, you must send a $37.50 registration fee to Quest. They will send you a special code that allows you to fully access the system.

**BACKFIELD**

As reliable as hard disks are, it is still possible that something (such as a power failure) could damage your data. Therefore, it is advisable to back up your data frequently.

The only problem with this is that the MD-I disk has a capacity of 11 megabytes (equal to more than 25 Morrow-format, double-sided double-density floppy disks). Therefore, it could be both time-consuming and expensive to back up the hard disk daily.

Fortunately, Morrow includes a program called Backfield as part of the MD-I software package. Backfield stores data in compressed form, which makes it easier to back up the entire hard disk. And only the files that were modified since the last time are backed up; individual large files (such as databases) are copied on a one-by-one basis. Backfield uncompreses the compressed data before you use it. It also can store noncompressed data with the normal space requirements of standard-format data.

**PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES**

The MD-I includes two very different programming languages: Pilot and Microsoft BASIC (MBASIC).

Unlike many of the more popular programming languages (such as MBASIC),
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Pilot is a dialogue-oriented language. As such, it makes it easy to produce programs that use a lot of interactive text; for example, the Co-Pilot menu program in the MD-II was written in Pilot. See listing 1 for a simple Pilot program. The command 'tells the computer to "type" the line that follows on the display. It is similar to the PRINT command in BASIC.

The 'following the "typed" lines tells the computer to wait for some kind of "answer" from the keyboard. The answer must be followed by a <CR> and is similar to the INPUT command in BASIC.

'M: tells the computer to "match" the keyboard entry with the preset response and 'ty: tells the computer to "type" the line that follows if the response matched the preset value in the 'M: command. Together these work a bit like the IF...THEN combination in BASIC.

Pilot originally was designed to be a teaching aid. Its interactive organization makes it ideal for question-and-answer routines. Pilot works well for this kind of routine because, once the program has been written, it is easy to change questions and answers while leaving the program otherwise unchanged.

**BENCHMARKS**

These tests were designed by BYTE to determine how quickly different computers perform different tasks. The benchmarks are divided into three sections: BASIC benchmarks, word-processing benchmarks, and spreadsheet benchmarks. The "standard" computer against which the test results are compared is the IBM PC. (In tests that use the MD-II's hard disk, the IBM PC XT is used as the standard.)

**BASIC BENCHMARKS**

These four tests are represented graphically on the "At a Glance" page (page 328). For the program listings, see "The Chameleon Plus" by Rich Krajewski, June BYTE, page 327.

Writing to disk: This test creates a 64K-byte random-access file and measures how long it takes to write the file onto a blank formatted floppy disk in 128-byte blocks. I also did this test with the hard disk, which contained roughly 1
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Circle 339 on Inquiry card.
The Morrow MD-11 is generally a smooth, responsive computer.

megabyte of data. To run this on the hard disk, I changed the disk-drive designation from B to A.

Reading from disk: In this test, I read the data that was written in the previous test. The computer reads the 64K bytes in 128-byte blocks. As with the first test, I also ran this on the hard disk. To do this, I again changed the disk-drive designation from B to A.

Calculating single-precision numbers: This test measures how quickly the computer can perform two multiplications and two divisions 3000 times. The test also shows how much error (if any) is introduced by the system.

Sieve of Eratosthenes: The last BASIC test determines how long it takes the computer to perform one iteration of the Sieve of Eratosthenes prime-number program.

WORD-PROCESSING BENCHMARKS

I did the word-processing benchmarks with a standard document consisting of 40 paragraphs. Each paragraph contained 10 sentences of 10 words each: "One two three four five six seven eight nine ten." This produces a 4000-word document. The tests performed are: loading a document, saving a document, searching for a word, and scrolling. These tests were run on NewWord.

SPREADSHEET BENCHMARKS

There are only two spreadsheet benchmarks. The first determines how long it takes to load the standard spreadsheet, and the other measures how long it takes to recalculate the entire spreadsheet.

The standard spreadsheet has a 25-cell by 25-cell matrix. Each cell is programmed to equal 1.001 times the cell to its left. The values for the first column are calculated on the 25th cell in the row above, and the first cell in row 1 contains a 1.

THE NUMBERS

The results of these benchmarks are listed in table 2. As you can see, the MD-11 was faster than the IBM PC and/or the PC XT about half the time.

The Morrow recorded its best results in the word-processing tests that required disk access. The better access times may be due to the design of the MD-11's disk controller.

I found that the MD-11 was significantly slower in the document-scroll test. This probably is due to the fact that the IBM PC drives the integral video display through a parallel port while the MD-11 sends data to a stand-alone terminal through a serial RS-232C port.

CONCLUSIONS

The MD-11 is generally a smooth, responsive computer and most of the functions I tested in the benchmarks (such as saving and loading) are fast enough that I rarely noticed them when I was using the system.

Unlike systems such as the IBM PC (which are typically sold à la carte), the MD-11 is a complete computer system including 128K bytes of RAM, a 384K-byte double-density double-sided floppy-disk drive, an 11-megabyte hard disk, and a sharp, green-phosphor terminal. The bundled software includes a word processor and spelling-correction program, a spreadsheet program, a database-management program, a bookkeeping demonstration, two programming languages, and a hard-disk copy program in addition to the operating system.

The system is customized easily using the programmable keyboard, system-configurable program functions, and self-programmed startup routines. With these and the Co-Pilot menu system, the MD-11 is a powerful yet simple-to-use computer, definitely worth a second look.

The Morrow MD-11 is generally a smooth, responsive computer.
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Five Voice Synthesizers

Linear predictive coding (LPC) speech synthesizers have been around for years, but they haven’t really penetrated our society yet. Many computer professionals don’t understand what they’re about or how to use them. In this article, I’ll discuss the advantages and problems of using LPC synthesizers and compare the architecture, strengths, and weaknesses of five LPC synthesizer ICs (Integrated circuits) manufactured by U.S. companies. I’ve distilled information gleaned during the past two years while implementing hardware and software that encode and synthesize voice for these devices.

I have neglected Japanese synthesizer manufacturers such as NEC, Hitachi, and Mitsubishi in this article because I wasn’t able to get enough information about them to actually code voice for them, despite efforts to do so. I also omitted the Texas Instruments (TI) TMS 320 signal-processing chip; although it can do speech synthesis, it belongs in a different ball game. Even though its cost will drop from the current $150, it requires a separate digital-to-analog (D/A) converter, so the cost of this device will remain substantially higher than that of fully integrated synthesizer chips.

If you aren’t familiar with LPC synthesizers, study figure 1, which shows how synthesized speech is made by stringing together short, 20- to 30-millisecond (ms) “frames” of sound generated by a simplified electronic model of human-voice production. For a general introduction to voice synthesis, see “Speech and Voice Synthesis” on page 340.

For each synthesizer reviewed, I’ll describe the frame length, the coefficient precision, the method of voice-data input, the audio buffering and low-pass filter requirements, and the typical data rate.

Frame length: This is the number of times per second that the synthesizer coefficients are updated. Ideally, a synthesizer could accept new coefficients at very short intervals to track quickly varying sounds (with a higher data rate) or could be told to use the same coefficients for a longer time to keep the bit rate low when the speech sound stays the same.

Coefficient precision: This is the number of bits used to encode the various parameters. Having more bits to describe the filter coefficients sometimes can improve the speech quality at the cost of higher data rate.

Method of voice-data input: Three important questions relate to this topic. Does the synthesizer have on-chip ROM (read-only memory)? Does it need a special voice memory? Can a microprocessor send data directly to it?

Audio buffering and low-pass filter requirements: To avoid a mechanical sound, speech reconstructed from digital data must be smoothed with an analog filter. Some devices provide this on the chip.

Typical data rate: The data rate for any given chip can vary widely depending on, for example, how many coefficients you use and how much editing time you spend on data compaction. The “typical” rate reflects editing for intelligible speech without optimizing for throughput.

THE SP-250
The SP-250 from General Instrument (GI) was one of the early synthesizer chips. Its vocal tract filter is different from most of the other devices in that it uses a series of six cascaded simple digital filters, with each of these “second-order sections” specifying one resonance, or formant, of the voice sound.

One appealing aspect of this filter structure is that you can give an intuitive meaning to each of the parameters sent to the filter. Two bytes specify each filter section: one corresponds to the formant frequency, while the other corresponds to the formant’s bandwidth and amplitude. This intuitive meaning might be useful for implementing special effects or for reducing the basic data rate by specially coding the frequency and formant values (which often change fairly slowly) and expanding...
REVIEW: LPC CHIPS

ing these coded values to their full values before sending them to the synthesizer.

Each coefficient in this device can be specified with 8 bits of precision, which is more than adequate for most speech. Coefficients are updated after each pitch period, so the frame rate and the final data rate depend on the number of filter sections you use, the pitch period, and how many times you repeat a given set of coefficients. As with most synthesizers, you can trade off bit rate for quality by repeating the same frame several times instead of tracking slow changes in the sounds produced. Sometimes this can have a beneficial effect for the SP-250—eliminating some small variations in a long "e" sound, for example, can make it a lot smoother. Carried to extremes, however, the result is speech that sounds very unnatural. The bit rate for the SP-250 is 350 to 600 bytes per second, depending on how many coefficients you use and how fancy you get in coding the coefficients. You can compress below this rate but the speech quality suffers.

The audio output for this chip is not an ordinary D/A converter output: it's a pulse-width-modulated, transistor-transistor logic (TTL) signal (see figure 2). This signal must be low-pass filtered and sent through a power-amplifier IC before driving a speaker. But a simple RC (resistor/capacitor) filter and inexpensive LM386 IC amplifier are adequate for this purpose.

Interfacing a microprocessor to the SP-250 is simple: connect the eight Data lines, a Data Request strobe line, a Reset line, and let the SP-250 Data Request output interrupt your microprocessor when more data is needed. Due to setup and hold times on the Data lines, you'll need to latch data from the microprocessor to the SP-250, then generate the 1.5-µs (microsecond) Data Request strobe either by toggling 1 bit in software or by using a one-shot multivibrator.

One nice feature of this device is the way it repeats the last sound it was making if new data is not supplied when requested. Consequently, if your processor is busy servicing another interrupt, for example, and is slow getting data to the chip, the SP-250 just stretches a sound for an unnoticeably longer time instead of stopping altogether (as some other chips do). Unless you have a 3.12-MHz signal to drive the external clock input, the device requires a physically large 3.12-MHz crystal to provide its basic timing.

The SP-250 can sound quite good if you choose the talker very carefully, you don't try to get the bit rate too low, and you are willing to put considerable effort into editing the speech. Because its fundamental sampling rate is 10 kHz rather than the 8 kHz for most other chips, the SP-250 can get marginally brighter "s" sounds, but other advantages of this higher rate are hard to identify. The chip's main advantages are low cost, simple output buffering circuit, and a variable frame size that supports good tracking for quickly varying speech sounds at voiced-unvoiced transitions.

THE SP-256

GI's SP-256 evolved from the SP-250. Although the internal speech-synthesis circuitry is identical to the SP-250, there are significant differences.

The SP-256 has an internal ROM that you can use for a custom vocabulary (if you're making tens of thousands of your widget). Of greater interest to less ambitious users is GI's version of the chip that has a phoneme library on this ROM.

Beyond the speech-synthesis circuits, this chip has a simple front-end micro-

Figure 1: A linear predictive coding (LPC) model of the human voice.
REVIEW: LPC CHIPS

The controller enables you to embed commands in the data: for example, you can use subroutines to let several different phrases use the same word. The controller also unpacks compressed forms of the data; i.e., you can specify that some coefficients will be presented with fewer bits or that "differential" coefficient data will be sent (use the previous frame's coefficients but add the following numbers to them first).

The SP-256 can get voice data only from its internal ROM or from a special external (serial) voice ROM. You can also use external byte-wide ROM or RAM, but you'll need GI's special (40-pin) parallel-to-serial adapter chip to do this. A microprocessor can't send voice data directly to the device—it sends starting addresses to the chip, and the synthesizer then goes to its own internal or off-chip local memory to begin reading voice data.

A standby pin puts the chip in a power-down mode, which cuts its power requirements.

Besides these differences, the previous comments about the SP-250 apply to the SP-256.

I believe that GI intends for this chip to be used in cost-sensitive applications that have limited and unchanging vocabularies.

THE TMS 5220

With the introduction of the Speak and Spell toy, TI established its reputation in speech synthesis and its commitment to this technology. A series of speech-synthesis products has sprung from TI's initial synthesizer, culminating in the TMS 5220 and, soon, the TMS 5220A.

The 5220 uses the lattice form of digital filter to implement the vocal tract model. Unlike the coefficients for the SP-250, the "reflection" coefficients, or "K" coefficients, that control this filter don't lend themselves to a compact and useful interpretation. This type of filter does have some useful implications, however; the reflection coefficients can be interpolated from one frame to the next to ensure a smooth transition between frames. The TMS 5220 interpolates automatically, resulting in smooth voice quality.

The chip's judicious balance of frame rate and coefficient precision produces good speech quality at about 200 bytes per second (or less if you want to invest the editing time). The frame rate for the 5220 is fixed: coefficients are updated every 25 ms unless you run the chip faster than an 8-KHz sampling rate, and there's no real advantage to doing so.

The pitch parameter for the device is efficiently coded on a sort of logarithmic scale, with 63 values covering a range of 50 to 500 Hz. For voiced sounds, 39 bits are distributed among the 10 filter coefficients with K1 getting 5 bits and K8 through K10 getting only 3 bits. Omitting the last six K parameters for unvoiced sounds and using a special code for silent frames reduces the average data rate. Also, when the voice sound isn't changing, a "repeat" bit can be set to tell the chip to update only the pitch and energy parameters and use the previous frame's filter coefficients.

The 5220 contains an 8-bit D/A converter, and the output must be low-pass filtered and amplified. For the filter, TI recommends a third-order low-pass filter implemented with a quad op-amp, 12 resistors, and 3 capacitors.

Connecting to a microprocessor is complicated by two things. First, the chip is much slower than most microprocessors, so data and strobes must be latched. Second, to read all the status available from the chip, you need to implement a bidirectional data interface: unless you use an LSI (large-scale integration) parallel peripheral interface chip like the MC6821 or Intel 8255, this can get rather messy.

A few words of caution: TI chose to...
The sounds of speech are commonly divided into two types: voiced and unvoiced. Voiced sounds make use of vocal cords: say "ah." Unvoiced sounds are shaped by a rush of air: say "sh."

The vocal cords are a buzz source; that is, the fundamental frequency (typically approximately 100 Hz in a male speaker) and the harmonics of that frequency are of essentially equal amplitude. In unvoiced speech, the air from the lungs produces white noise in which no frequencies are favored over any other. The vocal tract (i.e., throat and mouth) is a resonating chamber that can be tuned to different sets of frequencies by moving the tongue and lips. Each resonating frequency of a sound is called a formant.

In meaningful speech, the voiced or unvoiced sound is shaped by the resonant formants into a complex waveform called an allophone. A more useful concept in ordinary usage is the phoneme, a vowel or constant sound. The "oy" in "foil," for example, is a single phoneme composed of more than one allophone.

Essentially, there are two approaches to synthesized speech. The first approach, waveform digitization, saves information on the waveform itself (i.e., voltage levels at any given time). We collect the synthesizing data with an A/D (analog-to-digital) converter and reconstruct the sound with a D/A (digital-to-analog) converter. Since audible sound includes components up to about 20 kHz, the amount of data collected can be proportionally large. A variety of data-compression techniques can be used to reduce the amount of digitized data. These techniques generally involve either storing only the change in signal level between sampling intervals or using a transform of the signal. As compression techniques get more sophisticated, they tend to become more costly and difficult to use.

The second approach to speech synthesis stores the design of the circuitry needed to produce speech-like sounds rather than the speech waveform information itself. Linear predictive coding (LPC) is of this type. The model of speech synthesis from which it works is outlined in figure 1 of the main text. Encoding a circuit design for speech synthesis clearly requires more analysis than does simple waveform digitizing. First, you need information on the sound to be produced, and then you must sketch out the necessary circuitry to reproduce it. We will reconstruct the production of an "ah" sound on a simplified synthesizer as an example of the encoding procedure. A graph of amplitude versus frequency for the first three formants of a typical male speaker's "ah" is shown in figure 3 below.

First we must decide if the sound should be voiced or unvoiced. To make a voiced sound, we would use an astable multivibrator with a fundamental frequency of about 100 Hz. The key property of a free-running flip-flop in this context is that the fundamental frequency and its harmonics are all of about equal amplitude up to one-half the reciprocal of the pulse width. In other words, a multivibrator sounds like the vocal cords. For unvoiced speech, we could feed the output of a random-number generator into a D/A converter.

For the "ah" sound, we select voiced speech. Next, we must determine the design of the three resonators. For each filter segment to complete the synthesizer design information to the right circuitry. We could produce phonemic speech. But it sounds choppy and mechanical because the sound is discontinuous. LPC
spice our lives with variety by numbering its Data lines with D0 as the most significant bit. You'll probably forget this minor detail, but you were warned.

The 5220 can address special serial memories that TI manufactures, letting the microprocessor tell the chip: "Start talking, and interrupt me when you hit a stop code (energy=15)." Fortunately, you also can send voice data directly to the chip from the microprocessor, so you aren't limited to the words that TI chooses to put in its special masked ROMs. To relax the timing problems of getting voice data into the device, an on-chip 128-bit first-in/first-out (FIFO) buffer is provided. When this FIFO is half empty, the INT output is asserted. If your microprocessor can't get more data to the chip before the buffer is empty, the chip stops talking and, if you don't detect the 5220's idle state, subsequent data sent to the chip is misinterpreted, generating squeaks and "raspberry" noises. Since you have at least 25 ms (and probably more) to get the data out after INT is asserted, you probably won't have to worry about this.

Data formatted for the 5220 does not end with frames neatly separated by byte boundaries: a new frame can start on any bit within a byte.

Two special aspects of this chip should be noted. First, due to the limited precision of the digital filter on the chip, some voiced sounds seem very fuzzy if the energy is too low. You can solve this by editing the energy for these frames: often just increasing the energy eliminates this quantization noise. Other times, you'll do better to just eliminate the fuzzy frames by setting the energy to zero.

The second special problem of the device is that it tends to make low-level noises during zero-energy frames unless you precede the zero-energy frames with a special low-energy voiced frame that lets the filter state settle. These so-called limit cycle oscillations are insidious: they won't necessarily appear all the time, and they can sometimes occur even if the special "quiet" frame is used. In this case, lowering the energy of the preceding frame or inserting two special "quiet" frames generally solves the problem.

It would be nice if the chip used modes with more precision in the coefficients and shorter frames to get better voice quality over a broader range of talkers. However, the 5220 provides a good compromise between bit rate and speech quality. It's currently a popular synthesis chip and can produce smooth, high-quality synthesized speech at 150 to 200 bytes per second.

THE S3620
American Microsystems Inc. (AMI) makes both a male and a female talker chip. By tailoring the coefficient lookup tables for different types of talkers, the range of each parameter is smaller, so fewer bits are needed to code each frame. This lets you have more frames per second at a given data rate, which enables the synthesizer to track changes in the voice sounds more accurately.

Beyond providing male and female chips, AMI has done several other things differently. First, the S3620 is a CMOS semiconductor device, so the chip itself doesn't consume much power. When it's not talking, it automatically goes into a power-down mode, dropping the power consumption to almost nothing.

Second, AMI uses "switched-capacitor" technology to implement the vocal tract filter instead of a digital filter like most other manufacturers use. This lets AMI include a low-pass output filter on chip (using the same switched-capacitor technique), minimizing the number of external parts. With its modest power amplifier, the S3620 can connect directly to a small speaker to provide 30 milliwatts (mW) of audio output.

The frame rate for this device is fixed at 20 ms. Like TI's 5220, this chip incorporates a lattice filter structure. Coefficients are interpolated between frames. The chip can handle only 16 different pitch values, and the filter coefficients get 30 bits per frame for voiced sounds (versus 39 bits per frame on the S220). The total bit count for voiced frames is 40 bits, an even 5 bytes. Bits are saved by using only four filter coefficients and omitting pitch for unvoiced frames, and by having the synthesizer repeat the previous frame's filter coefficients. The maximum data rate for all voiced frames is, consequently, 250 bytes per second; an average rate of 150 to 175 bytes per second is typical.

The S3620 control-signal interface is

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optimized for the 68XX class of microprocessors. If you're interfacing to another microprocessor, you may want to latch the eight data inputs to the chip before you issue the data strobe in order to meet the 400-nanosecond (ns) data hold time relative to the trailing edge of the 1-µs (minimum) write strobe. The device comes in a 22-pin package and derives its timing from a 640-Hz ceramic resonator. These resonators are cheap if you buy oodles of them, but they're pretty expensive if you want just a few.

It's important in your design to ensure that the strobe to the chip is held inactive (high) immediately when power is turned on. If it's not high when the chip's oscillator starts ticking, the chip will get hung up.

Also, this chip doesn't have an onboard FIFO buffer like the 5220—when the S3620 signals that it needs data, your microprocessor must provide the data within 100 µs or the synthesizer will turn itself off. If this happens, you will probably get a couple frames of weird sounds until the S3620 misinterprets some data as a stop code, stops issuing data requests, and hangs your system.

Since the chip generates a slight tick when it enters or leaves its power-down state, your software driver should provide several frames of silence before and after each utterance.

Unless you're driving an earphone, you'll probably want to provide an external power amplifier to drive a loudspeaker harder than the 30 mW that the chip provides; even AMI provides an LM386 on its evaluation board.

AMI also makes the S3610, which includes a 20k-bit on-chip data ROM for accessing up to 32 different utterances with no external memory. This chip was obviously designed for low-cost, mass-distribution applications that have a limited and fixed vocabulary.

The S3620 also is probably targeted primarily for product applications that don't involve many voice-data updates. It's a slightly less general-purpose device than others. You must choose between male and female talkers and, because there are so few bits per frame for the pitch and filter coefficients, you need to take more care in selecting a talker. To add voice output to consumer products, though, this chip offers the compelling advantages of easy implementation, low standby power, and a very low parts count.

**THE SP-1000**

There's little doubt that GI intends to shake up the voice world with this chip: it does voice synthesis, can serve as a front-end for voice recognition, and is priced fairly competitively (see table 1).

This chip is highly programmable: you can change its sample rate, and you have a choice of several different pitch pulses. Unlike GI's earlier synthesizers, the SP-1000 uses a lattice-type vocal-tract filter, accepting 10 filter coefficients that all can be set with 9-bit precision. As in earlier designs, the output is a pulse-width-modulated TTL signal, and you can use the same inexpensive RC-filter circuit recommended for the SP-256. Also, the frame length is an integer number of pitch periods, as is true for the other GI synthesizers.

The microprocessor interface apparently is optimized for the 68XX microprocessor series. The only special care you must take interfacing it to other processors is to set up the R/W (read/write) input to the chip before the strobe that activates the read or write operation.

Fortunately, this chip requires a 7.16-MHz crystal instead of the 3.12-MHz ones used with the SP-250 and SP-256. The higher frequency enables the crystal to come in a smaller package than the bulky HC-33/U that the 3.12-MHz crystal requires.

Although I won't discuss the voice recognition aspects of the chip here, I'd like (continued)
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The only good way to find suitable talkers is to encode their voices.

want to reduce this basic data rate, though, by not supplying full precision to all the coefficients; you need not specify K10 with a full 8 bits, for example. Your driver software will need to unpack the data from the storage format you use. You also might want to implement some kind of interpolation on the coefficients. You also can expect some help in these data-packing issues from suppliers of vocabulary-development equipment.

Gi's SP-1000 is a capable synthesis chip that will apparently be priced competitively with other synthesizers that lack voice recognition; even if you don't need voice-recognition capability, you needn't feel that you're paying for something you won't use.

**The Steps to LPC Speech**

Choosing effective words for an application requires effort and practice. It's important to pick the simplest possible way to express a thought while trying to preserve an overall structure to the vocabulary. You can minimize dependence on one person's voice for updates by partitioning large vocabularies, which lets you make changes by altering only one section instead of the whole vocabulary. Also, consider the limits of the synthesizer: expect problems with the same words you have trouble distinguishing in a long-distance phone call.

I don't know any way to predict whether a talker's voice will work well with LPC. Obviously, you want someone who articulates and doesn't talk loudly at the start of a sentence and trail off at the end. But beyond such commonsense techniques there remain considerable differences in quality between talkers. The only good way to determine if talkers are suitable is to try encoding their voices. To help talkers become aware of sounds that cause difficulty, let them get a taste of the voice-editing process and hear what happens to their voices after LPC encoding.

Ideally, you would record the vocabulary in a rented recording studio (about $30 to $50 an hour) to minimize the time spent avoiding traffic noise, squeaky chairs, buzzing fluorescent lights, and echoes from the walls, floor, and ceiling of the room. A studio also can provide a professional, efficient, business-like atmosphere to let your talker concentrate on the script and pronunciation. A studio isn't necessary, though, and you don't need extremely expensive audio equipment to get an adequate recording.

Record each utterance several times to let the talker get comfortable with it and have a chance to experiment with various inflections.

For frequently used phrases, it's best to plan on using the entire phrase rather than stringing individual words together to compose phrases. Concatenating words that were recorded separately often results in the same timing and inflection problems that plague phoneme synthesis.

Systems for digitizing a recording and converting to LPC coefficients vary. Some systems change the voice immediately to LPC coefficients; others temporarily store the digitized voice in a high data-rate form and then reduce this data into LPC coefficients off line. The coefficients generated in the

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REVIEW: LPC CHIPS

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Circle 360 on inquiry card.
preceding step usually need to be touched up manually. This interactive parameter editing is needed for several reasons.

First, the analysis procedure might make errors in pitch or voicing. These parameters are notoriously difficult to estimate with complete accuracy, and even a few errors can make the whole utterance seem "buzzy" or gravelly. Second, sometimes (such as when a voice frame straddles a transition between voiced and unvoiced speech) the LPC model doesn't apply. The operator must take some fix-up measure that makes the speech sound the best, perhaps by deleting a frame or modifying the voicing or energy parameters.

Last, the operator may want to change the way the utterance was pronounced. For example, if the talker pronounced "green" as "green-uh," eliminating the trailing "uh" might make the speech sound crisper.

The time required to edit voice for LPC synthesizers depends on the talker and the skill of the editor. Budgeting about five minutes per word is not unreasonable. Editing is best performed in several passes because listening to an utterance can cause you to focus on some aspects of voice quality and ignore other aspects that can be obvious to fresh ears.

After developing the vocabulary and trying it in your application, get some "naive" listeners to evaluate your vocabulary selection and present their reactions to the voice quality. Revise your design accordingly, going back to step 1 if necessary.

COMPATIBILITY

You can't translate the code for one synthesizer chip into code for a different chip. This is understandable for devices with entirely different filter structures (lattice versus second-order sections), but it's rather frustrating for devices that use the lattice-filter approach. Differences of frame size, sampling rate, coefficient precision, and appropriate preemphasis (i.e., tone equalization for the input speech) seem slight, but they are big enough to make it impractical to try to translate codes from one synthesizer to another. Even beyond these issues, the special quirks in the different devices (such as the "quiet frame" needed by the 5220) block compatibility.

Such incompatibility is inevitable in a new technology because manufacturers are trying to both create and track new market demands. Still, it's frustrating: device compatibility could free software developers from having to bet on the success of one particular device and would reduce the risks involved in software development. In fact, an LPC standard already exists. The tax dollars of U.S. citizens paid for its development: the Department of Defense prepared LPC-10 for use in secure, digital-voice communications systems. (See T. Tremain's article, "The Government Standard Linear Predictive Coding Algorithm: LPC-10." in Speech Technology, April 1982, page 40.)

There are just two problems with the commercial application of this standard. First, it's designed to run at a fixed 300 bytes per second with no provision for a lower data rate during silent or unvoiced frames. This is almost twice the rate that commercial chips have been seeking. Second, there might be legal problems involved because a special dispensation from a government agency is required to use LPC-10.

It's unlikely that the benefits of this standard will trickle down into the civilian economy, although the development of LPC synthesis ICs is a direct consequence of the groundwork laid by this standard.

WHAT'S AHEAD?

Predicting the directions synthesized voice will take is tricky because so much depends on how hard the market drives the technology. It's fair to say that most players in the industry expected a lot more market pull than has developed to date: we've got a few talking cars, games, and telephone-response systems, but IBM settled for beeps instead of voice in its Personal Computer, and neither the Apple Macintosh nor the T1C includes an LPC synthesizer.
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Customers aren't demanding synthesized voice because they haven't been exposed to a blockbuster application program that uses synthetic voice effectively: the public has seen only gimmicks. This situation will change in 1984 as synthesizer prices decline (this already has begun) and voice-encoding capability becomes more accessible to creative designers.

When semiconductor manufacturers start seeing a return on investments in this technology, they may turn to developing low-cost ICs that strive for high-quality voice (in the range of 400 to 1000 bytes per second) and require very little manual editing. Perhaps these chips will use “multipulse” LPC, an extension of the LPC model that calls for sprinkling a few carefully chosen impulses into the excitation function for voiced speech. Multipulse LPC is fashionable in research circles.

Plain old LPC speech will be around for a long time, though. The synthesizers can be made inexpensively. They provide reasonably smooth speech with natural inflection and timing while keeping voice-memory requirements manageable.
The Antex Data Systems ADS 2000 prints at 165 characters per second in correspondence quality using a 9x9 dot matrix. By turning on the "FINE" mode with a push of a button or through software command it is possible to obtain Very Near Letter Quality (VNLO) at 40 characters per second using a 17x17 dot matrix. The Epson FX-80 compatible ADS 2000 uses the full 96 character ASCII and includes true descenders and graphic resolution. Typestyles included with the ADS 2000 include Pica, Elite, Proportional and Italics and the ability to design up to 256 characters that can be combined with the standard 128 typestyles. Subscripts and superscripts can be used for scientific equations, notations and formulas. The ADS 2000 can interface to almost any computer on the market using the Centronics parallel interface or the optional RS 232-C serial interface.

SuperFont, an optional software program designed to utilize all the special features of the ADS 2000 is also available for popular computers. SuperFont features include:

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A unique feature is its ability to make unlimited numbers of copies. Hitting the copy button will send another copy to the printer. When done making copies, hit the reset button to clear the memory.

Included with the DATA EXCHANGE/64K are two 4 foot output cables, one parallel cable with standard Centronics type connector and one serial cable with standard DB 25 connector. Standard plugs are supplied for input ports.

Suggested list price: $339.00
Dealer inquiries welcome.

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Volition's Modula-2 on the Sage

For the programmer targeting heavy software development toward a p-system, Modula-2 on a Sage computer can be an enticing combination. Modula-2 is a state-of-the-art language from Niklaus Wirth, the developer of the Pascal language. Wirth's latest brainchild embodies low-level access to the machine, independent compilation of modules, and structured programming within a vocabulary of only 40 words.

Hosting the software is the Sage. P-code interpretation drags most computers to their knees, but the 8-MHz MC68000 of the Sage slices through the overhead to deliver reasonable response times.

The Modula-2 package sold by Volition Systems for the Sage resembles similar products the company markets for Apple computers and the IBM Personal Computer (PC). This similarity extends to price, module libraries, and 95 percent of the documentation.

The module libraries furnished with a language such as Modula-2 supply most computers to their knees, but the 8-MHz MC68000 of the Sage slices through the overhead to deliver reasonable response times.

The standard library specified by Wirth covers terminal and file I/O (Input/output), numerical calculations, and storage management, among other functions, to these libraries. Volition provides the minimal library that Wirth defines in his book *Programming in Modula-2* (New York: Springer-Verlag, 1983). The vendor supplements this with extra library routines that, in the words of the user's manual, "provide a portable environment across all of Volition Systems Modula-2 implementations."

The standard library specified by Wirth covers terminal and file I/O and the math functions square root, exponentiation, natural logarithm, sine, cosine, and inverse tangent. Volition's augmented library adds several facilities to this core, most notably decimal arithmetic, string manipulation, and format conversion.

Decimal arithmetic is a boon to programmers writing financial applications. A variable type called Decimal specifies decimal integers up to 19 digits. Canned procedures may be invoked to add, subtract, multiply, and divide Decimal variables. The most convenient aspect of this mode of arithmetic is the method for displaying or printing results. String parameters called *pictures* control the formatted output. Pictures take the tedium out of neatly presenting a numeric or dollar value by inserting decimal points, commas, leading blanks, and floating dollar signs.

Although the string-manipulation procedures of the extended library will be welcomed by many programmers, computer science professors may have mixed emotions. After all, one of the standard exercises in an introductory computer science course is to write routines for inserting, deleting, and comparing strings of characters. In Volition's Modula-2, this exercise is a simple matter of executing a one-line procedure call, hardly the intellectual challenge of writing the routine in FORTRAN. Pascal, or plain Modula-2.

Format conversion rounds out the augmented library. These procedures convert integer, cardinal, or hexadecimal values to strings. You can reverse the direction of conversion from string to integer, too.

Volition Systems' copious documentation for Modula-2 on the Sage mirrors its Apple and IBM PC counterparts. More than five hundred 8½-by-11-inch pages describe the package. Wirth's *Programming in Modula-2* is also included to clarify the finer points of the language.

The user's manual leaves no doubt as to its intended audience. It states up front that the explanations are geared to Pascal programmers. To this end, the author liberally sprinkles the text with source code illustrating side-by-side implementations of algorithms in Pascal and Modula-2. Additionally, an 80-page section entitled "Differences from Pascal" lays out the precise areas where Modula-2 deviates from its predecessor. With this guide as a handy reference, Pascal programmers should have no difficulty adapting their vocabulary to Modula-2.

Edward Joyce (Route 9, Box 149, Charlottesville, VA 22901) is a freelance writer currently working on a book entitled Modula-2 Seafarer's Manual and Shipyard Guide. He earned a M.S. in computer science at Trinity University.
AT A GLANCE

Name
Volition Modula-2 System

Type
UCSD p-System-type development environment

Manufacturer
Volition Systems

Format
Three 5½-inch floppy disks

Computer
Sage II or IV

Features
Modula-2 compiler, library, run-time support utilities, editor

Documentation
Modula-2 manual, system editor manual, Programming in Modula-2 by Niklaus Wirth

Price
$395

Audience
Owners of Sage computers: UCSD p-System programmers

A comparison of code sizes, execution times, and compile times of the Sieve of Eratosthenes program, written in Volition's Modula-2. The program was run on the Sage, the IBM PC, and the Apple IIe.
REVIEW: MODULA-2

Clocking the Sieve

How does Modula-2 aboard the Sage fare in performance tests? To answer that question, I fed the compiler the acid test of benchmarks—the Sieve of Eratosthenes prime-number generator (see “Eratosthenes Revisited: Once More through the Sieve,” by Jim Gilbreath and Gary Gilbreath, in the January 1983 BYTE, page 283). The “At a Glance” box on page 352 shows the results.

The execution time of 57 seconds on the Sage undercuts the performances of the Apple IIe and IBM PC. Volition’s Modula-2 clocks in at 322 and 185 seconds, respectively, for the same program on those machines. Still, I expected a faster score, considering the 8-MHz speed of the 68000. Certainly, the p-System takes its toll. The Sieve program in Pascal for the Sage p-System, however, clocks in at 40 seconds, about 30 percent faster than its Modula-2 counterpart. This suggests there’s room for improvement in the execution efficiency of Volition’s Modula-2.

Since the compiler only generates p-codes, it finishes object-file chores long before an analogous native-code language product. The speedy 12-second compilation timing bears this out.

Overall, the Sieve benchmark demonstrates the attractiveness of Modula-2 on the Sage as a programming tool. Programs can be compiled and tested in a fraction of the time taken by an Apple or IBM PC. Then the finished product can be transferred to the target computer for execution. Essentially, you can develop sophisticated software for less expensive computers without being hindered by the slow performance of the p-System on those machines.

Other Liabilities

Using Volition’s system, Modula-2 aficionados will sometimes be disappointed because the compiler deviates from Wirth’s definition in three critical areas.

First, no code is generated for runtime checking of integer/cardinal overflow. If overflow occurs in a purebred Modula-2 package, the program terminates with an appropriate error message. Neglecting to implement this defeats a key provision of Modula-2, one that it shares with its sibling Pascal.

Second, cardinal division does not work when the operands exceed 32,767, although cardinal values may range up to 65,535. This, admittedly, is not a major disaster; nevertheless, the connoisseur would question it.

Third, Volition’s Modula-2 compiles in one pass. One-pass compilation may enhance the compiler’s efficiency but it sacrifices user convenience. Worst of all, the compiler strays from stock Modula-2 in the process. Because of the one-pass constraint, no forward references to constants and variables may be made. Procedures may be referred to before they’re defined only if they’re previously declared “forward.” These limitations on references of constants, variables, and procedures are unheard of in Wirth’s Modula-2.

The one-pass characteristic plays havoc in other ways. To generate a listing, you include a compiler directive in the source code indicating the name of the print file. I inserted the directive immediately after the MODULE statement, the first line of the program. The compiler flagged the listing directive with an error message: "IO error on listing file: I examined the disk—plenty of free space available, write protection off, no parity errors. After searching for almost 20 minutes, I came across a sentence in the user’s manual: “The [list] directive must appear at the top of the compilation unit.” I corrected the problem by moving the directive so it preceded the MODULE statement.

While I’m on the subject of listings, I might as well point out that specifying the listing file in the source code leaves much to be desired. I prefer the option to print and supply the filename at compile time, as a command parameter, rather than during the editing of the source code. Anytime you edit the source code, even if only to set a listing option, you risk the inadvertent introduction of subtle bugs. Placing the option to list on the compiler command line instead of embedded in the source code nullifies that risk.

Summary

Volition’s Modula-2 on the Sage may be the prescription for curing software development ills in the p-System environment. The 68000 in the Sage blazes along at 8 MHz on a 32-bit bus. Even the software counterparts of M-1 tanks seem to have Porsche engines.

However, the system is far from the final word on Modula-2. It deviates, albeit slightly, from Wirth’s definition of the language, and it could benefit from a score of enhancements.

Because Volition’s Modula-2 for the Sage computer runs under the UCSD p-System, the user faces a major liability: the p-System’s utter disregard for user courtesy. Disk drives are strangely referred to as 4 and 5 instead of the more logical A and B or 1 and 2. Utility programs display esoteric messages: for example, "No such vol on-line <source>" indicates a disk error without telling you which is the faulty drive. Also, typing Control-C in many programs locks up the keyboard—you’re forced to press the reset button or, worse yet, cycle power on computers like the IBM PC that lack a reset switch.

On the positive side, the p-System has found a home in hundreds of thousands of microcomputers. It provides common turf for software cultivation without worrying about what lies underneath the toposil. Therein lies Volition’s claim to fame. Its Modula-2 p-System is source-compatible across Apples, IBM PCs, and Sages and transcends the formidable technical transoms separating these 8-, 16-, and 32-bit processors.

Despite its compatibility assets, the p-System doesn’t lead the list of top-selling operating systems. a fact that Volition recognizes. Presently, the company is beta-testing a CP/M-68000 version of Modula-2 for the Sage. It should be ready by the time this article appears in print. Volition indicated it also expects to announce an MS-DOS implementation later this year. These products, of course, will mute the arguments centering around the shortcomings of the p-System.

If you’re computing in the p-System but keep running into the limitations imposed by Pascal, Volition’s package offers an alternative. An individual user could hardly justify the price of $395, but for the software-development arena, where even small increases in flexibility and productivity can cut costs significantly, it’s a different story. In that case, Modula-2 warrants a long and hard look. It may be just the ammunition needed for a fresh assault on applications problems.
All The Power & Performance You Can Handle
In One Exceptional Multi-Function Board.

When it comes to getting more usable features, greater performance, and better benefits into—and out of—your IBM Personal Computer ... Rio Plus II is the very best multi-function board you can buy. Why? Because the Rio Plus II includes the very best features of two power-packed multi-function boards (the Rio Plus, and Super Rio)—conveniently built into one. Without a bet, the Rio Plus II offers the most complete one slot answer to your need for greater memory and additional ports.

"Pack" The Odds In Your Favor

Now, you can have almost everything you want or need. All in one slot. Rio Plus II gives you: One or two serial ports; a parallel port; an IBM compatible game port; the 'PC Accelerator' software (offering emulation of two RAM disks and a parallel print buffer); a battery operated clock calendar (remembers date/time even with PC turned off); and additional memory of up to 384K.

Using the RS-232C serial ports, you can easily connect mice, modems, plotters, (serial) printers, or other necessary peripherals. With the parallel port, you'll be able to operate any IBM compatible (parallel) printer, or SASI (Shugart Associates Standard Interface) hard disk controller. And courtesy of the PC Accelerator™, you get printer buffering and RAM disks which can even survive a warm boot. (For example, do an ordinary reset, and all the data entered on both RAM disks will still be there. Everytime.)

The Winning Combination

Rio Plus II is totally software compatible with IBM's hardware adapter boards. And, the Rio Plus II saves you time, money, slots ...and hassle. You'll have additional memory and functions available—exactly when you need them. At a price that's very competitive. And just think what you can do with all the other slots.

Rio Plus II. The only (card) game in town that consistently lets you win big. See your local dealer for the inside story. Or call or write STB Systems, Inc., 601 North Glenville, Richardson, Texas 75081 (214) 234-8750.

Circle 331 on inquiry card.

Expanding Microcomputing

PC Accelerator is a registered trademark of ResCorp.
**REVIEW FEEDBACK**

**THE IBM CS-9000**

David States's letter in the June Review Feed- back includes a misrepresentation of my article “The IBM CS-9000 Lab Computer” (February, page 278). When he said, “...The article grossly understates the computing power of the CS-9000 system. The performance example cited in the article involved polling a device once per second...” I stated that we were able to trigger a laser and a waveform digitizer, download 2K bytes of data from the digitizer, compare each byte to a noise level, and add 1 to an appropriate array element if the value was above noise in one second using interpreted BASIC. Trivially, this is not a measure of the system speed. But it is an impressive measure of the speed of the BASIC interpreter. As I interpreted the report, compiled FORTRAN did the same sequence of operations 12 times per second. I further stated that our design requirements were for the sequence to be repeated at least 30 times a second. In fact, an assembler version of the program ran through the sequence 43 times a second. Since this exceeded our design requirements, no further optimization was attempted.

Thomas R. Clune
Ashburnham, MA

We obtained the CS-9000 in the spring of 1983 under a Pilot Test Plan Agreement. Personnel at IBM Instruments were very helpful to us, and I am reluctant to criticize the system. The CS-9000 did, however, still have major unresolved problems as of February 1984. There appeared to be little prospect of these being corrected in the near future, and we were forced to return the system to IBM Instruments.

The most critical system problems have been frequent, and apparently random, system crashes, the periodic destruction of disk data, the lack of hard disk memory management, some major deficiencies of the Pascal and BASIC programming languages, and the inability to use the system compilers and utilities in a multitasking mode without having relocatable code. IBM Instruments will not release the relocatable code to the customer. Thomas Clune does mention, in his February report of the CS-9000 on page 284, that there is an "odd little glitch" that causes unreliable operation, but he has generally failed to describe the system's deficiencies.

We have replaced the CS-9000 with a Motorola VME/10. The system is similar in terms of its intended applications and its price range. The VME/10 does, however, have the advantage of utilizing more advanced hardware and has a sophisticated and highly reliable operating system. The VME/10 should be of interest to your readers.

Robert E. Robinson III
Pompano Beach, FL

**THINKTANK**

I bought the IBM PC version of ThinkTank recently and share Mr. William R. Hershey's enthusiasm for the product (“ThinkTank,” May, page 189). I did, however, discover a serious defect in the software that makes the product difficult to use.

Contrary to Mr. Hershey's belief, ThinkTank is a copy-protected product. This is a small annoyance in itself. Living Videotext sends a backup disk when you send in the registration card. The worst part is that the copy-protect code apparently occupies the space normally reserved for the operating system. DOS can't be installed on the disk with the program and must be started from a separate boot disk. I find this disk swapping terribly annoying. This protection scheme, as you might guess, also precludes the use of a RAM or hard-disk drive without the master disk in drive A.

Also, ThinkTank is compatible with Compaq only when using DOS RevC or later versions. I tolerate copy-protection schemes as a necessary evil as long as they don't interfere with the operation of the software. Living Videotext should reconsider its spelling a fine program with copy protection.

Joseph J. Pasky
Scottsdale, AZ

I wish to add my comments to Mr. Hershey's review of ThinkTank covered in the May issue. For the past six months I have been using ThinkTank to convert my class outlines. Revising the outlines as topics are added or deleted throughout the semester is much easier with this program than using other text packages.

Additionally, I have found ThinkTank an invaluable tool in arranging ideas in articles for publication. Therefore, I recommend that all other would-be writers invest in a copy of ThinkTank as it could help improve their production.

Kearney Hill
Emporia, KS

**PEACHTEXT 5000**

Stevanne R. Lehrman’s review of PeachText 5000 (April, page 186) was one of the most annoy-
REVIEW FEEDBACK

MORROW MD-11

I recently have had an experience trying to purchase a Morrow MD-11 that should interest anyone considering buying that computer. At the price of $2745 for 128K-byte CP/M 3.0 and an 11-megabyte hard disk, the MD-11 seemed too good to be true. It seems that it was I proceeded to enter a pharmacy application program that I developed and had entered about 60K bytes into the machine when it crashed and would not reboot. I lost only a little work because of a recent backup. (But a crashed hard disk takes forever to reload.) I took it back to the retailer and he said that the problem must be the ROM: they had experienced problems with it before. He replaced the ROM, after which I went back to developing my application program.

The MD-11 lasted about two more days and the same thing happened again. I was getting tired of losing my work so I left it with the dealer to fix it and test it for a few days. He tried many ROMs of different versions (I think there were seven so far) and none worked more than a few days. Mine was not the only MD-11 that had malfunctioned: Eight of the thirteen that this dealer sold had problems.

In the meantime the dealer was having trouble getting the people at Morrow to respond with help. Finally, when the dealer threatened a lawsuit, the relationship between the two became much more cooperative.

While Morrow and the dealer were having their problems, I was without a machine, without my money (having already paid), and losing the benefit of my application program in my pharmacy. It eventually seemed to me that the Morrow MD-11 was not a machine to be trusted and I asked for a refund. It wasn’t very quick in coming, but seven weeks after I first received the machine I had a refund.

Willett Kempton
East Lansing, MI

LNW-80

Bravo! Mahlon Kelly’s review of the LNW-80 computer (May, page 258) finally sheds light on one of the most powerful yet lesser-known 8-bit computers in use today. Some news for your readers. LNW has released a newer version of the LNW Model II computer. The newer LNW does everything the older units do but now includes 80 by 24 hardware video, a Model III character set in addition to the original Model I set, 8-bit graphics RAM versus the old 6-bit RAM, a 5.3-MHz clock speed, and best of all.

Introducing the Sumicom 1120. At $495 it’s the least expensive letter-quality printer ever, with features you’d expect to cost hundreds more.

The 1120 is as fast as any letter-quality printer under $900, and faster than most: 18 characters per second. It’s universally standard, with Qume printwheels and ribbons and an 8-bit parallel Centronics interface; it works with IBM, Apple, Commodore and many other PCs.

The 1120 is quiet (only 60 dBA), features proportional spacing and takes paper up to 13 inches wide. Options include serial interface, forms tractor and cut sheet feeder. The dependability is standard: a 120-day warranty; a month longer than other manufacturers.

For fast delivery, call 800/596-1243, ext. 167 (California 800/444-2345, ext. 167). Letter quality, and many other qualities, all for $495 give us a call.
a lower price. The software package offer has been discontinued, but LNW is now shipping the newest Model IIIs with the graphics memory already expanded to 64K bytes. This provides the user with 160K bytes of accessible memory, which is unprecedented in the "Thndy" compatible sphere. It is now possible to use this 64K as additional RAM-disk space. Micro Systems Software in Florida is creating a special version of DOSPLUS 4 that will reside in this special 64K-byte area. This powerful device-independent DOS gives the LNW its TRS-80 Model 4 compatibility. This DOS should be available now.

LNW Computers now has three versions of its Model II computer, all with the same name. In keeping with its extensive customer-support program, LNW will upgrade Model IIIs that have the detachable power cords, to include 80 by 24 lines screen. Upgrades for the original one-screen Model II owners will be forthcoming. The oldest Model I LNW-80s will need to be upgraded to CPM (Model IIIs) before the four screens and 80 by 24 can be added. I don't believe LNW is making modifications for these older machines quite yet. Typically, LNW Computer requests that owners make appointments prior to sending their machines in for an upgrade.

In his review, Mahlon Kelly was a little harsh on the CPM operating system. It has been artfully implemented on the LNW-80 by Dick Stiles of RMS Systems in Fresno, California. The disk-formatting section is going to be expanded to make the LNW read just about any other CPM disk imaginable. An LNW with both 8-inch drives and 5¼-inch drives might be the ultimate CPM computer. Classic programs such as WordStar and dBASE II work fine on the new LNW-80 and look great with the shading and highlighting that is now possible.

I now own my third LNW computer and am very happy with it. Over the past three years, my computers have been run continuously since the time they were purchased. I have subjected them to the horrors of Electrity from generators at oil rigs and have even hauled them back and forth in helicopters to offshore platforms in the Gulf of Mexico. My latest LNW is now powered by a SOLA UPS and is being used 24 hours a day as a bulletin board for LNW-80 enthusiasts. It is the LNW TTBS Southeast In Baton Rouge, Louisiana, which has been running nonstop since August 1982. The review accidentally misprinted its number. The correct number for this 300/1200-bps BBS is (504) 291-4311. LNW Computers in Tustin is also starting a Customer Support TTBS this month and will be up 24 hours a day at (714) 544-5762.

Thank you again for publishing information on this machine. It is gratifying to see a magazine of your size and reputation give this much exposure to computers other than the IBM Personal Computer and the Macintosh.

Bill Hummel
Baton Rouge, LA

GRAPHICS WITH GRAY MATTER

The GP-29 delivers the graphics and text versatility of powerful, expensive terminals at significant cost savings. And you can buy the GP-29 as a ready to use terminal or as a retrofit board for the Zenith Z29.

Expand your applications with dual plane graphics. Create images with "shades of gray." Overlay two separate images. Animate the images. Store multiple images in local memory.

The GP-29 gives you low cost graphics you never imagined possible. 1024 x 500 hi-res and 512 x 250 low-res selectable resolution. 128K of display memory. And our dedicated graphics processor provides selective vector erase, area erase, area fill, area move, arc drawing, pan and zoom.

You also get Tektronix 4014 compatibility as well as DEC VT100 and VT220 compatibility.

Enhanced Text Tool
The GP-29 offers four selectable display formats: 80 and 132 columns with 24 or 49 lines. Off-screen scrolling memory. Storage for pages and pages of text. On-line editing capability. Double high and double wide characters and much, much more.

Plus, you get operator convenience features like "plain English" set-up menu, easy to use programmable keys, local function keys, transparent mode and non-volatile memory. And a serial printer port is standard. Call or write today to place your order.

GP-29 retrofit for Zenith Z29...........995.
GP-29 complete terminal.............1695.
Optional long-persistence CRT......95.

Northwest Digital Systems
P.O. Box 15288, Seattle, WA 98115
(206) 524-0014

GP-19 board for the Zenith Z19 terminal is also available for $695.
by doing a regression on a numerically unstable data set (the Longley data set—see reference 3 in the article) and comparing the coefficients calculated by the packages with the "correct" solution computed by Longley. The authors report average accuracy values like 6.8: i.e., on the average, 6.8 digits of a package's answers agree with the correct answer.

The reason that I take issue with these results is that the data set contains input values recorded with as few as 4 digits, and 6 digits at most. I was always taught that if the input data contains at most 6 digits then you cannot get more than 6-digit accuracy in the answers. Yet this seems to be precisely what the authors claim.

To demonstrate this, I took the original data set from Longley's paper and ran a regression on a statistics package with a reputation for accuracy that was not among the packages described in the article. This package was originally developed for IBM mainframes, a fact that I feared would be held against it by some readers of BYTE, so I ran it on an IBM/PC/XT/VM/370 "micro." While the number of digits reported for each coefficient varied from 3 to 8, all of the digits agreed with Longley's "correct" solution.

I then "adjusted" variable 4, "Size of Armed Forces" (apparently recorded to the nearest thousand), by adding a fudge factor, as indicated in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size of Armed Forces</th>
<th>Fudge</th>
<th>Size of Armed Forces (adjusted)</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>1590</td>
<td>-43</td>
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<tr>
<td>1456</td>
<td>-49</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2827</td>
<td>+08</td>
<td>2835.08</td>
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Notice that the original data contains 4 significant digits and that the adjusted data, when rounded to 4 significant digits, agrees with the original data. When the regression was redone with the adjusted data, all of the coefficients were different, and some of them differed in the fourth digit.

The point is, if you enter only N significant digits in your input data, you cannot get more than N significant digits in your answers.

I read the article, "Statistical Software for Microcomputers," in the April BYTE with great interest. I strongly agree with the authors' emphasis on how the packages appear to the user. However, I must take exception with the method used to measure the accuracy of the packages: their results are misleading, at best.

Table II in the article displays the "average accuracy of regression coefficients" computed by the packages. This quantity was computed by doing a regression on a numerically unstable data set (the Longley data set—see reference 3 in the article) and comparing the coefficients calculated by the packages with the "correct" solution computed by Longley. The authors report average accuracy values like 6.8: i.e., on the average, 6.8 digits of a package's answers agree with the correct answer.

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The point is, if you enter only N significant digits in your input data, you cannot get more than N significant digits in your answers.

JERRY M. LEFKOWITZ
University Park, PA

I believe BYTE is an excellent magazine and often rely on it for timely information about computer hardware and software. Therefore, I was disappointed when I read the review article "Statistical Software for Microcomputers" in the April issue. There was no mention of Statplan, a statistical package for the IBM PC and compatible computers. At $49.95, Statplan would have been the least expensive, complete package in the review. In spite of its low price it compares favorably with programs costing $200–$300.

Statplan contains a full-screen editor for entering and editing data that takes full advantage of the special laws on the IBM keyboard. It can also exchange data with Lotus 1–2–3, VisiCalc, and any other program using the DIF format. Variables can be printed, transformed, or examined through cross plots. Histograms, or time series plots with overlays. The analysis capabilities include BASIC statistics, correlation analysis, autocorrelation, ANOVA, and multiple regression. The multiple-regression routines include probability levels on t and f scores, saving of residuals and calculated values, and graphing residuals and actual versus calculated values.

JOHN STOVER
The Futures Group
Glastonbury, CT

Eco-C and Q/C revisited

Because of the large number of inquiries about my review of Eco-C and Q/C ("Two More Versions of C for CP/M: May, page 246"), I thought you might be interested in an update on the two products. Both products have made substantial improvements.

After my initial disappointment with Eco-C version 1.52, I purchased Aztec C II and used it almost exclusively for my numerical work. When version 2.01 of Eco-C arrived, I didn't have very high expectations but I was surprised. Version 2.0 included great improvements in the compiler, the library, and the code generated. I was so impressed, I bought another copy of the product for use at work. Besides the improvements to the software, Ecosoft reduced the price by $100. (It also offered some of its other software packages at reduced cost to users of version 1.5 to help assuage anyone annoyed about paying the initial high price). The current version of Eco-C is 3.0. It has corrected all of the deficiencies that aggravated me with version 1.5.

The latest version of Q/C is 3.2. This new release addresses almost all of the deficiencies I mentioned in my review. It now includes casts, sizeof, typedef, and typed functions. The library also has been expanded.

I reran the benchmarks from my review with these two new versions (see table below). I have also included results of the benchmarks when compiled with Aztec C II v. 1.05g. (This seems to be the latest revision of the Aztec compiler, although it now seems the compiler has been split off from the library source and the price has been increased. In any event, I haven't received any notification of an upgrade from Manx.) Aztec is probably more comparable to Eco-C since it is a "full" implementation, mean-
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_Framework: A Programmer's Reference, by Forefront Corporation_
A reference source for programmers developing applications with Framework. Includes a programming tutorial and an extensive functions directory for the FRED™ programming language. Suggested retail price $24.95.

_Framework: An Introduction to Programming, by Forefront Corporation_
A first-time-user's introduction to Framework programming. With an extensive tutorial on the functions and capabilities of the software. Suggested retail price $19.95. Available Fall '84.

_Framework: A Developer's Handbook, by Forefront Corporation_

So if you're thinking of buying the program, buy the book, too. They're made for each other. And both are made for you.

And Ashton-Tate has a rapidly-growing library of microcomputer-related books for computer users of every level. To get a copy of our latest catalog, contact your local Ashton-Tate dealer. For the name and location of your nearest dealer, contact Ashton-Tate, 10150 West Jefferson Boulevard, Culver City, CA 90230. (213) 204-5570.

© Ashton-Tate 1984. All rights reserved. Framework and FRED are trademarks of Ashton-Tate.
ing it has longs, floats, doubles, and parameterized macros.

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tc</td>
<td>ts</td>
<td>t1</td>
<td>te</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EcoC sieve</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fib</td>
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<td>0.15</td>
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</tr>
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<tr>
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<td>1.11</td>
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<td>1.02</td>
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<td>0.15</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>fib</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.15</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here tc is the compile time; ts, the assembly time; t1, the link time; and te, the execution time.

There are several interesting results apparent from the table. Looking at the results from the "sieve" benchmark, there has been a dramatic decrease in assembly time for Eco-C. This has come about due to the way large arrays are initialized. Version 1.52 did it by expanding a macro. Version 3.0 and 2.0 before it performed default initialization to zero with a DEFINE directive instead. The improvement is dramatic.

Eco-C also has vastly improved performance on the "fib" benchmark. As mentioned in my review, this program gives an indication of the long compile times for Eco-C. This is a direct result of the multipass nature of the compiler. There is a finite overhead required to load each pass from disk. The benefit of the multipass design is better analysis of the program being compiled, resulting in smaller, faster programs. As the programs being compiled become larger, the extra time required for the disk accesses for a multipass compiler becomes a smaller proportion of the compile time.

There is also a general trend apparent in the increased link times for Eco-C and QEC relative to earlier releases. This increase is a direct consequence of the expansion and improvements made in the standard libraries for each compiler. The Eco-C library is much larger since it has routines for format conversions for the data types that QEC does not support, as well as functions for sorting, generating soundex codes, and so on. The Eco-C library is also broken into several files. Some members are searched depending on what compiler options were specified on the command line. Generally, Eco-C requires searches of three or four library files when a program is linked.

Some general comments on each compiler are in order. Eco-C has shown tremendous improvement. After my initial difficulty with version 1.52, I was just going to stick it on the shelf and forget about it. Now, however, I recommend it without reservations. The compiler now accepts initializers and parameterized macros (as of version 2.0). There are also several new and useful compilation switches. One of the things that ranked me most about the early version was that it aborted compilation after detection of a single error, no matter how trivial. Version 3.0 now distinguishes between the two types of errors, which are warnings and fatal errors. The predictive parsing employed by the compiler is now used to continue compilation after warnings, though compilation is stopped after detection of a fatal error. The library has been improved and expanded as well. The manual is clearer and expanded with descriptions of new switches and library functions. A very lucid description of use of assembly language with the compiler has also been included with a non-trivial example.

Ecosoft, in an attempt to decrease the CAL (compile-assemble-link) time for the compiler, is negotiating with a company to provide a significantly faster and more powerful assembler-linker instead of the M80/L80 package now provided. Maybe by the time you read this, it will be available.

I have one final comment concerning the customer support provided by both companies. It has been superb. Ecosoft regularly sent free updates as substantial improvements were made in the compiler. When bugs were reported, fixes were quickly provided. The CodeWorks, which distributes QEC, also provides updates, at low cost, as the compiler is improved. Both companies actively solicit user comments and answer customer questions.

David D. Clark
State College, PA

**Flight Simulator**

One small error was made in the recent article on flight simulators, "Microsoft Flight Simulator," by Stan Miaskowski (March, page 274). The author stated that in the real world, a color-blind person would be denied the medical certification needed to fly as a pilot in command.

This statement is incorrect. A color-blind person is simply restricted to fly only during daylight hours and limited to VFR (visual flight rules). If they are not severely color-blind and can pass a rather simple light-gun test administered by the Federal Aviation Administration, they can be granted a waiver and even this restriction can be removed.

I point this out simply because some of your readers may be color-blind and may want to learn to fly.

Daniel C. Kurkjian
Chester Springs, PA

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IN THIS MONTH'S KERNEL, Jerry Pournelle reports on ThinkBlank, an IBM-compatible video board for the S-100 bus, a smattering of clones, NewWord, and a variety of other things. In BYTE Japan, Bill Raike reports on the Tokyo Microcomputer Show. He describes a new high-capacity disk from Hitachi, three microfloppy-based home machines, UNIX workstations, a PROM programmer, and an optical filing system. In BYTE West Coast, John Markoff and Ezra Shapiro discuss a new artificial-intelligence product called M.I and the latest upgrade of the ZCPR command processor for the Z80.

In BYTE U.K., Dick Pountain reveals the pseudocode of a powerful new algorithm and goes on to offer our first close look at the MC68008-based Sinclair QL.

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think they're trying to kill me. During the month of May I was home for precisely 10 days: the rest of the time I was on the road: at conferences, meetings, the COMDEX in Atlanta, the New York meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a speech in Cincinnati, and heaven alone knows where else. They say travel is broadening, and I believe it: I put on 10 pounds during that last trip.

Not only that, but our novel, Footfall, is overdue, and Judy-Lynne Del Rey, our editor, is threatening to send hit squads, so I've been over at Larry Niven's house 8 hours a day since I came back. The blitz is working: we've done at least a chapter a day since we started that.

All this is by way of apology: my columns tend to ramble, and although I doubt this one is worse than most, there's a second difficulty. I wasn't here most of the time, so I'll have to include a show report as well as some of the doings at Chaos Manor. Fair warning on show reports: I can tell what I saw, but I make no guarantees on anything I haven't actually used.

COMDEX SPRING
It was the first COMDEX in Atlanta and, incidentally, my first spring COMDEX. Just as the hay-fever season ends in California, it begins in Georgia, so I try to stay out of that area in the spring. The really big announcements happen at the fall COMDEX in Las Vegas, or so I've been told. I wouldn't have gone to Atlanta if the AAAS meeting in New York hadn't come just then, but since I was supposed to be on the East Coast anyway, it seemed a good thing to do.

PC COMPATIBLE AT LAST
I'm glad I went, because it was my first chance to see the radical new S-100 board designed for CompuPro by my longtime friend and associate Tony Pietsch. Years ago, you may recall, I said that someone would get rich with an IBM PC-compatible video board to fit the S-100 bus. If anyone listened, they didn't tell me, so I changed tactics: I began to buttonhole the S-100 designers and suppliers. "Don't you see?" I said to anyone who would listen. "There's just too much good software written for the IBM PC for us S-100 addicts to ignore. The S-100 bus is dead if we can't get it to run PC software, and the only way to do that is to have a PC-compatible video board." I must have said that to 50 people.

The only one who agreed was Dr. William Godbout of CompuPro, and he had so many other projects going that he didn't move very fast because all his in-house design people were tied up. Eventually, though, he decided that it was urgent and talked Tony Pietsch into designing it for him. It took longer than Tony thought it would—these things always do—but at the spring COMDEX it was running.

Fair warning: what was shown was a wire-wrapped board. As I write this in early June, the first printed-circuit boards haven't been finished yet. I'm supposed to get a test copy sometime next month. It's scheduled to be delivered this fall, perhaps by the time you read this. I don't guarantee the schedule.

I can hardly wait, though.

Tony's board does both high-resolution (monochrome) and color output. CompuPro used a standard IBM color monitor for the display, but no one familiar with the PC was fooled for an instant into thinking a PC was hidden somewhere in the CompuPro booth. People would wander over to the exhibit, look for a minute, and then mutter, "OK, how did you do that? It can't be a PC. It's too darned fast." They were right, too: the board I saw had a rock-solid display, as steady as if it were painted on the screen, and it could completely rewrite that screen in the blink of an eye.

There was more: the board was running under Concurrent PC-DOS (Concurrent CP/M [CCP/M] plus the IBM PC emulation module). This addition to CCP/M has been rumored for months; apparently it's out now, or at least Dr. Godbout's people had one. I don't yet have mine and won't until I get my video board (CompuPro will be able to supply Concurrent (continued))

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.
PC-DOS (CPC-DOS) with the board, at which time I'm going to have to do some hard thinking about what I use for a "terminal" for this system.

I have little doubt that I'll change over to CPC-DOS just as soon as Len Ott, CompuPro's in-house software guru, and Tony finish the new BIOS (basic input/output system) and get it all implemented. My real question is what I'll drive it all with. I hope Tony's BIOS will be sufficiently versatile to let me cobble up a system making use of my Archive keyboard and a large video monitor, so that things won't be much different from what I have now.

There were more goodie at the CompuPro booth. A production model IAPX286 board was running at 10 MHz in the S-100 "boat anchor." (Those boards aren't cheap; the only reason you'd want one right now is if you were developing software or hardware add-ons.) The 286 drove the system with Tony's video board (but wasn't the reason his video board is so fast; the PC's I/O is slower than its central brain system). The 286 is upward compatible with the 8088 in the PC, so given the PC video board and CPC-DOS, all the PC software should run on it. The CompuPro people promised me they'll have Flight Simulator running on that system by year's end; I can hardly wait. Of course, if I use the 286, it will have to be artificially slowed down unless I want to practice hypersonic flight.

The final goody was a network of four Shirley machines (Shirley is officially known as the CompuPro System 10). Each Shirley has four users, each user with his own processor and memory. There's a fifth processor for traffic management. We've done little with ours here at Chaos Manor, but that's not Shirley's fault: we're rebuilding, and the place is about to be overrun with contractors and architects. When they're all done, Shirley will become the main machine for the staff, with a link to my own Zeke II system—unless I go all out and replace Zeke. We're still redesigning my final system. In any event, I have enough faith in Shirley to trust my business to her.

I don't have any need for a 16-user system, but if I did, I'd seriously consider linked CompuPro 10s: it's cost-effective, there's a big software base to build on, and the network looked awfully good, with every user having access to every disk drive and printer. Since each user can choose his own names for the other systems in the net—that is, you could call my disk the D: disk while I think of it as the A: drive—there's some possibility for confusion if you move from one workstation to another, but sane organization will take care of that; they don't have to have different names to different users unless you want them to.

**THINKTANK**

Living Videotext had a Macintosh version of ThinkTank at the spring COMDEX. ThinkTank is an excellent product. Indeed, it's one reason I insisted on converting to a PC-compatible system: the program is just too darned useful to do without. Any professional writer not using ThinkTank is probably working too hard.

It bills itself as an idea processor, which is no bad description. ThinkTank organizes outlines. I have a favorite cartoon: it shows a man splayed out in an office chair, foot caught in the wastebasket, arms terminally entangled in the telephone cord, file cabinets spilling papers onto the floor, desktop invisible under paper (in other words, much like a photograph of my office); the caption is, "Life is difficult for the organizationally impaired." It fits me perfectly. I can use all the organizational help I can get.

ThinkTank would be more useful if it were better integrated. The idea-processor part is great; the word processor, i.e., text editor, will never be my favorite for getting lots of work done. It's a bit clumsy, not to say awkward. Even so, the outline generator is well worth using.

You can also get ThinkTank for the Apple II and the IBM PC and close clones (including Zenith Z-150 but, alas, not Z-100). I highly recommend ThinkTank except for one problem. It's the problem I want to write about.

**COPY PROTECTION AND PIRACY**

The only trouble with ThinkTank is that it's copy protected. It's less obnoxiously protected than most: you can copy the program to a hard disk (which you ought to do), but it won't run unless the original distribution disk is in drive A. That's milder than some copy schemes. Even so, this converts ThinkTank from a durable good into a temporary good, since coffee, kittens, telephones, dust, and stray magnetic fields eventually destroy all disks.

ThinkTank's publisher is Living Videotext; the inventors followed the hallucinated micro custom of starting a new company to market their program. I asked the people at Living Videotext about copy protection and was told that they sell a lot of copies of the IBM version to people who've seen it on another computer and decided they had to have it for themselves—but that didn't happen with the Apple version, which wasn't copy protected. They concluded that the Apple owners were giving copies to their friends.

The Macintosh version of ThinkTank is also copy protected. Their stated assumption is that Apple users gave away copies of the program. Their unstated assumption is that IBM PC and Macintosh users will do so unless physically prevented.

Of course, their price might have something to do with the user attitudes. They think they have little choice about the price: given the costs of advertising, of keeping an adequate staff to fill orders, and all the overhead of running a software publishing company, they have to charge a lot. They're probably right, too: but that's the fatal flaw in the whole micro tradition of starting your own company every time you write a new program.

There are economies of scale in publishing. It's not 10 times as expensive to publish 10 different programs as it is to publish just one. Since ideas aren't copyrightable—only the implementation can be protected—it won't be long before someone else comes up with an idea-processor program that does more or less what ThinkTank does. Indeed, I could write one myself, although I probably won't. Someone will: someone smart enough not to start up a new company but rather turn it over to a publisher who'll be able to sell it for a lower price.

The price of software will be driven down to about the cost of a hardbound book. That may take a while, but it's inevitable. When it happens, copy protection won't be so obnoxious; after all, reference books aren't eternal either. They can be lunched by kittens, dogs, (continued)
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SEPTEMBER 1984 □ BYTE 365
And Yet More Ethical Problems

I'm often asked which IBM PC clone to buy.
It's a tough question, and like most tough questions the answer is, "That depends..."

I'm sure there are a lot of good PC compatibles out there. I saw so many at COMDEX that I can't keep track of them all.
However, this column, for better or worse, is built around stuff we use here: and by use, I don't mean just uncrate it and run test programs. I mean use for productive work: creating programs, writing books and stories and columns and letters, making indexes, paying bills, doing my taxes, and generally getting the work done around Chaos Manor.

We can't use everything.
How, then, do we select what we do use, and is it fair?
I try to be fair. We select what we use by employing various parts science, a couple parts whim, and one part blind luck. The science comes in when I try to analyze what new machines are like: what chip, who designed the machine, etc. I may not do it all that well, but I do have some experience—besides, I hear from my correspondents and through the various nets I dip into for information (including one where I'm thoroughly anonymous), so by and large I get a good idea of which new machines are pretty good and which are turkeys.

Naturally I try to work with good stuff. I'm not interested in shooting turkeys. I don't have the column space; there's too much good software and equipment deserving praise to waste time on the dogmeat.

As to what I get: when we see a new product that looks good and hear good things about it, I or one of the assistants write a letter expressing interest. Often we don't have to do that: I already have got a letter from the company asking if I'm interested in testing a product.
I usually will, but on my conditions, which are pretty severe: we're going to use the stuff. Use is not test; thus I'll return evaluation equipment (or pass it along to an educational institution if the owner prefers; but I return it at my convenience, not after some arbitrary time limit like 60 days. I may hang onto it for as long as a year. Some stuff stays longer than that. I think it's still the best machine for the job it's doing.

Have I then been bribed by the use of the equipment?
No. I'm unbrirable for two reasons. First, I have already bought and paid for enough computer equipment to keep me going a long time. Second, and more important, everyone—well, nearly everyone—wants to send me computers. I have, at last count, 34 of them, and we've long since run out of convenient places to put them, so that some end up on the floor. I have to step over two to feed the tropical fish. I don't need any more computers, and since I do have a strict rule that something sent to me is never sold, it's usually more of an inconvenience than a joy to accommodate a new machine.

Even so, I do spend a fair amount of time trying new stuff and making the staff swap the machine they're using for something else—in general, trying to keep up, because that's the job I undertook when I started this column.

I also try to be fair, especially to small start-up outfits. BYTE's editorial staff gives me complete editorial freedom, just as McGraw-Hill gives BYTE's editors editorial freedom; so I'm under no obligation to say nice things about big advertisers. I love to discover something new before anyone else does. Probably my greatest satisfaction in writing this column comes from letters that say, "I bought such-and-so on your recommendation, and WOW! thanks for telling me about it."

Alas, I can't look at everything, whether computers or software. The computer business isn't even my major occupation. I make my living writing books (and if Larry and I don't finish Pentagon pretty soon, Judy-Lynne is going to see to it that I don't make a living at all). Try as I might—and understand, I like these little machines, and I like playing about with them, and I even like writing about them, so it's not really work at all—I can't get to all of them.

I really am dancing as fast as I can...
For years business people had to choose between the power of a desktop computer and the limited capabilities of the first portables. That problem was solved when Hewlett-Packard introduced The Portable.

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This presents several problems. Are we justified in publicizing this information at any price? It seems to me that rather than advertise a product to do that job, I'd just as soon put the exact instructions into the column; it's not very difficult to patch MBASIC yourself. On the other hand, should we be telling people how to get at the source code of their various programs? After all, the publishers haven't copyright protected "Run Only" BASIC programs; they've protected only their sources. On the other hand, the patch locations are no great secret: they've been available on a number of computer bulletin boards, so anyone who really wants to learn them can find the information.

There's a lot of other—ah, interesting—information on remote computer bulletin-board systems, including the patch locations to allow you to remove the copyright notice from WordStar or, more ethically, change the timing loop so that the copyright notice doesn't stay on screen so long. Again, anyone really interested can find this information with little trouble.

Putting them on a bulletin board is not, however, the same as publishing them in BYTE.

I'm open to suggestions.

The RCBS Blues

The microcomputer revolution would probably have been stillborn without hobbyists, particularly the public benefactors who wrote and distributed free software. Among those public benefactors, two sets really stand out: the people who founded and ran user groups and the hardy souls who set up and operated free computer bulletin boards. This latter group has become an endangered species.

I'm sure you've all heard the story. Tom Timpidis for years operated a free RCBS, distributing software and information. Anyone could call in and post messages on his computer, and anyone calling in later could read those messages. Timpidis provided this as a public service, and his board wasn't essentially different from anyone else's. It wasn't filled with pirated software. It wasn't a phone phreak hangout. It was rather wide open, with little or no censorship.

In mid-May Tom was visited by a Los Angeles Police Department detective and two Pacific Telephone Company security officers. They had a felony search warrant. Timpidis says their knock at the door was the first he knew of any complaint against him.

They wanted to confiscate all his computer equipment. Since he makes his living with it, that would be tantamount to putting him on welfare. Eventually, the LAPD officer agreed to take only the equipment used for Tom's RCBS, but that was bad enough.

The charge was that telephone credit card numbers and access codes were posted on his bulletin board. I should say "had been"; they had timed out and were automatically removed before the telephone people showed up.

InfoWorld's Peggy Watt quotes California Superior Court Judge Robert Prati-anne (who issued the warrant) as saying he understands the complexities of the case because he's seen the movie *WarGames*. I guess that doesn't surprise me: lawyers typically pretend they understand everything, with about as much reason.

This gives me a wonderful idea. There's a local supermarket that I don't much like; I think I'll go down there and post some telephone access codes on its community bulletin board, then make an anonymous call to the local Phone Company. Perhaps they'll get the whole market impounded. To make sure, I'll paint the numbers on the store's wall, so that the whole wall will have to be removed for evidence.

Levity aside, there are some pretty sticky issues here.

Traditionally, both author and publisher are joint tort-feasors in an action at libel; and rightly so. Libel, though, is an action for damages after the fact. Although there have been many, many cases in which parties have gone to the law to try to prevent publication...
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CHAOS MANOR

were posted on his system.

One obvious remedy was for the Phone Company to ask Tcimpidis to delete the codes; perhaps even to get him to sign an agreement to be more diligent in the future.

The Phone Company didn't do that, and while I don't know its true motive in bringing the police to confiscate Tcimpidis's computer, I have a pretty fair inference. I suspect it wasn't trying to stop Tcimpidis from publishing those codes; it wanted to put the fear of, if not God, then the Phone Company, into all RCBS operators, causing them either to monitor (and censor) what is posted on those boards or shut them down entirely.

The Phone Company was successful. A quick check after the word got around shows that at least 20 bulletin-board systems suddenly went off line. (At last check, though, you can still get "Free Phone Sex" by calling certain numbers. That generates lots of telephone use.)

Query: Is this situation a Good Thing for the Republic?

**Clone of My Own**

"Best machine" means many things to many people. For computer whizzes, "best" generally means the latest, with bells and whistles and superspeed; for beginners, "best" may mean a much more limited machine that's been around long enough to have the bugs knocked out. Since most computer company documents are atrocious, "best" to a very naive user may also mean a machine popular enough to have generated books, such as Peter Norton's excellent series on the IBM PC.

Latest and fastest isn't always best—but sometimes it is. Best also changes every couple of months. I'm writing this in June 1984.

With all that out of my system, I can give a preliminary answer to the "which clone" question. I now recommend three systems.

For complete (I don't know of any PC program that won't work; for safety's sake, call it 99 percent) compatibility, a great keyboard, good color, good price, and good service, you'll go a long way before you beat the Zenith Z-150 PC. This machine is so nice that Mrs. Pournelle has claimed ours. The keyboard is excellent. It's so PC compatible... (continued)
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ble that when we got ours without software. Peter set it up and booted it with the work disk from our IBM PC; no problems at all.

If you build it from the kit model, it's just about the cheapest PC compatible on the market.

If compatibility isn't your main concern, you could do a lot worse than get a TI Professional. This machine isn't anywhere near 100 percent PC compatible and doesn't claim to be, but TI has versions of most of the really swell IBM PC programs. The Professional is newer and faster than the IBM PC.

It has a great keyboard. I think marginally better than the Z-150 but not better than the Z-100. We're down at a level where personal preferences and prejudices dominate; all three of these machines have wonderful keyboards, miles ahead of the IBM PC keyboard. (IBM says of its keyboard, "You can't satisfy everybody," to which the only reply is, "Yeah, but you've achieved the astounding feat of satisfying nobody.")

The TI Professional is fast, considerably faster than the PC, and has a better display. There are a bunch of features for it: some, like the voice recognition, are more toy-like than serious (but fun); others, like the communications system, are genuine improvements. I'm seriously considering teaching my Professional to be the "master system" that controls most of the other stuff here. If I have to abandon my Archive keyboard and 15-inch screen, the TI Professional (I'll have to find out its name; I'm weary of writing TI Professional) is a leading contender.

Finally, there's the Zenith Z-100, which isn't as compatible as the Z-150 and doesn't have all the features of the TI Professional—but has a lot going for it. Including price, lots of software, and the S-100 bus. Zorro, our Z-100, has been a major workhorse for well over a year and is Peter Flynn's main machine for writing letters, doing indexes, and generally getting work done that doesn't require 100 percent PC compatibility. He likes it a lot.

More on all these machines in coming months; meanwhile, if you're in the market for a clone, look into these.

MACUPDATE

Last minute addition: I now have a second disk drive for the Mac. The machine is still too slow and severely memory limited, but with a second drive it becomes capable of supporting real business software. There's a minorly annoying bug in the copy software, but it doesn't hurt anything, and except for that the operating system handles a second disk quite elegantly.

At NCC I saw the beginnings of a flood of Macsoftware, all supposedly ready to ship by August 1. The most important thing was a C compiler from Softworks Limited of Chicago. Given languages and useful software, the

(continued)
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Macintosh could yet become a computer for, if not the rest of us, at least a fair number. At student discount prices the Mac looks pretty good; I still wouldn't recommend buying one at full price.

**NEWWord**

MicroPro, the outfit that developed WordStar, laid off a number of employees two years ago. Some of them went into business for themselves and formed Newstar Software Inc. The result was NewWord, which uses the same commands as WordStar. Peter Flynn, who uses WordStar a lot, describes NewWord as "WordStar without glitches."

Not that there are all that many glitches in WordStar 3.3. The latest WordStar release is a genuine improvement in both documentation and ease of use. WordStar isn't my favorite editor, but everyone ought to learn how to use it: nearly everyone has it, and it's been around long enough to have shaken the bugs out. MicroPro's Charlie Stevenson tells me that versions in which you can kill the entire status line are coming up.

We have both WordStar 3.3 and NewWord running on Lucy Van Pelt, our fussbudget IBM PC. Since Peter uses WordStar regularly, I let him take the first cut at comparing them. He mildly prefers NewWord, which has a number of features unavailable on WordStar.

Both programs were run with the Dilog DP-100 RAM (random-access read/write memory) disk; there was no perceptible difference in operating speeds. With a RAM disk both are very fast, with the notable exception of horizontal cursor movement. Files are easily and quickly interchanged.

NewWord's menu layout is a major improvement over WordStar's. Most of the screen is in normal intensity with significant parts highlighted. With NewWord you see the text as it will print. boldface in boldface: ditto for underline. You can even see double-struck characters on the screen.

Another notable feature is the greatly expanded Help facility. You can't quite learn NewWord without looking at the manual, but you'll get a lot farther that way than you will with WordStar. NewWord has a *paging* feature: that is, you can jump directly to, say, page 10 (continued)
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without scrolling past the previous nine. Not even WRITE has that, and it's a feature I've often wished for.

You can embed "ruler lines" in NewWord, which is to say that you can change formats paragraph by paragraph, and when you reformat the entire document (there's a global command to do that), each will get its proper format. This will be good news for scriptwriters, who have to follow a rigidly structured (but weird) indentation scheme.

WordStar 3.3 had better scrolling than the original version of NewWord; but after I wrote this and sent them a copy, the NewWord chaps fixed theirs so that it's like WordStar 3.3.

NewWord comes with a mailing-list merge program. Unlike WordStar, the program is configured for a particular type of machine: you can reconfigure printers, but there's no installation routine for other kinds of computers, so if you bought NewWord for the Kaypro, you won't be able to run it on the Orona. Apparently there is a generic version with an Install, but I'm not sure how to get it since configuring it for particular kinds of systems seems to be one of NewWord's piracy controls.

Peter likes the NewWord manual, and so do I. It's a big, thick book with an impressive number of examples, containing both a tutorial and an encyclopedic reference manual. The reference manual is better than the tutorial, but given the improved on-line help NewWord offers, it's good enough.

There is no spelling program for NewWord. That's a pity. The new WordStar spelling program is excellent, the first one I've seen that really competes with Wayne Holder's The Word Plus; but the Word Plus is darned good and costs less than the WordStar spelling program.

The bottom line is that NewWord looks to be at least competitive with WordStar in features, and the undiscounted price is lower: of course, almost no one pays list price for WordStar nowadays.

I always recommend that newcomers to the computer world learn WordStar, not because it will be their favorite editor, but because it's not bad, and it's so universally available. As far as I can see, the command structure of...
I call Star Fleet I the world's most elaborate star battles game.

NewWord is about the same as WordStar's.

HOLY WOW, BATMAN!
A couple of months ago I said that I'd written the world's most elaborate Star Trek game. (Incidentally, it's no longer called Star Trek. Barry Workman received a polite but insistent letter. You can one I wrote but more elaborate than I'll ever write. In my defense, this one runs on the 16-bit IBM PC, and mine is an 8-bit game, although I recently recompiled it so that it will now run on MS-DOS and PC-DOS systems. What I'm willing to call the world's most elaborate star battles game is called Star Fleet I. It comes from a company called Cygnus, and it's not just a game, it's darned near a career.

I don't say that lightly. You begin the game as a recruit in the Star Fleet Academy. On graduation you get a test assignment. Your score on that is recorded, and you get promoted (or not; I flunked my first mission). The game keeps track of your service record, awarding your promotions according to your performance. You can even win decorations, such as Hero of the Alliance with Meteors and Diamonds. The program keeps track of that, too, writing it all on the disk so that when you come back to the game in a few days (and you will), it knows what rank you held when you left off.

The game itself has some of the flavor of the original Star Trek game, with galaxy and sector maps, phasers and torpedoes, etc., but there are elaborate differences. For instance, both maps stay on the screen and are updated as needed. This is made possible by writing messages directly to the screen. There are sound effects, and you see the torpedoes move toward their targets.

There are many new commands, most very logically thought out. The game is darned complex. Incidentally, the player isn't expected to be a computer; if the ship's computer would logically do a task, then you merely order it done; you don't have to calculate torpedo tracks and such like.

The designers have been clever with sound, too. For instance: when the game initializes, it gives the message "Please stand by and in awe. The universe is being created:" Then it plays the theme from Also Sprach Zarathustra. The one made famous in 2001: A Space Odyssey. I'll let you guess what music the machine plays when you send Marines to board an enemy ship.

The game is fun, but there are problems. The version I have is slow. The game is so elaborate that it has a number of overlays, and it must frequently access the disk. It doesn't check to see if you have lots of memory and load more of itself if you do; the result is that you wait quite awhile for navigation, for the Marines to reach the transporter room, and for other activities. They don't cache the overlays, either, so that it returns to the main program after each overlay command, which is maddening if the next thing you want to do also requires the overlay to load. The slow speed is bearable—but only just.

There are a few design flaws, too. There ought to be a warning message when you're about to run out of time. My Star Kill warns you, so that you know it's time to stop trying to capture enemies and get on with blasting them. In my first trip through Star Fleet I, I got so engrossed with capturing the other guys that I forgot the time factor.

I also managed to crash the game and get an error message, although I wasn't doing anything unreasonable. For some reason, you can't do a lot of backspaces when the machine is waiting for a command. That seems a bit silly. However, the game recovered; only once did I manage a fatal error. Alas, I don't

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remember what I did.

Since Star Fleet I is written in BASICA, you must have BASICA.COM in order to play it. I suppose that most PC owners will have BASICA. A letter from one of the game designers—they're all engineers in the space program at Houston—says they plan to compile the game Real Soon Now.

It's a lot of fun, and Wow! is it spectacular in color.

FOR INTERESTED PROFESSIONALS

I get about 20 pounds of mail from BYTE every week. One of the things that appeared in my BYTE mail was three issues of the Seybold Report on Professional Computing. I don't quite know why; if there was a cover letter, it got lost.

This publication is excellent. Whether it's worth the subscription price, $120 a year, depends on your needs; certainly it could be. There isn't much in it that you won't see if you read BYTE, Popular Computing, and InfoWorld—but the Seybolds say it a lot sooner. They had an in-depth analysis of the November COMDEX in the December issue and a follow-up in January. Both were excellent. They hadn't selected the same topics that I did—even the size of COMDEX how could you?—but theirs were important enough. They did tend to stay with the "trendy" developments, like Microsoft Windows and Visi On, but they caught some of the less obvious things like the Canon laser printer, too.

The report on professional (as opposed to home or game) computers is one of three newsletters that the Seybolds publish. Their Report on Publishing Systems is widely regarded in the publishing field. They also have a Report on Office Systems. None of their publications accepts advertising. Interestingly, each issue contains the statement, "Permission will not be granted to suppliers to reproduce any part of the Seybold Report for commercial purposes;" meaning, I presume, that you can't use a favorable review from them as a way to plug your products.

At $10 ($12 single-copy price) for a black-and-white 8½ by 11-inch 32-page issue, this newsletter is hardly going to steal many subscribers away from BYTE; but those who need to know about

(continued)
small computers, in depth and quickly, may find it’s a bargain.

I’m out of space and still not done. We’ve got a mess of ribbon reinkers for reviving nylon printer ribbons. They range from a spray can you use after prying the top off the ribbon to a machine so elaborate I can’t figure out how to put the ribbon in. Reinking is a good idea, provided you wear rubber gloves or don’t mind being mistaken for a member of the Black Hand Society; I haven’t found any nonmessy way to do it.

The game of the month is Millionaire by Blue Chip Software. If you’ve any interest at all in investments, you can learn a lot from this one—and it’s fun.

The book of the month is Joe Campbell’s The RS-232 Solution (Sybex, $16.95). It’s by far the best book about serial interfaces, cables, protocols, and the arcane of computer interconnections that I have ever seen. If you want your computer to talk to something through an RS-232C port, you desperately need this book.

Finally, we’ve got Savvy, the darnedest database program I ever did see: a new Modula-2 compiler; lots on the Modula-2 operating system, which, about the time you read this, will be available on Sage computers; no new Macintosh software but plenty more promises; and a whack of a lot of new software we’re going to get at just as soon as Larry and I finish this novel, which, I promise you, will be Real Soon Now.
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DISAPPOINTING CALCSTAR

Dear Jerry,

I have used VisiCalc on my Atari 800 for some time for engineering work, and I naively assumed that the CalcStar bundled with my shiny new Sunny would be similar. I was greatly disappointed. Some special problems include no trig functions, inability to raise a number to a power \( x^2 \) does not play), and no auto-recalculate—this is a manual command.

In addition, the calculations are so slow that you probably could not get anything done at all if you did have auto-recalculate. Square roots in particular, slow the calculations down horribly.

The only good thing I can offer is that the market apparently realizes this, as CalcStar sells for about half the price of other spreadsheets. I feel even this is overpriced, however, as it is only slightly more useful than VisiCalc on the ZX81.

The surprising thing is that WordStar is a competent program; perhaps MicroPro has a lot of people who write but don't calculate.

PAT O'NEIL
Gilbert, AZ

I don't know anyone who uses CalcStar; we certainly don't. Thanks for the comments.

—Jerry

REJOINDER

Dear Jerry,

Thank you for printing my letter in the February "User to User" column (page 475). I have received favorable comment from some fellow QX-10 users.

I wonder why, however, you jump to conclusions. I do not now and have never owned a Selectric typewriter. That letter (and this one) were done on my QX-10 and Comrex CR-11 printer.

HERBERT THOMPSON
Decatur, IL

My apologies, Golly, it sure looked like it was done on a Selectric. That's one nice printer.

—Jerry

MULTIUSER SYSTEMS

Dear Jerry,

I am glad to see your prediction that Concurrent CP/M will replace PC-DOS in the PC world. In my work, I evaluate application software for use on a CP/M-compatible multituser system. I am getting extremely tired of hearing from software companies that their CP/M or CP/M-86 versions are at the bottom of the priority list with MS-DOS at the top. Wouldn't you think they would at least realize that hundreds of thousands of CP/M systems out there provide a market for their software? Isn't CP/M-based Kaypro the third-best-selling name in microcomputers? Isn't IBM now selling Concurrent for the PC XT? Wouldn't you think these companies would realize that the huge IBM PC market also has a huge number of competing companies writing software for it? IBM has turned the majority of the microcomputer industry into a herd of lemmings. (And IBM could well be excusing the cliff at this very moment!)

ConduPro is doing a PC-compatible video board so you'll be able to run PC-DOS software! (That is, unless its copy-protection scheme checks to see if it's running on a PC.) Once again, IBM leads us downward and backward onto the "following edge" of technology. Reminds me of seven years ago when we had to install video boards into the North Star to get Electric Paint to work.

I can't agree with you that it's better to have one user, one computer. (I'll admit I'm biased, having used a multituser system for some time now with a virtual terminal board in it, so that I by myself can run several tasks at once in multiple processors.) You're speaking of copying files around from one PC to another on your network, but on a multituser system you just access them as if they were yours, provided that you are entitled by the password scheme to access that file or program. Furthermore, you are ignoring the situations where multiple users need to access and/or update the same database. Also, multituser systems make better use of disk storage than multiple computers because you need only one copy of the program stored on disk for several users. And you may be able to network several different brands of incompatible computers together and transfer files around, but you still can't run all your programs on all your networked machines. Let's see you run Edward from the Apple node of your network!

Have you looked at the Wyse-50 terminal? Standard options are 16 programmable function keys (32 shifted), soft setup, emulation of every terminal I've ever used (Hazelton 1500; Tele/Video 910, 920, and 925; and ADDDS Viewpoint), and a 132-column mode. SuperCalc in 132 columns is much more useful. Not to mention that it runs at 38,400 bps if you can find a machine to support it. And a nice keyboard with the keys in the right places, including arrow keys where I like them. Two pages of memory, and programmable status line and programmable function-key labels (which I haven't had time to figure out yet). And it retails for $699! The function keys are done right, so it doesn't lose characters on multituser systems, a rare feature.

KAYE K. CALDWELL
Oakland, CA

I wouldn't count CP/M out just yet. I know that a Concurrent that runs PC-DOS actually exists; why it isn't being marketed I can only speculate.

I too recall the old days when Electric Pencil was the best text editor around. Not just for micros, but for any machine anywhere . . .

Thanks for the tips on terminals. I saw a lot of them at COMDEX Atlanta.—Jerry

TURBO PASCAL PATCHES

Dear Jerry.

Here are the locations at which the string-comparison and real-number patches need to be written in. First is the floating-point patch location and then the string-comparison patch location.

Floating-point patch: MS-DOS/IBM PC: location cs:00be (from 74 to 90) and cs:00bf (from 15 to 90). MS-DOS/General: location cs:00d6 and cs:00d7. CPM-86IBM PC: location cs:00e2 and cs:00e3. CPM-86/General: location cs:00c4 and cs:00c5.

String-comparison patch: MS-DOS/IBM PC: location cs:00e5 (from 73 to 74). MS-DOS/General: location cs:00e3d. CPM-86/IBM PC: location cs:07fc and CPM-86/General: location cs:073b.

These have all been tested individually to assure accuracy.

BORLAND INTERNATIONAL
Scotts Valley, CA

Another Pournelle User's Group Service. You can use the Turbo debugger to install these patches; they fix bugs in earlier versions of Turbo Pascal. These are for the Z80 Turbo only: the 16-bit versions were fixed before shipment.—Jerry

TECHNICAL SUPPORT

Dear Jerry.

We particularly enjoyed your comments on end-user support; it's very appropriate in our case. (The Technical-Support Dilemma:" April. page 64.)

We recently bought a Texas Instruments Professional Computer with a 10-megabyte hard disk, internal 300/1200-bps modem, 256K-byte RAM, 8087 option, three-plane graphics, MS-DOS 2.1, WordPerfect, SuperCalc3, MSBASIC compiler, macro assembler. Emulator 86, COMM TTY, and the noisy fan—our version of hackers' heaven after a year of trouble-free Atari (continues)
800 computing. We had to have something more than Atari could offer.

We seriously researched for about three months. The TI Pro won out for several reasons: best color graphics with standard equipment, a rich library of software available, and hardware options (8087) that were told were available. There are also about 20 pages of third-party hardware options available. The closest competitors were the Fujitsu Micro 16s and the DEC Rainbow. The deciding factor was a substantial discount from a retail outlet.

Well, there are a lot of things TI did not tell us. And whenever I try to find out anything, I get the feeling that no one is there. A side note. When we were still shopping, we had some questions about the DEC Rainbow. I talked to a system engineer. He answered my immediate questions and sent me a technical manual. Gratis, even after I told him I was only shopping and did not know if I would buy.

I have gotten some support from the TI regional sales office, but supposedly I am to rely on TI support. The system is trying hard to satisfy us, but he just does not have all the answers.

Allow me to elaborate on one specific example. I understand that a programming language must be able to support the 8087 chip. But which specific programs do the job? Will the TI version of the MSBASIC compiler or macro assembler do it? Microsoft doesn't know. It licenses the program to the OEM. Anyone at TI who will even talk to me does not know the answer. I am supposed to get that kind of technical support from my dealer. The poor salesperson knows how to run the demos, be friendly, and look up prices. The poor guy does not have the technical information and does not understand why I need to know it. Therefore, he does not persist with his sources of support information, and I, the end user, have to swallow another bitter pill.

I have had two TI TTY Communications programs, and neither one was usable. Both disks have many unrecoverable read errors that the programs would not run, copy, or transfer to the hard disk. With regard to the prices being charged for software, the end user is entitled to an absolutely error-free product.

In spite of all our negative comments, we are slugging it out in the trenches and enjoying the learning process. Let's see, after two days now we can copy disks, transfer the invisible system command into the unknown (there should be a warning on that command), read the TTY manual, and look at the WordPerfect program. (The pieces I ordered to construct the printer cable have not arrived yet.) Oh yeah, we can run diagnostics. Ahhh, but the possibilities . . .

V. A. AND DEBBI WALKER
State Island, NY

We just got our TI Professional yesterday. It really looks well made. quite "professional." I hope we're not going to have the problems you did! Fortunately, I sit on a University of Texas Board of Visitors with a TI vice-president, so perhaps I will be able to get some attention if it's needed.

More when I know more. —Jerry

AN AUTHOR RESPONDS

Dear Jerry,

I just read your negative review of my game Legoniarine in the May issue, and I wanted to shoot back at you.

I'll begin by pointing out that the game was designed on and for the Atari 800, and one of my primary goals was to make full use of the special capabilities of that machine. Avalon-Hill decided to translate it onto the Apple against my advice, and I am not surprised that this Apple version generates such a negative review. The Apple simply can't equal the performance of the Atari. Moreover, I did not execute the translation myself, so I cannot vouch for the quality of the programming work.

Thus, I am conceding that many of your complaints about the game are absolutely correct. I will take you to task for several sins.

First, why are you evaluating a secondary product? In fact, why are you wasting your time playing a video game masquerading as a game? Games on the Apple are much better than games on the Apple. Try Legoniarine, Eastern Front (1941), or Excalibur on the Atari. It would seem that you have no problem stuffing Chaos Manor with lots of expensive hardware: can you not find the space for a cheap little Atari? I realize that a lot more people have Apples than Ataris, but a lot more people play games on Ataris than on Apples.

I'll also fault you for calling Legoniarine "an arcade game masquerading as a strategy game." In the first place, the verb "masquerade" implies something about the intentions of the designer, and you don't know those intentions, so you misused the verb. In the second place, I designed the game as a strategy game with a real-time element. Fast reflexes are not essential to winning the game. Good strategy is essential to winning the game. So how can you justify calling it an arcade game?

I agree with all your objections about the poor human engineering of the Apple version. That game is so hard to play that it loses its appeal. It's a great example of how you can ruin a good Atari game by translating it to the Apple.

Chris Crawford
San Jose, CA

Well, we have an Atari, but I can only review what I was sent—which was the Apple version. Maybe you can talk Avalon-Hill into sending it for the Atari?

While I have the designer on line—why the devil do you use only part of the screen? One of the most annoying "features" of Legoniarine is having to move the map window around.

As to the rest, "masquerade" referred to the game, not to the designer. It sure felt like an arcade game to me! And you can say that fast reflexes aren't needed, but I thought so: if there'd been a way to slow it down, I would have done so. Perhaps I'll like the Atari version; certainly I thought I would like the game right up to the point where I began playing it.—Jerry

TECHNICAL-SUPPORT IDEAS

Dear Jerry,

I have a few solutions to the technical-support dilemma to suggest.

1. Supply with each software package the names and phone numbers of the last few local people to buy it. You can call them if you need pointers. This could start some new friendships and could also lead to some headaches for users who don't like to get calls.

2. Supply with each package 10 chips for general answers and 4 for technical answers. These could be in the form of randomly selected large numbers. When you call (tell-free number, of course), you would have to give a valid number or they would hang up. If the reason for the call turns out to be their error (software doesn't match advertisement or documentation), you get a replacement chit. This would supply an incentive to keep the documentation up to date. I suppose they might call for support for sale, too.

3. Give you access to an expert system primed with answers to the most common questions. If it can't answer a question, it forwards it to a human who subsequently adds the answer to the system. This way, a computer handles the boring part of the job. Eventually, you could hope to get an initial expert system (on an optical disk) with the software.

JAMES R. VAN ZANDT
Nashua, NH

Hah. Your first solution would, I suspect, lead to mayhem. Of course, computer clubs do provide something like that service.

I doubt that software, at least for machines available to most developers, is up to 3.

I like 2. Maybe somebody will adopt the idea.—Jerry

PUBLISHING DELAYS

Dear Jerry,

I enjoy your columns very much. In fact, they're the first thing I read when a new BYTE arrives. However, it's a shame that your column is nearly six months old when it finally gets printed. Can you explain why there's such an outrageous transport lag in the publishing system?

Tim Penner
Wichita, KS

Consider: I send in an article. A technical editor has a go at it. It then goes to copy editing. Then typeset. Then proofed. Galleries are sent back to me. My corrections are sent back and inserted. And another typeset gallery is output. Now the whole magazine has to be passed up, proofread, and sent to the printer. Then it's printed and put into the mail. While it's supposed to go out pretty fast, sometimes the letter carriers balk at hauling more than three or four copies at a time and thus spread out distribution.

Wish I had cheeryer news, but I don't.—Jerry

(continued)
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CHAO MANOR MAIL

MODULA-2

Dear Jerry,

Modula-2 is available on 8-bit machines through Volition Systems. According to information I received some time ago, Volition sells Modula-2 systems for Apple II, Apple III, Z80, 8080, IBM PC, and the Sage II and IV computers, some of which are 8-bit machines. I believe that in the case of the Apple versions you are required to have Apple Pascal.

I program in Pascal on an Apple III computer, and, like you, I look forward to the commercial success of Modula-2 as a successor to Pascal. I have programming experience in a couple of languages and a general familiarity with several others, and I don't see any weaknesses in Modula-2 on a theoretical or practical basis. Further, with new developments in memory availability and faster microprocessors, won't it be great when the speed and memory-space advantages of low-level languages are negated and programmers can rely on high-level languages like Modula-2 that are not machine specific?

BRAD REID
Dallas, TX

New developments in computer speed coupled with good high-level languages will bring a new era in software: the return of the gifted "amateur" programmer. That is: most books are not written by salaried teams. They're written by individual authors. I think we're headed for a time when most software will be written by individual authors not employed in computer companies—Jerry

TURBO PASCAL

Dear Jerry,

I've received Turbo Pascal from Borland. Although the disk was soaked in some kind of fluid in transit, it could be read without error after a few days of drying. I'm very impressed indeed. Turbo Pascal is extremely easy to use. Programs are easy to debug due to the fast compilation and the capacity for Turbo to "jump" to the place the error took place. No more waiting 20 seconds for the compiler to load. It's a thing of joy.

There are some gripes, none of which even begins to outweigh the ease of use. First of all, the minimum length of a program compiled into a COM file is about 8k bytes because Turbo Pascal packs on its library whether you use all its functions or not. Second, the floating-point routines are very slow; a BASIC program in double precision (15 digits of accuracy) outperformed Turbo Pascal, which deals with only 11 digits. (The program calculated pi using the Leibniz series: pi = 4/1 - 4/3 + 4/5 - 4/7 + 4/9... It is a good test of floating-point speed.) Third, although execution speed is on par with, say, Pascal MT, the code is quite untidy; as a disassembler of an empty FOR loop revealed.

Piracy is, as always, still the norm here. There are, as far as I know, exactly two people in my
school who have access to computers but don't pirate software. Sometimes the legal (albeit immoral) "copying for personal use" gets out of hand, some acquaintances of mine sell the copied software for a substantial profit. Our school computer club recently put out a publication on computers, of which 50 percent of the content was original. Most of the other articles were unacknowledged. They ran an "adapted" article on computer crime in the U.S. Unfortunately, 28 pages later, an article entitled "Pirate's Cove" appeared. It gave information on how to copy a game called Cannonball as you are, Silicon Valley may find Singapore as remarkable as the finest 6800-based system available. He has a whole bunch of selection criteria to help him decide what they will review.

I go on whim and accident. As an example, I met Rod Coleman, president of Sage, at a West Coast Computer Fair. A few months later we met again at the Valley Systems

booth at the MiniMicro show. I ended up with the Sage in large part because I wanted to work with Modula-2, and that was the best machine for the job.

I don't know anyone at Alpha Micro. I dimly recall the company once had a two-board 16-bit S-100 system called the AM-1 Ultimate, which generated so much interest that the Byte Shop of Pasadena (where I bought Ezekiel, my late friend who happened to be a 500 computer) converted entirely to AM-1 sales. Alas, they are no longer in business, so there went another possible link to Alpha Micro.

I will try to look into this because I do try to find the best: but I hope my readers understand that I can do only so much.

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**CHAOS MANOR MAIL**

**ALPHA MICRO**

Dear Jerry,

In the May BYTE you make two references to Sage as the finest 68000-based system available. I would like to request that you investigate what Motorola has said to be the finest implementation of its MC68000: the Alpha Micro.

This computer is not only a fine machine, but it comes with tools that let developers work effectively; an extended BASIC (better than CBASIC, which is my favorite CP/M BASIC); a quite reasonable assembler with a full-screen debugger; a three-level macro editor; a three-level source available from the monitor BASIC or assembler; ISAM from BASIC or assembler; many utilities; a multitasking, multiserver operating system; and a promise of UNIX.

Alpha Microsystems has built S-100 systems since 1977 and has developed the solid AMOS (Alpha Micro operating system). Version 1.0 on the 68000 did not have many bugs.

PHILLIP P. LONNES
Cambridge, MA

Alas. There's only one of me, and even if I cloned myself. I have only so much space in the magazine.

Normal software reviews need to be arranged with Rich Malloy, BYTE's product-review editor. He has a whole bunch of selection criteria to help him decide what they will review.

I go on whim and accident. As an example, I met Rod Coleman, president of Sage, at a West Coast Computer Fair. A few months later we met again at the Valley Systems

---

**EPSON OX-10**

Dear Jerry,

As a long-standing admirer of your science fiction, I follow your monologues in BYTE with great interest. When you first chose the Epson OX-10 and Valdocs as whistling boy it was ("alas")? too late for me. I already had purchased a complete converted entirely to AM-1 sales. Alas, they are no longer in business, so there went another possible link to Alpha Micro.

I will try to look into this because I do try to find the best: but I hope my readers understand that I can do only so much.

---

**OTHER STORIES**

**Furniture**

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**SOFTWARE**

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**ADVERTISER INDEX**

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**PACIFIC EXCHANGES**

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Finally, I keep hearing about Valdocs 2.0 but haven’t seen it. nor have my spies within Epson.—Jerry

FOREIGN-LANGUAGE CHARACTERS

Dear Jerry,

In the January BYTE’s User to User column, two letters (Move That Key! and I’ll Take Your Epson, page 453) discuss the issue of how to get foreign-language characters with the currently existing hardware and software. It is a real problem, as any humanist knows! The Modern Language Association of America (MLA) published a note on it in the spring newsletter and was inundated with complaints and suggestions by members—so many that the Association has put together a summary sheet, available to members from MLA headquarters (62 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10011).


Humanities professors in Toronto were recently treated to a demonstration of the program by the author, and it does what it claims to do: with the proper hardware, it will put any character you can dream up on your screen and print it out on your printer—not just German ß’s and ß’s, or the ß. But Cyrillic, Arabic, Japanese, Middle East—you name it! Perhaps best of all, the company consists of a physics professor and his wife. Not being a megacorporation, they are in the strange habit of actually responding to criticisms and suggestions from users and incorporating the best of these into new versions of their software.

It presently is available for the IBM PC, some of the compatibles (but not the Corona, as yet), and the TI Professional. I have not yet bought it for myself and so cannot say how user-friendly the program is as a whole; but it certainly is worth looking at by anyone who is frustrated with the parochial attitudes of most American hardware and software manufacturers toward non-English characters.

ALAN D. LATT
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

It sounds like a great program. I’ll have to get a copy and have a look.—Jerry

16081 MATH CHIP

Dear Jerry,

I noted with pleasure your comments in the May BYTE regarding use of the 16081 math chip with the 68000. I was disappointed, however, to see that you didn’t give proper credit for the idea. I believe the idea (or, at least, the first publicly announced working embodiment of it) originated with Hal Hardenbergh of Digital Acoustics, who made public the happy liaison several months ago. The detailed plans for a working prototype of a 16081-68000 coprocessor arrangement were published in issue #25 of the DTACK Grounded newsletter. Issue #24 had a picture of the prototype on page one. This newsletter, published by Digital Acoustics, 1415 East McFadden, Suite F, Santa Ana, CA 92705, (714) 835-4884, is a valuable source for 68000 and other microcomputer industry news. I had assumed you were already reading it, but since you didn’t credit Digital Acoustics for the 16081 idea, I guess my assumption was wrong! You really ought to subscribe (515/10 issues).

TERRY M. PETERSON
El Cerrito, CA

Hmm. If “clack grounded” means what I think it does, I need another endless stream of information like I need leprosy. I have heard good things about it, though.

I haven’t the foggiest notion of who originated the idea. I’m not even sure where I first heard it.—Jerry

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Defining the scope of a column called "BYTE West Coast" isn't easy: how do you determine where the West Coast ends and the rest of the world begins? There was a time, a couple of years ago, when Silicon Valley was a small community engaged in obscure pursuits well beyond the comprehension of the mass public. It had its own customs, its own language. Its own culture. Today, however, computer jargon has become part of everyday speech, and technology stories that were once ignored by the press scream in banner headlines across the front pages of every business section in the country. Most "West Coast" news now has national—even international—impact.

The concept of Silicon Valley has changed with the years, too. It used to mean a very specific locale slightly south of the San Francisco Bay, centered around San Jose. Now the whole Bay Area is immersed in "high tech," and land in the region has become so expensive that miniature Silicon Valleys are springing up all over the country. Every state wants one, and microcomputer companies are besieged with offers of cheap labor and tax abatements from all quarters.

As West Coast editors, our beat now extends from Seattle to San Diego, and as the industry grows, it's rapidly moving inland toward the Mississippi.

Yet for all the expansion, there's still a unique flavor to what goes on in the Valley. There's an intensity of activity, a wild enthusiasm for the frenetic pace that colors daily life here where it all began. Casual conversation is riddled with gossip and innuendo, stories of comings and goings, news that will be stale by sunrise tomorrow. Washington, D.C., may be the seat of government, but Silicon Valley knows—no matter what anyone else might think—that the really important stuff is happening out here.

With this issue, we're beginning to take a different approach to this column, one that we hope will reflect a truer picture of what's taking place on the West Coast. The column will focus on the products and companies and projects and people in our territory that are changing the face of the computer scene—usually as a potpourri of shorter items that suggest clues to the direction the industry will take in the future. What you see here will vary from month to month, ranging from previews to interviews to pure speculation, but our primary aim will remain constant—to analyze the trends that will affect your lives. We're interested to know what you think.

A LITTLE KNOWLEDGE

While there has been a great deal of debate over whether current artificial-intelligence research will yield useful commercial products, there has been even more debate and skepticism over the possibility of making these products useful on desktop microcomputers.

One artificial-intelligence company isn't waiting for the dust to settle. Teknowledge Inc., a Palo Alto-based corporation started by Stanford computer scientist Edward Feigenbaum, has announced M.I, a "knowledge engineering tool" written in the Prolog artificial-intelligence language that's designed to be run in 128K bytes of RAM (random access read/write memory) on the IBM Personal Computer (PC). The announcement may be somewhat deceiving.

While M.I is intended as a microcomputer-based "exploratory" tool for investigating practical applications in this newly emerging discipline, Teknowledge stops short of claiming that M.I will allow you to build your own working knowledge systems. Instead, they state that M.I is aimed at people and organizations that wish to determine the feasibility of applying knowledge-engineering technology to specific problems. Offering M.I on relatively inexpensive personal computers promises to make knowledge engineering more accessible to a wider audience than ever before.

BYTE West Coast is prepared monthly by BYTE's editors and staff in San Francisco and Palo Alto. Correspondence should be addressed to BYTE West Coast, BYTE Magazine, 425 Battery St., San Francisco CA 94111.
M.1 is designed to be applied to the category of what are known as "structured selection" problems. Such problems are characterized by having a limited set of possible solutions; they usually can be solved by using a structured reasoning process. In contrast, categories of problems that aren't appropriate for M.I include planning and design problems, among others.

The intellectual roots of M.I lie in several sources. One of these is the EMYCIN framework, a table of if-then rules for representing knowledge that has been widely applied. Another part of the foundation is the LISP language: M.I allows you to perform basic list-processing operations. It also contains some aspects of Prolog, in particular, M.I's variable-binding mechanism. Generally, Teknowledge has adapted features of various symbolic programming languages and focused them on their uses for representing knowledge as rules in a rule-based system.

According to artificial-intelligence researchers, a knowledge system consists of two parts: a knowledge base containing facts and rules about a particular problem or application, and a program called an inference engine that interprets the knowledge base to create judgments and conclusions. To use M.I, a researcher first must create a knowledge base using a standard text editor on the IBM PC. The knowledge base is constructed using an "English-like knowledge representation language" that can specify a series of up to 200 facts and rules. After the knowledge base has been created, a "consultation" between user and program takes place. M.I poses a series of predefined questions and offers options based on its interpretation of the knowledge base. The researcher is able to follow the process on an "instrument panel" displayed in a window-based interface on the PC until M.I reaches a conclusion. During the consultation process the researcher can interactively alter or add rules and facts to fine-tune the knowledge base.

Both the information in the knowledge base and, later, the answers that a user provides during the consultation, can have arbitrary "certainty factors" attached to them. Certainty factors are a way of emphasizing the importance of specific issues to determine an appropriate solution to a problem: this ranking scale enables the program to weight certain parameters more heavily than others. Thus M.I can make judgment calls—the program can arrive at an answer that has some degree of uncertainty. A less sophisticated program would consider all facts as equally important, and its conclusion would be both absolute and quite possibly invalid. To illustrate the point with a hypothetical medical diagnosis, a patient's prior medical history might be far more significant in determining a course of treatment than his current observed symptoms.

Can useful artificial-intelligence research now take place on the IBM PC? Perhaps. Two of the simple demonstration knowledge bases that Teknowledge developed include a bank-services advisor and a wine-selection advisor, and they suggest a knowledge base that aids the photographer in determining the proper exposure settings when taking a picture—hardly the sort of artificial-intelligence applications that will make the world beat a path to Teknowledge’s door.

Another of the demo systems that Teknowledge has implemented on the M.I illustrates the kinds of limitations faced when artificial intelligence is brought to the PC environment. The SACON (structural analysis consultant) system was originally created by researchers at Stanford University during the 1970s as a front end to give advice on setting up a batch-control job on a mainframe-based structural-analysis FORTRAN program designed to allow engineers to simulate stresses on the structures they design. In this case, while portions of SACON can be run on the IBM PC, the analysis package itself still needs a mainframe computer—it’s just too big for a microcomputer.

In the long run, the success of any given knowledge base built with M.I probably depends more on the researcher’s ability to limit the scope of his study to a reasonable size than on M.I’s capabilities as a program.

Finally, although it’s billed as a personal computer product, M.I is not being offered at personal computer prices. Purchasing M.I to construct your own knowledge base will cost a whopping $12,500—steep by most personal computer standards. Of course, the initial pricing of the M.I knowledge-engineering tool is meant to discourage all but (continued)
DataFlex is the only application development database which automatically gives you true multi-user capabilities. Other systems can lock you out of records or entire files for the full time they are being used by someone else. DataFlex, however, locks only the data being changed, and only during the micro-seconds it takes to actually write it to the file! The updated record is then immediately available. The number of users who can access, and change, records at the same time is limited only by the number of terminals on your system or network. Call or write today for all the details on DataFlex...the true multi-user database.
The next chapter in the ZCPR saga is about to occur. ZCPR3 supersedes ZCPR1 and ZCPR2 but retains their advances.

The most serious would-be know ledge engineers, and the price does include a four-day seminar with the Teknowledge staff in Palo Alto.

Z WHIZ
ZCPR, the 280 command processor replacement, has become something of a programming legend. Released to the public domain around 1980 (it's hard to peg an exact date for a program that took a group of volunteers months to develop and debug), the first version of ZCPR was a sophisticated patch to CP/M-80 that corrected what the authors saw as major flaws in CP/M's BIOS (basic input/output system).

ZCPR1's modifications to CP/M were revisions and additions to the list of resident commands (commands that are part of the operating system itself, rather than independent programs). The new ERA (erase) command displayed the names of files as they were deleted; TYPE stopped every 24 lines and waited for any keystroke before showing another screen; DIR (directory) alphabetized the list of filenames; and SAVE, the command to store the contents of memory to a disk file, gained the ability to accept hexadecimal numbers as input, as well as CP/M's standard decimal input. There also were some entirely new commands: LIST sent files directly to the printer; GO executed the program currently in memory; and JUMP moved to a specific address in memory and began program execution at that point.

The program appeared in the software libraries of the larger CP/M users group and was distributed largely by the growing network of RCPMs (remote CP/M software databanks accessed by modem). However, the documentation was difficult for any but experienced 280 assembly-language programmers to understand, and installation was a painful process of assembly, reassembly, and debugging. No two makes of computer ran exactly the same CP/M, so installing ZCPR on each new machine usually produced unexpected results and weeks of headaches. For understandable reasons, ZCPR1 remained a hacker's tool.

In 1982, ZCPR2 began showing up on bulletin boards around the country. It incorporated ZCPR1 and a few new twists, largely a collection of transient utility programs. ZCPR2 was beginning to look a lot like UNIX: It could understand named directories. You could give a disk a name and then name a collection of files and never have to cope with the standard "A" prompt except when needed. Most of the ZCPR2 utilities were devoted to this process, though a few were self-contained (e.g., a powerful sorted directory program and a group of programs for compressing related archive files into libraries) and could run on a standard CP/M system.

ZCPR2 established one byte in the BIOS as the "wheel byte" that could be used as the key to a password-protection system. Implementing named directories and file paths was a tedious process—extremely valuable for owners of hard disks, but still quite a bit of work. The documentation had grown in proportion to the scope of the program and was still nearly unreadable, and installation remained a nightmare.

The next chapter in the ZCPR saga is about to occur. ZCPR3, written largely by Richard Conn, one of the original authors of ZCPR1, was scheduled to debut in the middle of 1984 with some interesting new features and an entirely new distribution scheme. It is, of course, an evolutionary product, superseding ZCPR1 and ZCPR2 but retaining all their advances.

The major improvement in the software is the capacity to build transient command modules that have to be loaded on startup but remain resident until the machine is rebooted. The underlying idea is roughly the same as that of COMMAND.COM, the MS-DOS command utility, but users can build their own collection of utilities to be incorporated and configure their systems accordingly. A 64K-byte CP/M system rarely makes use of the entire mass of memory available for a single applications program: CP/M uses a few thou-
sand bytes for itself and even the most extensive applications rarely require more than 56K bytes. The amount of space in memory between CP/M and the application varies from computer to computer; ZCPR3 makes use of the gap.

Once again, ZCPR3 will be kicked into the public domain for single users. The installation, as always, will be beyond most users. However, this time around ZCPR is also going commercial. Conn and Frank Gaude have formed Echelon Inc. in Los Altos, and the new company is trying to sell ZCPR3 to microcomputer manufacturers, corporations, and large groups of users as a CP/M enhancement, as well as selling a number of Conn’s other programs. The documentation is still not easy, but it’s been cleaned up to a level befitting a commercial venture, and Echelon plans to go all out to support ZCPR3 as a product, with updates, revisions, publicity, and telephone service.

At press time the ZCPR3 was not quite finished and we did not get a chance to work with the software. However, it’s worth noting that this is not all radically new technology: the 280 microprocessor chip, CP/M-80, and much of the ZCPR package have had a chance to mature, and there is little doubt that ZCPR3 will do all that it claims, which is to give the user of an 8-bit computer much of the same flexibility and power as much more expensive machines.

There will obviously be a lot more to be said about the subject. Watch your local CP/M bulletin board, watch the CP/M users groups, watch BYTE, and watch Echelon.

To be continued.

CLOAK AND DAGGER

Less than a mile as the crow flies from the garage where William Hewlett and David Packard got started is a brand new industrial park populated with a group of high-technology corporations all bent on supplying the next generation personal workstation.

Rubbing shoulders with each other are Grid, Sun Microsystems, and Meta- phor. All three of these companies have roots that either directly or indirectly can be traced back to work done on user-interface design at the Xerox Palo Alto Research Center (PARC), which lies several miles away up in the hill over-
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MANNESMANN
TALLY
looking Silicon Valley.

Although Metaphor hasn't introduced a system yet and Sun is still working on an unannounced low-end version of their 68000-based workstation, Grid recently held a press conference to roll out the newest version of the Grid Compass.

The portable Grid Compass II is evolutionary rather than revolutionary. As such, it comes none too soon, for it's becoming apparent that the market for lap-size computers with desktop capabilities is set to burgeon momentarily.

Until now, Grid has had this slice of the market all to itself—in function if not in price. When the original Compass was introduced, it was widely perceived as being a technological leap forward. Grid was the first portable to use an 80-character by 25-line electroluminescent flat-panel display. It contained both the Intel 8086 microprocessor and the 8087 math coprocessor. And it included 384K bytes of bubble memory for permanent storage. Despite these impressive features, the Compass ran only proprietary Grid software and came with a stunning price tag of more than $8000, which—in the minds of many—confined it to the category of high-priced toys for status-conscious CEOs.

Actually, although Grid has not yet obtained a significant commercial market, the company has found a major potential buyer in the military and intelligence communities. A special Grid Compass that is "Tempest" qualified has proven of interest to the National Security Agency. (Tempest standards for electromagnetic interference levels that fall below a classified cutoff point are designed to ensure that certain types of electronic equipment are undetectable in field operations.)

The addition of the Compass II to the Grid lineup has permitted the company to gracefully lower the price of the basic Compass by a full 30 percent to $4250: $4995 with a built-in 1200/300-bps (bits per second) modem. This will place Grid at a more reasonable high end of the new lap-size market, less than $1000 higher than the new Hewlett-Packard 110, for example.

The Compass II, however, can add up to a half megabyte of ROM (read-only memory) in increments of 128K bytes. The newer model will be priced at $6795 (the 512K-byte version will cost $7995) and will come with one 128K-byte ROM pack that contains system utilities. Additional ROM packs with different applications software will be available for purchase separately. Grid will be supplying the MS-DOS operating system and popular MS-DOS programs such as Multiplan, WordStar, dBASE II, Condor DBMS, and Lotus 1-2-3. The company acknowledges that each MS-DOS program has to be rewritten for the Grid because its display has a 320- by 240-pixel resolution—completely unlike that of the IBM PC.

While Grid has only slightly altered the product design of the Compass, the original concept of support hardware (continued)
for the “mobile professional” has altered dramatically. When the Compass was first introduced, Grid envisioned that each corporate customer would purchase a “Grid Central.” IBM minicomputer to act as a remote host from which the Compass would download software. However, the Grid Central soon died from lack of interest and was replaced by the Grid Server and the concept of the remote-area network (RAN).

The Grid Server is a combination file, print, and communications-management system that uses the Intel 80186 microprocessor. It’s designed as a base station to support a local-area network of up to 48 Compasses and IBM PCs, plus another 10 remote systems. It will run both Grid and MS-DOS software. Grid also has introduced a variety of other peripherals for the Compass including floppy and hard disks, printers, and plotters. They’re also offering a Compass workstation model for the office network configuration that comes with bubble memory and sells for $3450.

With the Compass II, Grid has lighted a small candle at the altar of IBM compatibility. Whether this is enough to develop a consumer market—given recent price cuts from IBM and rumors of other lap-size portable bas from Compaq and IBM itself—is yet to be seen.

But Grid seems to be in decent shape regardless of its fortunes in the commercial sector. There is a good chance the black, briefcase-style Compass with its sexy lines and “high-tech” styling will become the portable computer of choice for the Pentagon, intelligence agencies, and Federal Bureau of Investigation. In fact, SAI, a San Diego-based defense contractor, is now working on an OEM (original equipment manufacturer) version of the Tempest-qualified Compass that will be perfect for banging around in hostile environments.

BRIEFS

If Ellis Computing’s Nevada Pascal at $39.95 seems strangely familiar, that’s because Chuck Ellis purchased the program from James R. Tyson, author of IRT Pascal. Tyson, who owns the copyright to IRT Pascal, version 4.1, as an individual, sold Ellis 5000 copies of a CP/M-80 product to be marketed as Nevada Pascal, and another 5000 for MS-DOS that will be called Utah Pascal....

The war of words is getting worse. Having already reduced such choice phrases as “integrated,” “user-friendly,” “full-featured,” and “environment” to meaninglessness, the software-promotion writers are moving to destroy new targets in the English language. “Intuitive,” “idea processing,” “natural language,” “user interface,” and “English-like” are growing in popularity and can be expected to become verbal rubble in a few months’ time...

Micom has introduced the Dial-Net3000 Model 3024, a 2400 bps auto-answer modem priced at $795. At the same time, Tymnet, the dial-up data communications network, was announcing expansion of 2400-bps service to a total of 16 major population centers. Will this be the next standard speed level for microcomputer data transmission? Hard to say, though many experts have been predicting a jump from 1200 bps to 4800 bps, ignoring the 2400 bps level. The 4800-bps modems are still hovering around $2000—well outside the range of most single-user budgets. Any definitive answer to the question will depend on the dance of the corporate elephants who determine price structures. Speeds above 9600 bps probably will have to wait until the telephone companies make the move to digital voice transmission, which they see happening in the early to mid-1990s....

Research from Control Data Corporation, Sorcim, and CompuPro indicates that the size of the average office working group is approximately four people, which adds fuel to the argument that multiuser business computer systems make more sense economically than local-area networks, at least for productive day-to-day file sharing. The companies with LAN-based products really

(continues)
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haven't lost the round, however; they could point out that such multiuser groups should be linked in a star network to communicate with each other.

Watch for outline processing to become a significant new concept in integrated software. The incorporation of an outline processor by Ashton-Tate's Framework package may start a stampede to spread this application. Ashton-Tate has already decided, between announcement and release, to add communications software to Framework to make it more competitive with Lotus's Symphony. If outline processing is perceived by the software manufacturers to be an equally important feature, nobody will dare to be without it.

One major Silicon Valley manufacturer intends to offer a computer with a mouse sometime early next year. However, the company has run into a slight snag in its overseas marketing efforts. "Mouse," unfortunately, translates rather poorly into Spanish. Their international packaging brightly carries a label that reads "El Raton"—the rat.
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BY WILLIAM M. RAIKE

As cities go, Tokyo is more hectic than most. But hectic doesn't do justice to the inspired scheduling of the 1984 Tokyo Microcomputer Show and the 1984 International Business Show, the latter featuring extensive office-automation and computer-equipment displays. Both of these major shows took place during the same four-day period, from May 23 through 26, and both shows were attended by what looked like a sizable fraction of the population of Tokyo, encouraged by the balmy weather and convenient (but crowded) transportation. (The trip to the Microcomputer Show involves a ride of 10 minutes or so on the monorail, which swoops southward over the warehouse district and waterfront, clipping the corners of Tokyo Bay on the way out to Haneda, the older of Tokyo's two airports.)

It seems that at any computer exhibition a handful of really innovative products are introduced, together with a greater number that represent the evolution and refinement of earlier themes. These shows were no exception: the highlights include a new wrist terminal from Seiko; a new large-capacity floppy-disk drive from Hitachi; the latest 16-bit system from Sharp; three new microfloppe-based 8-bit systems from Fujitsu, Sony, and NEC; and a large-capacity optical-disk system from Toshiba.

WRIST TERMINAL

I reported on Seiko's UC-2000 wrist computer system in the July BYTE Japan. As a reminder, that consisted of a wristwatch with an LCD (liquid-crystal display) with four rows of ten 5 by 7 dot-matrix characters and 2K bytes of CMOS (complementary metal-oxide semiconductor) RAM (random access read/write memory) for storing things like memos and phone numbers, loaded by using a small separate keyboard. Seiko also sells a personal computer interface unit, the UC-2300, which enables you to make an RS-232C connection between the watch and a conventional personal computer. The interface unit, demonstrated at the show, sells for a little over $500, about half the price of the watch/keyboard combination, and lets you upload or download data between the watch and a computer.

So much for the old stuff. Seiko chose the Tokyo Microcomputer Show for the debut of not only its new pocket LCD color television (about $380), but also the new RC-1000 wrist terminal (see photo 1). The black wristwatch/terminal has all the usual electronic watch functions (but unfortunately no calculator). The LCD consists of two rows of twelve 5 by 7 dot-matrix characters, and the on-board CMOS RAM holds 80 screens (about 2K bytes) of alphanumeric (or Japanese katakana) data.

The new wrist terminal and the older system have a number of differences; chief among them is that the new unit has a built-in RS-232C interface. It's supplied with a cable with a connector on one end that you clip onto the watch, while you plug the other end into a standard RS-232C serial connector on your computer.

In addition to storing memos and phone numbers, the watch has a world-time function besides the usual watch and alarm functions. It also has a schedule-alarm feature: the alarm sounds at any preset date and time and a corresponding screen full of data appears on the display. Along with the watch and cable, Seiko supplies downloading software for use on several of the most popular personal computer systems. The price? A little over $100.

I may be picky, but the RC-1000 wrist terminal seems to me to be almost a useful item. Most important, unlike the UC-2000, it has no pocket-sized keyboard for loading data, which means that it's impossible to add new memos or other information on the fly without a computer being handy. Also, the cable is only about 6 feet long. If Seiko had designed

(continued)

William M. Raike, who holds 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 Cryptex 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.
something like a separate portable infrared coupler instead. It would have provided a much more flexible, and slick, wrist terminal with walk-around LAN (local-area network) accessibility. The technology is certainly available, as demonstrated by the little Canon X-07 portable computer with its infrared coupler.

**DISK DRIVES**

Along with a lot of other people, I had been wondering just when hard-disk drives would make a noticeable impact on the personal computer scene here. This show made it more than clear that NEC and Fujitsu, the powerhouses in the upper end of Japan's personal computer market, are actively supplying hard-disk units as add-on options for their respective PC-9801 and FM-11 machines. Prices are not outrageous; for example, Fujitsu's 20-megabyte hard disk for the FM-11 (mentioned last month in BYTE Japan) lists for the equivalent of about $2150.

It's hard to stay excited about hard disks, though, when you see something like Hitachi's new FDD-441 8-inch floppy-disk drive (see photo 2). Indistinguishable in appearance from any other thin 8-inch single floppy-disk drive, the FDD-441 manages to pack 9.6 megabytes (unformatted) on a single floppy. The disk format is double-sided, with a total of 308 tracks (154 tracks per side). Each track has 78 sectors with 256 bytes per sector, giving a formatted capacity of over 6 megabytes. The track-to-track time is 2 milliseconds, and the real kick is that the drive has a peak data-transfer rate of 1.5 megabits per second. A disk drive like the FDD-441 makes me think twice about investing in a hard disk when this kind of capacity is available with changeable media.

There's more. Hitachi elected to use a 5¼-inch Winchester (hard-disk) interface for the FDD-441, which means that a hard disk can be connected to the same controller, providing substantial potential savings in combined hard-/floppy-disk systems. A system with one of these drives in combination with Hitachi's DK511 5¼-inch hard disk (with a capacity of 51 megabytes unformatted or 40 megabytes formatted) would be impressive.

The FDD-441 is available now as an OEM (original equipment manufacturer) unit, but Hitachi probably will announce a separate consumer product later this year. Hitachi was a little coy about prices, but if the prices for single samples to OEMs are indicative—about S850 for the bare drive, plus about S650 for the controller—I'm getting ready to stand in line.

**SHARP MZ-6500**

The MZ-6500 is the newest 16-bit system from Sharp (see photo 3). (The MZ-5700 appeared in this column last month, along with the Fujitsu FM-11 BS.) The competition for 16-bit machines is tough in the Japanese market, which leads me to wonder why Sharp chose to introduce a system so similar to the
Three new 8-bit systems with 3½-inch disk drives are directed toward mid-level home computer/personal computer enthusiasts.

MZ-5500 in capabilities.

The MZ-6500 uses an 8086-2 running at 8 MHz as the main processor and incorporates an 80C49 keyboard coprocessor; standard RAM is 512K bytes, which is also the maximum. (The MZ-5500 has only 256K bytes of standard RAM.) An additional 192K bytes of video RAM is included. In order to provide complete compatibility with the MZ-5500, you can select a clock rate of 5 MHz. It has two RS-232C serial ports.

Two versions are available, one with two 5½-inch floppy-disk drives and the other with one floppy drive and one 10-megabyte hard disk built in. The floppy-disk drive supports either a 640K-byte or a 1-megabyte format; in the 640K-byte mode it's possible to read 320K-byte disks, which provides more downward compatibility with the MZ-5500.

The NEC PC-6601 enjoys the advantages of NEC's top position in the Japanese personal computer industry as well as the lowest price of the three systems. Priced at the equivalent of about $600, this 64K-byte machine is based on NEC's µPD-780C-1 microprocessor, equivalent to the Z80, with an 8049 coprocessor. It has one 3½-inch microfloppy-disk drive built into the keyboard unit, providing 143K bytes of disk storage, operating under NEC's NaViBASIC. The Japanese kanji character support is good, with a standard character set of 1024 characters and the full JIS (Japanese industrial standard) 3000-plus character set available as an option. A two-octave voice synthesizer/music generator is standard and is supported by 16K bytes of ROM (read-only memory). Color graphics capabilities are good, and an optional RS-232C interface is available.

Sony offers the SMC-777 (and the SMC-777C, with added color graphics features). The main processor is a Z80A, with an 8041 subprocessor and 64K bytes of RAM standard. The built-in

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A first look at this 68008-based premature baby

BY DICK POUNTAIN

For centuries, commentators in other lands have been trying to identify an "English disease" (or sometimes "vice"). The diagnosis has moved, during the latter half of this century, away from flagellation and toward excessive industrial striking and unrest. However, I would like to propose a new candidate, the premature announcement of personal computers.

The U.S. personal computer industry does not have an altogether unblemished record; for instance, the Coleco Adam had a difficult birth, as documented in BYTE (April, page 206). But compared to the U.K. scene, that is nothing.

In 1981, Britain had Acorn's BBC Computer: some mail-order customers waited a year for the goods to arrive. Shortly afterward, Sinclair's Spectrum took a good six months to reach full production and went through traumas that resulted in smoking power supplies, recalled machines, and redesigned main boards.

Last year the U.K. witnessed the announcement of the Elan Enterprise, an ambitious design with 256-color graphics, ANSI (American National Standards Institute) BASIC, and a Z80 with a paged 128K bytes of RAM (random-access read/write memory). Delivery was to be May '83, then September '83, now September '84. But Elan did have the grace not to release it half-finished.

British home-computer manufacturers have stumbled upon a whole new manufacturing algorithm that I've summed up in the pseudocode shown in listing 1. (For any U.K. lawyers reading this listing: It's a joke, a funny, okay?)

All of this is by way of preamble to a rundown on Sinclair Research's new QL (Quantum Leap), which I've just managed to get my hands on (see photo 1).

Sinclair Research announced the QL in January of this year, just a week before Apple unveiled the Macintosh. Most observers here agree that the launch was timed to take some of the wind out of Apple's sails, for the QL features a 68008 processor, built-in mass storage, 128K bytes of RAM, and a suite of application programs for £400, whereas Mac is going to sell at nearer £2000 here.

Delivery was quoted as 28 days from the announcement. To no one's surprise (we do learn, if slowly) the machine was not delivered in 28 days: the first models finally emerged in April. By the end of May, rumor had it that some 300 or so machines had been delivered to mail-order customers, and it's one of these that I've tested. The waiting list, according to spokespeople at Sinclair, stands at around 13,000.

QL OVERVIEW

So what's the QL like? The question actually should be phrased "what will it be like?" because the machines currently being delivered are far from complete. Significant parts of the operating system are missing, and what operating system there is Sinclair has partly housed in a plug-in EPROM (erasable programmable read-only memory) because it won't all fit into the onboard ROM sockets. By the time you read this, though, Sinclair says that ODOS will be complete and that early customers will have a free upgrade to the onboard ROM version (and a free RS-232C cable by way of compensation).

The QL is packaged as a console unit that contains the processor and all electronics, the keyboard, and two Sinclair Microdrives in a box about the size of an IBM PC keyboard. The power supply is in a separate box, and you must add either a domestic PAL (phase alternate line) TV or a RGB (red-green-blue) monitor for display.

The keyboard looks very smart, with futuristic round, dish keys (like the NCR). Previous Sinclair computers had either membrane keyboards or the horrid rubber keys of the Spectrum, so this is a step forward. However, under those smart keytops lurks—a rubber membrane keyboard. I find the feel dead and unresponsive, while the space bar and carriage return keys have a tendency to stick if not hit squarely.

Microdrives are Sinclair's version of the (continued)

Dick Pountain is a technical author and software consultant living in London, England. He can be contacted c/o BYTE, POB 372, Hancock, NH 03449.
“stringy-floppy” theme and were first introduced a year ago for the Spectrum. They differ from previous stringy-floppy designs mainly in their physical size; the tape cartridges are slightly smaller than those microcassettes used in pocket dictating machines and are filled with a 200-inch continuous loop of 2-millimeter wide video-quality tape. That's how two drives can fit into a space that would not accommodate one 3-inch floppy-disk drive.

The media hold around 100K bytes each, formatted in 512-byte sectors. The operating system performs error-checking whenever a cartridge is formatted and locks out any bad sectors, so the capacity gradually decreases with age. As for speed, the loop takes about seven seconds for a round trip, so this is the maximum seek time to find a sector—much slower than a floppy-disk drive, but very much faster than an audiostreamer (most U.K. home-computer buffs still use cassettes). When the Spectrum Microdrives were first shipped, tape friction led to an excessive wear rate and a short media life. Sinclair claims that better tape stock and improved lubricants have cured the problem, but I had 2 out of 11 tapes go bad on me during the test period.

The OL architecture is based on the Motorola 68008, the 8-bit data bus version of the 68000. It runs at a respectable 7.5 MHz. Supplemefnting the microprocessor is an Intel 8049 that handles the keyboard and sound generation, while four custom UlAs (gate arrays in U.S. parlance) look after memory management, display logic, Microdrives, and serial ports. Two of these UlAs, designed by Ferranti, are hybrid digital/analog devices (tradename Digilin) that perform motor-speed and signal-level control for the

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Listing 1: The new British manufacturing algorithm.</th>
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<tr>
<td>PROC New Home Computer IS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Announce Product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Announce Delivery Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collect Customers' Money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IF sufficient interest THEN / pun intended /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design Product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacture Prototypes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REPEAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ship to customers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Record complaints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fix bugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNTIL it works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sell it to W.H. Smiths / U.S. readers substitute any large retailer /</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELSE file for bankruptcy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENDIF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>END PROC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The standard memory complement is 128K bytes (in 64K-bit chips), but there is provision for a future 512K-byte expansion module.

The OL is well equipped with I/O (input/output), though it has no parallel printer socket. There are two RS-232C connectors, one wired as DCE (data communications equipment) and the other as DTE (data terminal equipment), and two jack sockets for Sinclair's twisted-pair network, which is not yet implemented. A bus extension socket lets you plug in ROM-cartridge software, but it's permanently occupied by the overspill operating system ROM on the early machines. An edge connector at the Microdrive end of the case lets you connect up to six more Microdrives (and possibly a Winchester drive later).

Color graphics are memory-mapped, with a maximum resolution of 512 by 256 pixels or 80 text columns. In this mode only four colors (red, green, white, and black) are available. In the half-resolution mode, 40 columns and eight colors are available (adding cyan, magenta, yellow, and blue). Also, an intermediate text mode has 64 columns. Text size is variable, through software switching, providing character widths of 6, 8, 12, or 16 pixels and heights of 10 or 20 pixels, which allows big letters and a variety of condensed letters. The single typeface is provided by a character generator rather than the Macintosh/Lisa soft raster graphics approach.

The eight colors are supplemented by a large number of "stipples" which consist of a plain background color with horizontal or vertical stripes or checks in a second color. The stipple is too coarse to give the appearance of true tints, but they're quite attractive in their own right. In short, the color choice on the OL is fairly restricted compared to many of the more recent home machines—for example, the Commodore 64 or MSX machines—though the resolution available is better than most.

The graphics commands available through SuperBASIC are quite rudimentary; the OL has no sprites or other hardware assistance, and only the simplest point-, line-, and circle-drawing routines.

The OL operating system, QDOS.
SuperBASIC is very, very slow. With a 7.5-MHz 68008, you'd think it would take some effort to run that slowly.

SuperBASIC is very, very slow. With a 7.5-MHz 68008, you'd think it would take some effort to run that slowly.
SuperBASIC but with ultrahigh-level cleverly graded so a first-time user on-chive appears to be a non-interpreter programming language driven from a series of menus that are verbs to do searching, saving, inserting records, etc. The program is menu-appears after boot-up, lb such a user, a programmable menu-driven package. ly needs to use the first one that appears after boot-up. To such a user, Archive appears to be a non-programmable menu-driven package. As you gain experience, you can move on to the later menus that contain the programming-language commands. You can use a built-in structure editor to write procedures that you can add to the menus to extend the range of commands. The vital statistics of Archive are quite grown-up too: you can open up to 255 files simultaneously (on a 100k-byte Microdrive), each with up to 64,000 records (variable length) of up to 255 fields of up to 255 characters. You can use a second built-in editor to design input and output forms based on an interactive "paint-a-screen" approach. Again, a first-time user doesn't have to take advantage of this sophistication but can use the defaults provided to produce simple card-index applications. Abacus is a quite orthodox spreadsheet that lacks the more advanced features of Lotus 1-2-3 and Multplan, though it does have some niceties of its own. For instance, you can use a built-in function to set up columns with month headings, give names to columns and rows, and reference cells by a pair of names in expressions (for example, sales:region2, which is more meaningful than A12 or R2:C9). Easel is the sexiest of the programs by a long chalk. It's a fully interactive graph-plotting system that accepts data straight from the keyboard or loaded from a file. The user interface is superb: You use a pair of cross hairs, like those in expensive CAD/CAM (computer-aided design/computer-aided manufacturing) systems, to position objects and text. Easel is auto-scaling, so data always fits on the screen. The program has a large variety of different graph formats and colorings, and you choose them from a "shop window" of samples rather than from some dry menu. It's too limited for scientific use (no logarithmic scales, the x-axis always must be in even time periods, etc.), but it produces very professional business charts and is easier to use than just reverse word-wrap, so you can indent a paragraph or alter the margins by merely "pushing around" the text with the cursor. Quill works in 40-, 64-, or 80-character modes so you can use it on a domestic TV in an emergency. The main limitation of Quill is that it doesn't use virtual memory, so the largest document you can edit is what will fit into RAM. Surprisingly, it doesn't support split-screen windows.

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Circle 191 on inquiry card.

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about anything I’ve seen.

Taken all together, these applications cover most simple business needs, and they’re very well designed. Indeed, Psion has plans to launch the whole bundle, fully integrated under a custom-written multitasking executive, for the IBM PC and MS-DOS systems.

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP

What’s the overall verdict on the OL? Sinclair created a furor over here when it announced the OL; business folks who had resisted purchasing anything so far thought that they were going to get a first-class business system for a song, while the truly serious hackers were drawn to a 68000 as if by a magnet.

At £400, with usable software and mass storage thrown in, the OL certainly looks like a good buy for impoverished business users. How satisfied those users will be depends upon the long-term reliability of the Microdrive media (the signs are not encouraging); the keyboard is not going to win any friends either, when businessmen have to use it for eight hours a day. Sinclair has hinted that it plans to skip over the floppy-disk drive altogether and go straight to a mini-Winchester as the OL’s upgrade path. Whether this would put a tiger in its tank or not depends on whether the extremely disappointing performance figures achieved so far are a real reflection of the chip’s capabilities.

For the serious hobbyist, it’s another matter. The OL costs the same as the (in my opinion, wildly overpriced) BBC Model B with its 6502 and 32K bytes of user RAM, and Microdrives beat the heck out of cassettes.

I have to confess to a certain technical disappointment though, both with the emasculated version of the 68000 and with the relatively uninspired systems software. A rival to Macintosh this is not, but then, you get what you pay for. Also, who’s to know how the OL will perform once Sinclair finishes it and once the third-party software mob gets hold of it? A game that is popular over here at the moment, called 3-D Ant Attack, features full-color, animated, 3-D perspective graphics and runs fast as heck on a 48K-byte Spectrum. And what about Pinball Construction Set on the creaky old Apple...?
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SEPTEMBER 1984 • BYTE 421
The job execution facility, lex, tells KAMAS to run the program.

To illustrate the language's power, the distribution disk contains a sampling of utilities written in KAMAS. One utility is a full electronic bulletin-board system that works with a D.C. Hayes Smartmodem setup to use the KAMAS outline-processing capabilities as a message center. Another program (see listing 1) gives a dump of RAM (random-access read/write memory) in both hexadecimal and ASCII (American National Standard Code for Information Interchange). Other utilities include a date-stamping system to attach a time of creation to each new leaf added to the tree, a topic copy utility, and a program debugger.

**A BRIEF EVALUATION**

KAMAS has a very strong personality. It is not a pretty program, as it lacks many of the display characteristics and user-friendly niceties of the current crop of programs for the IBM PC. Its command structure offers a diversity of modes that can be confusing to a novice, and even an experienced user will have to take some time to figure out a comfortable way to work within the constraints of a strict hierarchy.

KAMAS also is largely a closed system—it can dump its text to the operating system as straight ASCII, but it cannot incorporate data produced with other application programs unless you write a utility to do so. The programming language is unlike any other; programs do not follow an English-like syntax, nor do they share much more than a stylistic resemblance to other threaded languages—the new vocabularies are alien even to the proficient FORTH user.

Yet KAMAS is without question an interesting addition to the world of CPM software, and one capable of performing real work. It is one of the first—if not the first—outline processors for Z80 computers, which have been neglected by software developers in the past year or so. Outline processing might be the next wave in software, and KAMAS is a good place to start. Its language is certainly flexible and powerful. If difficult to learn. In short, KAMAS might not be for every one, but its potential as an organizing and programming tool for serious users—who can work with its idiosyncrasies—is indisputable.
CLUSTER ANALYSIS

(continued from page 130)

or measuring, you can see that the two closest points are the TI99/4A (hereafter just TI99) and the TRS-80 Color Computer (CoCo). These are used next to create a new point, called TI99/CoCo, halfway between (figure 2b). Now there are only two points, and they are simply connected to give one all-embracing point, namely (TI99, CoCo, Atari) (figure 2c). I've positioned this point closer to TI99, CoCo, since it is composed of two other points and the "Atari" point is a single point. In other words, the new coordinates (step 3 of the algorithm) are a weighted average, and each point is given a weight equal to the number of simple points that it contains.

In figure 2d, a dendrogram has been drawn for this small example. The names of the points are listed in the same order as in the final composite name. It turns out that this order does the best possible job of avoiding crossed lines in the final dendrogram. Horizontal lines are drawn of the same lengths as those between the points (labeled d, d, and d, and connected to produce the dendrogram.

THE LINKED LIST

It's probably clear by now why data of this type is easily handled in the form of a linked list. For cluster analysis, the algorithm says that each point is made up of only two other points at a time, so a binary linked list will do. In a binary linked list, each item (what I've been calling "points"—also called "nodes") has three pointers associated with it: one "above" to the next more complex node and two "below" to the two nodes that it contains. In this spirit the ith node in listing 1 has pointers A(i) for "above" and B1(i) and B2(i) for "below." Each node also has its coordinates X(i, j), its weight W(i), and its name NNS(i).

The linked list is built in lines 400-730 in a straightforward application of the algorithm. The distance between a pair of nodes is calculated in lines 470 and 480 as the square of the geometric (or Euclidean) distance. The weighted average coordinates of the new node are calculated in lines 430-450. Its weight in line 550, and its name—a concatenation of strings with the parenthesis and comma convention used in

Listing 1: The cluster-analysis program in Microsoft BASIC.

```
10' cluster analysis
20Rob Spencer
30
40CLEAR 2000
50DEFINT A-C,H
60READ NV,NP
70NM=2*NH
80DIMX(NM,NV),X(M,NV),X2(M,NV),XN(NM)
90DIMB(NM),A(NM),NNS(NM)
100DIMPX(NM),PY(NM)
110
120'read data, do sums and sums of squares
130
140FORK=1TOV:XSJKL=0.XMKL=0.EXTK
150FORJ=1TOP
160W=1
170FORK=1TOV
180READXII.KL
190XMJ=XMJ+XII.KL
200X2K=XMJ+X2K
210EXTK
220READNMII
230EXTI
240
250'do means and standard deviations
260
270FORK=1TOV
280XSIK=XSIK+XII.KL-XMJKL/XPJKL
290XMJKL=XMJKL/XPJKL
300EXTK
310
320'convert data to normal form
330
340FORL=1TOP
350FORK=1TOV:X(L,KL=XII.KL-XMJKL*XSIK
360EXTK
370NEXTL
380
390N=N+1
400NMPNPNCNP
410DMIN=IE+05
420
430'find the closest pair of nodes
440FORIP=2TONC
450FORJP=1TOP-1
460FORK=1TOV:DN=DXII.PKL-XII.PKL*XII.PKL
470IFDN<DMINTHENDMIN=DN:IP=JP
480EXTP
490NEXTJP
500NEXTIP
510NCNP=NCNP+1
520FORK=1TOV
530XSIK=XSIK+XII.PKL+WII*XMJKL/WII+WII
540EXTK
550WINP=WII+WII
560NNS(NP)=""+NNS(I)+","+NNS(J)+","+NNS(K)+"
570
580'swap the new node into list, old I and J out
590FORK=1TOV
600SWAPXII.XII.PKLI
610SWAPXII.XII.PKL
620NEXTK
630SWAPB1(I),B1(NP)
640SWAPB1(J),B1(NC)
650SWAPWII,WINP
660SWAPWII,WINC
670B1NP=NC
680
690PRINTDMIN,NNSNP
```

(continued)
CWSFER ANALYSIS

700 count down: If not done, find the
710 next closest pair of nodes
720 NC=NC-1
730 IF NC>1 THEN GOTO 410
740 IF NC>1 THEN GOTO 410
750 set the A pointers by recursion
760 CP=1:GOSUB 1060
770 print the linked list
780 FOR I = 1 TO NP
790 PRINT USING "#";":. Bl(I),B2(I),A(I);PRINT "";NNS(I)
800 NEXT I
810 build the dendrogram
820 Y=I
830 CP=1:GOSUB 1120 'set coordinates by
840 CP=1:GOSUB 1200 'functions
850 PX0(I)=100+px(I)
860 PRINT CMS(12) 'clear screen and draw dendrogram
870 CP=1:GOSUB 1130
880 LOCATE 0.23 'put the cursor out of the way
890 END

1000 recursive subroutines
1010 set upward pointers A(I)
1020 IF Bl(CP)>0 THEN AIB1(CP)=CP:CP=Bl(CP):GOSUB 1060:CP=A(CP)
1030 IF B2(CP)>0 THEN AIB2(CP)=CP:CP=B2(CP):GOSUB 1060:CP=A(CP)
1040 RETURN
1050 set Y coord's of simple nodes
1060 IF Bl(CP)>0 THEN CP=Bl(CP):GOSUB 1120:CP=A(CP)
1070 IF B2(CP)>0 THEN CP=B2(CP):GOSUB 1120:CP=A(CP)
1080 RETURN
1090 set X and Y coord's of other nodes
1100 IF B1(CP)>0 THEN CP=Bl(CP):GOSUB 1200:CP=A(CP)
1110 IF B2(CP)>0 THEN CP=B2(CP):GOSUB 1200:CP=A(CP)
1120 RETURN
1130 for K = 1 TO NVD=D*(X(K)-X(K-I)) Next K
1140 PXCP=PYCP=0
1150 RETURN
1160 draw dendrogram
1170 LINE FNPX(PCP),FNPY(PCP):FNPX(1(PCP),FNPY(1(PCP),PCP)
1180 LINE FNPX(PCP),FNPY(PCP):FNPX(1(PCP),FNPY(1(PCP)
1190 CP=1:GOSUB 1130
1200 LOCATE 14,170 'PRINT NNS(CP)
1210 RETURN
1220 print PTR
1230 DATA 9.12

After creating a new node by combining
nodes i and j, we don't really want
to "discard" the separate nodes i and
j, since they'll be needed to draw the
dendrogram. They are therefore
swapped with nodes at the bottom of
the list (lines 590-670) and removed
from further clustering by decrementing
the counter NC (lines 720.730).

RECURSIVE SUBROUTINES
The program has four separate recur­
sive subroutines, beginning at lines
1060. 1120. 1200. and 1310. Each
subroutine does a single task and is
entered only once from the main part
of the program. I'm sure there are more
compact ways to do these tasks, but the
recursive subroutines are fun to experi­
ment with and difficult enough to
decipher without combining their
functions.

Two aspects of the linked list make
recursive exploration of the list easier.
First, there is always a simple entrance:
the first node in the list will always be
the most composite node, the one at
the far right in figures 1 and 2d. This is
also known as the root node. Table I,
which is a printout from the program
(with LPRINTs instead of PRINTs in lines
810-840), shows this. Second, there is
a simple exit from recursion: the simplest
nodes (at the far left in figures 1 and 2d)
al have zero values for their pointers
B1 and B2.

Note that the subroutines have a com­
mon structure that involves frequent
resetting on the variable CP. This stands
for "current point" and is the index
needed to follow the linked list from
done to node. The general form of the
subroutines is written out in figure 3 in
an expanded, heavily commented
BASIC. It's worth following the recursive
routine of figure 3 through part of the
linked list (table I) to see how the
branches are traversed. A PRINT state­
ment within a recursive subroutine is
helpful. For instance, adding the follow­
ing line:

1135 PRINT CP, NNS(CP)

will show the current point as it moves
through the list. Another way to
visualize the workings of one of the
subroutines is by inserting the state­
ment PRINT "push" at the very begin­
Since the desired output lines listing will require some modification to suit the graphics modes of different computers, which draws a solid line between the points (x,y) and (x,y). Line 130 highlights the only changes should be in lines 930-960.

SOME MACHINE-SPECIFIC NOTES

The only changes should be in lines 130-132.

My computer, an NEC PC-801A, has 160 horizontal by 160 vertical graphics in that subroutine, which is reflected in lines 930-940. These plotting functions will produce coordinates from 0 to 90. Change the constants in these lines to suit your machine's resolution and add statements as required.

The dendrogram has been drawn in that subroutine. This shows how the recursion generates a stack of pend and "poop" before each RETURN statement.

My computer has 160 horizontal by 160 vertical graphics in that subroutine. This shows how the recursion generates a stack of pend and "poop" before each RETURN statement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Data 1</th>
<th>Data 2</th>
<th>Data 3</th>
<th>Data 4</th>
<th>Data 5</th>
<th>Data 6</th>
<th>Data 7</th>
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### Table 1: The listed is generated by listing 1

- **Function**: Description of the subroutine
- **Data**: Values for the subroutine

---

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Figure 3: The general form of the recursive subroutine.

draws all the vertical lines in the dendrogram, and line 1340 draws all the horizontal lines. Since the NEC can mix
graphics and text on the screen, lines 1360 and 1370 position the cursor and
print the names of the nodes at the left of the screen.

For a hard copy of the output, I used a Hewlett-Packard 7225B plotter. It took
only a few changes to the lines discussed above so that the appropriate
commands were sent to the plotter, which drew the dendrogram in figure 1.

CONCLUSION

I've discussed some of the subjective aspects of cluster analysis in the sections on input and scaling of data. These and other issues should be
investigated before using cluster analysis for serious business. It is only one of
several techniques used to find patterns in large amounts of data; these other
techniques, such as factor analysis and multiple regression, can be used to en-
sure that cluster analysis is done fairly.

Hartigan (reference 2) is an excellent
general reference. He gives many
interesting and amusing examples.
Hansch and Leo (reference 4) give
different examples of cluster analysis in
drug design. A very different clustering
algorithm is used by Fitch and

REFERENCES

4. Hansch, C., and A. Leo. "Substituent Constants for Correlation Analysis in Chemistry and
   pages 279-284.
and the processor latches input data at slightly before the end of \( \phi_1 \) so that input data must be stable to participate in the transfer. RIW determines the moment of data transfer. The processor has placed data on the bus for use by external devices. This transfer consists of either a write operation to memory or sending data to an output of an external device. This transfer makes transitions in the first half of a bus cycle. Phase two is active during the second half of the bus cycle, when the address bus and data outputs are guaranteed to be stable.

Because the data bus is bidirectional, there must be some way for external logic to determine the moment-by-moment direction of data transfer. The read/write (R/W) line accomplishes this task. If it carries a "1" as defined above, the processor is attempting to read a byte of data from an external device. It could be fetching data or a program instruction from memory or reading data from an input port. If R/W is a "0," the processor has placed data on the bus for delivery to one (or possibly several) external devices. This transfer consists of either a write operation to memory or sending data to an output port. During any given bus cycle, data goes in only one direction. The address bus is used to signal which external device is to participate in the transfer. R/W determines the direction of the transfer, and the data bus carries the data either way. These signals all change state during \( \phi_1 \) (when \( \phi_1 \) is active). The processor knows when the address and data buses are making transitions in the first half of a bus cycle. Phase two is active during the second half of the bus cycle, when the address bus and data outputs are guaranteed to be stable.

Three interrupt inputs are available on the 6502. These signals are sent by an external device, and they force the processor to stop what it is doing and execute a special routine that is logically related to the signal sender. For example, RST is the master reset signal to the processor. Although it may be used at any time, RST is normally utilized only to ensure that the processor starts in a known state after power is applied. For the 6502, this reset forces a minimal number of changes: the program counter is loaded from two specific memory locations containing the address of a "cold-start" routine and the interrupt mask flag is set, prohibiting interrupts via another command called IRO. All other flags and processor registers are in an unknown state, and the cold-start routine must set any needed conditions before processing starts.

The NMI and IRO interrupts are more commonly used during normal processing, interrupting the task in progress in such a way that it can be resumed as if nothing had happened in the meantime. NMI is a nonmaskable interrupt, meaning that the processor will acknowledge this signal regardless of what it may be doing at the time. The processor saves sufficient information to permit resuming the current task later and then jumps to a routine that was previously designated as the interrupt handler. IRO differs from the NMI interrupt in that the processor can choose to ignore it. If the "1" (interrupt mask) flag in the status register is a 0, the processor will acknowledge the interrupt just as it would have for a nonmaskable interrupt, using a routine designated for maskable interrupts. If the 1 flag is set to 1, however, the processor will ignore the interrupt request. The IRO interrupt also has a lower priority than the NMI if both types should be requested.
simultaneously, the processor will execute NMI. With the request of either type of interrupt, the interrupt mask flag is set, disabling further maskable interrupts. It is restored to its previous state after the interrupt-handling routine is done.

The 6502 also provides a few other less commonly used signals. The RDY (ready) signal provides a way to force the processor to wait for slow memory or peripherals. External logic forces this signal to 0 during a read cycle, informing the processor that data will not be available by the end of ø2. This pause in turn causes the processor to execute additional cycles while waiting for the data. External logic can drive the SO (set overflow) line to change the V (overflow) flag in the processor status register to 1. The SO flag can be used as a low-priority interrupt, particularly during operations that need uninterrupted processor attention during some parts of the operation—with the processor deciding when to recognize the interrupt. It is used primarily in dedicated controller applications. The SYNC signal identifies bus cycles while the processor is fetching the op code (operation code) for the next instruction. It can be used to force single-step execution of a program, as it was on early microcomputers such as the KIM-1.

SYNC signals only the op-code fetch and not the operand fetch—the address or data to be used by the instruction, stored immediately following the op code in memory. If a SYNC signal were active during the operand fetch as well, it could be used as an extra address bit, placing the program in a memory area completely independent of data.

The final 6502 signal is available on only one of the processors in the family. DBE is a “data bus enable” signal forced to 0 by external logic. DBE makes the processor relinquish control of the data bus by turning off the processor's output buffers and letting another device put data on the bus. This signal only affects the data bus, however. The 6502 always retains control of the address bus and all the control signals, which means that these signals need external buffers in multiprocessor systems.

EXPANDING THE ADDRESS SPACE

The original 6502 address space is limited to 64K-byte locations by the fact that its address bus carries only a 16-bit address. This limitation can be overcome by external “bank-switching” techniques, as can be seen on several of the popular 6502-based computers that are trying to compete with 16-bit systems. Since the 6502 already uses a 40-pin package, it would seem that expanding the address bus would require a larger package for the additional pins that more address bits would need. The next larger standard size, however, is a 64-pin package that is considerably more expensive to produce and in-

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tegrate into a system.

Rather than move to a larger, more expensive package, the 65816 provides an additional 8 address bits by using the data bus only during the first half of each cycle. The 65816 puts the 8 high-order address bits on the data bus during the otherwise idle φ1. The address information can be separated from the data near the processor, providing a full 24-bit address bus for the rest of the system. Alternatively, individual sections can demultiplex the address from the data bus on their own. On the one hand, demultiplexing the address at the processor simplifies the logic for the rest of the system. On the other, allowing individual boards to do their own demultiplexing has several advantages. It lets you add the 65816 and supporting memory to an existing system in such a way that 6502-compatible bus devices will also work with the 65816. Additionally, using a multiplexed address/data bus keeps costs down since it requires less hardware but maintains the same throughput.

**Bus Control**

Systems with a lot of memory often use dynamic memory devices since they help keep costs down. Because the commonly available dynamic memories use a multiplexed address bus, systems with these dynamic memories must include logic to put the right address on the right lines at the right time. Most other processors have clocks that run at a multiple of the bus-cycle rate. These clocks ease the problem of designing logic to multiplex the address bus. The 6502 provides only one clock cycle per bus cycle, but certain versions of the 65816 provide an additional clock called phase four (φ4) to make external logic simpler. This signal runs at the same rate as the φ0, φ1, and φ2 clock signals but is one-quarter cycle out of phase from them. Phase four switches to a one-quarter cycle after the start of φ1 (at the midpoint of φ1) and changes back to a 0 at the midpoint of φ2. On the processor versions that provide the φ4 signal, all signals except data are valid by the time they reach its rising edge, as shown in figure 1. Since the data bus is used for the high-order address bits at this point, the data is not valid until after the beginning of φ2. Thus, dynamic memory controllers can pass half of the address to the memory devices at the rising edge of φ4 and the other half at the rising edge of φ2. The fact that φ4 signals valid addresses much sooner than φ2 permits the use of slower, cheaper memories than could be used for the same system speed if φ4 were not provided.

The SYNC signal coordinates the bus cycles used by the processor to fetch an op code. On some versions of the 65816, this signal is replaced by two others that provide external devices with a much clearer picture of bus activity.

(continued)
tivity. VPA, "valid program address," includes op codes as well as the associated operands. In this sense, it incorporates the function of SYNC in that it indicates a fetch from program memory. VDA indicates a "valid data address," which would seem at first to be the exact complement of VPA and hence extraneous. During certain cycles, however, the 65816 (as well as the 6502) executes an internal operation and has no need for the external bus. When neither VPA nor VDA are active during $\varnothing 2$ of a bus cycle, the bus is available for use by other devices. In addition, since the 6502 cannot indicate an idle bus cycle, it must do either a read or a write during every clock cycle. As noted in my article, "The CMOS 6502" (December 1983 BYTE, page 443), this requirement can cause spurious-read problems unless the idle cycle is carefully controlled. For older designs that don't recognize VPA and VDA, the 65816 sets up the bus to refetch the last program byte retrieved during idle bus cycles, thus avoiding the problem of spurious reads. As shown in table 1, VDA and VPA can be combined to synthesize the equivalent of SYNC externally, if required in a system.

The 16-megabyte address space of the 65816 may create the need for systems to include some external memory management to implement virtual memory or error detection. Implementing either of these with the 6502 is difficult because the 6502 continues executing the current instruction even after receiving an interrupt that signals a bus fault. It acknowledges the interrupt only when it starts to fetch the next instruction. In terms of error detection, this process leaves no way to correct the error and resume the process, since internal processor registers would have been altered by the invalid data. Therefore, external logic would have to handle the fault independently, requesting wait cycles until the problem could be corrected. Virtual memory would be even more difficult, since the processor could not be interrupted to move the desired memory into working memory. The 65816 provides an additional interrupt called ABORT which acts like NMI except that it stops the processor in the current cycle. ABORT guarantees that processor registers will not be altered by the instruction being executed at the time. After handling the interrupt, execution resumes by attempting to re-execute the instruction that caused the abort. In combination with VPA and VDA, this signal can be used to provide external caches for both data and program memory.

MULTIPROCESSING

The 6502 is a difficult processor to use in systems that require multiple processors on a common bus. Only one version can even release the data bus for control by another processor, and there is no version that permits external control of the address bus and the control signals. The 65816 family includes versions with either a DBE (data bus enable) or BE (bus enable) input, enabling external devices to force the processor to relinquish the data bus or the data, address, and control buses, respectively. These inputs can be used for direct memory access or a coprocessor on the same bus.

Where two or more processors share access to the same memory and peripheral devices, problems can arise when they attempt access in conflicting ways. In particular, read-modify-write instructions can cause serious trouble. Consider what happens during execution of an instruction to increment a memory location. Since memory devices typically do not include logic for increment operations, the processor must load the data from the memory location, add 1 to it, and store it back in the memory location. Even though the increment appears to the programmer as a single operation, it involves a minimum of two bus cycles: one to read the data and one to return the updated data to memory. If a coprocessor requests and receives use of the bus halfway through this operation, the coprocessor might attempt to store data.

(continued)
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THE 65816

of its own into the same memory location. When the first processor regains control of the bus, it stores the original (now incremented) value back into the location, erasing the value stored there by the coprocessor. This deletion can be particularly disastrous if that memory location is utilized as a flag to signal that some system resource is in use.

Consider the following scenario. The coprocessor reads the flag indicating that the resource is available just before the first processor sets the flag to indicate that it is not available. But since the first processor found an "available" flag when it read the location, it too assumes that it has exclusive control of the shared resource. While this occurrence may seem extremely unlikely, Murphy's Law prevails to an extraordinary degree in such systems.

To prevent such an occurrence, the members of the 65816 family intended for multiprocessing have an ML (memory lock) output. This active-low signal is asserted during read/modify/write instructions, indicating to external logic that the bus cannot be reassigned to another master during this operation. ML is asserted from the middle of φ1 of the read cycle through the middle of φ1 of the next op-code fetch, guaranteeing that any external processor that respects it will not interfere.

Some additional new signals on certain versions of the 65816 permit external logic to more closely monitor actions inside the processor. On some, for example, the E (emulation) signal is asserted when the processor is fetching an instruction using the second cycle. While this occurrence may seem extremely unlikely, Murphy's Law prevails to an extraordinary degree in such systems.

The 65816 manages to retain a hardware interface that is similar to the 6502: promising many applications in upgrading present systems. With additional versions providing new signals, it can expand into large systems that were previously impractical. using large system features such as virtual memory and multiprocessing.
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<td>5¼&quot; DSOD Soft Fuzzy w/Hub Ring</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M123-P</td>
<td>1.59</td>
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<td>3¼&quot; SSSD Soft Sector micro-floppy</td>
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<td>M166-P</td>
<td>2.49</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diskette Type</th>
<th>CE quant.</th>
<th>CE unit price per disk ($)</th>
<th>Additional Cost ($)</th>
<th>Total price per disk ($)</th>
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<td>1.172 - P</td>
<td>1.94</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2.89 - P</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dysan</td>
<td>1.99</td>
<td>1.99 - P</td>
<td>1.99</td>
<td>1.99 - P</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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A floppy disk is made up of as many as 80 tracks, divided into sectors. Sectors isolate blocks of data and help you manage data more effectively. All aspects of a sector work together. If a single data bit is changed, then all the data in the sector must be rewritten. Without sectors, a 1-bit change would mean that every other piece of information on the whole track would have to be rewritten.

A cell is a division of a sector. It is the space wherein 1 data bit exists. Sector size and shape, as well as the number of bit cells (bit density), vary significantly from one format to another. They all depend on the chosen layout and encoding scheme. Most disks are divided into between 8 and 16 sectors, although division of up to 91 has been used.

**HARD SECTORS VS. SOFT SECTORS**

Hard and soft formatting are the two techniques used to define sectors. In a hard format, holes are punched into the disk at the beginning of each new sector. In a soft format, a hole is punched only at the beginning of each track. North Star Computers Inc., one of the first companies to manufacture personal computers, used hard-sector formats. Back then, hard sectoring was more economical than soft sectoring because it could be used with a less expensive controller. Technology has since changed. It is now possible to build an integrated controller on an IC (integrated circuit) chip, and a hard-sector format, for most applications, no longer has a price advantage. IBM, Apple, Commodore, and most other computer makers use soft-sectored formats.

Figure 1 illustrates a typical soft-sectored format. Each sector is divided into an identification (ID) field and a data field. Combined, the fields contain the following subfields: two gaps, two synchronization subfields, two marks, either an identification subfield or a data subfield, and one subfield of error-detection codes. The data subfield within the data field is the most important part of the sector. It contains the user's data. Typically, it holds from 128 to 1024 bytes of data. The ID subfield contains only permanent address and housekeeping data and is typically about 4 bytes long.

A gap is the space between fields. It serves as a buffer zone separating any two fields that might be rewritten separately. The size of a gap can vary. If the size of a gap is reduced, the number of sectors can usually be increased. There is a trade-off between disk-drive speed variation and gap size. The controller takes a fixed amount of time to rewrite a data

![Figure 1: The typical sector composition of a floppy disk. In soft sectoring, each distinct radial slice is divided into an ID field and a data field. Usually, the data field contains from 128 to 1024 bytes of data and is the most important part of the sector.](image-url)
field. If the drive turns more rapidly during rewrite than during original formatting, the controller could overwrite the next ID field. The smaller the gap, the greater the likelihood of an overwrite error.

The sync field alerts the computer to the kind of information that is coming. It is like a signpost that says, "Road narrows in 20 feet." The sync field enables the controller to adjust to the precise speed of the disk and to differentiate between data and clock transitions (discussed later). There are different kinds of sync fields, each designed for a particular data-reading technique. As a general rule, however, the greater the sync field's capacity to adjust for speed and offer increased reliability, the greater its length and, hence, the less room there is for storing data.

A mark is used to indicate how data is organized into a byte, i.e., 8 bits. It indicates where a byte begins and confirms that a sync field is in fact what it seems and not simply a data byte that resembles a sync field. A mark usually has a unique pattern so that the computer can distinguish it from everything else.

The identification subfield of the identification field contains addresses and other housekeeping information. It always carries the track and sector numbers. It might also carry information such as the size of the sector and the side of the disk. In soft-sectored formats, the ID field is formatted once and never rewritten. In many hard-sectored formats, however, the entire ID subfield is included in the data subfield because there is no separate ID field. This way, every time the user writes new data, the ID information must be rewritten.

The data subfield of the data field contains the actual information that is stored on the disk. This subfield is where the computer user can enter programs, text, or any other information. The amount of space available for the data field is determined by how much space is left after all the other format components have taken their share of the disk.

It is easy to make mistakes reading from magnetic media. A read error can occur in either the ID field or the data fields. The computer checks for blunders with an error-detection code (EDC) usually written into each field. It verifies the accuracy of the read operation and reports problems. There are many different ways to do this, but the two main methods of error detection are checksumming and cyclic redundancy checking.

With checksums, an entire block of data is added up and the resulting sum is written at the end of the block as a check byte. That check byte is compared with a separate check byte that was recomputed and generated during the read operation. If they are different, there is an error in the block. Additional checksum bytes can be used to increase the accuracy of the error detection.

A cyclic redundancy check (CRC) is an algorithmic technique for verifying that information within a block is correct. The CRC word is usually at the end of every field and indicates the integrity of the preceding data. Special circuitry verifies the CRC by first recomputing it and then comparing that result to the CRC value that is read from the disk. [Editor's Note: For more information on error-detection schemes, see "The Theory of Disk Error Correction" on page 145.]

Figure 2: A typical eight-sector layout with radius sectors (a). Sector layout traditionally focused on the pie cut. Newer methods involving fixed-bit-cell sectors (b) enable a disk to hold up to 40 percent more data.
To put digital information on any storage medium, the north/south magnetization on its coated track must be changed. This change is called a transition and is done by an electromagnetic head.

**The Dreaded BDOS Error**

An error that terrorizes CP/M users is the BDOS (basic disk operating system) error. It is a flag that can indicate several possible system errors. Some of the candidates relate to disk formats (usually EDC errors), others relate to user errors. The most feared EDC possibility is one indicating that the sector cannot be read correctly. It means that the data field contains the error and that the data itself is usually unrecoverable. There are other possibilities: a sector's ID field cannot be read correctly or cannot be found at all, or the expected ID field track or sector number cannot be found, indicating a hardware failure or, in rare cases, a problem in the operating system or the application program.

Most BDOS errors occur during a read operation. If one occurs during a write operation, it is probably because a read error resulted from the disk controller having to read the desired ID field first and then write the user's data in the data field. The selected disk drive is not ready, or the user executed a read-after-write verification procedure and the read part of the procedure failed.

**Writing Data**

To put digital information on any storage medium, the north/south magnetization on its coated track must be changed. This change is called a transition and is instituted by an electromagnetic head. On floppy disks, the electromagnetic head detects the transitions (read the disk) by recognizing a small voltage surge when one passes by.

Computers work, of course, with Is and Os. Generally, within a bit cell, a 1 is represented by a transition and a 0 by its lack. This is fine as long as there are few consecutive Os. A string of naughts causes the detector to lose track of a cell's beginning, particularly if the disk's rotational speed varies. Several encoding schemes attempt to deal with the reliability problem. Most of them use an extra transition, called a knock, to mark the start of a cell. These clocks define the boundaries of a cell and prevent the detector from getting lost. Clocks ensure greater reliability, but not without a price. They take up valuable disk space.

The primary goal of any formatting scheme is balance between storage capacity and reliability. The two main factors that affect this goal are encoding types and sector layout.

**Encoding Types**

FM (frequency modulation) is the oldest and most reliable encoding type. It uses a clock between every data cell and
a sync field consisting only of clocks. Using an all-clock sync field creates a distinctive section on the track, but if there happen to be all Os in the data, the data field could look just like the sync field. So a mark is used to confirm the sync field. In FM, a mark is made by violating clock rules. Unlike the rest of the data, its pattern contains some missing clocks.

(continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Input Combination from/to Computer</th>
<th>Output Combination to/from Disk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0000</td>
<td>01010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0001</td>
<td>01011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0010</td>
<td>01001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0011</td>
<td>01111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0100</td>
<td>10110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0101</td>
<td>10101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0110</td>
<td>11111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>10111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1001</td>
<td>10011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1100</td>
<td>11111</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: The basic difficulty with squeezing transitions closer together is bit shifting, which causes read-back errors.

Written transitions
Read-back transitions

Table 3: A technique called precompensation compensates for bit shifting by taking advantage of the partial predictability of the read errors it produces. Locations of probable errors can be known in advance and compensated for during writing.

Ideal bit positions
Precompensated write
Read after bit shift
Transition number

Table 4: A pattern table is the mechanism by which bit shifting is predicted. It takes into account the amount of spacing between transitions and assigns the proper direction and magnitude to each compensating shift.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transition</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Magnitude</th>
<th>Direction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>late</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>early</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>late</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>late</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**FLOPPY DISKS**

FM typically puts 6 bytes of sync field in front of both the ID and the data fields. FM is the most reliable encoding technique; however, it also wastes the most disk space because transitions can't be too crowded, and as many as half of them aren't storing data. FM, therefore, frequently requires twice as big a bit cell as other encoding techniques because every cell must have the capacity to contain both clocks and data. FM-encoded disks can, generally, store only half as much data as other types.

MFM (modified frequency modulation) resembles FM but differs in the way clocks are used. By eliminating unnecessary clock transitions, the data transitions can be twice as close together. MFM uses transitions only when they are needed.

A few rules determine when transitions are needed. For example, if there is a 1 in a previous or current cell, no clock transition is needed. A clock transition is used only when there is a group of Os. As a result, space is not taken up by unnecessary transitions and twice as much data can be stored on the disk. In MFM, the sync field is composed of either all clocks or all data; either can be designated. The host computer is preinstructed as to which method to use. A mark is used exclusively as the identifier.

MMFM (modified modified frequency modulation) changes the MFM rules somewhat. MMFM is similar to MFM except for the fact that it places clocks only between two and two-and-one-half times as much data as FM types. Many different combination tables can be used. Commodore uses a 4- to 5-bit combination table similar to that shown in table 1. Apple Computer uses both a 5- to 8-bit and a 6- to 8-bit table, depending upon the operating system revision level. Sync fields are used to establish the size of a bit cell, as in FM or MFM, but are not necessary to differentiate between clocks and data. A mark is used in GCR to recognize the start of the byte organization. It is usually a unique pattern that is reserved within the pattern table and is used exclusively as the identifier.

**SECTOR LAYOUT**

Sector layout affects as profoundly as encoding the amount of data that can be stored on a disk. Sector layout has traditionally focused on the "pie cut," or radius sector layout, method of dividing a disk (see figure 2). The ideal number of sectors in this method is a topic of much discussion. With

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**Table 5:** Formatting families fall into natural family groupings, dictated by the controller, which also determines the disk's data capacity, the error-detection code, the particular mark or unique identifier, and the pattern of the synchronization field.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format Family</th>
<th>Controller</th>
<th>Encoding Method</th>
<th>Error-Detection Code</th>
<th>Sync Field</th>
<th>Mark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IBM</td>
<td>Intel/NEC</td>
<td>FM</td>
<td>CRC-CCITT</td>
<td>6 bytes Os</td>
<td>data FE or FB, clock C7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBM MFM</td>
<td>WD 1771.</td>
<td>MFM</td>
<td>CRC-CCITT</td>
<td>12 bytes Os</td>
<td>data AI, clock OA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBM</td>
<td>179x. WD 2903</td>
<td>MFM</td>
<td>CRC-CCITT</td>
<td>12 bytes Os</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaypro</td>
<td>MFM</td>
<td>CRC-CCITT</td>
<td>12 bytes Os</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morrow</td>
<td>MFM</td>
<td>CRC-CCITT</td>
<td>12 bytes Os</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eagle</td>
<td>MFM</td>
<td>CRC-CCITT</td>
<td>12 bytes Os</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>GCR</td>
<td>checksum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Apple II</td>
<td>proprietary</td>
<td>checksum</td>
<td>special</td>
<td>D5 AA</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Macintosh</td>
<td>proprietary</td>
<td>GCR</td>
<td>checksum</td>
<td>D5 AA</td>
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<td>GCR</td>
<td>even parity</td>
<td>07 or 08</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commodore</td>
<td>proprietary</td>
<td>GCR</td>
<td>checksum (2-byte)</td>
<td>07 or 08</td>
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<td>Victor</td>
<td>proprietary</td>
<td>GCR</td>
<td>checksum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>proprietary</td>
<td>FM, MF, MFM, many</td>
<td>0s or 1s</td>
<td>varied</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CRC-16</td>
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<td>AA.A010</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CRC-CCITT</td>
<td>checksum</td>
<td>varies according to initialization and bytes included</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>GCR-CCITT</td>
<td>0s</td>
<td>FD.F9</td>
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</tr>
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BY T E • SEPTEMBER 1984
Although precompensation increases transition crowding and consequently is partially self-defeating, it is frequently used to improve reliability.

more sectors, the data is more manageable, but at the cost of capacity. Each sector needs space for gaps, sync fields, marks, and error-detection codes, which costs vital data space. In addition, there is the secondary problem of wasted space on the outer tracks of each disk. (While there is much more room to record data on outer tracks, controllers can handle only a constant number of bits, and the inner, smaller tracks usually determine the bit-cell capacity of all tracks.) This led to a new sector layout based on a fixed-size bit cell instead of the traditional fixed-radius sectors.

With the fixed-bit-cell sector method, sectors are added on the outer tracks to maintain an approximate bit-cell density over the entire disk. As the track size increases from the center of the disk, the outside tracks can contain more sectors than those on the inside (see figure 2b). A 3½-inch disk with this type of layout can record up to 40 percent more data than one with the fixed-radius format. The fixed-bit-cell method, though only a few years old, is now used by Commodore, Victor, and by Apple on its Macintosh.

**PRECOMPENSATION**

More efficient clocking and sector layout has increased the amount of data that can be stored on a disk. Another way of increasing data storage is to squeeze the transitions even closer together. As transitions are squeezed, read-back degradations limit the amount of squeezing that can be tolerated. Bit shifting, or more accurately, transition shifting occurs. Bit shifting during the read operation is the apparent shift of the transition's location away from its written position due to crowding. As transitions are squeezed closer together, the percentage of shift increases and the probability of inaccurate transition detection occurs. An example of bit shifting is shown in table 2.

Fortunately, bit shifting is partially predictable, and it is possible to compensate for some of the bit shift. By using precompensation, either the transition density or the read reliability can be increased. An example of precompensation is provided in table 3. Precompensation increases the transition crowding and, consequently, is partially self-defeating. Nevertheless, it is frequently used to improve reliability.

The amount of bit shift depends on the spacing between transitions. Different bit shifts occur for different pattern variations. When a pattern table is developed, each pattern is usually assigned a shift magnitude and direction. Using the example given in table 3, the pattern might look like that represent...
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**5.25″ Soft Sector**
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<p>| | | |</p>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Double Side</td>
<td>$1.49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBM Format</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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PLASTIC BOXES

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<td>Flip Sort 50</td>
<td>$15.99</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flip Sort 100</td>
<td>$24.99</td>
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**FLOPPY DISKS**

The controller dictates the number of bytes on a disk, which EDC can be used, the unique identifier used, and the pattern of the sync field.

represented in table 4.

In practice, tables are usually developed with a single magnitude: e.g., a precompensation of only 150 ns (nanoseconds) or 0. However, some machines have been developed that use as many as three different magnitudes: e.g., some patterns with 50 ns, others with 150 ns, and yet others with 250 ns.

**FAMILIES OF FORMATS**

Technological developments have solved format problems and refined the formats themselves. Formatting characteristics fall into natural family groups (see table 5). The controller dictates the number of bytes on a disk, which EDC can be used, the particular mark or unique identifier used, and the pattern of the synchronization field. The controller dictates most of the format characteristics and therefore defines the major families.

Apple's controller is mostly a software program. Commodore's approach is similar to Apple's, but the formatting is controlled by firmware. The IBM format controller is in hardware, with some variation permitted by software. Tandy and Texas Instruments are in the IBM family. Victor is in the Commodore family because it uses many of the Commodore concepts.

A fourth family consists of hard-sectored formats and those that just don't fit in any of the other categories. This fourth family is used by North Star, some Hewlett-Packard equipment, Lanier, and Phillips.

**IBM**

IBM started with FM in the earliest floppy disks but chose MFM for its Personal Computer (PC). FM was, initially, the most widely used approach. The IBM family uses Intel/NEC 765 or Western Digital 179X and 2903 controllers. These controllers work only with FM and MFM. The controllers are designed to accommodate sector sizes of 128 to 1024 bytes. When using FM encoding, the IBM family uses FE and FB marks with C7 clocks. With MFM encoding, this group uses A1 marks with OA clocks.

IBM adopted an error-detection code called CRC CCITT, a method more complicated than a checksum technique. The controller is actually designed to be able to handle this special EDC and cannot execute, for example, a checksum. The IBM family of formats uses the radius sector layout recording method, so the bit-cell densities are greater closer to the hub hole. As a result, the amount of desired precompensation is greater on the inside tracks. Most IBM PCs, however, do not vary the precompensation from track to track.
APPLE

Apple Computer chose GCR technology when designing its system. Apple's priority appears to have been economy. By using GCR it could put almost all controller functions in software, which doesn't have recurring costs. GCR also offers pretty good density, about the equivalent of MFM, and using GCR it could put almost all controller functions in software. They are designed to accommodate sector sizes of 256 bytes and utilize a checksum EDC. The Apple family uses D5 and AA marks. The Apple format family, with the exception of the Macintosh, uses the radius sector layout recording method. Apple adopted the fixed-bit-cell method when it developed the Macintosh. As a result, the Macintosh has more relative data-storage capacity.

COMMODORE

Commodore also chose the GCR method, but apparently not for economic reasons. It seems Commodore was most interested in squeezing more data onto the disk. Commodore uses a slightly different GCR conversion than Apple. By using a more expensive controller, Commodore sacrificed the economy Apple achieved. Both Commodore and Victor manufacture their own controllers, but the units are similar enough to be clearly related. They both work with sector sizes of 256 to 512 bytes and a checksum EDC. The Commodore family uses 07- and 08-type marks. Fixed-bit-cell sector families, such as Commodore, do not need to vary the precompensation from track to track.

Within the IBM PC family, there are three fundamentally different formats with 8, 9, and 10 sectors, respectively. While an IBM PC can read its own 8-, 9-, and 10-sector formats, it cannot read those of other families such as Apple and Commodore.

STANDARDIZATION

The floppy disk will probably be around for some time since nothing else can now challenge its cost-effectiveness. A floppy disk can store up to 1 megabyte for about $5. Winchester drives can store more than a floppy disk of comparable size, but the price is much higher. Winchester drives are coming down in price but will always be more expensive. Price is also a parameter in terms of the controller that works with the floppy disk. Furthermore, the installed base of computers that use floppy disks is large, and most owners would be reluctant to change to a new type of disk if the cost is a new computer.

One of the areas currently being explored is data and format conversion. There is a great need for this technology but, as yet, it remains on the wish list in most cases. The lack of formatting standards is neither a minor nor a temporary problem. However, it is diminishing as IBM, Apple, and Commodore become dominant. IBM's presence has driven the industry toward IBM's format standards, but not all the way. The fact that Apple used a different format scheme in the Macintosh indicates that standardization is not on the horizon. Nobody seems to have the power or desire to compel standardization, and many companies face more pressing problems. Format standardization will have to wait.
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try to find a friend who is willing to look over your design and test the final product.

When you have an estimate of the size and difficulty of the project, it is a good time to ask yourself these questions: Do you have the time and resources to complete the project? Can you modify (or make do with) an existing software package? If you have doubts, develop a usable prototype first, before committing yourself to a full-scale project.

Before you start the project you should also consider what resources (hardware and software) you will need. It is vital to choose a good programming environment. If you do not have the right tools, the project will take far longer to develop and may be a flop.

**SOFTWARE TOOLS FOR LARGE PROJECTS**

Naturally, your choice of tools depends on your project, but it is better to be cautious and get all the tools you can.

You should have a reliable operating system that supports a good set of utilities and commands for systems programming (such as allowing you to create command abbreviations and execute files of commonly used sequences of commands). UNIX, or one of its look-alikes, is a good choice. For example, you can edit a program while waiting for a listing to be printed because UNIX supports concurrent user tasks. (On the other hand, if that's all you need multitasking for, perhaps it would be better to buy a good printer buffer.)

Simple operating systems, like CP/M, can hinder your productivity. More recent operating systems, like Concurrent CP/M, are evolving toward UNIX as microcomputer users and hardware become more sophisticated.

Another useful tool is a good screen-oriented editor that supports global searches and changes. Preferably, it should be able to handle large files. If you use a "virtual" editor—one that buffers the text on disk during edits—you must have reliable disk drives. Virtual editors (which include WordStar and WordMaster) have been known to die right in the middle of the last correction in a 2000-line program.

You also need a production compiler for a high-level language that allows you to compile large programs in separate pieces. This separate compilation feature
means that you are not faced with a long, slow compilation each time you make a minor change in a large program. Know your compiler. If you're familiar with one brand and you plan on its features being available on a new computer, you may be disappointed. For example, we are familiar with several production CP/M Pascal compilers, and no two of them accept exactly the same language. This is a problem with other languages as well.

There are several things to look for in a production compiler. If the language in question has a test suite, can the compiler handle everything in it? Find out just how new it is. Many compilers contain large, hungry bugs. How well supported is the compiler? Often, the smaller the company, the better the quality of support. On the other hand, larger companies tend to stay in business longer and have a larger base of public-domain tools available for their products. If you're using a compiler you've been familiar with for a long time, make sure you know all of its features. If you're moving from one machine to another, find out just how similar they are. Run some small test programs, ask another programmer, and read the literature for reports on new compilers.

Some compilers for microcomputers are not designed to handle programs more than several hundred lines long. They may die mysteriously on larger programs as they run out of space for names, tables, or code. If a compiler won't let you break the program into separate pieces, you probably will have to either scrap the compiler or stick to smaller projects.

Some languages, such as BASIC and Assembler, are not suited to large projects at all. If you are going to write hundreds of lines of code, use a high-level language so that you can implement algorithms and data structures without worrying about how to squeeze data into fewer words of memory.

With high-level languages, programs are more readable and errors can be caught before you even start testing. Familiar languages such as Pascal and C are good choices, especially if you have access to a "good" compiler (i.e., a fast compiler that generates efficient code and meaningful error messages). You should always try to use a portable language or language subset in case you later decide to move the project to a new environment.

There are many dialects of Pascal, all with different conventions for providing disk I/O (input/output). If your code is full of disk I/O calls and subtle assumptions about the way disk I/O works, transporting that code will be a nightmare. The best approach is to avoid using nonstandard features when possible, and isolate procedures using nonstandard features so that they are easily identifiable and replaceable.

Another useful tool is a word processor for documentation. It is a good idea to keep all documentation on line so that you can continually update it. If you rely on scraps of illegible handwritten notes to track design changes and testing, you will find the software much harder to maintain and debug.

To develop large programs you also need a good archival file system. Most large computer systems have schemes such as daily backups to enable you to recover from "crashes" and restore earlier versions of your software. It is up to you to make sure that your floppy disks remain readable—you don't want to have to retype 5000 lines of code from old listings. Make sure you have lots of spare floppy disks and a labeled rack or binder to hold them. (Some people even keep copies in different buildings just in case their houses burn down.)

Backups are useful for much more than just recovering from crashes. During testing, fixing one bug may mysteriously create another one. If you have been making a series of fixes, it is necessary to determine which fix caused the new bug. If you do not have copies of all the versions prior to each major fix, it can be difficult to find the cause of the new bug.

Some operating systems, such as UNIX, provide special tools to help you keep track of old versions of your software and easily remake new versions. Keeping track of versions is much easier (continued)
if you always place comments in your source code that explain the history of the code, and if you keep dated and time-stamped listings of old versions for security. A typical list of revisions might look like:

4.51 10 Oct 83 Fixed character I/O hangup bug in GET__INPUT module.

4.51a 11 Oct 83 Really fixed 4.51 bug. It was a problem in CHAR__ACCEPT procedure.

DEBugging TOOLS

Some compilers and operating systems provide tools to let you locate bugs easily. Nothing is more frustrating than a program that mysteriously hangs or crashes, leaving no clue to where it was before it died. Many microcomputer operating systems offer such helpful hints as "STACK OVERFLOW" or "ILLEGAL INSTRUCTION."

The ideal tool in such circumstances is a symbolic debugger, which allows you to step through your program an instruction at a time, set breakpoints at the end of procedures, and examine the values of variables while your program is executing. Of course, you can do the same tracing by hand by inserting print statements everywhere, but a symbolic debugger can make life much easier.

Check to see if debugging tools are available for your compiler, preferably before you buy it.

Machine-code debuggers that let you step through machine instructions and peek at memory are less useful than symbolic debuggers. To use them you have to learn irrelevant details like how the compiler allocates memory addresses for variables.

Another useful debugging aid is the ability to do run-time checks, such as array-bounds checking in Pascal. It is also a good idea to design similar consistency checks into your software to simplify debugging and testing later. Never turn off run-time checks just because your program is now "working." In a complex program, bugs may show up later.

Interpreters and operating systems that "dump" or let you examine the state of a program when it crashes, are also useful. However, don't rely on these tools too much. It's often better to throw out a module than patch the patches.

naturally, it also is important to have adequate hardware resources for the project before you get started. Developing large software projects is much more enjoyable if you have a good fast printer, a comfortable keyboard, a screen that is not hard on the eyes, and a hard disk or RAM (random-access read/write memory) disk to speed file handling. Nothing is more pointless than spending weeks trying to squeeze your software to fit into 32K bytes of RAM if more memory can be added to your system. Attempting to tailor your software to fit arbitrary machine constraints is like push-starting your car to avoid buying a new battery.
If you are short on cash, though, buying good software tools should have priority over fancy hardware. Crisp clean listings will not help if you have to do battle with an incomplete, inefficient, or poorly documented compiler.

**SPECIFICATION—THE STRUCTURE OF THE SOFTWARE**

The specification phase of software development consists of taking the description of what the software should do and splitting it into functions that are to be performed by separate components, or modules. Modules may be implemented as subroutines, or they may consist of a collection of data and subroutines (such as a UCSD Pascal unit). This process of breaking down the software into smaller components is often called **top-down** design. Eventually you end up with a hierarchy of modules that can be illustrated by a structure diagram.

For example, suppose you were going to develop your own version of a popular arcade game. During the requirements-analysis stage, you might have decided to develop and run the system using the UCSD Pascal Operating System for your IBM PC and to write the code in Pascal. The requirements also should describe what the CRT (cathode-ray tube) display should look like and how players would enter moves.

As an example, consider a game we’ll call Consumer. Consumer eats dots on a game board while being chased by demons. The game has three main operations: setting up the board, Consumer moves by a player, and moves by the demons chasing Consumer. Hence the initial specification might be that the main-program module has three other modules:

- **Setup**, which resets the display for a new game.
- **Read_Move**, which checks if the player has made a move, and
- **Demon_Move**, which generates moves for the demons and perhaps other objects like fruit.

Each of these three modules then can be broken down into simpler modules, to form a hierarchy of modules. The subdivision process stops when a module performs a single simple operation: for example, a module **Update_CRT**, which draws a character at some point on the display. The final specification might evolve to look like the structure diagram in figure 1. A structure diagram is not the same as a flowchart. A flowchart shows the decisions and operations within a module. A structure diagram shows the relationship between modules.

All interfaces, or data passed between modules, should be included in the specification. For example, the interface for the module **Update_CRT** might look like the one shown in figure 2.

**DESIGN—ALGORITHMS AND DATA STRUCTURES**

Once you have divided the system into... (continued)
Once you have a good design, coding should be the easiest part of the entire project.

A hierarchy of modules, you can design each module. Shared data structures should be designed first, using a high-level description showing how the data is accessed. In selecting algorithms and data structures it is important that you pick the simplest workable approach. Often, designers are tempted to choose the fanciest or most efficient designs, which invariably take longer to code, test, and debug than simpler designs.

For example, the board for Consumer could be stored in a two-dimensional array of characters, where C denoted Consumer, W denoted a wall, etc. However, a hacker determined to save space might have encoded the walls as a two-dimensional packed array of Booleans, where 0 denotes a corridor and 1 denotes a wall. The position of the Consumer, demons, etc., could all be stored in a short list of coordinates, thus saving hundreds of bytes of space. Unfortunately, the code to move Consumer and the demons is now much more complex and bug prone.

Once the system is up and running you can always go back and determine the most inefficient parts of the system and recode them. High-level language compilers are smart; don’t try to do their jobs for them if you don’t have to.

A good profiler helps determine where your program is wasting its time. Such programs can reveal the percentage of processor time spent in each routine, giving you a guide to what needs to be optimized (rewritten in assembly language, if necessary). However, profiles can be deceptive. Most microcomputer programs are I/O bound, so faster I/O may be the key to improved performance.

**CODING**

Once you have a good design, coding should be the easiest part of the entire project (assuming you already know the programming language you are using—don’t try to learn to use a programming language by starting on a large software project).

Naturally, you should try to use good programming style, such as meaningful identifier names, clear and consistent indentation, short simple procedures, etc. If the language makes it difficult to use good programming style, then you

---

**Figure 1:** A structure diagram for Consumer. This is not the only “correct” version: many different organizational strategies would work just as well. Note that the higher a module appears in the diagram, the closer to the root module its priority.
probably have chosen the wrong
ganguage.
Sometimes the major frustrations of
coding come from the compiler's limita-
tions. Most microcomputer compilers
have severe limitations on the max-
imum size of programs they can handle.
and they may mysteriously "blow up"
early the end of a long compilation if
you have too many identifiers.
procedures, or nested loops. Try to use
separate compilation and avoid mono-
nthic programs.
On a large project you should avoid
using programming "tricks" such as
writing lots of assembly-language
subroutines to make your code fast, or
using overlays (reusing memory to save
space). Debugging and maintaining
tricky code is very difficult. And micro-
computers are becoming faster with
more memory, so the tricks may be un-
necessary if you just upgrade your
hardware.

TESTING
Testing is much easier if you test each
component of the software separately.
For example, in developing Consumer
you should first test the routine Up-
date_CRT, then Setup, etc. Such incre-
mental testing makes it much easier to
locate bugs when they occur.

Usually it is impossible to test every
combination of inputs and events (im-
agine trying to test every possible move
on every possible game board). The
best approach is to test a selection of
inputs including all exceptional cases,
such as two demons colliding.

Once you have uncovered, or "loca-
ized:" a bug in a particular module
there are two approaches to correcting
the bug. The first is to make the
minimum change in the code necessary
to correct the error. This approach
works well when the bug is small, sim-
ple, and localized, such as a typo-
ographical error.

The second way to correct a bug is to
rewrite the entire module. If the bug is
subtle or caused by design flaws or
tricky code, then it may be better to
recode the module. If it has been a long
time since you wrote the module and
it is poorly documented, then it may be
easier to recode than to try to under-
stand what the code is doing.

Never let your sense of pride prevent
you from throwing out poor code. The
tricky bug you managed to correct may
not be the last or, worse, may introduce
other subtle bugs.

One of the best strategies for testing is
to get a friend to use your software
after you are convinced it is working (in
industry this is known as beta testing).
Do this as early as you can. Often an-
other person will attempt to use your
software in ways you would never have
expected and consequently uncover
more bugs for you.

MAINTENANCE
Maintenance consists of adapting the
software to new environments (new user
requirements, new hardware, or new
software) and fixing bugs not found dur-
ing testing (or ignoring them by con-
considering them undocumented "fea-
tures" of the software).

Even if you only intend to use the soft-
ware yourself, you may face mainte-
nance problems, such as moving your
software to a new microcomputer. Main-
tenance of major commercial software
products is a complex, expensive opera-
tion, involving hotlines for angry users,
bug reports and fixes, and new versions
and releases.

Fortunately, you can minimize the
time you need to spend in maintaining
software by following three simple
principles.

First, document everything you do im-
mediately! Documentation is not some-
thing you should ignore until the proj-
ected is over or it will never get done prop-
erty. Documentation includes not only
the user manual but also the design
diagrams and design changes, com-
mmented code and data structures, and
providing a progress of testing and bug fixes.
Without good documentation it is dif-
ficult for even the original software
developer to remember how to modify
the code or fix bugs easily without in-
roducing new bugs. It's almost impos-
able for anyone else to do the job.

Second, do a thorough job of design-
coding, and testing in the first place.
And third, keep all your old test data
and try every modified version of the
software on all the old test data to make
sure everything still works.

If your software is to be marketed it
is important to try to make the user
interface foolproof and to provide good
documentation for novice users.

WHAT Now?
There is much more to the subject of
software engineering than we've
covered here. Many software-engineer-
ing techniques are mainly useful for
large commercial projects. However, by
learning more about the techniques ap-
plicable to microcomputer software
projects, you can increase the chance
of being successful in projects you
undertake. The books listed in the Ref-
ences section provide good guide-
lines for developing software. Unfor-
lunately, there is no one "software engi-
neering bible" that contains everything
you need to know, so you will have to
pick and choose. Most of the books
listed are in fairly wide circulation and
are probably available in college
libraries and bookstores.

REFERENCES
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2. Kernighan, B. and P Plauger: C The Elements of
4. Knuth, D. E: The Art of Computer Program-
5. Myers G CompositeStructure Design New York:
6. Weinberg G The Psychology of Computer Program-
7. Whirth N Algorithms = Data Structures = Pro-

Figure 2: The Update_CRT interface.

Update_CRT
Description: Draws a new char at location (x-coord, y-coord) on the screen. (0,0) is the top left-
hand corner and (123.79) is the bottom right-hand corner.

Parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DIRECTION</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IN</td>
<td>x-coord</td>
<td>the x-coordinate for the character</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN</td>
<td>y-coord</td>
<td>the y-coordinate for the character</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN</td>
<td>symbol</td>
<td>character to draw on the screen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>ok</td>
<td>false if the character could not be output at (x-coord, y-coord)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2: The Update_CRT interface.
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SEPTEMBER 1984 • BYTE 455
RECENTLY, I FACED the problem of developing an algorithm for manipulating a dictionary in computer-readable form. As you can imagine, standard ASCII (American National Standard Code for Information Interchange) text files for even a small dictionary can consume a lot of storage space. I needed a method for storing large numbers of alphabetically sorted words as efficiently as possible.

I approached the problem with two goals: (1) to find a fast and simple algorithm able to reduce a dictionary to a compact form and then reconstruct it, and (2) to choose a compression scheme that produces a compressed file that is directly printable and editable as ordinary ASCII text.

Both these goals argued against schemes that reduce the number of bits used to represent an individual character. (Early teletypes, for example, used just five bits to code the alphabet and common punctuation.) Instead, I chose an algorithm that takes advantage of the fact that words in a dictionary, being in alphabetical order, tend to start with the same letters as their neighboring entries.

The compression scheme works as follows: each word in the compressed dictionary starts with a digit that indicates how many characters should be copied from the preceding word in the dictionary. The rest of the letters for the word follow the digit. (The range of digits from 0 to 9 is extended in ASCII sequence with a colon (:) interpreted as 10, a semicolon (:) interpreted as 11, and so on.) For example, if the original dictionary contained only three words:

ant
apple
application

it would be compressed as follows:

0ant
1apple4ication

The words are output on one line until a prespecified right margin is reached, so an additional savings of space is achieved from needing fewer <CR> <LF> pairs. Note that the compressed words are still legible, after a fashion.

The C-language program Compr (see listing 1) carries out this compression algorithm on alphabetically ordered ASCII text files with one word per line. The dictionary must be all lowercase or all uppercase. The complementary program Dcomp (see listing 2) performs the inverse function—it produces an ASCII text file with one word per line from a file that has been compressed by Compr.

In the example shown above, the original dictionary contains 25 characters and the compressed version contains 19, for a space savings of only 24 percent. In practice, though, entries in an actual dictionary will be much closer to each other, lexicographically speaking, than those in this example, and the savings greater. In a dictionary of about 3000 words, I have observed a space savings of about 50 percent. With a larger dictionary, the compression ratio is even greater.

Naturally, if the goal of keeping the dictionary in readable form were abandoned, significant further reductions could be obtained. For example, representing characters and digits as six bits and eliminating all <CR> <LF> pairs would compress the dictionary an additional 25 percent or more. Even further (continued)
Listing 1: The Compr program.

```c
#include <stdio.h>

#define INWIDTH 80
#define OUTWIDTH 60

/* INWIDTH is the maximum length of an input line */
/* OUTWIDTH is the last column on which an output word will start */

main ()
{
    char save[INWIDTH];
    /* Storage for previous word read */
    char word[INWIDTH];
    /* Holds current words */
    register char *s;
    /* Pointer to current word */
    register char *t;
    /* Pointer to previous word */
    int chcount;
    /* Count of chars same in 'save' and 'buffer' */
    int line_num;
    /* Length of output line */
    int k;
    /* Initialize previous word to null */
    int line_len = 0;
    /* Initialize output line length as 0 */

    while (fgets(word, INWIDTH, stdin))
    {
        s = &word[0] - save;
        chcount = 0;
        while ([t = 0] <= [t < INWIDTH])
        {
            chcount++;
            printc((t*'t')'c'char, t+1, &word[chcount]);
            line_len += strlen(&word[chcount]);
            if (line_len > OUTWIDTH)
                (line_len = 0; printc(t, n);)
            strcpy(save, word);
        }
    }
}
```

Listing 2: The Decomp program.

```c
#include <stdio.h>

/* DECOMP */

/* Reads a compressed file created by COMPR from stdin. */
/* Writes a standard ASCII file to stdout. 1 word per line. */
/* */
/* DECOMP is a complementary program to COMPR that */
/* decompresses the input file produced by COMPR */
/* to restore the original file. */
/* */
/* */

int main ()
{
    char save[INWIDTH];
    /* Get a line from stdin */
    char *word = save;
    /* stdin(i.e. a word) */
    char *t = 0;
    /* Set points */
    char *s;
    /* Clear counter */
    int chcount;
    /* Count */
    int line_num;
    /* identical chars */
    int line_len;
    /* Print code & word */
    int output width;
    /* At right margin */
    int print CR;
    /* Save current word */
    int line_len;
    /* Initialize previous word to null */
    int line_len = 0;
    /* Initialize output line length as 0 */

    while (fgets(word, INWIDTH, stdin))
    {
        s = &word[0] - save;
        chcount = 0;
        while ([t = 0] <= [t < INWIDTH])
        {
            chcount++;
            printc((t*'t')'c'char, t+1, &word[chcount]);
            line_len += strlen(&word[chcount]);
            if (line_len > OUTWIDTH)
                (line_len = 0; printc(t, n);)
            strcpy(save, word);
        }
    }
    return 0;
}
```
With 26 pointers into the file, one to the start of the a's through one to the start of the z's, the dictionary can be searched quite rapidly.

ther compression could be achieved by using a variable-length code, allocating fewer bits for common characters. but such a scheme would be considerably more complex and would execute more slowly.

A limitation of the dictionary compression scheme is that in order to decompress a word from the dictionary, you have to know what the previous word is, whose decompression in turn depends on the next previous word, and so on. In practice, though, dictionary access is not limited to serial searches from the beginning, since the first word starting with a new letter copies no letters from its predecessor. Thus, with 26 pointers into the file, one to the start of the a's through to one to the start of the z's, the dictionary can be searched quite rapidly. This pointer scheme may be extended with an index to the start of each two-letter pair (aa. ab through zy. zz) so that even less of the dictionary must be read to look up a given word.
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BUILD A REAL-TIME MEMORY-ACTIVITY DISPLAY

by Robert Barns

Watch computer activity on an oscilloscope

A REAL-TIME MEMORY-ACTIVITY display is a simple attachment you can build for your microcomputer. Used with an oscilloscope, this device has several interesting applications. Here are some of the insights into memory activity possible when you can "see" your computer operating:

- You can see where a program loads into memory by visually observing the loading process.
- You can determine, at a glance, which machine-language routines are consuming the most time.
- The great complexity of apparently simple tasks is demonstrated.
- When troubleshooting your microcomputer proves difficult, this device can provide some useful clues to the cause of a problem.
- If your computer seems to have stopped for no discernible reason, you can see immediately what activity is going on.
- Certain types of programming errors can be seen.
- You can observe when monitor, DOS (disk operating system), buffer, page-zero, and stack routines are being used.

The principle behind this device is quite straightforward. Imagine a square array with 256 by 256 locations. This array contains 65,536 locations. The 256 positions along the x-axis represent individual memory locations in one page of memory and the 256 positions along the y-axis represent pages of memory (see figure 1).

If we superimpose this array of locations on an oscilloscope screen and create a bright spot on the screen every time each memory location is either read or written to, we can see, in real time, all of the activity in memory. This scheme is used in some highly expensive logic analyzers, but there is a simple and inexpensive way to approximate such a display. We need two 8-bit digital-to-analog (D/A) converters.

A D/A converter has one input for each digit of data. Its output is an analog voltage proportional to the value of the digital input. The 8-bit bytes of data in a microcomputer represent (decimal) values from 0 to 255. For this application, we need a D/A converter that produces about 5 volts when the binary input is 11111111 (255 decimal) and 0 volts when the data is 00000000. A value of 01111111 (127 decimal) then produces about 2.5 volts.

We then connect one D/A converter to the lowest 8 bits of the address bus and connect its output to the x-axis of an oscilloscope. The other D/A converter is connected to the highest 8 bits of the address bus and its output to the y-axis. The electron beam in the oscilloscope now will deflect toward the right by an amount proportional to the value of the lowest 8 bits of the address and upward by an amount proportional to the highest 8 bits. The brightness of the spot on the screen is determined by how often each spot is selected.

Photo 1 shows a photograph of the oscilloscope screen while an Apple II+ is running the Grid program shown in listing 1. This program runs between hexadecimal locations 6060 and 606A and is seen as the bright band just below the screen center. The bright spots at the very bottom are references to zero-page locations FA and FB.
indirect addresses used to point to the memory locations to be accessed. The fainter dots that form the square array are the "output" of the program and occur when the program reads individual memory locations. This square array of dots can be used to set the gain and position of the display on the oscilloscope to provide a "logical" calibration. I set my scope so that the horizontal lines of dots are about 1 centimeter (cm) apart on the screen, and, because there are nine dots, they indicate the position of pages 00, 20, 40, 60, 80, A0, C0, E0, and FF. This program also checks the correctness of your wiring because most wiring errors show up as dots located at points other than those in the square array. You can further verify your wiring by running the program in listing 2, which should produce a diagonal line of eight spots at an angle of 30 degrees.

While running one of these programs, increase the brightness on the scope and you will see some wiggly lines connecting the bright spots. These lines can be ignored: they are probably due to slight speed differences between the x- and y-axis sections of the D/A circuit. I made a paper scale with labels 1 cm apart that I attached to the scope face. I also included the locations of the principal areas of memory on the scale. The y-axis scale for the Apple II+ is shown in figure 2. A scale for the x-axis should also be made.

THE HARDWARE

My first attempt at the complete D/A circuit used two inexpensive 8-bit Motorola D/A chips and a Radio Shack dual FET (field-effect transistor) operational amplifier (op amp). It worked poorly. I suspect that this arrangement is not fast enough. The circuit that works well uses an R-2R ladder with three 4050 hex CMOS (complementary metal-oxide semiconductor) buffers. CMOS gates have a well-defined output voltage (near the supply voltage), which is not true of TTL (transistor-transistor logic) gates.

Figure 3 is a schematic of the D/A converter circuit with the peripheral socket pin connections for an Apple II+. For other computers, connect these points to the indicated address lines. The accuracy of the D/A converter (the

(continued)
Be careful not to let a bright spot sit in one place for more than a few seconds.

R·2R ladder network depends on the ratio of R and 2R (I used R = 4k). For this application, 5 percent resistors are perfectly adequate, although 1 percent metal-film resistors are not much more expensive.

I constructed my circuit on a printed wiring board that plugs into any one of the Apple's peripheral sockets. A prototype board can be purchased (Vector 4609, for about $20), but you also might be able to find a surplus board that has the required 50-edge fingers with 0.1-inch spacing. Unused copper traces can be removed with a file, preserving only the fingers.

Connections to the oscilloscope should be made with 10x (attenuation by 10) probes to reduce the effect of probe capacitance. Set the scope for x-y display and adjust the intensity for a good display with the computer running, for example, the Grid program. You should be careful about the possibility of burning the screen by letting a bright spot sit in one place for more than a few seconds. If you turn off the computer, the high-intensity spot will sit at the lower left corner of the screen. The intensity control should be turned down until the computer is started again.

EXPERIMENTING

When you have checked out the hardware and can interpret the scope picture, here are some experiments you can try. Doing these may suggest others.

Keyin: A simple pattern, and the one you will see most often, is the one produced by the monitor routine Keyin. This pattern is shown in photo 2. This is always seen when the cursor is waiting, such as after the Applesoft, integer BASIC, or monitor prompt, and in many other instances. The uppermost bright spot is in the monitor at FD1B. The smaller one to the left is at CF00 where the keyboard port is checked, and the bottom spot is at 004F in page zero.

This spot indicates the updating of the random-number seed.

The Keyin loop requires about 20 machine cycles, which means the scope pattern is being redrawn about 50,000 times per second. While you are trying to find the semicolon (:) key, there's a lot going on in your computer.

**Machine-language program:** Type in this BASIC program and run it.

```basic
10 PRINT "BOB"; GOTO 10
```

The scope display is shown in photo 3. Even this simple program requires a great deal of work by the computer. Now run the program X Y Rows shown in listing 3. This demonstrates another BASIC program, one that includes a machine-language subroutine. The program uses POKes to insert jump instructions into memory locations starting at 8000 and going across a page at equal intervals. It then calls the first jump instruction 200 times, repeating at 7000, 6000, and so on, down to 1000. The execution of the machine-language instructions will be seen as a succession of horizontal lines of dots moving down the scope screen.

**Booting a DOS:** It is interesting to watch a DOS being booted. The process happens so fast that it may take you several trials to see most of it, but look (continued)

---

**Figure 2:** The y-axis paper scale used to label the Apple II+ memory-location display.
Figure 3: The D/A converter schematic diagram.
for specific stages.

The first stage of the bootstrap process loads code from the disk into memory from 800 to 900, but I haven't been able to see this. The second stage loads 9000 to C000, but it loads from the top down. This appears as a horizontal line moving downward. Finally, you may see the Hello program load at 800, followed by a lot of activity in the BASIC ROM (read-only memory) area.

In the low-resolution (low-res) text screen, and in page zero, Most BASIC programs show a similar pattern.

COPYA: When large blocks of code are repeated at a slow speed, you can see what is happening more easily. This can be demonstrated by running Apple's COPYA. You will see a horizontal line moving upward from about 800 to 9D00 as the first eight tracks are read. Because COPYA tells you what it is doing (reading, formatting, and writing), you can see without difficulty the memory activity corresponding to each operation. Note that all of the activity except the reads and writes is within DOS and in page zero.

About five seconds are required to read or write eight tracks. Because there are about 5000 bytes per track, the data transfer rate is about 64,000 bps (bits per second). I was a bit disappointed to see from the scope display that there is no visual evidence that COPYA verifies a track after it has been written.

Move operation: The speed of a machine-language program is interesting to observe. A simple way to see this is to execute a move operation as provided by a monitor routine (see page 44 of the Apple II Reference Manual, Cupertino, CA:

Listing 1: The Grid program, which accesses an array of memory locations for display on an oscilloscope.

```
0800 2 *                     ***************
0800 3 * GRID                *
0800 4 * TO ACCESS AN ARRAY OF MEMORY *
0800 5 * LOCATIONS FOR USE WITH THE *
0800 6 * REAL-TIME MEMORY-ACTIVITY *
0800 7 * DISPLAY              *
0800 8 * R. L. BARNES 1983   *
0800 9 *                      *
0800 10 *                      *
0800 11 *                      *
0800 12 *                      *
0800 13 * ADRL EDU SFA        *
0800 14 * ADRH EDU SFB        *
0800 15 *                      *
0800 16 * GOHERE LDA $500    *
0800 17 * STA ADRL : INITIALIZE ADDRESS LO *
0800 18 * STA ADRH : DITTO HI *
0800 19 * ISR DOIT : DO PG 0 AND 20 *
0800 20 * LDA $400 : ADDR FOR NEXT TWO LINES *
0800 21 * STA ADRH *
0800 22 * ISR DOIT *
0800 23 * LDA $500 : DO PG 0 AND 20 *
0800 24 * STA ADRH *
0800 25 * ISR DOIT *
0800 26 * LDA $500 : DO PG 0 AND 20 *
0800 27 * STA ADRH *
0800 28 * ISR DOIT *
0800 29 * LDA $500 : DO TOP LINE *
0800 30 * STA ADRH *
0800 31 * ISR DOIT *
0800 32 * JMP GOHERE : RUN FOREVER UNTIL RESETI *
0800 33 * BRK *
0800 34 * DOIT LDY $500 : INITIALIZE Y *
0800 35 * CLC *
0800 36 * NEXT LDA $5AF1.Y : ACCESS THE MEM LOC. *
0800 37 * LDA SFA *
0800 38 * ADC $20 : BUMP ADDR BY 20 PAGES *
0800 39 * STA SFA *
0800 40 * BCS LSTLOC : ALMOST DONE ? *
0800 41 * JMP NEXT : NO. DO SOME MORE *
0800 42 * RTS *
0800 43 * LSTLOC LDY $FF : DO TOP LINE OF DISPLAY *
0800 44 * LDA $5AF1.Y *
0800 45 * RTS *
0800 46 * END ***** END OF ASSEMBLY *
```

Listing 2: A machine-code listing that produces a diagonal line of eight spots to test the display circuitry. Run this program with 1000G; stop with Reset.

```
1000:4C 24 20 JMP $2024
2024:4C 48 30 JMP $3048
3048:4C 6C 40 JMP $406C
406C:4C 90 50 JMP $5090
5090:4C B4 60 JMP $60B4
60B4:4C DD 70 JMP $70DB
70DB:4C FD 80 JMP $80FD
80FD:4C 00 10 JMP $1000
```

Listing 3: A display-demonstration program that includes a machine-language call routine.

```
100 For M = 8 To 1 Step -1
110 D = 0
120 I = 16
130 AA = 4096*M
140 A = AA
150 B = AA+1
160 C = AA+2
170 D = AA+3
180 Goto 190
190 IF D+12<255 Goto 320
200 D = D+1
210 Pk = B.D+1
220 Pk = C.10*AA/4096
230 A = A+1
240 B = B+1
250 C = C+1
260 D = D+1
270 Goto 200
280 Pk = A-1.96
290 For R = 1 To 200
300 Call AA
310 Next R
320 Next M
330 Goto 100
```
When large blocks of code are repeated at slow speed, you can more easily see what is happening.


Go to the monitor with the statement CALL - 151 'JYpe 4000 < 0000 .4000M (without any spaces) and watch the scope while you hit Return. Two horizontal lines moving upward will appear. The lower one is the memory being read, and the upper one is the memory being written. This move of 16,384 bytes takes about 1.5 seconds, which gives a transfer rate of about 87,000 bps. You will also see that, in addition to the monitor routine, page zero is used.

Memory overwrite: Load Applewriter II and then bring up the menu with Control-Q. Select 0 (quit), answer Y (yes), and watch the scope. You will see a fast wipeout of all of memory including DOS. I also have seen other programs do this, and I suppose that it is part of the scheme to prevent copying. Applewriter seems to overdo it, though, because it tries to overwrite ROM too.

Some potential dangers exist in overwriting all of memory: writing to the I/O (input/output) area (from C000 to CFFF) might set some soft switches or some peripheral cards to wrong values.

Game programs: Finally, run some of your favorite games and watch the scope. Photo 4 shows the memory activity while Crossfire is running its demo. Three bright spots are in page zero. Above them are seven parallel vertical bars. These bars are in the high-resolution (hi-res) graphics page, and they flicker and move as various features of the screen are written. Pac Man is also a good example. You can see where the code is running as well as frantic activity on hi-res page one.

Another interesting game to run is Falcons. You will see a prominent bar in the hi-res page as the formations of bogeys move from side to side. The patterns produced by the spectacular sound effects also are clearly visible.

SUMMARY
While this project in no way can compete with commercial logic analyzers, it does, nonetheless, provide an inexpensive means of "viewing" the activity within your microcomputer. As you experiment perhaps other uses will become apparent.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT
The author wishes to thank David Horn for suggesting this memory-activity display and for his lucid description of the R-2R ladder network.

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**DATA ACQUISITION AND CONTROL**

**NO PROGRAMMING NECESSARY, READY TO USE**

**ANALOG CONNECTION**

- ANALOG INPUTS
  - thermocouples
  - pressure sensors
  - strain gauges
  - flow meters
  - current loops
  - voltages
  - currents
  - potentiometers

- DIGITAL (CONTROL) OUTPUTS
  - relays
  - solid state relays
  - annunciators
  - lamps
  - LEDs

- DIGITAL INPUTS
  - switches
  - level sensors
  - TTL, CMOS

The Apple becomes a control panel from which you can monitor outputs, control tests, log data, sound alarms, or control processes. Monitor and control temperature, pressure, flow, strain, or any other parameter. All you do is connect the sensors. Specify the input ranges and engineering units (such as degrees, volts, PSI) in easy to use menus.

Low cost, but high performance: high accuracy, high noise rejection, protected inputs, ten input ranges, 9 to 50 inputs, 8 to 2 digital O/D's. Automatic compensation for 10 different thermocouple types.

Starts at $450 including the data acquisition and control software. For Apple II, II+, or IIe, IBM PC, and IBM XT computer.

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Circle 322 on inquiry card.

SEPTEMBER 1984 • BYTE 467
8031-Based Single-Board Computer

The FX-31 single-board computer from Allen Systems is based on the 8031 microprocessor, which is a ROMless 8031 chip. The 8031 comes with a full-duplex UART, two 16-bit counter/timers, a Boolean processor, two 8-bit parallel ports, 128 bytes of RAM, hardware multiply and divide, and a 1-microsecond cycle time.

In addition to the 8031, the FX-31 comes with three parallel ports: RS-232C buffering, and up to four 24- or 28-pin JEDEC memory devices. Memory abilities comprise up to 32K bytes of EPROM or RAM on the JEDECs. Two of the JEDECs must be EPROM or RAM; its I/O provides both TTL and RS-232C-level communication. Its 2- by 20-pin I/O connector brings out the four parallel ports, TTL and RS-232C serial data, and a +5V ground. The FX-31 measures 4½ by 6½ inches. Board expansion is available by means of a 22/44-pin finger connector. The finger connector brings out all processor lines, including address, data, and control, and the board’s power connection.

Power requirements are +5 V at 500 mA, +12 V at 50 mA, and -12 V at 50 mA.

A variety of optional software packages for development and applications is available. The SM-31 System Monitor EPROM is $30. A TB-31 tiny-BASIC EPROM is priced at $40, and the SX-51 Apple II-based 8051 cross-assembler can be purchased for $60.

The FX-31 is available from stock within four weeks. A bare board with documentation is $30, while a kit version with 4K bytes of EPROM and a 2K-byte RAM is priced at $125.

Assembled and tested, it’s $160. For more information, contact Allen Systems, 2151 Fairfax Rd., Columbus, OH 43221 (614) 485-7122.

Circle 625 on inquiry card.

Dual Processors, 80286 and 80186, Heart of Poppy

Durango has announced the Poppy II mutlisuser business computer, which incorporates an 80286 central processor and an 80186 for I/O control and port expansion for up to 12 users.

Priced at $9973, the basic Poppy II comes with 184K or 640K bytes of RAM, an 819K-byte floppy-disk drive, a monitor, a 10-megabyte hard-disk drive, and the XENIX operating system. A choice of transmission protocols for the RS-232: RS-422 is offered, and a Centronics-compatible parallel I/O port is standard.

The monitor is a 14-inch P-31 green phosphor unit. It uses a format of 24 by 80 or 132 and a 7- by 9-dots character. It includes 44 extended plotting and business graphics characters. Screen and International character sets. Screen and character attribute software-selectable.

The low-profile DIN-standard keyboard is detachable. It has 94 keys, n-key rollover, 16 soft function keys, an inverted 7-shaped cursor group, and a numeric pad. The 10 international character sets are supported by key-top changes only. Options include three additional 10- or 20-megabyte hard disks (60 megabytes maximum). The S-100 32-bit RS-232/RS-422 ports, and up to 11 more workstations. Software such as MS-DOS and Concurrent CP/M-86 and a variety of languages are available. A serial printer and communications protocols can be obtained for full details on possible configurations, contact Durango Systems Inc., 3003 North First St., San Jose, CA 95134. (800) 327-6779; in California, (408) 946-5000.

Circle 626 on inquiry card.

Single-Board S-100 Computer Based on 80186

The Super 186 is a 16-bit S-100 single-board computer constructed around Intel’s 80186 microprocessor. It can be configured as a stand-alone bus master or as a bus slave to serve single and multiple users.

It comes with 256K bytes of RAM, expandable to 1 megabyte. Its floppy-disk controller can simultaneously support both 5¼- and 3½-inch drives. Four serial RS-232C and two parallel ports are standard. It’s supplied with a DMA controller, parity, and a monitor EPROM.

Super 186 is compatible with CPM-86, Concurrent CPM, and TurboDOS, and it will emulate PC-DOS and MS-DOS. Under TurboDOS, it can function as an 8/16-bit bus slave.

The suggested retail price is $1995. Quantity discounts are available. For details, contact Advanced Digital Corp., 5432 Production Dr. Huntington Beach, CA 92649 (714) 891-4004.

Circle 627 on inquiry card.

Low-Cost PC Compatible

American Micronics AMI PC is nearly 100 percent compatible with the IBM PC A 16-bit 8088-based microcomputer, the 128K-byte AMI PC is priced at $1795.

A pair of slineline 320K-byte double-sided, double-density floppy-disk drives are standard. It also comes with a color graphics adapter, a green monitor, and an 83-key keyboard with cap-lock and numeric-key indicators. Two RS-232C serial and one parallel interface port are supplied.

The AMI PC runs under MS-DOS, CPM-86, UCSD p-System, or PC-DOS 1.1, 2.0, and 2.1. It runs most programs for the IBM, the only exceptions are those programs that do not use normal BIOS call routines.

A second parallel port that rides on top of the floppy-disk controller and hard-disk drives with capacities of 5.10, or 15 megabytes are optional. Contact American Micronics Inc., Suite H, 17811 Skypark Circle, Irvine, CA 92714, (714) 261-2428.

Circle 628 on inquiry card.
**WHAT’S NEW**

**NEW SYSTEMS**

**Computer Trio Targeted at System Integrators**

International Quartz Ltd. has introduced a trio of 16-bit computers aimed toward OEM, system integrators, and third-party resellers. The line, comprising a notebook computer and two portables, is based on Intel’s 80186 microprocessor. All units come with 128K bytes of RAM, upgradable to 640K bytes, two RS-232C serial ports, and a Centronics-type parallel interface.

The Model 9240 notebook computer features a 25-line LCD and a 360K-byte floppy-disk drive. It measures 13¾ by 12½ by 3½ inches. A strap-on printer is optional. With two 360K-byte floppy-disk drives and the 25-line LCD, the Model 9230 portable computer comes with a built-in 80-column dot-matrix printer. It has a detachable intelligent keyboard with a 3-line LCD that displays computer functions.

This IBM PC-compatible keyboard is powered by six 1.5-volt A-size rechargeable nicad batteries. The central processor is the Hitachi CMOS HD 6303R, augmented by 8K bytes of CMOS RAM. A word processor is built into firmware, and its function keys are user-definable. An optional ROM/RAM cartridge provides the Model 9230 with extra memory or storage. Other options include a built-in modem. Dimensions are 18¾ by 13½ by 9¾ inches; it weighs less than 35 pounds.

The Model 9231 comes with a CRT display and two 360K-byte floppy-disk drives. It’s available with or without the intelligent keyboard. Weighing the same as the Model 9230, its dimensions are slightly smaller.

International Quartz Ltd. is located at 24-26 Sze Shan St., Yau Tung, Kowloon, Hong Kong. Telephone 852 3-403769, Telex: XTAL HX In the United States, contact Jack Carroll, 23505 Crenshaw Blvd., Torrance, CA 90305, (213) 539-8944 Circle 629 on Inquiry card.

**PERIPHERALS**

**Eight Sensors Monitor Temperature**

The Sabre Temperature Monitoring and Management System is available from the Temptron Systems Division of Bear Electronics Corporation. The multifunction, multiprogrammable system gathers data from eight all-weather temperature sensors that can be positioned up to 1000 feet away from the control console.

Sabre combines software, the temperature sensors, and a microprocessor-based component board with nine separately controlled relays. The sensors are accurate to within ±1 degree Fahrenheit. The system is said to be particularly suitable for such applications as energy consumption and conservation and solar energy management.

The software lets you program several parameters for each sensor. Three of the parameters program the control ports, the other four parameters are location minimum and maximum temperature, and delay time. The Sabre System is currently available for the Apple II series and will soon support the IBM PC and the Radio Shack TRS-80. It requires 64K bytes of memory, an RS-232C serial I/O port, and an 80-character card. A tested system costs $495. Contact Temptron Systems, Suite F, 1595 West Amador, POB 16008, Las Cruces, NM 88005, (505) 524-9531; or for orders only, (800) 824-7888, operator 603 Circle 630 on Inquiry card.

**Low-Cost 10-Megabyte Disk**

The Megafight 100 is a 10-megabyte IBM PC and PC-compatible hard-disk drive that sells for $895. It uses PC-DOS 2.0 or 2.1 software drivers, which gives it full compatibility with most IBM PC and PC XT software, including Lotus 1-2-3 and MicroPro WordStar.

Megafight has low power. It typically does not require an external power supply. It is supplied with a manual that defines the disk format and I/O and provides installation instructions. Installation is said to require approximately 20 minutes.

For more information, contact Kamerman Labs. 7787 Southwest Cirrus Dr., Beaverton, OR 97005, (800) 922-2237; In Oregon (503) 626-6877. Circle 631 on Inquiry card.

(continued)
Internal Video Port Provides External Mac Monitor

The CineMAC is a standard Apple Macintosh computer with an added internal video port that allows the screen image to be transmitted to a larger external monitor. A CineMAC upgrade kit is also available. The display produced through the video port is identical to the standard Macintosh screen, differing only in size. All portions of the CineMAC are located inside the Macintosh. The video signal can be displayed on most monitors with a horizontal scan rate of 22 kHz or higher.

The price for the full system is $3255, which includes the CineMAC, a Macintosh, the ImageWriter, and an accessory kit. An upgrade kit can be ordered through Apple Dealer/Service Centers for $195 (The kit must be installed by an authorized Apple service center.) For more information contact Micro-Graphic Images Corp., New Products Division, 19612 Kingsbury St., Chatsworth, CA 91311.

Circle 652 on Inquiry card.

Emulator Port for PC XT

Kontron Electronics has introduced an emulator port that converts the IBM PC XT into a universal development system for the design, testing, debugging, and implementation of hardware and software.

The Kontron PC Interface is made up of hardware and a set of development-support software that includes a cross-assembler, linker, emulation software, and CP/M utilities. An optional emulator subsystem and Pascal compiler are available.

Programmers can use the Pascal compiler or the assembler to process edited source text. The source-text processors can develop object code for various microprocessors including the Z80, MC68000, 8088/8086, and 80186/80188.

When text editing is complete, programs can be developed as a single large module or divided into smaller modules. The linker combines smaller modules in a large module and, in the process, resolves external memory references, including the access and addition of specified library modules. The final load module becomes an absolute binary module for loading and executing in the target system with the support of the Kontron emulator.

The optional emulator provides the means by which designers can perform controlled tests. It has a connector to hook directly to the PC XT. When executed, software to control emulation automatically loads in the correct microprocessor support code.

The Kontron PC Interface is $1500. For further information, contact Kontron Electronics, 630 Price Ave., Redwood City, CA 94063. (415) 361-1012.

Circle 653 on Inquiry card.

Fax Machine Wears Many Hats: Printer, Copier

A high-speed digital facsimile transceiver is available for $695, complete with a modem from Image Communications. This fax machine can serve as a photocopier, computer printer, and optical scanner. It provides for simultaneous voice and data transmission on ordinary telephone lines.

This machine has a Z80A and interfaces that link with a computer through RS-232C or Centronics-type parallel ports. It can be used for scanning graphs and line drawings, which can then be transmitted through the interface ports to a computer for digitizing. An ASCII character generator or high-resolution dot graphics generator can be built in. It uses 8½-inch-wide roll paper.

For full details, contact Image Communications Inc., 511 Danbury Rd., New Milford, CT 06776. (203) 355-3747.

Circle 655 on Inquiry card.

Microfloppy for Apple

The Shamrock Professional Utility Drive (SPUD) is a 3¼-inch floppy-disk drive for the Apple II. It offers 328K bytes of formatted storage on 80 tracks. It plugs directly into the Apple's controller card and is built with analog read/write electronics that facilitate the interface.

Among its features are an optical sensor for track-zero positioning, a flashing LED that warns you when a disk is not write-protected and a detachable shielded cable. The track-to-track access time is 6 milliseconds; the average access time is 158 milliseconds. The track density is 135 tracks per inch, and the data transfer rate is 250,000 bits per second.

SPUD is based on the Shugart SA-300 mechanism, which features a 300-rpm direct-drive motor, screw-thread read/write head positioning, and vertical clamping for proper media insertion.

The suggested retail price for SPUD is $600 (Canadian). For further details, contact Shamrock Computer Inc., 89 Tealton Rd., Markham, Ontario L3R 1E4. Canada. (416) 474-0113.

Circle 656 on Inquiry card.

WHAT'S NEW

PERIPHERALS
Four Modems, Telecomm Software from Racal-Vadic

Racal-Vadic, Milpitas, California, has entered the personal computer market with four modems and a telecommunications software package. The Maxwell Modem line, available in 300- and 1200-bps versions, comprises two add-in boards for the IBM PC and two desktop units that can be driven through an RS-232C port. Prices are $525 for the 300-bps IBM card, $595 for the 1200-bps IBM card, $550 for the 300-bps stand-alone unit, and $595 for the 1200-bps stand-alone. All prices include George, the telecommunications software package.

Although Racal-Vadic has established its own protocols for data transmission, its new line of modems conform to the AT&T 103 and 212 protocols and are compatible with virtually all other modems used on small computers. In addition, the 1200-bps units use Racal-Vadic's "coherent detection" techniques, which the company claims allow operation over telephone lines that other modems could not use. The modems will configure themselves automatically to the computers that are driving them, eliminating switch-setting problems during setup.

Other features of the modems include call-progress detection and reporting to inform the user if the line is busy, ringing, answered, or unanswered; automatic selection of pulse or tone dialing; and automatic detection and selection of Racal-Vadic or Hayes Microcomputer Products software protocols.

Voice-Command System for Hero

Micromation's VOREC voice-command system for Heath's Hero-I robot is a microprocessor-based speech-recognition board with a recognition accuracy of approximately 98 percent. Its speaker-dependent voice recognizer has a 256-word vocabulary of 16 word groups of 16 words each in 14K bytes of battery-backed static RAM. VOREC uses high-speed CMOS chips and the 65C02 CMOS microprocessor to minimize battery consumption. Speech recognition is achieved by means of a software algorithm contained in a 2K-byte EPROM. An external speaker provides audio input, which is accurate up to 15 feet.

The board is equipped with an RS-232C serial port for receiving and transmitting commands and data to the host robot. A high-level software package called Vocal supplies immediate and deferred execution modes for the robot. Vocal has similarities to BASIC except that it's speech dependent.

The Hero MEMCOM board, which lets you develop programs for the Hero, is required. The VOREC board costs $595. MEMCOM is available for $345. VOREC and MEMCOM together are $920. The source code is offered separately for $55. Contact Micromation Inc., 9104 Red Branch Rd., Columbia, MD 21045. (301) 730-1237.

Rangefinder Interface Priced Less Than $100

The Polaroid Rangefinder Interface for the Hero-I robot is available for $89 from Interface Technology. The interface includes the Polaroid ultrasonic transducer, the Polaroid circuit board, and the interface in a plastic housing that mounts on the Heath robot. Software for entering data, converting data to distance, and displaying data is supplied. The software can be used as a subroutine. All distance timing is performed in software. The range is 30 feet, with a resolution below a fraction of an inch (set by the software timing).

It comes fully assembled and tested. Contact Interface Technology Inc., POB 745, College Park, MD 20740. (301) 409-3608.
Remote Operating System Provides Radio Link

Menos I is a hardware and software combination that lets you program Heath's Hero robot in conjunction with a personal computer. Hero and the computer communicate by an error-corrected two-way digital radio system, which provides both immediate execution and remote programming commands. This system lets you write a program on your computer, download it to the robot, and communicate with the robot while the program is in progress. You can observe the motor positions and sensor readings while Hero is moving. In the software's simulation mode, you can watch on screen the results of what the robot will do at each step of the program. Programs can be written, simulated, and stored for later use.

Specifications for the remote computer include a 6801-type central processor, three support devices, 8K bytes of static RAM, 8K bytes of ROM, and an RS-232C port and/or radio link. Four expansion slots give you room for additional memory, interfaces, and library. RAM and ROM can be increased to up to 16K bytes.

Menos I comes with software on disk, a remote computer for the Hero, required hardware, and manual. With the radios, it's $5795. With a cable link, the price is $5995. Contact Virtual Devices Inc., Suite 104, 4801 Montgomery Lane, Bethesda, MD 20814. (800) 762-7626; in Maryland, (301) 986-1702. Circle 640 on inquiry card.

Grafyx Solution Works on Model 4

The Grafyx Solution board gives the Radio Shack TRS-80 Model 4 the ability to produce a resolution of 640 by 240 pixels for a total of 153,000 accessible points. It comes with graphics software on disk, and Grafyx Solution fits into the TRS-80's graphics connector.

An Extended Graphics BASIC is supplied with the Grafyx board. It adds more than 20 commands to BASIC for setting clearing, or complementing lines, boxes, circles, ellipses, or arcs. Areas can be filled in with 256 patterns. Sections of the screen can be saved and returned using four logical functions. The viewing area can be changed, and dot densities of 160 by 120, 640, 320, and 160 by 240 are provided.

The disk software contains more than 40 programs and files. It's compatible with TRSDOS 1.3, 6.1, LDOS, NEWDOS80, and DOSPlus.

Grafyx Solution lets you print high-resolution screen on any of 20 printers or save or load the screen to disk without leaving BASIC. Labels can be printed in any direction.

The suggested retail price for Grafyx Solution is $199.95. A version for the Model III is available. Contact Micro-Labs Inc., 402 Pinecrest, Richardson, TX 75080. (214) 235-0015. Circle 641 on inquiry card.

Apple Bisync Communications to Mainframes

Ugeo Software has a hardware/software combination that lets the Apple II or IIe communicate as a binary synchronous terminal with IBM mainframes and other asynchronous devices.

Apple-Bisync allows the Apple to function as an IBM remote job-entry workstation. Files or job streams on an Apple disk can be transmitted directly into mainframe operations systems such as IES and RSCs. They can also be sent to other mainframe programs that use standard bisync protocols. Files can be received and stored on an Apple disk.

An editor helps create and edit AppleDOS files. Files can be transmitted or received under the control of an executive file or proc, which permits multiple files to be transmitted or received on different drives.

Optional record compression, truncation, blocking, high-speed modems, and asynchronous protocols allow data files to be exchanged between the Apple and mainframes reliably. Communications can be performed in an unattended mode.

The full Apple-Bisync system is 5750. Contact Ugeo Software Inc., P.O. Box 305, Cheney, WA 99004. (509) 838-6038. Circle 642 on inquiry card.
Phosphor Burn-In Protection

The Screen Boss is a circuit board that protects Apple II and II+ monitors from screen phosphor burn-in, which results from prolonged display of a single image. It works by interrupting the video signal if the keyboard is not used for a user-adjustable period of time. Screen Boss connects easily and does not use an I/O slot. It costs $22.95, plus $2 postage. Contact CIRFAB Electronics, 558 Scarlett Rd., Toronto, Ontario M3P 2S2, Canada. (416) 248-0344.

Circle 644 on Inquiry card.

80 Columns of Text on Apple Ile

The XB-7 80-column board for the Apple Ile computer is designed for use with Sakata's SC-200 RGB high-resolution color monitor. It's software-compatible with Apple DOS, Apple Writer Ile, Quick File Ile, Applesoft, Pascal, and CP/M. Text colors can be selected through switches; color selections are green, blue, amber, or white with highlighting always in white.

The XB-7 provides 16-color 40-column foreground and background text and 16-color low-resolution with optional mixing of 40-column foreground and background color text. In the medium-resolution (80 by 48) mode, it gives you the option of mixing 80-column switch-selectable color text. Other modes include high-resolution with 16 colors and 16-color 80 by 192 displays with the option of mixing 80-column switch-selectable color text.

The XB-7 comes with a manual, Apple Ile Rev B molex connector, and an RGB cable kit. The suggested price is $749. Contact Sakata U.S.A. Corp., 651 Bonnie Lane, Elk Grove Village, IL 60007.

Circle 643 on Inquiry card.

8087 Chip Can Be Used In PC Jr

TIAC has created a small circuit board adapter that lets you plug an 8087 microprocessor into the IBM PC Jr. The jr-87 adapter is designed to plug directly into the 8088's socket, and the 8087 is then plugged into the adapter.

The TIAC board does not modify the PC Jr, and it does not interfere with the operation of the PC Jr's peripherals. The 8087 operates at the same speed on the PC Jr as it does on the full-sized PC. Any software designed to run on 8087-based IBM PCs will run unmodified on the PC Jr.

The price for this board is $899.95, without the 8087. For complete details, contact TIAC Manufacturing Inc., 3084 Spring St., Port Moody, British Columbia V3H 128. Canada. (604) 461-1626.

Circle 646 on Inquiry card.

Data-Communications Products from Anderson Jacobson

Anderson Jacobson has announced the availability of a pair of data-communications products: the PC Connection and the AI 1212-AD2 auto-dial modem.

The PC Connection is a plug-in modem card for the IBM PC and PC XT; the 1212-AD2 works with both AT&T 103 (0 to 100 bps) and AT&T 212 (1200 bps) protocols. It is fully compatible with Smartcom from Hayes Microcomputer Products and most major communications software. The PC Connection's setup is simplified by use of internal switches as well as software instructions. Simultaneous printing and communications are possible through use of two I/O ports. Additional features include a speaker to monitor calls in progress, a built-in asynchronous communications adapter and selectable COM1: COM2: COM3: or COM4: serial and modem port communications.

The AI 1212-AD2 auto-dial modem offers computer log-on and two-level security with password protection. A multi-speed asynchronously synchronous modem compatible with AT&T 103 and 212 in a switched-telephone operation. The AI 1212-AD2 can dial a computer upon receipt of a code name rather than a telephone number. A second-level password is required before allowing access to the modem's memory. Up to sixteen 97-digit numbers for automatic pulse- or Touch-Tone dialing can be stored in memory. A prefix of up to 19 digits can be added for speed-dialing to carrier networks. Comprehensive diagnostics are provided.

The PC Connection costs $495, and the AI 1212-AD2 is $695. Contact Anderson Jacobson Inc., 521 Charcot Ave., San Jose, CA 95131. (408) 945-9030.

Circle 647 on Inquiry card.

Hard-Disk Controllers with Encryption Option

SIGEN's DC-6 series of hard-disk controllers for the IBM Personal Computer provides error-correction techniques and backup and data-security options. The series can range as high as 16 heads and 200 megabytes of storage. It uses a proprietary self-adjusting technique that stores drive parameters and media information on "private" disk sectors so that once formatted, the drive can be used with any operating system.

The DC-6 series includes multiple-burst error correction, which is implemented through a combination of hardware and microcode. This arrangement enables error handling that's independent of the operating system.

An encryption/decryption facility is optionally available. The encryption option is based on the NBS Data Encryption Standard.

The Standard DC-6 hard-disk controller costs $395. With the encryption option, the price is $495. The DC-6 with a tape backup and the encryption option is $567. For further information, contact SIGEN Corp., Suite 7, 1800 Wyatt Dr., Santa Clara, CA 95054. (408) 988-2527

Circle 648 on Inquiry card.
Database Handles 2 Billion Records per File

The Keystroke Database for the Apple Lisa can handle 2 billion records per file. It lets you store, find, update, and print information rapidly and easily.

All references to storing and retrieving data are in English.

The search formats are exact matching, greater than, less than, range, and partial matching.

A find/update function lets you locate and recall stored information by individual records, all records, or records with specific sets of conditions. Among the search formats are exact matching, greater than, less than, ranges, and partial matching. "Beginning with," "ending in," and "contains." Up to four search/sort fields can be defined within a file.

As you design your files, Keystroke lets you specify computed fields that automatically do arithmetic calculations based on any available data within the file. A field-formating capability lets you preformat types of data to be entered for consistent data presentations. A default response automatically enters constant data. A cross-reference feature can find and enter information from another file into your working file.

A report generator lets you translate input data into rows and columns. Reports can be sorted in up to 4 rows with 28 columns. Report features include boldface highlighting of user-defined conditions, summary-only reports, and statistical calculations in 10 columns with counts, averages, and totals.

Keystroke requires a 1-megabyte Lisa, a hard disk, and the Lisa Office System or Workshop. The suggested price is $595.

Contact Brock Software Products Inc., POB 799, Crystal Lake, IL 60014. (815) 459-4210

Circle 649 on Inquiry card.

Macintosh C Development System

Manx Software Systems has released two C compiler development systems for the Macintosh: Aztec C68Kp and Aztec C68Kc. A set of development utilities, called the Aztec C68K Toolbox, is also available.

Aztec C68Kp, designed for personal use, comes with a C compiler, a 68000 relocatable macro assembler, a UNIX system library, an editor, and a shell environment.

The C68Kc is intended for commercial applications. It comes with all the features of the personal version and with support for the Macintosh tool box, including windows, an overlay linkage editor, and dynamically relocatable code with unlimited code size.

The Aztec Macintosh C compiler's code size and execution speeds are said to outperform any native development system currently available for the Macintosh.

The Aztec C compiler is also available as a cross-development system from PC-DOS, MS-DOS, CP/M-86, and Lisa. Prices begin at $199 for the personal C system. Contact Manx Software Systems Inc., POB 55, Shrewsbury, NJ 07701, (800) 221-0440; in New Jersey, (201) 780-4004

Circle 650 on Inquiry card.

MegaMerge Extends MacWrite

MegaMerge gives MacWrite mail-merge capabilities and unlimited document lengths. When used in conjunction with MacWrite, MegaMerge lets you produce form letters, mailing lists, and labels from a single master document and list. It gives you the ability to merge large blocks of information into printed documents, and you can link separate documents into a coherent whole.

MegaMerge sells for $125.

Contact Megahaus Corp., 5703 Oberlin Dr., San Diego, CA 92121, (619) 450-1230.

Circle 651 on Inquiry card.

Design Program for Apple Finds Use In Many Fields

You can create architectural designs, bar graphs, circuit and electrical diagrams, organizational and flow charts, floor plans, forms, office layouts, schematics, and project schedules with Quick-Draft. A computer-aided design program for the Apple II series.

Quick-Draft lets you use the Apple's keyboard, a joystick, or the KoalaPad to draw on the high-resolution screen. You can draw ellipses, circles, arrows, arcs, and polygons or use predefined shapes in any size, rotation, or color. You can fill closed areas with any one of 22 colors. Depending on memory, complicated designs can use 2 or 4 screens or up to 30 screens with additional memory.

Uppercase and lowercase text can be printed in 19 different fonts. A macro facility lets you define as many as 20 objects each constituting multiple lines, figures, and text. These objects can be repositioned anywhere on screen and saved on disk. Hard-copy printer outputs of any screen or four contiguous screens can be obtained from a variety of dot-matrix printers.

QuickShape is a $25 option that helps you create custom shape tables of up to 127 members for use with Quick-Draft. It lets you edit shapes by enlarging any portion of the display screen from two to four times its normal size. Thirty proportionally spaced text fonts and shape tables for mathematics, music, and electronics are provided.

RAM cards with 16K, 64K, and 128K bytes of memory are optional. On an Apple DOS 3.3-formatted disk, and with documentation, Quick-Draft is $390. For further information, contact Interactive Micro­ware Inc., POB 139, State Col­lege, PA 16804-0139, (814) 238-6294.

Circle 652 on Inquiry card.
OptionWare Runs Under Lotus

The DSS OptionWare line of application programs runs under Lotus 1-2-3 on the IBM Personal Computer. The DSS line comprises more than 55 programs and embraces such areas as financial statistics, sales, marketing, organization, budgeting, personnel management, sales aids, asset and cash management, personal management, and desktop organization.

Each application features menus and option lists, parameter setting screens, modifiable column and row headings, calculation formulas, programming macros, summaries, and concise print formats. You can create comparative variance analyses, component analyses and subanaylses, and color or black-and-white graphics. Information can be swapped between OptionWare packages and five main commands are consistent across all 56 applications.

OptionWare packages are priced at $99 each. Contact DSS Development Inc., Corporate Place, 4 Bardnall Lane, Bloomfield, CT 06002. (203) 243-5584. Circle 653 on inquiry card.

Freehand Color Art Program

The Vectrix Paint Program lets you draw freehand color graphics on your IBM PC or PC XT. A VX384A color graphics processor or the Vectrix Midas Color Card, a monitor, and the Summagraphics MM1200 series graphics tablet are required. With the VX384A, the Paint Program gives you a basic color palette of 16.8 million colors. Using the Midas Card, it provides a standard palette of 4096 colors. From either palette, you can work with 512 colors on any image. Once you've selected your colors, the Paint Program offers you an icon menu of work options. Program features include airbrushes, color mixing, 20 user-definable brushes, screen dump, disk storage, and rectangle filling. You can draw circles and horizontal and vertical lines and work with straight line, triangular, square, and circular brushes.

The Paint Program has a text submenu that contains both size and character modes. The size mode lets you pick a character size and the character mode transfers control back to the PC's keyboard. Ten different fonts are provided, including script, italic, sans-serif, bold, duplex, and triplex.

The Paint Program for the Midas Card is $500; for the VX384A, it's $900. The manual alone is $45. The Midas Card is priced at $2995, while the VX384A is $4995. Contact Vectrix Corp., 2606 Branchwood Dr., Greensboro, NC 27408. (919) 288-0520. Circle 654 on inquiry card.

Integrated Package Tailored for Executives

MicroArchitect's IOAS-I for the IBM PCjr is made up of two modules: Exec-I and WordX. It requires 128K bytes of RAM and is priced at $99. Exec-I is an executive information system consisting of seven applications: appointment, stock security, mailing list, checkbook, personal finance, personal inventory, and memo. The WordX word processor has a full-screen editor, word wrap, and on-line help. It uses function keys and simple commands, and it can merge data files from Exec-I and produce form letters.


Modula-2 Compiler Runs Under CP/M-86K

Volition Systems released a Modula-2 compiler for the CP/M-86K operating system on September 1. The compiler is available for an introductory price of $495. The Modula-2 compiler generates optimized machine code; one well-publicized benchmark executes in 1.74 seconds, which is said to be two to three times faster than other high-level languages on the 8-MHz 68000 microprocessor.

Volition Systems' Modula-2 compiler offers interrupt handling and the ability to produce ROM-based code. You can disable code optimization and execute programs without linking.

For full details, contact Volition Systems, POB 1236, Del Mar, CA 92014, (619) 481-2286. Circle 656 on inquiry card.

LISP for CP/M

Computing Insights is marketing a version of LISP for Z80-based computers running CP/M 2.2. ILISP, founded on the LISP dialect called Scheme, features stack-free execution of "tail recursive" functions. It provides complete access to the CP/M file directory and sequential and byte-addressable random I/O to disk files.

ILISP has run-time LISP macro instructions and input-output READ macro. Both floating-point and integer arithmetic, including sine, cosine, arctan, and random, are standard. It gives you control over the executive, error-handling, and start-up functions. An assembly-language interface and trace and debugging utilities are provided.

Documented source code for all ILISP utilities is standard. Among those supplied are the LISP editor, a print utility, and a function library system for maintaining random-access libraries of documented LISP code and values.

ILISP comes with a 165-page user manual and a 60-page introduction to ILISP programming. Formats available include 8- and 51/4-inch disks for Kaypro, Morrow, and Zenith computers. The suggested price is $499.95. For further information, write to Computing Insights, POB 4033 Madison, WI 53711. Circle 657 on inquiry card.

IEP Structures

Educational Programs for Disabled

The IEP Management System lets you structure a personalized individual education program (IEP) for a disabled child. It works on any microcomputer using CP/M and Apple II+ or IIe. It is available in Franklin computers.

Available options enable you to print out multiple IEPs and generate progress reports.

Foreign-language translations of reports or educational programs can be generated.

The IEP Management System is available on 8-inch single-sided, single-density CP/M disk formats and on 51/4-inch formats for use with Radio Shack TRS-80 Model 4 and Zenith Z-89/100 systems. It includes modified disk-data files, an operator's manual, and two training cassettes.

The basic IEP System, Level I, is priced at $3 per enrolled student (minimum $895). A 90-day license for the fully operational system, complete with options, is $50. For further details, contact Creative Educational Services, 36 River Ave., Monmouth Beach, NJ 07750. (201) 870-6543. Circle 658 on inquiry card.

(continued)
WHAT'S NEW

SOFTWARE + TANDY / RADIO SHACK

Full-Screen Word Processor for Model III/4

The FullView word processor from Mittek Systems for the Radio Shack TRS-80 Model III or 4 is designed for large document preparation. Made up of separate text-editing and text-formating programs, FullView features automatic section and subsection numbering, printer controls, and automatic generation of tables of contents, lists, figures, headers, and footers. The full-screen text editor can load 6000 text characters in 3 seconds, scrolls at 90 lines per second, and permits cursor movement at up to 200 characters per second. The FullView text formatter supports 65 directives that give you control over a document's specifications. It can format text at up to 100 pages per minute. It can handle impact and dot-matrix printers, as well as some of the newer laser printers.

Structured Programming Language

Allegro Software has introduced PC programming language and compiler for the Radio Shack TRS-80 Models I and III. The PC compiler translates source programs into 280 instructions that can be executed directly on the TRS-80's 280 processor, which is said to yield programs up to 50 percent faster than comparable BASIC programs.

+CODA+ Uses Stream-Cipher Encryption

A data security program, +CODA+ version 4.1, uses the stream-cipher technique, which combines text input with a stream of pseudorandom characters that are generated by the interaction of an internal key and an external, user-selected key. The internal key is specific to each +CODA+ program used; the external key consists of an 11-character keyword and a 2-digit page number. In a stream cipher, the corruption of a single character in an encrypted text results only in the corruption of that character and not in a block of text.

+CODA+ can be used with any type of data-storage or transmission system; no special error-checking precautions are required. It features a 48-character Teletype-compatible character set and a 10,000-member key library, which is accessible by library-page number.

A machine-code program and a BASIC program form the +CODA+ base. The machine-code program provides high speed and security for the encryption and decryption processes. It also contains the routines for subdividing encrypted data into five-character blocks, removal of spaces between words or blocks, keyword and page-number entry, and a number of other procedures. The BASIC program handles the I/O functions. An exit routine that wipes out both programs and a test buffer are included. Available for the TRS-80 Models I and III, +CODA+ is normally supplied on a TRSDOS data disk. It requires 32K bytes and a disk drive. The list price is $500. Contact +CODA+ Data Security, 17 Douglas Ave., Newcastle upon Tyne, NE3 4XD, England; tel: 091 285 8667. Circle 661 on inquiry card.

User-Supported PC Software

A directory of more than 100 public-domain and user-supported programs for the IBM PC can be purchased from the PC Software Interest Group. Listings include word processing, communications, database, DOS and BASIC utilities, games, graphics drawing utilities, turtle graphics, spreadsheet templates, RAM disks, and spoolers. Language programs include Pascal, C, assembly, and FORTH.

The programs are said to have been written by people who have opted not to market their work and who will allow others to copy it free of change. Authors of user-supported programs provide documentation and request a donation from satisfied users. Most of the public-domain programs come in source code.

The directory is $4.95, plus $1 postage and handling. A set of introductory disks can be obtained for $59. A complete set comprising 135 disks, is $814. Contact PC Software Interest Group, Suite 1305, 1556 Halford Ave., Santa Clara, CA 95051. (408) 730-9291. Circle 662 on inquiry card.

Books on Apple

A free catalog of computer books of interest to Apple users is available. Subjects include programming, games, self-help, writing BASIC programs, hardware and software sourcebooks, and graphics. Contact Sneequanon, POB 195, Cedarhurst, NY 11516. Circle 663 on inquiry card.
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BOA-8650-00 $105.00
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MON-1000-00 $345.00
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MON-1000-00 $345.00
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FLOP/SCI/RTC
BOA-8648-00 $149.00
MODERN
BOA-8725-00 $225.00
HARD DISK
BOA-8660-00 $325.00
MEMORY 512K/D546K
BOA-8650-00 $105.00
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Includes BIOS Software. 5¼" Winchester Hard Disk, mounting hardware, Interface P.C.B. for expansion slot, and all the necessary power and data cables (the Power Supply in the XPC-XT is Hard Disk ready).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 Megabyte</td>
<td>$995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Megabyte</td>
<td>$1295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 Megabyte</td>
<td>$1795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 Megabyte</td>
<td>$2495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105 Megabyte</td>
<td>$3295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140 Megabyte</td>
<td>$4195</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tandon 100-2</td>
<td>$199</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Printers:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EPSON FX-80 (160cps, 10&quot;)</td>
<td>$459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPSON FX-100 (100cps, 10&quot;)</td>
<td>$399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKIDATA ML-5 (160cps, 15&quot;)</td>
<td>$399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKIDATA ML-820 (200cps, 15&quot;)</td>
<td>$899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKIDATA PACEMARK 2410 (300cps, 15&quot;)</td>
<td>$799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OMEGA 10X (120cps, 10&quot;)</td>
<td>$699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKIBO 15X (120cps, 15&quot;)</td>
<td>$429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATAPRODUCTS 8600 SERIES (dot matrix, LQ)</td>
<td>$799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOSHIBA P1340 (LQ dot matrix, 10&quot;)</td>
<td>$799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIABLO 330AP (40cps LQ)</td>
<td>$99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIABLO 330CL (192 chars/second)</td>
<td>$99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEC 2500 (200-400 LQ)</td>
<td>$999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEC 5550 (30cps LQ)</td>
<td>$999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C ITCH STARRWRITER (40cps LQ)</td>
<td>$999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C ITCH PRINTMASTER (55cps LQ)</td>
<td>$499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qume SPRINT 1140 (40cps LQ)</td>
<td>$999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUME SPRINT 1155 (55cps LQ)</td>
<td>$999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BROTHER HR-25 (20cps LQ, 15&quot;)</td>
<td>$999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DYNA DISK-12 (150 LQ, 10&quot;)</td>
<td>$499</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Hard Disk Drives:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SYSENM 10MB HARD DISK (w/starter)</td>
<td>$2999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSENM 20MB HARD DISK (w/starter)</td>
<td>$2999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSENM IMAGE (back-up for XT)</td>
<td>$2999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TECMAR 10.5 - 5.5 = 15.5 - 5.5 = 5MB +SMB (es) chassis, from</td>
<td>$2999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEACHNIE PERIPHERALS 10MB internal hard disk, from</td>
<td>$2999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IVNG 10, 20, 40, 60, 80, 100 disc drives, from</td>
<td>$2999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INFAX removable 10 &amp; 20 MB flexible media drives, CALL</td>
<td>$2999</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Multifunction Boards:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ultrax by Teng Labs</td>
<td>BEST PRICE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORCHID BLOOM (64-384K S,PCC, opt PC Net)</td>
<td>from $2999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AST E-PK (64-384K S,PCC, opt G)</td>
<td>from $2999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AST MEDIA (64-512K S, C, C opt S, P,G)</td>
<td>from $2999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKIDATA ML-5 (opt PC Net)</td>
<td>from $1299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKIDATA ML-820 (opt PC Net)</td>
<td>from $2999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TECNAM CARTRIDGE ML-5 (64-384K S, PCC)</td>
<td>from $2999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TECNAM CARTRIDGE ML-820 (64-384K S, PCC)</td>
<td>from $2999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BABY BLUE II (64-256K, Z8082, 25, PCC)</td>
<td>from $2999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERSYST Time Spectrum (64-384K S, PCC, 2 yr. warranty)</td>
<td>from $2999</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Display Cards:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PERSYST 8000 (high clear text on a color monitor)</td>
<td>CALL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STB GRAPHIC PLUS (Mono, color, par)</td>
<td>$2999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROFIT MULTIGRAPH (Mono, color, opt par)</td>
<td>$2999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TECNAM GRAPHIC MASTER (64/440 + menu)</td>
<td>$2999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUAD COLOR I and II (Color, high/res display)</td>
<td>$2999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMOEBA MAI (Mono, color, par, H/HALO)</td>
<td>$2999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARASITE MAI 600 (600, color, par)</td>
<td>$2999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HERCULES (Hires mono, runs LTOS)</td>
<td>$2999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AST Multigraph (New from AST)</td>
<td>$2999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLATINUM/Colorplus (Hires vector magic)</td>
<td>$2999</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Monitors:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AMOEBA COLOR IN (720x480 bright colors)</td>
<td>$2999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMOEBA COLOR II (720x480 xtra bright colors)</td>
<td>$2999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMOEBA 300 A and B (Amber or Green)</td>
<td>$4999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMOEBA 310A (Amber and H, IBM's price)</td>
<td>$1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAYES 1300 (300 or 1200 baud int wht)</td>
<td>$1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAYES 1300 (300 or 1200 baud ext)</td>
<td>$1999</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**ModeMs:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HAYES 300 baud external</td>
<td>$2999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAYES 3000 (300 or 1200 baud ext)</td>
<td>$4999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAYES COMPATIBILITY</td>
<td>$4999</td>
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**Chips (Always in stock):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>68K RAM CHIP MEMORY UPGRADE (set of 8)</td>
<td>$4999</td>
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</table>

**Networks:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Price</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ORCHID PC NET PLUS NODE CARDS</td>
<td>$2999</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Miscellaneous:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INTEL 8087 COPROCESSOR (High speed math)</td>
<td>$1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISOBAR SURFACE PROTECTORS (4 &amp; 8 pug)</td>
<td>$1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEYTRONIC 5151 KEYPAD (Sep. cursor keys)</td>
<td>$1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBI /DCA (3276 Terminal Emulation)</td>
<td>$1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIMATIC (Remote Emulation)</td>
<td>CALL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOUSE SYSTEMS (Optical mouse, runs LTOS)</td>
<td>$1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POWER BACK-UP (200 &amp; 425 watts)</td>
<td>$2999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORCHID PC TURBO-2 (8086 coprocessor)</td>
<td>$1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MICROFAZER (8-128K print board w/software)</td>
<td>$1999</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Software:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SYMPHONY (New from LTOS)</td>
<td>BEST PRICE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRAMEWORK (New from ASTon-Tape)</td>
<td>CALL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MULTIBYTE (Enables WINS generalized)</td>
<td>BEST PRICE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIMMS (&quot;ULTRA-FAST&quot;)</td>
<td>BEST PRICE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WORDSTAR PRO-PAK (New version)</td>
<td>$2999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFS Write, File, Report and Graph</td>
<td>$2999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPEN ACCESS (Proven Integrated Package)</td>
<td>$2999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BASE II &amp; III (From Ashton-Tate)</td>
<td>CALL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KNOWLEDGERMAN (Version 1.08)</td>
<td>$2999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POWER BASE (Relational, hierarchical)</td>
<td>$2999</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IBM PC w/486, 1300K drive, controller</td>
<td>$1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBM PC w/256K, 2 386 drives, controller</td>
<td>$1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBM PC w/256K, 2 386 drives, controller,</td>
<td>$1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microcherm/Reader/transter, Amdek 310A</td>
<td>$1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBM PC w/256K, 2 386 drives, controller,</td>
<td>$1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peachtree Peripherals 10MB hard disk</td>
<td>$1999</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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  - Power Supply for PMS 23 System
  - Power Supply for PMS 23 System
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desktop

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desktop

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desktop

Quadcolor
desktop

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Hard Disk System .... Call

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Adas

A-1 Green ........................................... 475

A-2 Green ........................................... 490

Viewpoint 60 ......................................... 619

Hazeltine

Esprit I .............................................. 445

Esprit II .............................................. 435

Esprit III ............................................. 575

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OV 102 Green ........................................ 535

OV 102 Amber ...................................... 550

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OV 103 Amber ...................................... 850

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910 + ..................................................... 519

925 ....................................................... 699

950 ....................................................... 979

990 ....................................................... 975

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Wyse 100 ............................................. 680

Wyse 300 ............................................. 1020

Wyse 380 ............................................. 735

Visual

Visual 50 Green .................................... 599

Visual 55 Green .................................... 720

Zenith

Z-29 ..................................................... 639

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Amdek

300 GREEN .......................................... 129

300 AMBER .......................................... 145

310 AMBER .......................................... 159

Color 1 Plus ......................................... 249

Color II Plus .......................................... 425

Leaded Edge

Color RGB ............................................. 399

NEC

JB 1201 ............................................... 155

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F10-40 ............................................... 899

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CRL .................................................... 439

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<tr>
<th>Printer</th>
<th>List</th>
<th>Jade</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diablo 630 40 CPS</td>
<td>2340</td>
<td>1699.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tractor for 630</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>199.95</td>
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<td>Starwriter F-10 40 CPS</td>
<td>1885</td>
<td>999.95</td>
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<td>Starwriter F-10 55 CPS</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>1299.95</td>
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<td>Tractor for F-10</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>199.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>Comrex CR-II 5K parallel</td>
<td>599</td>
<td>489.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>Comrex CR-II 5K serial</td>
<td>644</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tractor for CR-II</td>
<td>120</td>
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<tr>
<td>Keyboard for CR-II</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>179.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sheet feeder for CR-II</td>
<td>259</td>
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<td>Silver Reed 500 14 CPS</td>
<td>599</td>
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<td>Tractor for 500</td>
<td>149</td>
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<td>Silver Reed 550 18 CPS</td>
<td>699</td>
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<td>Tractor for 500</td>
<td>159</td>
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<td>Silver Reed 770</td>
<td>1295</td>
<td>999.95</td>
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<td>Tractor for 770</td>
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<tr>
<td>Juki 8100 18 CPS</td>
<td>599</td>
<td>449.95</td>
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<td>Tractor for 6100</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>124.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>NEC 3550 33 CPS</td>
<td>2550</td>
<td>1699.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tractor for 3550</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>229.95</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Printer</th>
<th>List</th>
<th>Jade</th>
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<tr>
<td>P1351</td>
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<td>TRACTOR</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>174.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>SHEET FEEDER</td>
<td>1095</td>
<td>899.95</td>
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### Printer Accessories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accessory</th>
<th>List</th>
<th>Jade</th>
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<tr>
<td>IBM PC style cable</td>
<td>54</td>
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<td>STANDARD parallel cable</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>28.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>APPLE Card &amp; Cable</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>49.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>TRS-80 MDC-3 cable</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>49.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>COLUMBIA MPC cable</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>39.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RS-232 serial cable</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>24.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRINTER stands</td>
<td>AS LOW AS 19.95</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIBBONS</td>
<td>AS LOW AS 4.95</td>
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</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Buffer</th>
<th>List</th>
<th>Jade</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8K</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>139.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>32K</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>329.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>128K</td>
<td>499</td>
<td>399.95</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ISOBAR</strong></td>
<td>The ISOBAR looks like a standard multioutlet power strip but contains surge suppression circuitry and built-in noise filters, plus 15amp circuit breaker</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Complete Computer under 400.00</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>THE LITTLE BOARD with FREE! CP/M 2.2</strong></td>
<td>Miniature single board CP/M computer designed to mount directly on top of a 5¼ floppy disk drive (7 ¼&quot; x 5 ¼&quot;). Contains 80A CPU, 8K RAM, Boot Eeprom, terminal port, modem port, parallel printer port, floppy disk controller, and CP/M 2.2 included FREE!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ULTRA-VIOLET EPROM ERASERS</strong></td>
<td>Inexpensive erasers for industry or home</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DISK DRIVES**

| **SIEMENS FDD 100-8 SS/DD** | List 399 149.00 ea for 129.00 ea |
| **SHUGART SA 801R SS/DD** | List 502 355.00 ea for 349.00 ea |
| **SHUGART SA 851R DS/DD** | List 605 459.00 ea for 455.00 ea |
| **TANDON TM 846-2 DS/DD thin-line** | List 599 439.00 ea for 435.00 ea |
| **NEC FD1185 DS/DD thin-line** | List 599 450.00 ea for 440.00 ea |

**APPLE ACCESSORIES ON SALE!**

| **FULL HEIGHT DISK DRIVE** | List 129.95 |
| **HALF HEIGHT DISK DRIVE** | List 119.95 |
| **CONTROLLER** | List 100.00 |
| **6 INCH 2 MBYTE SYSTEM** | List 249.00 |
| **CP/M 3.0 CARD** | List 249.00 |
| **Z-CARD WITH CP/M** | List 159.95 |
| **8K RAM CARD** | List 99.95 |
| **BEST 80 COLUMN CARD** | List 219.95 |
| **PRINTER CARD & CABLE** | List 109.95 |
| **FAN W/ SURGE PROTECT** | List 99.95 |
| **KOALA PAD** | List 129.95 |
| **GRAPPLET PLUS** | List 175.00 |
| **BUFFERED GRAPPLET/100K** | List 245.00 |
| **BUFFERED GRAPPLET/68K** | List 345.00 |

**NEC LAP SIZE 8201A COMPUTER**

- 840 x 840 LCD display, full keyboard with function and cursor control keys, 18K RAM expands to 96K, standard serial and parallel ports, FREE! software included

**FANON BW-12 COMPLETE COMPUTER $1095.**

- 4MHz Z-80A, 64K RAM, 9-inch hi-res non-glare amber monitor, composite video output
- two 180K disk drives, full size 63 key keyboard with separate numeric keypad and 16 programmable function keys, speech synthesizer, two serial ports, centronics parallel printer port, built-in graphics, sculpted high-impact plastic case, only 26 lbs.

**APPLE ACCESSORIES FOR APPLE II & MACINTOSH CALL FOR PRICES**

- Wordstar
- Mailmerge
- CalcStar
- DataStar
- ReportStar
- CP/M & BASIC
- KYPRO compatible
- Speech Synthesizer

**WE HAVE SHOWROOMS IN—**

Los Angeles, Woodland Hills, Santa Ana, San Diego, Sunnyvale, and Dallas

(Prices will be slightly higher in our retail stores—But we're still the best deal in town!)
IBM PC MULTICARD™
“MULTICARD” multifunction card for the IBM PC & XT expandable to 256K. Thousands of these popular card have already been shipped by ACP.

- 64-256K
- Disk Emulator Software
- Parallel Port
- Printer Spooler Software
- 1 Year Warranty
- Clock Software

$229.00

S-100 64K “COM” RAMCARD
Unbelievable Price!

$249.00

Assembled and Tested

- ACP has sold over 1000 of these IEEE compatible, low-priced, high-reliability 64K Static RAM Cards.
- Single 5-Volt operation.

SIEMENS’ SALE
You can now purchase Siemens compatible 6 Disk Drives before your
existing factory direct pricing

$199.00

Also, with purchase of Disk Drives you can buy the VISTA-IBM Double Drive with Power Supply and Cable for only $359.00. Regular Price $499.00

DOT MATRIX PRINTER

COEX 80-80

Dot Dot Matrix 80 CPR 8-Directional Printing

- 26 Different Memory
- 80, 96, 132 Columns, Graphics and
- Block Printing

$169.00

ACP HAS DISK DRIVES

APPLE II™ COMPATIBLE
Thin Line Drive

$179.00

COMPATIBLE Disk Controller

TANDON 100-2
PC Compatible • Double Sided

$199.00

TOSHIBA
Half-High
PC Compatible • Double Sided

$169.00

OTHER DISK DRIVES WE STOCK

TANDON 844-8 Thimble $479.00
844-8 Back $459.00
844-8 Front $479.00
844-8 Side $479.00
844-8 End $479.00
844-8 Hard Drive $479.00

64K RAMS Set of 9 $59.99

APPLE II/E Compatible Disk Controller

$49.95

DUAL DISKS PRO DOS COMPATIBLE

$299.00

APPLE III Compatible

$99.95

APPLE COOLING FAN

$49.95

QUENTIN DUAL DISKS

$49.95

APPLE II/E Compatible Disk Drive

$99.95

FULLY TESTED

$99.95

APPLE II/E Compatible Disk Drive

$99.95

FULLY TESTED

$99.95

APPLE II/E Compatible Disk Drive

$99.95

FULLY TESTED

$99.95

APPLE II/E Compatible Disk Drive

$99.95

FULLY TESTED
## Hardware

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dBASE Upgrade</td>
<td>$499.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiplan Vers. 1.1</td>
<td>$159.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microsoft Mouse/Word</td>
<td>$319.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wordstar 3.3</td>
<td>$258.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micropro Pro Pak</td>
<td>$378.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>PFS</td>
<td>$98.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Context MBA Call</td>
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<td>Lotus 1-2-3/3 Symphony Call</td>
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## Printers/Monitors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Printer/Monitor</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brother HR-2020</td>
<td>$299.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>HP LaserJet 4100</td>
<td>$399.00</td>
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<td>Xerox WorkCentre 6080</td>
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## Diskettes

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<td>Double-Sided 1.44M</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Double-Sided 8.4M</td>
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<td>Single-Sided 8.4M</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
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## IBM Accessories

<table>
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<th>IBM Accessory</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>IBM PC Mounting Hardware</td>
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<tr>
<td>IBM PC Compatible Disk Drives</td>
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## Expansion Memory

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<tr>
<td>256K RAM's</td>
<td>$179.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>16K RAM's</td>
<td>$199.00</td>
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## Software

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Software</th>
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<td>$258.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micropro Pro Pak</td>
<td>$378.00</td>
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## Functionality

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Multicard II</th>
<th>Quadboard II</th>
<th>Sizpak Plus</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Memory</td>
<td>0 to 384K</td>
<td>0 to 384K</td>
<td>0 to 384K</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parallel/Serial</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clock/Calendar</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Game Port</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No (50 list Opt.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Software</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Warranty</td>
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<tr>
<td>64K Upgrade</td>
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<td>$179.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16K RAM's</td>
<td>$199.00</td>
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## Color/Graphics

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Color/Graphics Card</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Hercules GRAPHICS CARD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hercules COLOR CARD</td>
<td>$109.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Graphics X Software</td>
<td>$125.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quantum QUADCOLOR</td>
<td>$109.00</td>
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## Expansion Card

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Price</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IBM PC Mounting Hardware</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBM PC Compatible Disk Drives</td>
<td>$99.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Additional Information

- For more information, visit our website [Advanced Computer Products](http://www.advancedcomputerproducts.com).  
- We offer a wide range of IBM PC compatible hardware and software solutions.  
- Contact us today for a personalized consultation.  
- Our knowledgeable staff is ready to assist you with your hardware and software needs.  
- We are committed to providing you with the best products and services available.  
- 800-854-8230  
- TOLL FREE  
- 910-595-1565
**LA TER QUALITY JUKI**

**5 INCH SINGLE SIDED DRIVES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>One</th>
<th>Two</th>
<th>Ten</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TEAC FD-54A half height</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHUGART 8400L full height</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TANDON 846E-1 Half Height</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**5 INCH DOUBLE SIDED DRIVES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>One</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TEAC FD-55B half height</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONTROL DATA 9409 IBM/PC</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONTROL DATA 9428 half ht.</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHUGART 845B Half Height</td>
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<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PANASONIC JASS/21N (SA455)</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHUGART 8465 Half Ht. 96TPI</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TANDON 100-2 half height</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TANDON 101-4 96TPI 80 Track</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>355</td>
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<tr>
<td>MITSUBISHI 4851 half height</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>189</td>
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<tr>
<td>MITSUBISHI 4853 96/9TP/ 7% Ht.</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>169</td>
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<tr>
<td>MITSUBISHI 4854 0&quot; interface</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUME 142 half height</td>
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<td>205</td>
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**REMEX**

**DOUBLE $219**

**8 INCH SINGLE SIDED DRIVES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>One</th>
<th>Two</th>
<th>Ten</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SHUGART 801R</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>375</td>
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<tr>
<td>Siemens FDD 100-9</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>125</td>
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<tr>
<td>TANDON 848E-1 Half Height</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>359</td>
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**8 INCH DOUBLE SIDED DRIVES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>One</th>
<th>Two</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SHUGART 8451R</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUME 842 &quot;OUME TRACK B&quot;</td>
<td>459</td>
<td>459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TANDON 848E-2 Half Height</td>
<td>459</td>
<td>447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REMEX RDF-4000</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MITSUBISHI M2894-63</td>
<td>447</td>
<td>439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MITSUBISHI M2896-63 Half Ht.</td>
<td>449</td>
<td>449</td>
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</table>

**THREE INCH DISK DRIVES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>One</th>
<th>Two</th>
<th>Ten</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SHUGART 8300 with diskette</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Five inch Winchester Hard Disk Drives**

| Fujitsu M2235AS | 27 M/Bytes | 999  | 999 | 889 |
| Rodine RD-220 | 53 M/Byte | 1589 | 1483 | 1427 |
| Maxtor XT1065 65 M/Byte | 1995 | 1955 | 1829 |
| SHUGART 712 | 13 M/Byte, 1/2 Ht | 758 | 755 | 725 |
| TANDON 503 | 19 M/Byte | 795 | 775 | 755 |

Additional Info:

- The JUKI 6100 is the ideal low cost daisywheel printer. This economical printer features a standard Centronics interface, 18 characters per second, bi-directional printing, and a print buffer expandable to 8 K/bytes. The JUKI 6100 uses IBM Selectric II nibs and Royal Triumph Adler Daisy wheels allowing the purchase of supplies locally. Printing enhancements include 10, 12, 15 characters per inch, with proportional spacing, bold print, underlining, as well as line spacing in 1/40 inch increments.
- Because of a computer manufacturers' over purchase we are able to sell these printers for only $319. The 6100 typically retails for $599. The printer was private labeled by Juki for this major computer manufacturer.

**MEMORY**

**4164 DYNAMIC MEMORY 150ns**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>One</th>
<th>Two</th>
<th>Ten</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>1.05</td>
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</table>

**DYNAMIC MEMORY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>One</th>
<th>Two</th>
<th>Ten</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>0.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**AST**

**$265**

**SIX PAK PLUS**

**AST SixPackPlus 84K with software**

**$319**

**FREE**

Plastic library case supplied with all diskettes purchased from California Digital.

**DISKETTES $16.50**

**FIVE INCH SINGLE SIDED DOUBLE DENSITY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each</th>
<th>10 Boxes</th>
<th>100 Boxes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CAL DIGITAL 16M</td>
<td>16.95</td>
<td>17.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCOTCH 16M</td>
<td>24.95</td>
<td>22.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VERBATIM 16M</td>
<td>24.95</td>
<td>22.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEMOREX 16M</td>
<td>24.95</td>
<td>21.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAXELL 16M</td>
<td>24.95</td>
<td>22.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DYSAN 16M</td>
<td>35.00</td>
<td>33.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FIVE INCH SINGLE SIDED SINGLE DENSITY**

**CAL DIGITAL 16M | 24.95 | 22.75 | 20.50 |
| SCOTCH 16M | 37.95 | 35.95 | 31.25 |
| VERBATIM 16M | 37.95 | 35.95 | 32.75 |
| MEMOREX 16M | 32.95 | 31.25 | 26.25 |
| MAXELL 16M | 37.95 | 35.95 | 33.75 |
| DYSAN 16M | 45.00 | 43.00 | 41.25 |
| DYSAN 16M | 42.50 | 40.50 | 35.50 |

**EIGHT INCH SINGLE SIDED DOUBLE DENSITY**

**CAL DIGITAL 32M | 69.95 | 66.75 | 60.75 |
| SCOTCH 32M | 79.95 | 76.75 | 70.75 |
| VERBATIM 32M | 79.95 | 76.75 | 70.75 |
| MEMOREX 32M | 76.95 | 73.75 | 68.75 |
| MAXELL 32M | 79.95 | 76.75 | 70.75 |
| DYSAN 32M | 84.95 | 81.75 | 75.75 |

**EIGHT INCH DOUBLE SIDED SINGLE DENSITY**

**CAL DIGITAL 32M | 69.95 | 66.75 | 60.75 |
| SCOTCH 32M | 79.95 | 76.75 | 70.75 |
| VERBATIM 32M | 79.95 | 76.75 | 70.75 |
| MEMOREX 32M | 76.95 | 73.75 | 68.75 |
| MAXELL 32M | 79.95 | 76.75 | 70.75 |
| DYSAN 32M | 84.95 | 81.75 | 75.75 |

**EIGHT INCH DOUBLE SIDED DENSITY**

**CAL DIGITAL 32M | 69.95 | 66.75 | 60.75 |
| SCOTCH 32M | 79.95 | 76.75 | 70.75 |
| VERBATIM 32M | 79.95 | 76.75 | 70.75 |
| MEMOREX 32M | 76.95 | 73.75 | 68.75 |
| MAXELL 32M | 79.95 | 76.75 | 70.75 |
| DYSAN 32M | 84.95 | 81.75 | 75.75 |

**$49 Apple Macintosh Diskettes**

Shipping: First five pounds $3.00, each additional pound $5.00. Foreign orders: 10% shipping, excess will be refunded. California residents add 6% sales tax. COD's discouraged. Open accounts are extended to state supported educational institutions and companies with a strong "Dun & Bradstreet" rating.
NEC RGB COLOR MONITOR $259

The NEC JL-1401D is a 13" medium/high resolution RGB monitor suitable for use with the Sanyo MBC-550/555 or the IBM/PC. The monitor features a resolution of 640 x 200 dots by 240 lines. Colors available are Red, Green, Blue, Yellow, Cyan, Magenta, Black and White. These monitors are currently being used in applications for more critical than computer monitors.

The NEC monitor comes with the Leow-Monitor label and was originally scheduled for use in the IBM MMS office. The monitor has several features that are important for business and professional use. These include built-in RGB video output, which provides high-quality color display, and compatibility with IBM/PC or Apple II. Along with this, all monitors include 80-column character display, standard ASCII character set, and a built-in ASCII character set. Additionally, the monitor includes a built-in ASCII character set, which provides high-quality display and is ideal for use with IBM/PC or Apple II.

MONITORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>Color</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BIC-124</td>
<td>12&quot;</td>
<td>1280 x 2048</td>
<td>RGB</td>
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<td>BIC-128</td>
<td>12&quot;</td>
<td>1280 x 2048</td>
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<td>Amli-300</td>
<td>12&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sanyo-555</td>
<td>12&quot;</td>
<td>1280 x 2048</td>
<td>RGB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Epson Comex PLOTTER $189

The Epson Comex Printer is the ideal solution to make short work of transferring financial and other numeric data into a graph paper presentation. Complete with menu driven software, it is designed for use with either IBM/PC or Apple II. Along with this, it includes multicolor plotter pens, demonstration software, and a full suite of advanced features. The Comex Printer was originally priced to sell at $179, but is your opportunity to purchase a high-speed graphic plotter at only $189. IBM/PC, COM P/PC, Apple COM A.

PRINTERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
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<tr>
<td>Bic-124</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bic-128</td>
<td>12&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amli-300</td>
<td>12&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amli-300</td>
<td>12&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanyo-550</td>
<td>12&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanyo-555</td>
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</table>

The Tando High-speed disk drive unit is the high-speed, high-capacity hard disk drive of the future. Each unit has 24-hour operation without any degradation.

TERMINALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Specifications</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tando 603SE</td>
<td>14.2 Megabytes</td>
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</table>

We have just purchased from Digital Research over 800 disk drives. This unique product offers performance to the top 1000 disks faster than existing IBM PC/M cards. Featuring a 12 MHz Z8085 microprocessor, 164K bytes of system RAM, and 128K bytes of graphics RAM, the Digital Research CP/M card is available in a new, compact 8-bit version. Other features include: 4-bit parallel interface, and an enhanced CP/M card. The price for this card is $299, and it has been tested and verified to be compatible with all IBM/PC models."
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PRRT PORT, CLOCX, B.W.
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K-PAIN $75
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DISPLAY MGNR
80 = NO 80= +$232
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80 = NO 80= +$195
CGX
80 = NO 80= +$65
C BASIC COMPILER
80 = NO 80= +$180
PASCAL MT
80 = NO 80= +$180
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WAVE 64K $59
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FOR $159
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Apple IIc</th>
<th>IBM System</th>
<th>Sanyo System</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* Portable * 128K</td>
<td>* PC 256K * 2 - 360K Drives</td>
<td>* MBC 555-2 * 2 - 360K Drives</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weighs less than 8 pounds</td>
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<td>Color Card</td>
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<td>List $1295 $999</td>
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<td>Lotus 125</td>
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<td>* Epson RX80FT * Printer Cable</td>
<td>* 64K * No Drives</td>
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<td>* 6 Month Warranty w/CCU</td>
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<td>* 816A * Complete Software</td>
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<td>List $2795 $2350</td>
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<td>List $4999 $4150</td>
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**COMPUTER SYSTEMS**

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<tr>
<th>Apple</th>
<th>Kaypro</th>
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<tr>
<td>MD-11 W/Terminal</td>
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- Hayes Compatible
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---

### 5¼" Disk Drives

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<td>Teac</td>
<td>$160 $190 $200</td>
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<td>Tandon</td>
<td>$200 $250 $300</td>
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<td>Shugart</td>
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<td>Mitsubishi</td>
<td>$180 $210 $220</td>
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<td>Control Data Corp.</td>
<td>$220 $250 $250</td>
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<tr>
<td>Matsushita</td>
<td>$150 $175 $190</td>
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<td>Chicon</td>
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### 8" Disk Drives

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<td>Siemens</td>
<td>$119 $155 $180</td>
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<td>Shugart</td>
<td>$180 $250 $300</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tandon</td>
<td>$200 $270 $300</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mitsubishi</td>
<td>$180 $210 $220</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oume</td>
<td>$450 $600 $800</td>
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### Power Supply & Cabinets

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PC Products 5¼&quot;</td>
<td>$75 $60 $50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dual Thinline Cab w/pwr</td>
<td>$100 $70 $50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dual Cabinet &amp; Power</td>
<td>$120 $90 $60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Circle 66 on inquiry card
## Apple Add On's

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALS</td>
<td>$119</td>
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<tr>
<td>CPM 3.0 Card</td>
<td>$15</td>
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<tr>
<td>RF Modulator</td>
<td>$17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Faw/Surge</td>
<td>$29</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kensington System Saver</td>
<td>$69</td>
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<tr>
<td>Graphics Tablet</td>
<td>$89</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joystick</td>
<td>$44</td>
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<tr>
<td>Micro Max Viewmax 80, 80 col. card Viewmax 80E (for IBM 64K)</td>
<td>$139</td>
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<tr>
<td>Micro Soft 16K Card</td>
<td>$69</td>
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<tr>
<td>Premium Soft Card (IBM)</td>
<td>$369</td>
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<tr>
<td>Multiflank Soft Card (IBM)</td>
<td>$239</td>
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<tr>
<td>Micro Tek 16M Memory</td>
<td>$59</td>
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<tr>
<td>Serial Interface</td>
<td>$89</td>
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<td>Joystick</td>
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<td>Select-A-Port</td>
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<td>Paddles</td>
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## IBM Add On's

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<td>Ast Research</td>
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<td>Mega +</td>
<td>$265</td>
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<td>IBM Monochrome Adapter Color Card</td>
<td>$229</td>
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<td>Plantronics PC + w/Software</td>
<td>$389</td>
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<td>Quadram Quad Color Card</td>
<td>$219</td>
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<td>Quad Link</td>
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<td>64K Upgrade</td>
<td>$47</td>
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<td>USI Research Paradise systems multi-display card</td>
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<td>PC Products</td>
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## Modems

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<td>Anchor Mark VII 300 Baud</td>
<td>$139</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anchor Mark XII 1200 Baud</td>
<td>$249</td>
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<td>Hayes Micro Computer</td>
<td>$199</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smart Modem 1200 Baud</td>
<td>$489</td>
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<td>Smart Modem 2100 Baud</td>
<td>$599</td>
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<td>Micro Modem II</td>
<td>$239</td>
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<tr>
<td>J-Cat</td>
<td>$119</td>
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<tr>
<td>Apple Cat II</td>
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## Printers

<table>
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<td>Dynex DX15, Letter Quality</td>
<td>$399</td>
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<tr>
<td>Epson</td>
<td>$729</td>
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<tr>
<td>Okidata 82A (120 cps) Par &amp; Serial Inter.</td>
<td>$299</td>
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<tr>
<td>Okidata 85A (15&quot; Carriage)</td>
<td>$569</td>
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<tr>
<td>Okidata 90 Series 92P (160 cps)</td>
<td>$419</td>
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<tr>
<td>Star Micronics Gemini 10X (1200 cps) 15&quot; Carriage</td>
<td>$269</td>
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<tr>
<td>Power type (1800 cps Ltr. qual.)</td>
<td>$399</td>
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## Diskettes

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Sgl/Dbl (reinforced hub)</td>
<td>$19</td>
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## Printer Interfaces

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<th>Cables</th>
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<td>IBM to Printer</td>
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<td>Kaypro to Printer</td>
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<td>RS232 Cables</td>
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<td>Fourth Dimension</td>
<td>$49</td>
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<td>Grappler +</td>
<td>$114</td>
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<td>Grappler + w/16K</td>
<td>$179</td>
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<td>Microtek</td>
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<td>Okidata Options</td>
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<td>Tractor for 82 &amp; 92</td>
<td>$49</td>
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<td>Star or Epson</td>
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<td>Star Serial Interface</td>
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## Monitors

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<td>Amdek</td>
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<td>Color I + Composite Video</td>
<td>$419</td>
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<tr>
<td>Color I + RGB Video</td>
<td>$139</td>
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<td>300A, 12&quot; Amber</td>
<td>$139</td>
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<td>310A, Monochrome Amber</td>
<td>$149</td>
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<td>9191 Color New Version</td>
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<td>Monochrome Hi-Res Green</td>
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<td>PGS-HX12, IBM Copy</td>
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<td>PGS-SR-12, Hi-Res Color</td>
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<td>PGS MAX-12, 12&quot; Monochrome</td>
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<td>USI - New Version</td>
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<td>P1, 9&quot; Green, Hi Res, 20MHz</td>
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<td>$129</td>
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<tr>
<td>P3, 9&quot; Amber, Hi Res, 20MHz</td>
<td>$129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zenith</td>
<td>$99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZVM122, Hi-Res Green</td>
<td>$99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZVM123, Hi-Res Amber</td>
<td>$99</td>
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## 5 1/4" Diskettes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCU</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sgl/Dbl (reinforced hub)</td>
<td>$16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sgl/Dbl (reinforced hub)</td>
<td>$19</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

## Disk Accessories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Verbatim 8&quot; or 5 1/4&quot; Head Cleaning Kit</td>
<td>$9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flip Tub</td>
<td>$9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 1/4&quot; Holds 50 disks, plexiglass</td>
<td>$17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 1/4&quot; Holds 70 disks, plexiglass</td>
<td>$21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## The CCU Guarantee

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  - $58  

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  - **$77**  
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**Sorcin**  
- **Super Calc**  
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- **Super Calc 2**  
  - **$155**  
- **Super Calc 3**  
  - **$225**

**Visi Corp**  
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  - **$369**  
- **Friday**  
  - **$158**  
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  - **$1.50**
- **4164-250**  
  - **5.10**
- **4164-200**  
  - **5.20**
- **4164-150**  
  - **5.40**

**Eeproms**  
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- **3.80**  
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MBC550-2 191
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55-2 219

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55B $168
55A 160
55F 199

MPI
B52 $189

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SA455 219
SA465 229

CDC
9409 228
9409T 299

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1200B 399
Micro Modem IIe 238

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Sys Saver $69

MICROSOFT
Soft Card 239

MICROMAX
View Max 80 (80 Col. Card.) $138
View Max BOE (for IIe) 128

Circle 317 on inquiry card
<table>
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<th>Diskettes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maxell</td>
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<tr>
<td>5¼ DS/DD</td>
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<td>5¼ SS/DD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Data Life</td>
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<td>5¼ SS/DD</td>
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<tr>
<td>5¼ DS/DD</td>
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<td>Dysan</td>
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<td>5¼ DS/DD</td>
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<th>Disk Drive Cabinets</th>
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<td>5¼ Dual Thinline Cab w/Supply</td>
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<tr>
<td>USI</td>
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<tr>
<td>PI 1 (9&quot; Amber)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PI 2 (9&quot; Green)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PI 3 (12&quot; Amber, 20 MHz)</td>
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<td>PI 4 (12&quot; Green)</td>
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<td>Princeton Graphics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HX12</td>
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<td>SR12</td>
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<tr>
<td>300A</td>
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<tr>
<td>310A (Monochrome)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Color I+ (Composite Video)</td>
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<td>Color II+ (RGB Video)</td>
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<td>12AUW</td>
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<td>12EUN</td>
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<tr>
<td>9191 (Color)</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<td>Call Sanyo</td>
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<tr>
<td>Call Hitachi</td>
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<td>Gorilla</td>
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<td>Grappler</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grappler w/16K</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jury</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6100 (18cps and Letter Quality)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

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<tr>
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<th><strong>CALL US LAST</strong></th>
<th><strong>WITH YOUR BEST QUOTES</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### HARD DRIVES

**UP TO 140 MB**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hard Drive</th>
<th>Vendor</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20 MB</td>
<td>TEAC</td>
<td>20 MB</td>
<td>$329</td>
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<tr>
<td>35 MB</td>
<td>HAYES</td>
<td>35 MB</td>
<td>$404</td>
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<tr>
<td>70 MB</td>
<td>HAYES</td>
<td>70 MB</td>
<td>$454</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EVEREX 10MB**

- w/Controller and 2 Year Warranty: $899

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- FULL FACTORY WARRANTY

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- EAGLE IIE-3
- EAGLE IIE-4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FEATURES</th>
<th>EAGLE IIE-2</th>
<th>EAGLE IIE-3</th>
<th>EAGLE IIE-4</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Memory Size</td>
<td>64K</td>
<td>64K</td>
<td>64K</td>
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<tr>
<td>Floppy Disk Storage</td>
<td>780K byte</td>
<td>1.6M byte</td>
<td>780K byte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating System</td>
<td>CP/M Compatible</td>
<td>CP/M Compatible</td>
<td>CP/M Compatible</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hard Disk Storage</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10M byte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factory List Price</td>
<td>$2495.00</td>
<td>$2995.00</td>
<td>$4995.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUR PRICE</td>
<td>$995.00</td>
<td>$1295.00</td>
<td>$1995.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Glendale, CA 91202
(818) 240-0997
## PRICE BREAKTHROUGH

### STATIC RAMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RAM Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>256 x 8</td>
<td>$1.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>1024 x 8 (50ns)</td>
<td>$3.05</td>
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<tr>
<td>1024 x 8 (60ns)</td>
<td>$3.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1024 x 8 (65ns)</td>
<td>$3.05</td>
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<tr>
<td>1024 x 8 (70ns)</td>
<td>$3.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2048 x 8 (50ns)</td>
<td>$3.05</td>
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<tr>
<td>2048 x 8 (60ns)</td>
<td>$3.05</td>
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<tr>
<td>2048 x 8 (65ns)</td>
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<td>2048 x 8 (70ns)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4096 x 8 (50ns)</td>
<td>$3.05</td>
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<td>4096 x 8 (60ns)</td>
<td>$3.05</td>
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<tr>
<td>4096 x 8 (65ns)</td>
<td>$3.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4096 x 8 (70ns)</td>
<td>$3.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8192 x 8 (50ns)</td>
<td>$3.05</td>
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<tr>
<td>8192 x 8 (60ns)</td>
<td>$3.05</td>
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<tr>
<td>8192 x 8 (65ns)</td>
<td>$3.05</td>
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<tr>
<td>8192 x 8 (70ns)</td>
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### DYNAMIC RAMS

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<th>RAM Size</th>
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<tr>
<td>128 x 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>256 x 1</td>
<td>$2.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>512 x 1</td>
<td>$6.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1024 x 1</td>
<td>$12.95</td>
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### EPROMS

<table>
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<tr>
<th>EPROM Size</th>
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<tr>
<td>256 x 4 (1ns)</td>
<td>$4.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>512 x 4 (1ns)</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>1024 x 4 (1ns)</td>
<td>$5.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>2048 x 4 (1ns)</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>4096 x 4 (1ns)</td>
<td>$7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8192 x 4 (1ns)</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
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### CRYSTALS

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<tr>
<th>Crystal Frequency</th>
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<tr>
<td>32,768 kHz</td>
<td>$1.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.8432 MHz</td>
<td>$3.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.5625 MHz</td>
<td>$4.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 MHz</td>
<td>$6.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 kHz</td>
<td>$8.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250 kHz</td>
<td>$10.95</td>
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### CMOS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CMOS Type</th>
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<td>4000</td>
<td>$20.21</td>
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<tr>
<td>4010</td>
<td>$25.51</td>
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<td>4025</td>
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<td>4032</td>
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THE NEW BOMB RULES

Starting with the June issue, perennial winners Steve Ciarcia and Jerry Pournelle have graciously offered to forgo any prize money that they might win in the BOMB BYTE staff members have always been ineligible for the prize money. More of our outside authors will now reap the benefits of doing well in this reader poll.

Computing at Chaos Manor had “A Super-busy Month” and Jerry Pournelle was the first-place winner. John Bono, the author of the second-place feature, “Build A Printer Buffer;” wins $100. Third in the countdown this month is Ezra Shapiro’s preview of the lightweight but high-powered HP-110. Steve Ciarcia’s “Trump Card, Part 2: Software” placed fourth in the top five and in fifth place is Sabina H. Salb’s feature on “An Ada Language Primer, Part I.” an introduction to the language endorsed by the Department of Defense. Ms. Salb wins $50. Compliments to these authors for their fine work.

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SEPTEMBER 1984 • BYTE 527
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2) Write numbers for information desired in boxes in Step 6b below. (Do not add 0's to fill in blank boxes)

CALL AIMS

3) Now, on a Touch-Tone telephone dial: (413) 442-2668 and wait for voice commands

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4) When AIMS says: “Enter Subscriber Number” (Enter by pushing the numbers and symbols [ or ] enclosed in the boxes) on telephone pad ignoring blank boxes)

Enter [ or ] list [ or ] list

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ENTER YOUR INQUIRIES

6a) When AIMS says “Enter (next) Inquiry Number”

Enter one inquiry selection from below (ignore blank boxes)

b) Repeat 6a as needed (maximum 17 inquiry numbers)

1. [ or ] list [ or ] list [ or ] list

2. [ or ] list [ or ] list [ or ] list

3. [ or ] list [ or ] list [ or ] list

4. [ or ] list [ or ] list [ or ] list

5. [ or ] list [ or ] list [ or ] list

END SESSION

7) End session by entering [ or ] list [ or ] list

8) Hang up after hearing final message

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