THE SMALL SYSTEMS JOURNAL


Todav, there are more Apples in schools than any other computer. Unfortunately, there are still more kids in schools than Apples. So innocent voungsters (like vour own) may have to fend off packs of bully nerds to get some time on a computer. Which is why it makes good sense to buy them an Apple Ilc Personal Computer of their very own.

The IIc is just like the leading computer in education, the Apple lle. Only smaller. About the size of a three-ring notebook, to be exact.

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for preschooles i. SAT test preparation programs for college hopefuls.

In fact, the Ilc can run over 10,000
progams. Diet and fitness prograns.
Not to mention fun programs for the whole family. like "Genetic Mapping" and

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And the Apple IIc comes complete
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128 K of internal memory - twice
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A built-in disk drive that would drive up the price of a less-senior machine. And builtin electronics for adding accessories like a printer, a modem, an AppleMouse or an extra disk drive when the time comes.

So while your children's shoe sizes and appetites continue to grow at an alarming rate, there's one thing you know can keep up with them. Their Apple IIc. To learn more about it, visit any authorized Apple dealer. Or talk to your own
computer experts. As scon
as they get home from school.

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## Autonomous Weapons and Human Responsibility

The human desire to avoid responsibility for difficult decisions probably goes back to the dawn of time. In their brief period on this earth, computers have taken the blame for millions of human mistakes. Who hasn't heard a computer blamed for an error in billing or delivery? One typical case of blaming the computer occurred in a school system in which a computer handled scheduling of classes. On the first day of school. the most vocal complaints came from students whose lunch hours had been assigned at 8:30, 9:30, 10:30. $2: 30$, and $3: 30$. That's right-someone had forgotten to instruct the computer that lunch has to occur in the middle of the day. The school's new computer took the blame. Those who knew little about computers hated them more over this incident. Those in positions of authority found a versatile new scapegoat.

Anecdotes like this are amusing when little hangs in the balance. In the presidential debates in the fall, however. one of the candidates suggested that military decisions affecting the fate of the earth might be irrevocably delegated to computers if the other candidate's programs were enacted. The candidate making that claim either understood nothing of computers or else he was acting as a demagogue. casting himself as the hero to save the earth from the tyranny of computers. In either case. the candidate did his country a disservice.
Computers. of course. do as people tell them. The hard part is for people to foresee all circumstances and write instructions to handle all circumstances optimally. Lack of foresight and poor planning occur in many fields with or without computers. But computers make wonderful scapegoats. When foresight and planning fail. computers take the blame. Consequently their image as cold. dehumanizing villains is perpetuated. Some fictional and cinematic depictions of computers also endow them with a villainy that exceeds the capabilities of digital electronics.

To be sure, computers are cold and indifferent. But let's consider a few cases in which the inhuman properties of computers enable them to help people. Computer conferencing enables people to exchange text messages with others who share their interests. One advantage of computer conferencing is clear: people needn't be in the same place at the same time in order to exchange comments. But computer conferencing also prevents loud and aggressive people from dominating a group as they can in face-to-face conversation. As Starre Roxanne Hiltz and Murray Turoff point out in their book The Network Nation: Human Communication via Computer (Reading. MA: Addison-Wesley. 1978). ' . . . persons who happen to be fast on the draw' in a face-to-face verbal situation, and who may not be particularly intelligent or correct, tend to dominate the discussion and decision-making process in small groups.". In computer conferencing. "one participant making a statement in no way interferes with the ability of another person to be making a statement that overlaps in time." Computer conferencing for the BYTE staff has led to much better discussions with much broader and more balanced participation than occurs in face-to-face staff meetings. In fact, it has been a joy to see some shy people blossom in our computermediated meetings. Who would have supposed computers would emancipate the shy?
Some of the benefits that computers can bestow on humans are more obvious. In giving instructions to slow learners. computers persist when even the most saintly human instructors would lose patience. In providing simulations of difficult or dangerous situations. computers reduce the risks borne by people who must sometimes face the real hazards. If we use our electronic resources reasonably, bomb disposal will soon become the exclusive domain of robots. We can make computers serve human needs.

People who understand computers understand how these machines can serve people. But some people wio understand computers well are letting us
fall victim once again to the myth of computers as villains. The phrase that magically shifts blame from humans to computers is "autonomous weapons." The issue skirted is the same one dealt with so poorly in the presidential debates.
We can build unmanned tanks that detect certain kinds of objects and then destroy them. We can build and program computers to monitor motion and radiation and, upon detection of patterns that we have specified, to hurl devastation on targets that we have chosen. But using the phrase "autonomous weapons" confers on such devices a higher status than that of the glorified booby traps that they are. A concealed pit of sharpened stakes is just as autonomous a weapon as an unmanned tank. A terrorist's time bomb is just as autonomous a weapon as an orbital launching pad or beam weapon. But we have no doubt that the man who digs the pit and sharpens the stakes bears responsibility for killing the man who falls in, or that the man who builds and plants the time bomb murders its victims, even if the victims are not those intended.

Humans will build the coming generation of "autonomous" weapons. Humans will program them. and humans will either make. delegate. or blunder all decisions about their control. Humans will bear all the responsibility for the good or ill these weapons do.
This is not the place to argue the merits of such weapons or the likelihood of events that might justify the manufacture. deployment, or use of such weapons. But as one of the world's most widely read computer magazines. BYTE is the place to say that computers should never be the scapegoats for difficult human decisions affecting the fate of the earth. Computers follow sequences of human instructions. People decide. If we forget this, we may someday find ourselves speechless when we hear a leader explain a missing continent by saying. "The autonomous weapon was in a loop."

We must insist that individuals who decide to deploy autonomous weapons bear responsibility for everything these weapons do.
-Phil Lemmons, Editor in Chief

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Reference Magazine

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an 8 bit microprocessor that lets you run any of the thousands of $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}-80^{\circ}$ programs available. It comes complete with two of the best programs around, Perfect Writer ${ }^{\text {M }}$ and Perfect Calc. ${ }^{\text {™ }}$ It's portable. And you can plug it in and start computing the moment you unwrap it.

So if you've been interested in an IBM personal computer, now you know where you can get one for $\$ 1595$. Wherever they sell Chameleons.

## Optical Disks Move Toward Reality

Information Storage Inc., Colorado Springs, CO, expects to provide samples of its 525 WC optical-disk drive (write-once, read-often) in April, with full production later this year. The drive uses removable 100 -megabyte $51 / 4$-inch disk cartridges. ISI hopes to eventually sell the optical-disk drive to computer makers for about $\$ 600$ and the disks for about $\$ 40$ each. Initial prices will be much higher.

## Compact Discs as Read-Only Memory for PCs

At the fall COMDEX show in Las Vegas, several companies announced products using a standard compact disc (CDI as a read-only-memory device for computers. Each CD ROM can store up to 550 megabytes of data (about 275.000 pages of text) using the same 4.72 -inch disc format used in CD digital audio recordings. Philips Subsystems and Peripherals Inc., Hitachi America Ltd., Sony, and Denon America Inc. all announced or showed CD ROM drives at COMDEX. Earlier, 3 M announced that it will produce discs for use in CD ROM drives. Sony and Denon both expect to sell drives to computer makers for less than $\$ 300$; with a controller, a CD ROM should retail for substantially less than $\$ 1000$.

## New Chips Will Find Uses in Image Processing

NEC Electronics announced the $\mu$ PD7281D, which it says is the first non-ven Neumann single-chip image processor. The 7281 executes as many as 5 million instructions per second. Linking multiple 7281 s further increases processing speeds. The chip can also be used for signal processing and mathematical calculations. NEC plans to produce samples of the chip late this year.

NCR announced the Geometric Arithmetic Parallel Processor (GAPP), developed jointly with Martin Marietta Aerospace. The GAPP includes a 6 by 12 array of 1 -bit processor elements, each having 128 bits of RAM. Many GAPP chips can be cascaded for use in image processing. NCR suggests that robot vision, image compression and enhancement, digital signal processing, and arithmetic array processing are possible applications. NCR is selling samples of the NCR45CG72 GAPP for $\$ 545$.

## Portable Computers Feature 80 by 25 Displays

Mitsubishi's Tredia notebook computer includes an 80 -line by 25 -character LCD, 64 K bytes of RAM, a Z80A processor, a microcassette drive, a 300 -bps modem, serial and parallel ports, a bar-code-reader port, and a ROM cartridge slot. A 64 K -byte ROM includes a spreadsheet, database, graphics, word processing, and communications software. Internal nicad batteries allow use of the machine for up to 8 hours. The $\$ 1200$ Tredia weighs 6.6 pounds and measures $113 / 4$ by $81 / 2$ by $31 / 2$ inches.
Quadram announced DataVue, a 14-pound portable computer with an infrared keyboard link. The $\$ 2195$ system includes 128 K bytes of RAM, one $51 / 4$-inch disk drive. an 8088 processor, parallel and serial ports, a pivoting 80 by 25 LCD, an AC adapter, and batteries that will last about $11 / 2$ hours. It will be available in March.

## Display Technology

Sony announced a new multicolor display technology called Currentron. The monitor alters the shade and color displayed by changing the beam current. Resulting colors include red, orange, yellow, and yellowish-green. Two versions will be available as engineering samples: one displays 900 by 200 pixels, and the other, 1100 by 864 dots. Monitors using the Currentron technology should be sharper but less expensive than full-color monitors.

## COMDEX: New 2400-bps Modems

Several companies introduced 2400-bps modems at the COMDEX show in Las Vegas. Most of the modems are compatible with the Bell 212 A standard at 1200 bps , the Bell 103 standard at 300 bps , and the CCITT V. 22 bis standard at 2400 bps . Most also include auto-dial capabilities, some phone-number memory, and claim some degree of compatibility with Hayes "AT" modem commands. Some of the modems are stand-alone units; others are IBM PC expansion cards. Two use front-panel LCDs instead of the usual LEDs: Penril DataComm's \$895 Datalinx Model 224 and Novation's \$795 Professional 2400. Telenetics, Multi-Tech Systems, and Cermetek announced $\$ 795$ modems; U.S. Robotics chose an $\$ 895$ list price. Neither NEC America nor Microcom had set pricing for their 2400-bps modems.
Team Technology, Taiwan, introduced a line of low-cost modems, available through Chen Manufacturing. Alhambra, CA. The SmarTEAM 2400 features 2400-, 1200-, 600-, and $0-300$-bps capabilities for $\$ 450$; no availability date was set. The $\$ 159$ SmarTEAM 103/212A is a 1200 - and $0-300$-bps modem. Team's ModemPhone 300 is a $\$ 37300$-bps modem.

## Users May Find Surprises in Apple Insurance

Apple has endorsed a computer insurance policy offered by Emett \& Chandler Inc., but neither Apple's letter nor the enclosed brochure explained that only one computer could be covered under a single policy. Since the application didn't require purchasers to list what non-Apple equipment they had-only its dollar value-some owners may not realize their non-Apple computers aren't covered.

## NANOBYTES

Volition Systems, Del Mar, CA, is now shipping its $\$ 295$ Modula-2 compiler for the Macintosh.... Living Videotext, Mountain View, CA, announced a $\$ 245$ version of ThinkTank for the 512 K -byte Macintosh. . . Advanced Micro Devices introduced the Am29300 32-bit bipolar microprocessor family. Included are a 32-bit parallel multiplier, a floating-point processor, a microprogram sequencer, and an ALU. . . . Digital Research Japan will adapt CP/M, CP/M-86, Concurrent DOS, and other system software to run on NEC's recently announced V series of 16-bit CMOS microprocessors. . . . Sinclair Research is developing a wafer-scale 512 K -byte memory device. . . TTET Corp., Hampton, NH, announced NH-Ada, a $\$ 225$ subset Ada compiler for the IBM PC. ... ATET has published the "System V Interface Definition." which defines a minimum set of system calls and library routines that should be included in all operating systems based on its UNIX System V. Microsoft is shipping Microsoft Networks 1.0 and MS-DOS 3.I, both of which add network capabilities to MS-DOS. . . . The FCC has authorized use of the TV vertical blanking interval for data transmission, which could mean software delivery by TV. The FCC had earlier cleared the way for broadcast of software over radio. . . . Versatron Research. Healdsburg. CA. introduced the $\$ 225$ Footmouse, used to control cursor keys. ... Lotus Development formally announced Jazz, its long-expected Macintosh product. The $\$ 595$ program includes word-processing, spreadsheet, database, communications, and graphics functions but requires a 512 K -byte Mac. Lotus also announced spelling-checker and text-outlining add-on products for Symphony. . . . Tomcat Computer, Los Angeles. CA. announced the Tomcat $3200-A T$, which includes an 80286 processor, IBM PC AT-compatible expansion slots, 640 K bytes of memory, one 1.2-megabyte floppy disk, a 20-megabyte hard disk, serial and parallel ports, and a color graphics card for $\$ 4529 \ldots$. Maxell is ready to produce $51 / 4$-inch floppy disks with a capacity of 6.5 megabytes for use in drives made by its parent company. Hitachi. Maxell showed two metal floppy disks: a 10 -megabyte $51 / 4$-inch disk and a 5 -megabyte $31 / 2$-inch disk. Maxell also showed a $51 / 4$-inch optical disk that stores 250 megabytes per side. . . Transtec Technology. Dublin, Ireland, announced its Hydra PC. featuring 800 - by 512 -pixel graphics in four colors or, optionally, 16 - or 4 -color graphics with a resolution of 1024 by 1024 pixels. With a 1.2 -megabyte floppy disk, a 10-megabyte hard disk, and 512 K bytes of memory, the Hydra PC will cost $\$ 4900$.

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## QXDraw

In reference to the letter "A Call for $\mathrm{QX}-10$ Support" in the August 1984 issue (page 23)-there is at least one inexpensive program that is semi-educational for the Epson OX-10.
The program I am talking about is OXDraw. It is available through your local Epson dealer or directly from American Small Business Computers.
QXDraw is a graphics design tool that uses the graphics capabilities of the Epson QX-10. It allows someone unfamiliar with computers to design and draw figures. charts, schematics, or blueprints in no time. QXDraw has the capability to store, retrieve, and print figures drawn on the screen. In addition. it can fully manipulate figures and text by changing size, angles. and dimensions.

Paula Mibb
American Small Business Computers
Pryor, OK

## Benchmarking UNIX Systems

I have been using the UNIX operating system on various machines for several years. I am happy to see it gaining popularity in the microcomputer world. I enjoy reading the articles in your magazine on the C programming language and on anything dealing with UNIX, and I hope to see more in the future.
I found the article "Benchmarking UNIX Systems" by David F. Hinnant (August 1984. page 132) interesting and informative. However, I would like to bring to your attention a few errors I found in that article.

In the first benchmark (listing 1). the parent process should issue a wait system call after closing the pipe to wait for the child process to complete for two reasons. First. if the parent process terminates without waiting for the child process to complete, the reported elapsed (real) time may be too small. since the child process may continue reading from the pipe for a while after the parent has terminated. Second. unless the parent process issues
the wait system call. the user and system times reported will be those of only the parent process, rather than the sums of both processes.
In the results of the multitasking UNIX benchmark (table 3 and figure 1), the indicated number of concurrent processes is misleading. This number is actually the number of shell processes concurrently running tst.sh. Each of these shells may have up to three child processes running concurrently (when executing the pipleline containing grep, tee, and wC). The user performing the benchmark has three additional processes: the shell running multi.sh, the time utility, and the shell interpreting commands from the user's terminal. In addition to this, there are at least three background processes: the swapper. init (the system initializer), and update. Thus, it is not surprising that some microcomputer implementations of UNIX were not able to concurrently run tst.sh more than three times. This would have resulted in a total of 12 to 18 processes, depending on how many active child processes each tst.sh had. Note that the limiting factor here was probably the size of the system's process table and not an arbitrary limit of processes per user. as Mr. Hinnanı suggests.

Gilbert Detillieux
Winnipeg. Manitoba, Canada
Mr. Detillieux's letter brought to my attention a typographical error I had not caught. When developing the benchmark programs. I used two sources for each benchmark: one with comments and one without. This was because I usually had to enter (or have someone else enter) the benchmark sources by hand, and an uncommented source listing is much easier to read. Unfortunately, the line
wait((int *)0);
must have been inadvertently deleted from the commented version of the sources that I furnished to BYTE in machine-readable form. That line should appear immediately after the line
printf("Error in parent closing $\backslash \mathrm{n}^{\prime \prime}$ );
I regret the error and thank Mr. Detillieux for bringing it to my attention.

The second point Mr. Detillieux raises deserves some discussion. Upon reflection, perhaps a better label for columns I through 6 would be "Number of Background Submissions." However, I still contend that the inability of some of the microcomputer systems to complete the benchmarks is the per-user process limit. One would expect the process table size to be at least as large as the per-user process limit because even on single-user systems there is commonly more than one user. Consider the "root"-owned programs like update, cron, swapper, and init. Also, UNIX UUCP communications programs typically run under their own user ID. You would expect the implementation to take this into account and to provide enough process table slots for all possible normal background processes as well as enough for every "real" user.

David Hinnant
Raleigh, NC

## ON FORTH

I believe the FORTH standards committee has a death wish because it continues to create new dialects with each "standard" it creates. I am concerned that readers will be turned off by FORTH when they read "FORTH-83: Evolution Continues" by C Kevin McCabe (August 1984, page 137). A careful reader will realize that FORTH-83 is more revolution than evolution from FORTH-79.
If the FORTH standards committee used new names, new dialects would not have to be created. For example. the FORTH-83 DO LOOP and DO + LOOP are very dif-
(continued)

[^3]
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LETTERS
ferent from the FORTH-78 DO LOOP and DO + LOOP. I would like to use both versions of FORTH and I would be able to if the FORTH-83 commands were DO83. LOOP83, and +LOOP83. More important. I would use the new keywords only when their new properties are relevant and I would continue to use the proven FORTH-78 keywords as before. In this way evolution can take place with a minimum of risk. (Note my use of FORTH-78; the FORTH-79 standard is incomplete and thus useless to me.)
As an experienced FORTH programmer. I find the changes from FORTH-78 listed in table 3 (on page 412) to be marginal and mostly unnecessary. For example, having I and /MOD leave floored quotients is a plus, but the FORTH-78 names create a dialect. The plus is overwhelmed by the dialect minus. If the standards committee had used the names $/ 83$ and /MOD83, you would be able to use all of the keywords without any dialect. Furthermore implementations of the new keywords have not yet been fully evaluated; their practical consequences are not known.
I think the new definitions in FORTH-83 are not significant improvements over the old ones-additions to FORTH-78 would have made more sense
I suggest that the FORTH standards committee address new areas such as graphics. mathematics. and databases in lieu of massaging yesterday to death.

Nicholas L. Pappas, Ph.D.
Oakland, CA

## Alternatives to In-Search

As an information broker and consultant with 10 years of experience in searching various on-line information-retrieval systems, including Dialog. I would like to comment on the July BYTE West Coast. "Trends in Telecommunications" by John Markoff (page 341), especially the section subtitled "in-Search" (page 342).
In-Search purports to make it easier for both the novice and the experienced user of Dialog to interact with the system. but does it? On examination of the package it appeared to me that the introduction of this intermediary to the Dialog system would at most save the user only seconds of on-line connect time. The $\$ 399$ that InSearch costs could be better spent on some other options available; for example, the Online Teaching and Practice
(continued)

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(ONTAP) files. These are subsections of several files available for $\$ 15$ per connect hour. plus less than $\$ 10$ per connect hour for telecommunications charges. Another option. popular with personal computer users, is a subscription to Knowledge Index. a subset of the complete Dialog files, available after 6 p.m. on weekdays and on weekends for $\$ 24$ per hour, all inclusive.
Therefore for the price of the In -Search package, you can have about 15 hours of search time. Since a typical search should take less than 10 minutes, this translates into a lot of searches. As well, to use the ln -Search package you have to learn more key functions and commands. all of which are no less complicated than the few Dialog commands you have to learn to use the database. With or without the ln Search package you still must learn and understand the concepts of Boolean logic and search building.
One of the beauties of Dialog is that it is available throughout the world for a good portion of each week. Once you have learned some simple commands and concepts. made more mnemonic and user friendly in Knowledge Index, you can search the system wherever you happen to be and with whatever equipment is available. How unfortunate then, to introduce the In-Search crutch if you cannot operate Dialog without it
In addition, there are other telecommunications software packages that are cheaper and are not tied to a particular information-retrieval system but that, nevertheless, allow downloading and editing of results.
In conclusion, I believe that this package is indeed an example of patronizing the naive user and never giving him a chance to grow up. Currently $1 n$-Search and similar tools are being reviewed by several publications. It is evident from reading these reviews that the reviewers have been unable to intensively test and evaluate the products. I would suggest that balanced reviews can only be carried out by information professionals who know what to look for.

Mary M. Nash
Ottawa. Ontario, Canada

## BASIC09

Wendell Brown's desire for a well-structured BASIC that runs on the Apple II IJuly 1984 Letters, page 16) would probably be
(continued)

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[^4]satisifed by BASIC09. which runs under the OS9 operating system and therefore requires a 6809 card. The card and software are available from: Stellation Two, POB 2342. Santa Barbara. CA 93120. BASIC09 features IF. . THEN . . (ELSE) ENDIF, REPEAT, . UNTIL, WHILE DO . ENDWHILE, LOOP. . ENDLOOP, EXITIF. . THEN . . ENDEXIT, and FOR TO . . . (STEP) . . . NEXT control structures. IF. . THEN . . ELSE statements can be nested. The language compiles to an intermediate code. which is then interpreted. and. unlike CBASIC. the compiler/ decompiler is interactive and flags most errors immediately.
Stellation Two provides excellent support and has a reasonable update policy.
F. Kuechmann Vancouver, WA

## MODULA-2: Two Dissenting Views

David B. Moffat's "UCSD Pascal vs. Modula-2: A Dissenting View" (August 1984, page 428) was a pleasure to read-a sort of the-emperor-isn't-wearing-anyclothes type of critique. I agree with Mr. Moffat's objections to separate input/output statements for every variable type and to the case sensitivity of the language. The language has one other feature that in my opinion is a nuisance-the required use of IMPORT statements to specify the libraries in which modules exist. Not only do you have to know the names. purposes, and acceptable arguments of procedures that are usually considered "standard," but you also have to know where those modules are located in order to be able to call them into a program. This is the sort of bookkeeping task that higher-level languages were invented to avoid.

As an application programmer I fail to see how Modula-2 is an advance in meeting my programming needs. I am far happier with Turbo Pascal. which lets me set up libraries (though not precompiled) that are easily called into programs with an INCLUDE compiler command.
Turbo Pascal is case-insensitive and provides convenient low-level capabilities for bit manipulation and direct access to memory and MS-DOS interrupts.
Perhaps systems programmers, for whom Modula-2 was developed. can appreciate the virtues of that language-but I do not think that Modula-2 is a superior applications language. Every time I read one of Jerry Pournelle's glowing comments about Modula-2. I react with the question

But has he tried programming in that language?

## John Figueras <br> Victor, NY

After reading the articles concerning Modula-2 in the August 1984 BYTE. I feel compelled to comment. On the whole. I thought the articles were well written and gave a good overview of the language. However. I believe that I detected a certain amount of chauvinism on the part of those committed to Modula-2. and it is this point I would like to address.
Engineers have a tendency to fall in love with certain designs, and software engineers are no exception. We put so much time and energy into the designs we work with that it is as if we become married to them and can no longer look at them with objectivity. I know I have been guilty of this on many occasions, and I am sure that others can recognize this capacity in themselves. However, as software engineers we have an obligation to be objective when considering designs and to address any legitimate concerns that are raised.

Currently we are confronted with debate between the proponents of both Modula2 and Ada. Being in the Ada camp. I would like to have the Modula-2 devotees address my legitimate concerns regarding this language. All too often the debate degenerates to nit-picking about this or that feature of Ada being clumsy or inefficient or not theoretically pure enough. I can play this game as well as the next engineer, but I won't because I feel that this only results in the chauvinism I speak of. My single largest concern is one I feel is carefully avoided in debates of this nature. and it desperately needs to be addressed in an objective manner by anyone advocating the use of a new language.
Ada, as a language, has one great advantage over all others. It is rigidly standardized and the standard can be effectively enforced. While it may have many serious drawbacks, which opponents are quick to point out, lack of standardization is not one of them. Even a poor standard. enforced by the entire might of the Department of Defense, is infinitely superior to no standard at all. My question to the Modula-2 people is how do they propose to ensure that a software commitment on one machine using one compiler can be salvaged when migrating to another machine with a different compiler? An ANSI standard alone, should one be produced, is not always enough.
I own a company that has committed
itself to software development in Ada. We believe that our success will hinge on our ability to generate software that is reliable. reusable, and above all else, transportable. Reliability is dependent only on our abilities as software engineers and the quality of the tools we select. Reusability is provided in both Modula-2 and Ada through their ability to generate libraries of general-purpose utility routines. However, only Ada provides a language reference manual so precise and detailed that it has spawned a new generation of "language lawyers," a trademarked name that guarantees the DOD the ability to enforce the standards laid down in this manual. and a validation procedure that will test every Ada compiler against the standard before it can bear the name. What does Modula-2 offer me in this respect as a businessman to justify a software commitment to this language?
Ada has some flaws: complexity, lack of certain theoretical advantages, the massive size of its associated compilers. and others. But because we have an effective standard to work with. I feel that we can produce software at a lower cost to our clients. The logic is simple: if we stay within the standard, and if our clients have a validated Ada compiler, any software written on our system should run on their system. We spend less time making patchwork fixes and adjustments. and we can bring in software tools developed on other projects without fear of needing to modify the tools.
Modula-2 is a good language. It incorporates some of the best developments in the field of theoretical computer science to come along in recent years. However, I think that it will have some serious problems in the future if the question of portability and standardization is not addressed quickly.

Marin D. Condic, President
Modular Systems Research Kalamazoo, MI

## Caltech's <br> Computer Network

The article "A Computer on Every Desk by Donna Osgood (Iune 1984. page 162) was interesting but failed to mention the educational computing activities at the California Institute of Technology (Caltech). I feel our program has several unique features. A fully functioning campus-wide network links all our computers. The network was completed this summer by a team of Caltech students that installed

## LETTERS

outlets in the dormitories. The following description of our program is excerpted from the June 1984 edition of Caltech News.

## Caltech has received major grants from

 IBM and from Hewlett-Packard to support its educational computing project.From IBM. Caltech will receive several hundred IBM Personal Computer workstations a hostprocessor, several graphics subsystems. and technical support all to be used in the development of educational software.
From Hewlett-Packard. Caltech will be recipient of 22 color desktop computers and support equipment for an introductory computing course an introductory solid-state electronics course and a solid-state electronics laboratory. In the first course, freshmen will use the Hewlett-Packard computers to learn programming, and in the last two. undergraduates will use the computers to design electronic devices. The equipment is worth $\$ 528.694$
Along with the IBM equipment will come a cash grant of $\$ 150.000$ to purchase adapter cards to tie the IBM workstations to Caltech's campus-wide high-speed computer network. IBM has also assigned a technical support person to the project during the three years that the company is involved
When it is fully implemented over the next three years . . . |thel Caltech educational computing project will include more than 800 workstations. Linked by the campus computer network, they will be grouped in clusters of up to 10 or 20 machines in classroom areas. laboratories the computing center. and libraries
Faculty and teaching assistants will have individual workstations to prepare courseware. Students will have network outlets in their dormitories enabling them to communicate with the campus system, using their personal computers. All the individual units will be tied to campus mainframe computers
The Caltech project is aimed primarily at developing courseware for all the disciplines at the Institute. Educators will emphasize creation of specialized graphics software that will enable students to "see" abstract concepts in visual terms
Besides IBM and Hewlett-Packard. other manufacturers contributing to the project include Data General. Digital Equipment Corporation. Evans \& Sutherland, and Tektronix

Howard Rumsey Ir., Ph.D
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, CA

## Scout

I would like to tell BYTE readers about an IBM PC XT product that has saved me a great deal of time, money, and frustration
(continued)

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more flexible than, the DOS 2.X PATH command. This saves a great deal of disk space because it lets you maintain only one copy of files used by programs run in many different subdirectories.
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Paul Crumley Monroeville. PA

"Good-bye, Teacher . . ." Explained

Stephan L. Chorover recently referred to me in "Cautions on Computers in Education" (June 1984, page 223) as


#### Abstract

.a behavioristically inclined psychologist who was one of the leading developers of an earlier system of automated instruction inspired by the work of B. F. Skinner. The so-called "Keller Plan" is one of the old theories that has died along with many other well-intended measures for increasing educational productivity through automation


In the interest of veracity it should be noted that personalized instruction. to which Mr. Chorover refers. is not a theory. but a teaching method; the method is alive and well and is a frequently used alternative to the group-instruction-by-lecture method: personalized instruction has nothing whatever to do with automation (as Mr. Chorover would know if he had read the paper "Good-bye, Teacher. to which he makes a reference); and it was inspired by, but not modeled after. B. F. Skinner's work on individualized instruction, for which we were all grateful. I am not just "behavioristically inclined." 1 am a behaviorist and have been one for more than 50 years.

Fred S. Keller
Chapel Hill. NC

## One Reader's <br> "Perfect" Microcomputer

In regard to Richard Knop's concept of the perfect microcomputer (July 1984 Letters. page 26): The Olivetti M-20 computer uses the Z 8000 microprocessor and meets
(continued)


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LETTERS
ing Apple's not putting the floating-point software in the Mac's ROM. He mentioned that Apple programmers had exhausted their ROM space, so they moved the software to RAM. How can you exhaust ROM space unless you have reached the central processor's memory-addressing limits? The answer is: you cannot. In this case, they hadn't run out of ROM space-the fact that a 512 K -byte RAM Mac is possible refutes that remark. You have to freeze the ROM at a point sometime, however. and possibly the company forgot to add the floating-point software before it froze the final version of the ROM at 64 K bytes so they put it in RAM. I have to agree with him. though: if the floating-point will run 25 percent slower out of RAM than ROM then Apple's programmers did make a design mistake. It may be too late to do anything about it. though because too many Macs have been distributed to change the situation.
The second letter I want to comment on was from David Nibbelin in the June 1984 issue ("American as Apple Pie." page 14) I have seen patriotism before, but this is ridiculous. I cannot understand why he is so angry that the Mac uses a Sony disk drive. If Mr. Nibbelin hasn't noticed, the computer revolution is not just happening in the United States but all over the world. and if advanced computers are to be built. technology must be used from wherever it is found. If he is really against non-American technology. then he will also boycott the Radio Shack Model 100. the ATET PC. and almost any computer that uses 256 K -byte RAM chips (a great deal of which are made in Japan). A person interested in the computer industry cannot shut out a nation like lapan, which has so much to offer us and the industry. To restate and add to a quote by Mr. Nibbelin: I hope the rest of the computerbuying public will recognize this unAmerican approach and express their reaction at the computer-store purchase counter, showing that they are not swayed by where a product is from-rather. by what substance it is made of.

David Zimmerman Elizabeth. NI

I am a software engineer at a major defense corporation. Most of my work is done on Digital Equipment Corporation (DEC) super-minicomputers, although I also work with military processors and a number of different desktop computers such as the IBM PC and the DEC Pro 350. I also own an Apple Macintosh, the cute (continued)


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little machine everyone is so curious about-the one without any documentation or software.
I must admit. lerry Pournelle hit the nail on the head when he said that many of us who no longer consider ourselves "the rest of us" have been attracted to this little imp. Certainly the Macintosh is the closest thing to a Xerox Star workstation that one might hope to have on one's desk
at home. Oh sure it could have been cheaper, and it could use more memory. And it obviously could use some more software. But all these criticisms aside, one must admit that it is without a doubt one of the most innovative personal computers ever introduced. It also has great mass appeal because it's the first personal computer that's both fun and easy to use. Personally, I don't feel the least bit in-

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sulted using a computer that represents information with pictures Rather, I am intrigued by these uncommon techniques. The concepts alone merit one's attention whether they are the way of the future or not. Witness however, DEC's latest product announcement. the VAXstation 100 workstation, with its bit-mapped graphics. multiple windows, pop-up menus. use of icons, and even a mouse.
The Macintosh presents a whole new set of concepts to the personal computer user in its man-machine interface. It is a computer that people want to try. It is a desktop productivity tool that anyone can use. I won't argue that without application software there is not much you can do with it. But software will come. There is always a learning curve associated with doing something completely new, so it may take a little longer to develop Macintosh software than if you were simply porting software to yet another IBM semicompatible.
I believe, however, that Apple may have one problem with this wonderful ma-chine-Apple's image. Apple's designers have always enjoyed the image as the wonder boys of the personal computer industry, and this is true now more than ever. However, this image will make it difficult for Apple and others to convince the corporate powers of many large and conservative companies that the Apple Macintosh is the desktop computer their employees really need. After all, the "three-letter" machines they now have on their desks have been quite an improvement over nothing at all
If I can find any fault with Apple. I must say that I don't believe they are giving the "basement programmer" enough support Surely they are in need of application software for this new product. Yet by relying only on the proven vendors. I feel they are ignoring the history of the personal computer software industry. Many of the software vendors Apple now considers a good risk started in their basements with just a computer and a unique idea. Also. it seems that most small software companies are good for only one or two really innovative products.

I don't fault Apple in its goal of securing a solid base of established software products for the Macintosh. This is critical to the Mac's success. However, Apple and the rest of the personal computer industry must not forget the yet-unknown software designers, as these people, unpressured to produce new products, will continue to be key innovators in the industry.
T. M. Nicholson

St. Louis, MO

## F•I•X•E•S A•N•D U•P.D.A.T.E.S

## FEEDBACK

## Solution Doesn't Wash

T. J. Higgins felt that he could improve upon Martin Janzen's solution to the difficulties that pop up when disablinglenabling interrupts during critical sections of code on the early versions of the IBM PC with defective 8088 firmware. (See "Bug in Early 8088 Arises Later. Reader and Author Explain Fix.' July 1984 BYTE, page 38.) According to Mr. Janzen, who devised
the fix. Mr. Higgins's touch-up will not work.
In the original discussion. Messrs. Roskos and lanzen concluded that pushi/ cli/popf would work for most applications and, when using a stack switch, that the code needed to be analyzed before cli/sti could be added to the program.
Mr. Higgins, however, saw another op-

Listing A: Mr. Higgins's solution for the disablinglenabling problem in early 8088 microprocessors uses the sequence laht/sahf.

## dev__strategy:

| ; switch to local stack |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| cli |  | ; disable interrupts |
| mov | spsave,sp | ; save DOS's stack pointer |
| mov | sssave,ss | . . . and stack segment regs |
| mov | bx,cs | set up a local stack in |
| mov | ss,bx | . . . this code segment |
| mov | sp,ofiset stkbot | bottom of local stack |
| sahf |  | restore flags to previous status |
| . |  |  |
| - |  |  |
| - |  |  |
| ; switch back to DOS's stack |  |  |
| lahf |  | save flags in AH |
| cli |  | disable interrupts |
| mov | ss,sssav | restore DOS's stack segment |
| mov | sp,spsav | . . . and stack pointer |
| sahf |  | ; restore flags to previous status |
| ret |  |  |

Listing B: Save and restore the entire flags register with this program. criticalsection

| pushf | ;push flags register onto stack |
| :--- | :--- |
| pop ax | ;save flags in an unused register |
| cli | ;disable interrupts |
| - | ;switch to local stack as before |
| - | ;put the old flags on stack |
| push ax | ;restore contents of flags register |
| popf |  |

tion for the stack switch: why not use lahf/sant? If another register, perhaps BX, were available, you could save and restore the flags without analyzing the code and inserting cli/sti instructions. Mr. Higgins's suggestion is shown here in listing $A$
Mr. Janzen reports that, unfortunately. the lahf and sahf instructions cannot surround critical sections of code, temporarily disable interrupts, and then restore the interrupt flag to its previous value.
"The lahf and sahf instructions . . . do not do this. They appear to have been included in the 8086 instruction set to make it easier to convert existing 8080 programs."

Writes Mr. Janzen: "These instructions transfer the lower 8 bits of the 8086 flags register to and from an AH register. The interrupt flag is one of the upper 8 bits and is not affected by the lahf and sahf instructions. Therefore, the sequence of instructions |suggested byl Mr. Higgins will leave interrupts disabled, rather than restoring the flag."
The pushf/cli sequence suggested by Mr. Roskos is endorsed by Mr. Janzen when it is used for surrounding any critical sections that do not move the stack. If you have a block of code that you know is a part of a routine that runs with interrupts enabled. Mr. Janzen recommends you use cli/sti. If you don't know which way to go, he suggests saving and restoring the entire flags register with the program in listing $B$.

## Carroll Touch Technology Relocates

Ann Marett, marketing communications manager for Carroll Touch Technology. wrote to say that her company has relocated since it was mentioned in a System Review in the July 1984 BYTE. (See
"The Sage II and Sage IV Computers," by Allen Munro, page 235.)
The correct address for Carroll Touch Technology is POB 1309. Round Rock, TX 78680. The telephone number is (512) 244-3500.


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## BYTE'SBUGS

## Patch Now Quilt

A trio of program lines were inadvertently omitted from listing I, the typejustification patch. in the September 1984 Fixes and Updates (page 33). (See "Patch

Justifies Model 100 Type.") Add the lines in listing $C$ to the program.
Our thanks to Frederick Crane of lowa City. Iowa. for catching this bug.

Listing C: A patch to the Model 100 tupe-justification program.
302 FOR $Q=V T O R-L+1$ IF LEN(PRS) > $=R-L+1$ THEN 314
314 IF RIGHT\$(PR\$, 1) = " "THENPR\$ = LEFT\$(PR\$,LEN(PR\$) - 1:GOTO302
315 IF LEN(PR\$) >R - L + 1 THENPR\$ = RIGHT\$(PR\$,LEN(PR\$) - 1):GOTO315

## Bugs in Real-Time Graphics

Marcus Newton found a few bugs in listing 1 in his "Real-Time 3-D Graphics for Microcomputers" (September 1984, page 251).
Make the following changes on page 256: delete the comma after POP DS and change MOV AX', to MOV AX', ' (note that there are two spaces between the
single quotation marks).
On page 272. change MOV AL,' to MOV AL.' ' Ione space between the single quotation marks). Substitute CMPAL, '.' for CMP,AL,"
On page 270, replace the lines around the label PER70 with listing D.

Listing D: Apply this patch around the label PER70 in Marcus Newtor's program in the September 1984 BYTE.

|  | ADD | H,AX | $; H=Z X * X+Z Y^{*} Y+Z Z^{*} Z$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | MOV | AX, H |  |
|  | CALL | INORM | ;BX STILL = SQRT Q |
|  | CMP | AX,CCLIP |  |
|  | JLE | PER90 | ;POINT NOT IN FRONT OF CAMERA |
| PER70: | TEST | P.OFH |  |
|  | JZ | PER80 | ;TRUE PERSPECTIVE |
| PER75: | MOV | BX, H |  |
| PER80: | MOV. | AX, 1 |  |
|  | CALL | INORM |  |
|  | MOV | I,AX | $\cdots=\operatorname{NORM}^{*}{ }^{*} / \mathrm{BX}$ |
|  | MOV | $A X, J$ |  |
|  | CALL | INORM |  |
|  | MOV | J.AX | $i J=N O R M * J / B X$ |
|  | CALL | PLOT | ;PLOT PIXEL OR DRAW VECTOR |

## Bang Is Dud

Pat McHargue wrote to tell us that an error mars Dick Pountain's listing in the August 1984 BYTE U.K. (See "Microcomputer Design." page 361.) The process bang as defined in listing 1 on page 364, is incorrect. At present. it does not print "WHAM!" on the screen: rather it outputs "HM." The correct definition is presented here in listing E .

Listing E: Corrections to the process bang.
PROC bang (CHAN send) $=$
DEF bang.word = "WHAM!
SEQ $i=[1$ FOR bang. word[BYTE 0]] send! bang. word[BYTE i]:

## Symbolic Changes

Dr. Michael W. Ecker found a bug in the sample animation program that accompanies Bill Sudbrink's review of the Sanyo MBC 550 microcomputer (August 1984. page 270).
In listing 1 (page 282), change the greater-than symbol ( $>$ ) in line 150 to a less-than symbol (<), otherwise the downarrow key will not function as intended.

## Book Gets Wrong Name

In the August Fixes and Updates section. we inadvertently misstated the name of one of Scot Kamins's books (on page 40). The correct name is Apple Backpack.

## What's the best recommendation you can make when you're asked about business graphics?

## The Business

Professional Plotter from Hewlett-Packard -The 6-Pen HP 7475A

Today, business professionals are more a ware of the vital importance of business graphics to their success. Tomorrow, they may ask for your recommendation. Here's some important information that will help. Tell them...

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Truly impressive graphic presentations can create a first impression of quality and professionalism that lasts and lasts. The way you present your information can be equally as important as the information you're presenting. And that's where the HP 7475A Business Professional Plotter lets your professionalism shine through.

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The HP 7475A quickly "makes friends" with most of the personal computers you may already have in your office, including IBM ${ }^{*}$, Apple ${ }^{\text {TM }}$, and Compaq ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ - as well as a host of HP computers. You even have a choice of many off-the-shelf software packages, such as Lotus 1-2-3 $3^{\text {TM }}$ and Symphony ${ }^{\text {M }}$, that give you "first-day" productivity with the HP 7475A.

## Your Choice: 2 media sizes

While most professional business applications will be satisfied with standard $8 \frac{1}{2} \times 11^{\prime \prime}$ paper or transparencies, the HP 7475A adds the capability of plotting on larger $11 \times 17^{\prime \prime}$ media, too.

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The HP 7475A Business Professional Plotter is an amazingly affordable $\$ 1895$. When you consider the high cost of having your graphics prepared by an outside service, you'll find the return on your investment is almost immediate.



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But it's not just because we're always bringing out new stories in the Infocom interactive fiction collection. Nor is it simply due to the fact that with all the writing and re-writing, honing and perfecting that we put into every one of our stories, our work is seemingly never done.

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In CUTTHROATS, ${ }^{\text {nem }}$ the plot involves a motley band of hardbitten salts who get wind of a shipwreck laden with sunken treasure near the remote ialand where you live. In exchange for your diving thills, they offer you a piece of the action. Your chalenge: survive them, the perils of the deep, and escape with the treasure and your life. Good huck!


THE HITCHHIKER'S GUIDE TO THE GALAXY" Ge Douglas Adams is the mont mind-bogying story we've ever pubdished. In the person of Arthur Dent, you'l chortle as your planet is demolished. You'l yelp with lughter as your life is threatened by a palaxy of horrors. Your sides will poditively aplit as you search the universe for... well, you'l find out. Maybe. with surprising twists, unique characters (many of whom possess extraordinarily developed personalities), and original, logical, often hilarious puzzles. Communication is carried on in the same way as it is in a novel-in prose. And interaction is easy-you type in full English sentences.

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For your: Apple II, Atari, Commodore 64, CP/M8". DECmate. DEC Ruinbow, DEC RT-11, IBM PC ${ }^{-}$and PCir, KAYPRO II, MS-DOS $2.0^{\circ}$ NEC APC, NEC PC-8000, Osborne, Tandy 2000 . TI Prolessional, TI 99/4A, TRS-80 Models I and III.
${ }^{\circ}$ L're the IBM PC version for your Compea, and the MS-DOS 2.0 vervion for your Wing or Mindset.
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& \text { Buried By } \\
& \text { Floppy Disk } \\
& \text { Back-Up? }
\end{aligned}
$$

## W.H.A.T'S N.E.W

Texas Instruments Adds Briefcase Portable


The briefcase-size ProLite portable computer is compatible with Texas instruments' Professional Computer. Pro-Lite includes one 720 K -byte $31 / 2$-inch floppydisk drive, an 80 C88 microprocessor, an 80 -column by 25 -line liquid-crystal display. and 256 K bytes of memory. expandable to 768 K .
Two internal expansion slots can be used for a 300-bps modem, an external color monitor interface. an RS-232C interface, or a "solid-state software" ROM card. A second $31 / 2$-inch disk drive and an eight-hour battery pack are available as external expansion options and attach to the rear of the Pro-Lite An optional inter-
face cable allows the ProLite to be linked to any MSDOS computer to transfer files: the Pro-Lite can emulate an external disk drive to simplify file transfers.
Without the battery pack. the Pro-Lite weighs 10.5 pounds with one disk drive or 13.5 pounds with both drives. The Pro-Lite will be available this month through national account direct sales and value-added resellers for $\$ 2995$ : TI will make it available through retail channels at a later date. Contact Texas Instruments Inc.. Data Systems Group, POB 809063. Dallas. TX 753809063. (800) 527-3500. Inquiry 540.

## Rolm Unveils Computer/Telephone Systems

Rolm has introduced two new systems combining personal computers with Rolm telephone systems. Cedar is a complete IBM PC-compatible computer and multiline digital telephone, and Juniper is a telephone attachment for the IBM PC. Both systems can only be used by companies that have Rolm's CBX private branch exchange (PBX). Both can emulate DEC or IBM terminals to access mainframes.
Cedar includes a multiline digital telephone, a speakerphone, an IBM-compatible personal computer. and communications hardware and software allowing communications over internal phone lines at up to 19.200 bps. Cedar and juniper can also access modems at-

tached to the CBX system to communicate with the outside world. The system includes 5I2K bytes of memory, two $51 / 4$-inch disk drives. a 9 -inch monitor, and MS-DOS 2.11
funiper consists of an
adapter board for the IBM PC, software, and a multiline digital telephone with a twoway speakerphone. It requires an IBM PC with 256 K bytes of memory.
Cedar is priced at $\$ 4995$. and Juniper is $\$ 1495$. In
quantities of 100 , the prices are $\$ 4245$ and $\$ 1360$, respectively. Contact Rolm Corp:, 4900 Old Ironsides Dr.. Santa Clara. CA 95054. (408) 986-1000.

Inquiry 541.

Okidata Introduces $\mathbf{\$ 2 6 8}$ Color Printer

0kimate 20 from Okidata combines thermaltransfer and dot-matrix technologies in a $\$ 268$ full-color printer. Its 24-pin square-dot print head can produce a resolution of up to 144 by 144 dots per inch. Okidata says the Okimate 20 can print more than 100 different shades by mixing the four ribbon colors. The thermal-transfer technology doesn't require special thermal paper-it can print on plain paper, letterhead. or overhead transparencies.
The Okimate 20 also includes either a parallel or serial "Plug 'N Print" interface. which means the printer can be used with most personal computers. It can print 80 characters per second (cps) in draft mode. or 40 cps in letter-quality mode.

For more information. contact Okidata. 532 Fellowship Rd.. Mt. Laurel. NJ 08054. (609) 235-2600

Inquiry 542.


## PC-Compatible Seequa Cobra Features 16-bit Expansion Bus

The Seequa Cobra is an IBM PC-compatible computer with an extended PC AT-compatible 16-bit ex-
pansion bus. The Cobra uses an 8086 processor with a clock speed of 8 MHz . switchable to the standard


IBM PC rate of 4.77 MHz . Seequa says another function of the 16 -bit hardware bus is to produce a flickerfree image for the Cobra's color-graphics display.
In addition to the 8086 . the Cobra features a $\mathbf{Z 8 0}$ processor, 256 K bytes of memory, one $51 / 4$-inch floppy disk, a 10-megabyte hard disk. a clock/calendar, and parallel and serial ports. Seequa bundles WordStar, SuperCalc, and a number of other programs with the Cobra.

Seequa plans to release the Cobra in March for $\$ 4995$ without a monitor. Contact Seequa Computer Corp. 8305 Telegraph Rd. Odenton. MD 21113. 1301) 672-3600.
Inquiry 544.

## Video for the Mac

Mentaur Technologies has introduced a solidstate, compressed-circuitry video-output device for the Macintosh. The Mentaur Composite Video Adaptor provides a composite video signal of the Macintosh screen through a built-in. standard BNC connector. This lets the operator use the Macintosh with largescreen video projectors and monitors for business or educational applications.
The Mentaur CVA installs with no soldering, wire splicing. or mounting hardware. Illustrated instructions are included. This device eliminates the need for hard-wire modifications and interface units.
Documentation includes projector and monitor manufacturer information. The Mentaur CVA lists for $\$ 199.95$. Contact Mentaur Technologies, POB 1467. San Marcos. TX 78666. (512) 396-1565
Inquiry 543.

## Juki Announces \$299 Daisy-Wheel Printer

The Juki 6000 is a portable letter-quality printer that uses standard daisy-wheel print elements and ribbons. The printer weighs about 13 pounds and measures 16 by $91 / 4$ by $5 / 2$ inches. It prints at a speed of 10 characters per second on paper up to 9 inches wide
The Juki 6000 is available with either serial or parallel interfaces and can print at 10. 12. or 15 characters per inch using any Diablo-type daisy wheel.

List price of the Juki 6000 is \$299. Contact Juki Industries of America. 299 Market St. Saddle Brook. NI 07662. (201) 368-3666 Inquiry 545.
(continued)

# Available for the IBM PC, AT, XT, $j r$ r, and true compatibles GOT YOUR SIDEKICK YET? 

## The Super Organizer

Whenever you're using your computer . . from start to finish of your session Sidekick ${ }^{\text {rum }}$ will be there ready to serve. And it's as lightningfast and compact as only Borland knows how to make it.

There's a notepad that has a fullscreen editor that can time and date stamp your notes, and then save them to disk You can even pull information into the notepad directly from the screen of your "underlying" software.

Suppose you're working in Lotus and the phone suddenly rings. Give your Sidekick a call and it pops right up over Lotus with the notepad you need. Or an appointment calendar . . one you can never misplace.

What if you need to do a quick calculation? A keystroke instantly brings up the calculator And the results of your calculations can even be transferred to your "underlying" software.

Need to make a phone call? Up pops your personal phone directory. Type in the name you want . . . and Sidekick jumps right to the phone number. Another keystroke, and the phone is automatically dialed for you.**

There's lots more, too You can move the Sidekick windows anywhere on the screen you like. And you can have as many on screen at a time as you need. There's even an on-line help window for each of Sidekick's features.

We designed it because we needed it. If you've ever been writing a report and needed to do a quick calculation,
$\because I F$ YOU USE A PC, GET SIIEKICK. YOULL SOON BECOMIE DEPPENDENY ON IT. Jowt Poururlle. MTE


Here's sidekick in action. That's Lotus $1-2 \cdot 3$ running underneath. In the sidekick Nom the you can see data that's been imported, that's the Lotus screen. On the sidekick Calculator.
or jot down a note, then you need Sidekick, too.
$\cdot$ 'Only utht Hayes Smartmodem and compartbles.

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Borland International 4113 Scotts Valley Drive Scotts Valley, California 95066 TELEX: 172373

## Device for Macintosh Uses Removable 5-Megabyte Cartridges

Iomega has introduced a 5-megabyte version of its Bernoulli Box for the Apple Macintosh. The Bernoulli Box uses removable car-

## tridges that contain

 floppy-disk-like media with an average access time of 50 milliseconds.lomega also makes 10 -
 and $20-$ megabyte versions of the Bernoulli Box for the IBM PC and compatibles; the Mac Bernoulli Box is not compatible with the IBM version. Mac Bernoulli Box cartridges can be exchanged with any other Macintosh. however, allowing transfer of large quantities of data on a single disk. The 5-megabyte cartridges are physically smaller than the 10 - and 20-megabyte cartridges.
The Mac Bernoulli Box costs \$1895; cartridges are $\$ 65$ each. For further information, contact lomega Corp., 4646 South 1500 W. Ogden, UT 84404. (801) 399-2171
Inquiry 546.

## Thesys Offers 5-Megabyte RAM Expansion System for $\mathbf{\$ 3 4 9 5}$

Fastile stores up to 5 megabytes of data in a stand-alone device with an access time of less than 250 nanoseconds. Fastfile uses 256K-byte RAMs and features an uninterruptible power supply to prevent loss of data. Also included are an expansion card for the IBM PC and software for
print spooling and disk caching. While Fastfile will speed up ordinary PC applications, the company stresses that it can also be used to improve the performance of a local-area network.
Fastfile will be available for the IBM PC in lanuary. according to the manufac-
turer. It measures 5.3 by 9.7 by 12.4 inches. Fastfile will cost $\$ 1795$ with 1.5 megabytes, $\$ 2795$ with 3 megabytes, and $\$ 3495$ with 5 megabytes. Contact Thesys Memory Products Corp.. 7345 East Acoma Dr., Scottsdale. AZ 85260, (602) 991-7356.
Inquiry 547.

## HyperDrive Internal Hard Disk for the Macintosh

General Computer Company has introduced HyperDrive. a hardware expansion for Apple's Macintosh computer combining a 512 K -byte memory upgrade and an internal 10-megabyte hard-disk drive. The company connects the HyperDrive's logic board directly to the Macintosh's main circuit board and fits the disk drive inside the computer. Users can boot from either the floppy or the hard disk. Both Macintosh serial ports remain free for modems. printers. or network use. Software is included to partition the hard disk into many virtual disks, which are automatically resized to accommodate the user's files.
Hyperdrive will be available this month for \$2795; for Macintoshes already equipped with 512 K bytes of RAM, the price is $\$ 2195$. For more information. contact General Computer Corp.. 215 First St., Cambridge. MA 02142, (800) 422-0101: in Massachusetts. (617) 492-5500. Inquiry 548.

Whitechapel Workstation Displays 1024 by 800 Pixels

Whitechapel Computer Works' graphics workstation has a resolution of 1024 by 800 using the Na tional Semiconductor 32016 processor. The MG-1 includes 512 K bytes of memory, a 10-. 22-, or 45-megabyte hard disk. an 800 K -byte 5 k -inch floppydisk drive. a high-resolution display, a mouse, and the Genix operating system. Main memory can be expanded to 4 megabytes.
Its UNIX-based operating system and optional Ethernet link are designed to enhance the system's usefulness in computer-
aided design and engineering and scientific applications.
The MG-1 is about $\$ 6975$ with a 10- megabyte hard
disk, $\$ 8250$ with a 22 -megabyte hard disk. and $\$ 9500$ with a 45-megabyte hard disk. Contact Whitechapel Computer Works Ltd., 75

Whitechapel Rd.. London EI IDU. England, tel: 01-377-8680: from the U.S.. 011-44-1-377-8680. Inquiry 549.

## Gifford MC-186 Expands to Multiuser MS-DOS System

ifford Computer Systems' MC-186 uses both 80186 and 280 H processors to support up to eight users. The MC-186 uses Multiuser Concurrent DOS, based on Digital Research's Concurrent DOS, which enables each user to run four applications concurrently. The MC-186 can be attached to an ARC-

NET-compatible DR Net network to link with up to 255 other MC-DOS computers.

The MC-186 includes one megabyte of RAM, a 23-, 44-, or 62-megabyte hard disk, a 1.2-megabyte floppydisk drive, 10 serial ports. and a single parallel port. Other features are a clock/ calendar. a diagnostic

EPROM. and an optional network controller board. With a 44-megabyte hard disk. the system costs \$ 3.700 .

Contact Gifford Computer Systems. 2446 Verna Court. San Leandro. CA 94577. (415) 895-0798. Inquiry 550.
(continued)

# NEW PRODUCTNEWS FROM TEETEK 

Systemaster II. Respondirig 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 $\mathrm{Z8OH}$ running at $8 \mathrm{MHz}, 128 \mathrm{~K}$ 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 $8^{\prime \prime}$ and $51 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ 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 onboard 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.

## TEEETEK

4600 Pell Drive
Sacramento, CA 95838
(916) 920-4600

Telex \#4991834
Answer back - Teletek - Inquiry 349

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 128 K or 512 K 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 5 MHz or 8 MHz multiuser, 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 64 K to 384 K . 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.)



## Networking Operating System for IBM PC

W aterloo Port is a networking operating system for IBM personal computers and compatibles. According to the manufacturer Port users can run such applications as Lotus 1-2-3. WordStar. MultiMate, dBASE II. and Advanced BASIC using PC-DOS 2.1 as a "guest operating system under Port. Port also includes a built-in Text Editor and Text Formatter. Port allows several tasks to execute concurrently: they can be displayed as separate onscreen windows or can be hidden from view until selected.
port uses icons and "offices" for each application function: selections can be made using the keyboard or

an optional mouse With Port. network users can share printers and other peripherals. Diskless workstations can download soft-
ware. including the operating system. through the network.
Waterloo Port also allows users to access mainframe
computers through the network. Port includes its own development system and programming language to develop network-based software. Processes can pass messages to each other through the network. enabling real-time multiuser applications to be developed.
Software and hardware to convert an IBM PC into a Waterloo Port software server is $\$ 1540$. Workstations can be added to the network with a $\$ 920$ software/ hardware package. For more information, contact Waterloo Microsystems Inc., 175 Columbia St. W. Waterloo. Ontario N2L 5Z5. Canada. (519) 884-3141. Inquiry 551.

## MicroPro Enhances WordStar

MicroPro's WordStar 2000 adds a number of features to its popular WordStar word-processing program. Some of the enhancements are an Undo command to restore deleted text, use of windows to view up to three documents simultaneously, user-definable function keys. a "keystroke glossary" for frequently typed text or command sequences, footnoting. spelling
correction, proportional spacing, and on-screen boldfacing. underlining, centering, and pagination. WordStar 2000 also includes some spreadsheet and database features. It can perform calculations within a document. sort lists of text or numbers, and merge data into letters for customized mailings.
A separate version, called WordStar 2000 Plus, adds
telecommunications. a mailing list database program. and indexing and table of contents capabilities

WordStar 2000 requires an IBM PC or compatible with PC-DOS 2.0 or later. 256 K bytes of memory, and two double-sided disk drives: a hard disk is recommended. WordStar 2000 Plus requires a Hayes Smartmodem or compatible modem to use the telecommunications
features.
WordStar 2000 is $\$ 495$ : WordStar 2000 Plus is $\$ 595$. Current WordStar owners can upgrade to WordStar 2000 for $\$ 250$ or WordStar 2000 Plus for $\$ 350$. For more information, contact MicroPro International Corp. 33 San Pablo Ave., San Rafael. CA 94903. (415) 499-1200.
Inquiry 552.
(continued on page 440)


## Brighten up your dumb terminal add a UDS 212 A/D

A little outside intelligence can turn your dumb terminal into a data communications genius. And the intelligence you need is built into UDS' new 212 A/D, a smart 300/1200 bps modem with an integral automatic calling unit.

With the 212 A/D you can dial from keyboard or, with a single keystroke, from memory. Five 30 -digit numbers in memory are battery backed for $3-5$ year retention after shutdown. Built-in test functions allow fast, reliable verification of system operation.

Before you invest in more microcomputers, check the advantages of add-on intelligence. Call 800/633-2252, ext. 353. Universal Data Systems, 5000 Bradford Drive, Huntsville, AL 35805. Telephone 205/837-8100; TWX 810-726-2100.


[^6]

## Conducted by Steve Ciarcia

## 80-Cowms in SLot 3

Dear Steve,
Your August 1984 Ask BYTE column stated that an 80 -column card cannot be used in slot 3 of the Apple Ile when another card is installed in the auxiliary slot. While this is generally the rule, there is an exception.
Videx's UltraTerm is the only 80 -column card that will work in slot 3 -even if there is another card in the auxiliary slot. With compatible software, such as Word Juggler Ile and Multiplan 1.07, the UltraTerm's 128 -column by 32 -line display can be used in conjunction with the extra memory of the Apple extended 80 -column card. For programs that exclusively use the Apple 80-column card (PFS series for the Ile), an optional switch plate is available to toggle between the UltraTerm and the Apple text card's display.
For a list of spreadsheets. word processors, and databases that utilize the expanded display features of the UltraTerm on the Apple lle. BYTE readers should call Videx at (503) 758-0521.

> WILLIAM LEINEWEBER
> Videx
> Corvallis, OR

## High-Resolution Confusion

-...............................................
Dear Steve,
As a new subscriber to BYTE. I was delighted to find your Ask BYTE column as a help for the perplexed (me).
I'm hoping you can offer some desperately needed information on a most confusing subject. namely, how are high-resolution graphics created? Are they the product of hardware, software, or both?
In looking through BYTE ads, l've seen monitors, processors, software, and printers all described as possessing high resolution. For example, Quadram's QuadScreen monitor features "bitmapped graphics (that) allow dotaddressable resolution of 960 horizontal by 512 vertical (pixels)." Wang recently introduced a desktop scanner for its Professional Computer that digitizes images at a resolution of 200 dots per inch ( 1728 by 2200 pixels for the maximum 11-by

14-inch image). Yet the Wang Professional Computer monitor has an advertised resolution of only 800 by 300 pixels. Many microcomputers have add-on graphics boards and image processors offering enhanced resolution: e.g.. the PC Components Bi-Graphix board for the IBM PC offers 720 - by 700 -pixel resolution with "software support for higher resolution." Similarly, printers are rated at dots per inch with varied high-density settings for high-resolution graphics.
Just how does one go about creating high-resolution (say. 150 to 200 dots per inch horizontally and vertically) graphics hard copy? Must one have a high-resolution graphics-board-equipped computer with graphics-support software outputting through a high-resolution monitor to a high-resolution printer? Help!

## Betsy McCloskey <br> Los Angeles, CA

Producing a high-resolution graphics display with a microcomputer depends primarily on features built into the hardware, but software is required to drive the hardware to achieve the desired display characteristics. This is usually in ROM when it is included as a standard feature of a personal computer.

First, a microcomputer that can produce graphics has a video-display controller with graphics capability and enough screen memory to produce a bitmapped image with the desired resolution built into it. The controllers used these days are usually one-chip integrated circuits that can produce either graphics or text displays. Motorola application note AN-834 (Motorola Semiconductor Products Inc., POB 20912. Phoenix, AZ 85036) shows how the MC6845 can be used to produce a 256by 256 -pixel or 512-by 512-pixel graphics display. This chip is also used in the IBM PC to produce 320 by 200 color graphics or 640 by 200 monochrome graphics. The actual bit map produced depends on the memory allocated and the software (or firmware) driving the display.

You can also see how another chip, the Texas Instruments TMS9918A, can be used to produce graphics with sprites in
my article "High-Resolution SpriteOriented Color Graphics" in the August 1982 issue on page 57.
To display the high-resolution graphics requires a high-resolution monitor. The QuadScreen monitor you mentioned is a high-resolution monitor with its own graphics video-driver card, which is made to replace the display driver card in the IBM PC. This system can produce a $960-$ by 512-pixel display, but the usual IBM PC commercial software requires special interface routines to use this resolution. and the PC's BASICA is still limited to 640 by 200 by its own structure. More conventional 12- or 13-inch color (RGB) or monochrome monitors with 15- to $20-\mathrm{MHz}$ video bandwidths are available that can make full use of the standardor second-source video cards for the IBM PC and compatible computers, as well as many other computers with graphics built in.
Creating high-resolution graphics on paper with a printer or plotter is a different story. This doesn't even require graphics capability in the computer. All you have to do is set up an array of points to be plotted and send the points to a printer with dot-graphics capability. The programming is a little complicated because you must first define the dot array you want printed and then sort it into a form the printer can use. This usually means that you must arrange the data to be plotted in a top-down, line-by-line array. Since the print head has seven or eight print wires in a vertical column that can be used in graphics mode, the graphics lines are taken seven or eight at a time and read as columns of dots. These are coded into I-byte characters and sent to the printer one at a time. For example, if a given position on the line needs only the top dot printed. the character sent (in BASIC) would be CHR\$(I). Similarly, if all eight dots are to be printed, the character would be CHRS(255). The coding system establishes a correspondence between the wire positions and bit positions in the data byte, so that wire I has the same value as bit I, wire 2 with bit 2, etc. This allows easy calculation of the character
(continued)

# A BUREAUCRAT'S <br> CUIDE TO WORD PROCESSING 

Now, if it were you or I and we wanted a word processing program for our IBM-type PC, we'd probably stop off at our local computer store and simply diddle with a few.

You and I, however, are not the U.S. Department of Agriculture
(Nor any of its permutations of subsystems like the Economic Research Service, National Resources Economics Division, Data Services Center, etc., etc.)

So when the USDA told ERS to tell NRED and DSC to look into a truckioad of w.p. programs for all their PCs, the last thing they wanted was simple diddling. Their dedicated Wangs and Lexitrons were far too tew to handle their needs, their IBM ${ }^{*}$ PCs weren't
these are tme packagis THE COMMITTHE EVALUATED:


Professional Word Processor

compatible with them anyway, and nobody really, quantifiably, knew from word processing with a personal computer.

Definitely not a diddling-mode condition.

As they put it in The Exchange, an internally distributed publication of the Department of Agriculture "A needs assessment showed that, in the long-term, a word processing system is needed that can increase word processing capability and also be compatible with ERS' Long Range Information Management goals.

Well, "Needs assessment" led swiftly to "procurement action", which galloped into an "objective review" of the eight top-rated PC programs on the market las compiled by The Ratings Book published by Soltware Digest), along with WordStar* and Display Write 2 because they had some around.

Thus armed with the names, the final evaluators la team of secretaries from NRED who would be the primary users of the PC software) became armed with each of the programs, along with checklists to record such things as ease of use, advanced features, and similarity to their existing dedicated equipment.

Since NRED has some hard disk base systems, any packages that were copy-protected could

THISE WIRE THE FINALISTS:

not be transferred to the hard disks and were eliminated on that basis alone. OfficeWriter"' and SAMNA WORD " II were the first to go.

Next, IBM's Diplay Write 2: because it's "not compatible with other software used in ERS (like Lotus" ${ }^{\text {men }} 1-2-3^{\prime \prime}$ d dBase II, etc.)," and it's "full of confusing menu options and cryptic error messages." Au revoir IBM

Then, three more, for a variety of reasons. Which left:

Volkswriter ${ }^{\text {® }}$ Deluxe ${ }^{\text {w }}$
MultiMate
Leading Edge'"
Volkswriter" Deluxe? "Too complicated and confusing." Not "easy to learn or use."

MultiMate? Not bad. It actually tied the winner in a few categories.

The winner being the one that won $82 \%$ of the votes in the Ease of Use/Ease of Learning categories The one about which they said, "The ability to store deleted text and automatic document backup features were both highly desirable." The one they thought they'd quickly "be able to use . . for their day-today word processing tasks:"

The whole process took some three months of work by people in DSC to support the NRED in its work with the ERS and DSC to make the world a better place for the USDA.

But the results were well worth the wait. Because at last they've solved their wordprocessing problems
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[^7]value to produce a given pattern: simply add the values of the wires to be printed. Since the wires are in the binary sequence $1,2,4,8,16,32,64$, and 128 . the arithmetic is easy.

Printers with 150 to 200 dots per inch in both directions are available, but most of the low-cost graphics printers are in the 72-to 120 -dot-per-inch range.-Steve

## No Need to Modify SA-400s

## Dear Steve

In regard to your response to Claudio Pugliese's letter in the June 1984 issue (page 70) concerning Shugart SA-400s for Apples, 1 think there is a better solution than the one you proposed. which was to modify the SA-400s. I use the Suntronics (12621 Crenshaw Blvd.. Hawthorne. CA 90250) AFDC-I floppy-disk controller to connect two SA-400 drives to slot 6 of my Apple II+. Interfacing is as simple as plugging in the drives: at $\$ 55.95$ you can't beat it. Furthermore the drives sound like they did on the Radio Shack instead of the way the Apple drives sound when they seek track zero. The only disadvantage is that the AFDC-I doesn't support half-tracking. l've never had a problem reading, writing. or copying regular Apple II+-created disks.
jim means
Lompoc, CA

## SA-400-APPLE Interface

## Dear Steve.

Regarding an Apple II interface to a Shugart SA-400 disk drive. I have been selling the plans for one such interface for the past two years. It's a highly simplified circuit, consisting of five common TTL chips. The SA-400 PCB requires only two cuts, a resistor substitution, and a chip replacement.
For interested readers, I will supply the schematic for this interface a parts list. complete instructions, and diagrams for \$16 U.S. or \$20 Canadian. Please send it to I. Cygman. 158 Leslie St.. DDO. Montreal. Quebec H9A IX3. Canada. Money orders only, please. Or call (514) 683-9392 for information.
J. Cygman

Montreal. Ouebec, Canada

## PCir Screen Modes

## Dear Steve.

I have an expanded IBM PCjr. and I have not been able to use screen modes 5 and 6. The BASIC manual states that you can
use these modes (and others) only if you have 128 K bytes and Cartridge BASIC. I have these, and I still get an illegal function call when I attempt to use these modes. I have also experienced the same problem on another PCj with the same specifications. Can you offer an explanation or a remedy for the problem?

Chris Newbold
Lexington, MA
Before screen mode 5 or 6 can be used on the PCir, it is necessary to allocate some memory for it. The CLEAR command does this, among other things. The simplest way to use it is as follows:
10 CLEAR , , 32768
20 SCREEN 5
or
10 CLEAR , ,32768
20 SCREEN 6
-Steve

## Sons of 8086

## Dear Steve.

I have been reading a lot of articles and ads in BYTE featuring computers based on the Intel 80186 microprocessor. Now Intel has introduced a new processor, the 80286. An ad in BYTE says "the 80286 is capable of supporting up to 16 megabytes of physical memory and up to I gigabyte of virtual memory when utilized in virtual address mode." What are the differences between the 8086. 80186. and the 80286. and how are the 80286's large memory capabilities accomplished?

Tmothy Russell Bellevue, NE

The 8086 is the first processor in the Intel I6-bit line. The 80186 and 80286 are enhancements on the 8086 and will run most or maybe all 8086 software.

The 80186 is a more integrated system than the 8086 in that it includes, on the chip, most of the "glue" parts that are added externally in 8086 applications. such as timers, interrupt controller, and DMA controller. It also includes a few new instructions like PUSHA and POPA. which push and pop all registers at once, and INS and OUTS for strings. Instruction execution times are the same as the 8086 , and clock speeds up to 8 MHz are available. Addressing capability is the same as the 8086 .

The 80286 represents evolution of the 8086 family in a different direction. This processor is designed for multiuser sys(continued)



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Interfacing between the operating system and the hardware was discussed briefly in my article "Build the Circuit Cellar MPX-I6 Computer System, Part 3" in the lanuary 1983 BYTE (page 54). As mentioned in that article, the CP/M-86 manuals from Digital Research give the details of writing the BIOS, which is basically a set of device drivers that provides the interface between the operating system and your specific hardware.
The IBM PC Technical Reference Manual gives a good example of a BIOS for 8088/8086-based systems in Appendix A. This contains many of the inter-rupt-service routines used by the PC for //O to the keyboard, printer, serial ports, disk drives, and screen as well as the bootstrap loader.
A few books on operating systems are
(continued)

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available. Three you might check out are Microcomputer Operating Systems by Mark Dahmke, Operating Systems by Harold Lorin and Harvey Deitel (both from McGraw-Hill), and The Design of Operating Systems for Small Computer Systems by Stephen H. Kaisler (John Wiley \& Sons).-Steve

## Tape-Drive Controllers

Dear Steve.
I plan to buy an IBM PC or an MPX-16. I want to have two floppy-disk drives and two IBM 9-track tape drives. I want to be able to format the tapes, not just use them as streaming backup. I do not care whether a mainframe can read my tapes or vice versa.
Where can I get a controller for these drives or can it be done by software? I know a manufacturer who makes a nice system, but I am thinking of used drives for $\$ 500$ each.

Roger Cain
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
You definitely need a controller to hook 9-track drives onto a PC. Luckily, several manufacturers make such controllers and the software to go with them. I have not used these products, so I can't tell you how well they perform. These controllers are in the $\$ 500$ to $\$ 1000$ price range. Contact the manufacturers directly to get current information.

> Ibex Computer Corp.
> 20741 Marilla St.
> Chatsworth. CA 91311
> (818) 709-8100
> Innovative Data Technology
> 4060 Morena Blvd.
> San Diego, CA 92117
> $(619) 270-3990$

Good luck with your project.-Steve
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Do you ever get the feeling that computers are treated with more respect than people?

Everyone talks about technology.

But what about the people who have to use it?

Quite clearly, they're having problems.

Industry publications like PC Magazine have written about those problems.

And now, more than twenty states are currently preparing special computer legislation to force some changes.

## You are not a machine.

Computers are designed by engineers.

They usually know a lot about technology but very little about people.

Which is why so many computers often are technically impressive yet strangely unnatural to use.

| Computer-induced |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| problems (\%) |  |

The result has been a whole range of com-puter-induced problems ranging from stress and fatigue to blurred vision. In Sweden, they have an attitude the world is just catching up with.

It's this:
That the machine is the servant of man.

Not the other way around.
That excellent ergonomic design isn't a privilege.

It's a right.
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Because computers are only as fast and as accurate as the people who operate them.

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This attitude has made Ericsson No. 1 in Europe twice over:

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- ADAM ON THE HUDSON Members of the Metropolitan Adam Users Group from the New York-New Jersey area meet in New York City at $7 \mathrm{p.m}$. On the second and fourth Thursdays of every month. Information and experiences with the hardware. software, and related literature are shared. At present. no dues have been set; a newsletter is in the early stages of production. Contact Russell Williams. 414 West 149th St.. New York NY 10031, (212) 208-0645.
- bugs on the west COAST-The Basis Users Group Sacramento (BUGS) meets at $7 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on the first Sunday of every month at the Shoreline Software Center in Sacramento. California. A magnetic newsletter allows members to exchange technical notes for a $\$ 5$ fee. A membership is $\$ 20$. Contact Ms. Leslie Carroll, BUGS, 125 Faro Ave., Davis. CA 95616.

THE MAC IN L.A. The Los Angeles Macintosh

Group promotes the exchange of information. offers help to all levels of users, and provides a forum for people to hear about new products from company representatives. Details are available from Eric Anderson, $1202!$ Wilshire Blvd., \#405. West Los Angeles. CA 90025. (213) 392-5697.

## - LOGO NEWS OFFERS

PEN PALS-The National Logo Exchange ( $N L X$ ) is a newsletter for teachers that covers techniques and philosophies from successful Logo teaching programs. The subscription is $\$ 25$ in the U.S., Canada, and Mexico for the eight-month school year. The newsletter also provides a Logo Class Penpal Network, which enables both students and teachers to exchange ideas and projects during the school year. To receive an application, send a legalsized, self-addressed stamped envelope to the Logo Class Penpal Network at the address below. For details about the newsletter. contact the National Logo Exchange. POB 5341. Charlottesville. VA 22905.

## - PHOENIX SENDS

TELEGRAM-The National Phoenix User Group Newsletter. CBTelegram, contains technical support, news from Goal Systems, details about the formation of regional
groups and notes about past conferences. Efforts have been made to raise funds at national events to provide members with biannual meetings. The National Phoenix User Group is funded and operated by users. Goal Systems provides free advertisements, the cost of producing the newsletter, and support for user groups associated with the Phoenix. Send inquiries to the National Phoenix User Group. POB 14623 Cleveland. OH 44114.

## - DEC DRIVE

The Association of DEC Professionals (ADP) welcomes interested DEC programmers and system managers as new members for 1985. For information, send your title. model. and operating system for your DEC system along with a self-addressed. stamped envelope to ADP. POB 81045, Atlanta, GA 30366.

## - ROBOTIC CONSUMER

A monthly newsletter designed for manufacturing managers, Robotics Forum: Management Issues in Manufacturing, addresses issues on manufacturing and industrial robots. Nontechnical, useroriented articles, covering such topics as fiscal justification and the myth of turnkey systems, assist managers in making informed decisions The annual subscription fee

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is $\$ 125$. For information, contact the editor, Jay Goldstein. Robotics Forum: Management Issues in Manufacturing, POB 123, Lorane, OR 97451. (503) 683-4445.

- sLUG IN pULLMAN The Sanyo Lovers' Users Group (SUUG) is an MS-DOS group designed to provide technical support for users of the Sanyo MBC series in the Moscow. Idaho/Pullman Washington area. Members can benefit from regular meetings and access to a public-domain software library Contact Michael Russell. POB 2084 CS. Pullman, WA 99163. (509) 878-1714.


## - NEWS FOR MEDICAL

 SCIENTISTS-The New York University Medical Center Personal Computer Users Group maintains a publicdomain software library that specializes in programs of interest to medical scientists. Information on how to access the group's bulletinboard service and library can be obtained by contacting Dr. James Mihalcik Departınent of Anesthesiology, University Hospital. 550 First Ave., New York, NY 10016.
## - A PAL IN HAL

The Houston Area League of PC Users (HAL-PC) is a group for users of the IBM PC and its compatibles. Benefits include a publicdomain software library, a monthly newsletter that includes software reviews, and more than a dozen specialiniterest groups. Members of the club are in the process of setting up a bulletin-
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THE SECOND SELF: COMPUTERS AND THE HUMAN SPIRIT Sherry Turkle Simon \& Schuster New York: 1984 362 pages. \$17.95

INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY
Royal P. Fisher
Prentice-Hall
Englewood Cliffs, NJ: 1984 240 pages, \$24.95

MICROPROCESSORS: HARDWARE, SOFTWARE, AND DESIGN APPLICATIONS Wunnava V. Subbarao Reston Publishing Reston. VA: 1984 500 pages. \$29.95

THE SECOND SELF Reviewed by Anthony Townsend

The press has focused lately on the novelty of computers, telling us what they are, and will be, capable of doing. We are told that we will see them with increasing frequency in everyday life, and that they will become a greater presence in our work and play. Rare, though. is the article or study of how computers are changing our definition of society. While sociological studies obviously take longer to research and compile than feature articles, they are no less important to the public's understanding of computers as a social force.
In The Second Self: Computers and the Human Spirit. Sherry Turkle, a sociologist and psychologist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, attempts to chronicle the impact of computers on humanity. Using six years of data and observations, she portrays the computer as an unprecedented influence on civilization, a tool that can simulate the process of the human mind.


Turkle begins by discussing the relationships that children form with micro-processor-controlled toys. Her discussions of how children interact with even the most rudimentary electronic toys show insight into how the computer is now commonplace, as television was to a previous generation.

Using children as an initial study group. Turkle explored their concepts of whether or not machines are alive. What is it about computers and electronic toys that gives them that added dimension of life? This theme is carried through the book as the author explores what it means for a person to "think" and whether a machine can be expected to perform the same process or merely mimic it.
Turkle chronicles the experiences of children at a private school where they have almost unlimited access to computers. As part of a research project, the children learned to use computers as a method of expressing themselves. Using these children as case studies, Turkle begins to develop her theory of how people interact with computers, classifying how children and adolescents use the computer. A distinction is made between "soft" and "hard" masters, a description dependent on whether the child uses the computer as an artistic tool or as a technological shortcut to play and fantasy.

In the second part of the book. Turkle focuses on how people who interact daily with computers view them. She writes about personal computer owners, hackers, and people involved in artificial-intelligence research. Although all three groups have diverse reasons for their attachment to computers. Turkle draws parallels among all three. She
(continued)

## BOOK REVIEWS

postulates that computers in general have the capacity to make human beings think about themselves in a different light. This implies a more introspective process where the faculty of thought becomes the vehicle for comparing human reason to the analytical process of a thinking machine. If a machine can think (and Turkle does not imply that this is likely or probable-simply possible), then it is logical that the human race may no longer be at the top of the evolutionary ladder. Humans could boast the dubious distinction of spawning their own successors.
In the book's final section. "Into a New Age," the author ties together the research and hypotheses of the previous sections. She looks at what it may mean to think of a human being as a machine, and how this affects the human soul, psyche, and spirit in a culture where machines are quite often taken for granted. This idea dates from the Industrial Revolution, but The Second Self delves into the rationale of such an assumption. The advent of psychoanalysis is compared to research in artificial intelligence. Turkle implies that today's computers and tomorrow's artificial intelligence will beget a new science of the mind.

## Study in Strle

Turkle employs a literary style quite different from the style of other sociological volumes. Quotations from her research subjects are used extensively, and case studies are predominant. She calls her research methods ethnographic. or employing descriptive anthropology. In this context, the word means that her research consisted of exploring the culture she was studying by being present in those groups germane to her work. She uses this particular technique effectively, conveying a real sense of what computers mean to those people involved in their use.

## NEW Interpretations

The second part of the title, Computers and the Human Spirit, perhaps tells the most about what Sherry Turkle is trying to accomplish. Using a unique blend of sociological research and psychological insight, she makes you think about what it means to think. Is the human thought process merely a multilevel collection of chemical processors and instructions? Can something as complex as emotion be reduced to a set series of equations, however complex? Turkle demonstrates that even the abstract activity of thinking about how we think sets us a step beyond a strictly logical perception of consciousness. She hints that computers may have been created prior to a clear understanding of the possible implications.
Turkle frequently refers to Douglas R. Hofstadter's Godel, Escher, Bach: An Eternal Golden Braid (Random House. 1980) in formulating her hypotheses on how computers influence and interact with humans. Hofstadter's explanations of esoteric logic have met with wide acceptance among artificial-intelligence experimenters as a kind of symbol that even the most logical proof can be clouded in illogical ramifications. Using the culture of computers and the people involved with them as vignettes of a larger

## BOOK REVIEWS

picture. Turkle attempts to reconcile the image of the computer as bound by rules with a freewheeling image of the mind that knows no boundaries. She uses paradox. as Hofstadter does, to stimulate the reader to think that just because an item can be taken for granted does not mean that item is without deeper meaning.

## A New Discipline

The Second Self: Computers and the Human Spirit is a book without boundaries. Combining her expertise as sociologist and psychologist. Turkle has created an excursion into thought, a fundamental function of the human race. Authors who use such abstract and undefined parameters in writing usually end up with readers as lost as they were at the start. But Turkle's skill makes it otherwise. Although dealing with subjects as hard to quantify as computers and the human spirit. she does not allow herself to lose sight of the fact that without rational, progressive thought. nebulous concepts become just so much babble.
Because Turkle is a professor in the Science. Technology. and Society Program at MIT: this work may well be the vanguard of a growing branch of science. This young discipline is vital for perspective as computers become more a part of the fabric of human culture. A better understanding of what it means to be human is only one result of further research into this area. Sociologists. psychologists, and philosophers can benefit from examination of the principles put forth by Turkle.

The Second Self is not a book to be read lightly. It requires you to think and respond to its concepts, to postulate what it is that your mind does and how that process is changed by. and is similar to. the electronic parts of machine intelligence. I recommend Turkles book to anyone who wants a better understanding of themselves and the culture in which they live.

Anthony Townsend (Box 7603. Charlottesville. VA 22906) is an independent microcomputer consultant and software evaluator.

## INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECURITY <br> Reviewed by Annette Hinshaw

Royal Fisher in Information Systems Security outlines procedures for managers to discover potential danger spots (exposures) in information systems. develop numerical values for each exposure. and decide which security actions are most cost-beneficial. Examples, worksheets, and charts support straightforward. easy-to-understand explanations of data-security principles. While Fisher uses a mainframe environment as the matrix for his discussion. his techniques can be profitably used by anyone who has information to secure.

Fisher sets out to show managers that data security is a basic business concern, and one that belongs to management as a whole rather than just to managers of data


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processing. The author broadens the field of concern. In addition to data theft or modification by intruders. managers should also consider data corruption by error a breach of information security. Fisher also emphasizes a need for tested plans to recover vital data that could be lost in disasters such as fire and flood.
Computer security is only one of the informationsecurity issues the author addresses. A businessperson whose vital data is mostly on paper can utilize the systems proposed in this book as readily as someone working in a large data-processing center.
Fisher defines data security as "the protection of data from unauthorized disclosure, modification and/or destruction whether accidental or intentional." He develops this definition into a classification system for types of exposures. This classification is the first of many practical tools suggested by the author for analyzing potential data-security problems.

## The Procedure

The first step in developing an effective informationsecurity system is to draw a flowchart of the data life cycle. In a payroll application, for example. data is generated from workers' time cards, which are physically moved. checked, and entered into the data system. The data completes the cycle when the workers receive their paychecks. Every data-transfer point from time card to paycheck is a potential source of disclosure of privileged information. error, or fraud.
With a complete flowchart. a manager can divide information security into manageable chunks called control points, which can then be handled as separate entities. Fisher's systems are not precise because they do not attempt to map real-world interactions between the modules. However. the complexity of such interactions can easily obscure system analysis. What Fisher's procedures lose in precision they make up for in manageability. The author points out this and other limits in his procedures. which are meant to guide decisions rather than dictate action.
Building information security begins with an analysis of the risks at each control point in the data life cycle. the author says. Considering each type of security exposure (accidental or intentional data disclosure, change. or loss). the analyst identifies the specific exposures for each datatransfer area. He completes a worksheet for each control point and summarizes the risks on another form that maps the data-security system and highlights the greatest risks to information security. Fisher has designed formats for these worksheets.
In a brief chapter, "Limiting Risk." the author reviews a few commonsense. inexpensive ways to improve data security. Fisher shows that careful data-handling procedures in the hands of cooperative employees can eliminate as many potential risks as can elaborate. expensive security designs. Fisher places this chapter between

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"Identifying Exposures" and "Risk Analysis." I can't help but wonder if the chapter is meant to reassure those managers who are shocked at the number of exposures in their systems and concerned about the cost of correction.
The goals of risk assessment are to rank security exposures and assign numbers (costs per possible loss, estimated number of events) to identified data-security exposures. Fisher presents two methods for evaluating a potential loss, neither of which requires special math skills. He outlines the advantages and limits of each. The results of risk analysis are mapped on a grid that distributes exposures by type and potential loss.
The author's insistence that problems can be reduced to numbers and compared more or less objectively is one of the strongest points in his system for handling information security. Every action he recommends is rooted in realities. He never lets managers lose sight of the fact that breaches of data security are potentially losses, but he emphasizes that correction of such breaches should not cost more than the potential losses. He provides rules of thumb for getting numbers, evaluating the validity of the numbers, and making decisions based on the numbers throughout his process.
Fisher does not discuss specific hardware or software control systems. Rather, he divides controls into preventive, detective, and corrective types and discusses the philosophy of control. However, his approach is not at all abstract: he provides concrete examples on each point. His examples are so successful that many people may read this part of the book and not realize they have absorbed principles instead of facts.
In an extensive table. Fisher analyzes data-security features available in IBM products. The reader can extract a checklist of possible security controls from this table. Appendix C is an effective checklist that defines application controls.
The book addresses the making of cost-effective decisions for installing controls. The major factors in the process, the author says, include estimated potential loss from an exposure, estimated cost of proposed controls to prevent the loss, and estimated probability of the success of those controls. Fisher provides formulas for using these factors to determine "return on investment" for proposed controls. Filling cut the selection worksheet for all the exposures in a system gives managers numbers for deciding to install or redesign controls or to accept a given risk as too costly to correct.
In two chapters, Fisher explains a highly detailed analysis and selection process that should cover even the largest computer system. For readers who need just a fast assessment of their security system, the author outlines an abbreviated approach. He assumes that the reader understands the concepts of previous chapters. This version uses a worksheet for each control point and for each likely exposure type at that control point. An analyst fills out the (continued)

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sheets and evaluates the degree of control for that exposure on a 0-4 scale. A summary sheet uses these grades to map strong and weak points in the system and to average a grade for security control in the system as a whole.
Almost half of Information Systems Security is appendix. The author reprints questionnaires and guidelines on information-system security from IBM and other companies. The appendixes demonstrate that Fisher's ideas are not original. His contribution is that he gives managers practical methods for assessing risk, evaluating controls, and making decisions on new controls for data security. The appendixes are valuable in light of Fisher's methodical approach to dealing with security systems. Once a manager absorbs Fisher's methods, these appendixes become intermediate readings for further study.
Information Systems Security is not exciting or original, but it is competent and readable for managers who are not computer people. Fisher presents a "can-do" framework for a comprehensive introduction to the principles of developing information security. Managers will still have to determine specific control solutions for their information systems. but they can do so from solid points of departure and with methods they can translate into effective data-security decisions.

Annette Hinshaw (POB 580635. Tulsa. OK 74158) is a freelance technical writer.

MICROPROCESSORS: HARDWARE. SOFTWARE. AND DESIGN APPLICATIONS Reviewed by Alan Finger

Given the importance of microprocessor courses in today's engineering curriculum, it is natural that many textbooks have been written on the subject. Microprocessors: Hardware. Software, and Design Applications is one example. Its intent is to introduce junior and senior engineering students to the fundamentals of modern microprocessors and the microcomputer systems and software built around them. Wunnava Subbarao is an associate professor at Florida International University and has based this text on his courses there. He examines five well-known microprocessors and illustrates their applications with student projects. This practical approach is well suited to motivating students as well as giving them a hint as to what awaits them in the Real World.

Subbarao begins with an introduction to the general concepts of microprocessors. Other chapters are split into two sections on each device: Intel's 8085. Motorola's 6800. MOS Technology's 6502, Zilog's Z80, and RCA's 1802. The first section on each chip describes the processor and, except for the Z80. a commercial single-board "training" microcomputer using the device. In the second section. the author details several practical applications developed

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[^9]
## BOOK REVIEWS

a number of pages on single-chip microcomputers are thrown in at the end of several chapters. In one such case, Intel's 8048 is incorrectly described as a modified version of the 8085 . They do not even belong to the same family. Another error exists in the description of how the 8085 responds to its interrupt input INTR. According to the author's description, the 8085 responds to INTR by issuing an interrupt-acknowledge signal INTA to a requester. which, in turn, places the vector address on the data bus. In reality, the 8085 will accept the next complete instruction, usually a l-byte restart (RST) or 3-byte CALL from the requester. Trying to bring up an interrupt-driven system with information like this would certainly prove interesting.
Much of the misinformation is more subtle Subbarao uses microcomputer jargon, usually with little or no explanation. He uses much of it incorrectly. The term "bus," for example, has two meanings. It can be used in reference to a collection of related signals connecting different components within a microcomputer system. It can also refer to any of a number of industry-standard arrangements for interconnecting function boards in a larger system. The second type generally contains several of the first type along with other signals. In several instances, the author discusses them as if they were the same. The IEEE-488 (GPIB) bus somehow finds its way into one of these discussions, even though it is actually a data-communications standard generally used to connect a computer to instruments (and occasionally intelligent peripherals such as disk systems and plotters). I would presume its inclusion is due to the presence of the word "bus." The author uses another term, "I/O |input/output| bound." to refer to something "bound for input or output" as opposed to its normal usage as a reference to a program with its speed limited by I/O operations.

## Good Problems

If the book has one saving grace, it is the abundance of examples and problems, many of which are accompanied by answers that provide better information than the body text. After reading the chapters on the 1802 processor. with which I am not very familiar. I was still in the dark about many aspects of its operation. I then worked through some of the problems with an RCA data book at hand and felt much more comfortable about the possibility of dealing with one of these rather arcane devices. Perhaps this is what this book is all about: providing problems to be solved using other sources of information.

Subbarao wisely suggests that readers consult the appropriate manufacturer's literature. This book will not provide the student with enough information to use a microprocessor or write software for it. Although the idea behind Microprocessors is a good one. the book is too flawed with organizational and conceptual errors for me to recommend it to anyone.

Alan Finger is a vice president at Comprehensive Computer Consultants (270 Littleton Rd. Building 14. Westford. MA 01886).

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Genicom 3000 PC printers feature switch selectable hardware, dual connectors and dual parallel or serial interfaces. Plus the 3014 and 3024 emulate popular protocols for both Epson MX with GRAFTRAX-PLUS ${ }^{\text {pu }}$ and Okidata Microline 84 Step $2^{\text {min }}$, while the 3304 and 3404 emulate popular protocols for Epson MX with GRAFTRAX-PLUS ${ }^{\text {™ }}$. So your current system is most likely already capable of working with these Genicom printers without modification.

Most important, the Genicom 3000 PC printers are quality-built, highly durable printers designed for rapid, continuous duty cycle printing. So take some personal advice. Get a Genicom professional printer for your personal computer today.

Genicom Corporation, One General Electric Drive, Dept. C421, Waynesboro, VA 22980. In Virginia, call 1-703-949-1170.

## Great Ideas look even better

 on a Princeton monitorYour Great Ideas deserve the best image you can give them. But, just as a music system's performance depends on the speakers, your computer system is limited by the quality of your monitor.

Monitor performance can be measured. That's something you should know about

In other words, your Great Ideas should be seen, not blurred.

W. Shakespeare composing Great Ideas on a Princeton Monitor

## Things you should know about monitors

Resolution The quality of a color monitor's image is directly related to its resolution. The greater the number of dots available within a given area for displaying an image the greater the resolution.

The PRINCETON SR-12 monitor features an extraordinary $640 \times 480$ (non-interlaced) resolution. The result is an extremely high quality, flickerless image with text that approaches monochrome quality. When used in conjunction with the PRINCETON Scan-Doubler card, the SR-12 runs from a standard IBM or equivalent color card, maintaining complete compatibility with all IBM software.

Dot pitch The image on an RGB color monitor is made up of a series of tiny dots. Dot pitch measures the distance between those dots. Anything finer than .38 mm is considered high resolution.

## The PRINCETON HX-12

RGB color monitor, with a dot pitch of .31 mm , offers the finest resolution in its class. The $\mathrm{HX}-12$ delivers 16 crisp, sharp colors including clean whites without color bleed-a not-so-easy accomplishment in an RGB monitor.

Price All Princeton monitors set the price/performance standard in their class. The SR-12 at $\$ 799$ compares favorably with monitors costing hundreds more. The $\mathrm{HX}-12$ is in a class by itself at \$695.

## The PRINCETON MAX-12,

with easy-on-the-eyes amber phosphor, sets the standard for monochrome monitors at $\$ 249$. The MAX-12's dynamic focusing circuitry ensures sharpness not only in the center but also in the edges and corners. And it runs off the IBM PC mono-card-no special card is required.


All three monitors feature a non-glare screen and an IBM compatible cable. A PCjr adapter cable is also available for the HX-12. And to see your Great Ideas from the best possible angle, you can put your Princeton monitor on the Princeton Undergraduate Tilt and Swivel Base for only $\$ 39.95$. Or, while supplles last, get the Undergraduate FREE with the purchase of a MAX-12 monitor.

Image The ultimate test of any monitor is how the image looks to your own eyes. Compare the Princeton monitors side-by-side with the competition at Computerland, Entre or your local independent dealer.

Do it soon. You and your Great Ideas deserve the best.

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## January 1985

## - DEVELOPMENT SEMI-

 NARS-Professional Development Seminars, various sites throughout the U.S. The Institute for Advanced Technology presents seminars in a variety of areas. including data communications. database management, software engineering. CAD/CAM, personal computers, office automation and personnel management A catalog is available. Contact Institute for Advanced Technology. 6003 Executive Blvd., Rockville. MD 20852. (800) 638-6590: in Maryland (301) 468-8576.January-February

## - NETWORK TROUBLE-

 SHOOTING-A Troubleshooting Guide to Supporting and Maintaining the Data Communications Network, various sites throughout the U.S. This seminar outlines a systematic approach to network maintenance methods and procedures, presents specific troubleshooting techniques, and explains software tools. For more information, contact Data-Tech institute. Lakeview Plaza, POB 2429. Clifton. NJ 07015. (201)478-5400. January-February

## - PROCESSING FUNDA-

MENTALS-Fundamentals of Data Processing for Administrative Assistants and Secretaries and Fundamentals of Information Processing for Nontechnical Executives, various sites throughout the U.S. Two-day seminars. Contact New York University. School of Continuing Education. Seminar Center. 575 Madison Ave. New York. NY 10022. (212) 580-5200. January-March

- TECH, MANAGEMENT

SEMINARS-Technical and Management Seminars for Professionals. various sites throughout the U.S. Major topic areas include networking. system performance and data management. and realtime applications design. A catalog is available. Contact Digital Equipment Corp. Educational Services. Seminar Programs BUO/E58, 12 Crosby Dr.. Bedford. MA 01730. (617) 276-4949.

January-March

## INTENSIVE SEMINARS

Intensive Seminars for Professional Development, various locations in the Boston metropolitan area. Syracuse, NY. and Saddle Brook. NJ. Computer, management, and manufacturing seminars are offered. A catalog is available. Contact Kathy Shaw, Office of Continuing Education. Worcester Polytechnic Institute. Higgins House, Worcester. MA 01609. (617) 793-5517. January-June

- SME CONFERENCES, EXPOS-Conferences and Expositions from the Society of Manufacturing Engineers. various sites throughout the U.S. For a calendar, contact the Society of Manufacturing Engineers. Public Relations Department, One SME Dr., POB 930. Dearborn. MI 48121. (313) 271-0777 Jariuary-November
- bUSINESS COMMUNICA-TIONS-The Second Annual Business Telecommunica-
tions Exposition: BizTelCom Northeast, Aspen HotelManor. Parsippany, NI. Seminars and product displays. Preregistration is complimentary: S 10 at the door. Contact Michael C.I.
Houston. T. E. G. Inc. The Exposition Group. 83 Barnegat Blvd.. Barnegat. NJ 08005. (609) 698-7020. January 16-18
- measurement science

Measurement Science Conference. Marriott Hotel. Santa Clara. CA. Technical sessions will explore such topics as laser and opticalfiber metrology, time and frequency measurements. and the effects of data networks on calibration. Exhibits and formal addresses highlight this event. Registration details are available from Darlene Diven. Measurement Science Conference. POB 61344. Sunnyvale, CA 94088-1344, (408) 756-0270. January 17-18

## - C WORKSHOP

C Programming Workshop Raleigh. NC. Contact Suzanne B. Battista. Plum Hall Inc.. I Spruce Ave., Cardiff. NI 08232. (609)
927-3770. January 21-25

## - IN-FLIGHT COMPUTING

 EXPLORED-Meeting of the Radio Technical Commission for Aeronautics. Washington. DC. An industry committee will look into the possible effects that battery-operaled portable computers may have on an airplane's navigational equipment. The com-IF YOU WANT your organization's public activities listed in BYTE's Event Queue. we need to know about them at least four months in advance. Send information about computer conferences. seminars. worfeshops, and courses to BYTE, Event Oueue. POB 372. Hancock. NH 03449.
mittee, called SC-156, meets at 9:30 a.m. Contact the Radio Technical Commission for Aeronautics. Suite 500 , 1425 K St . NW. Washington. DC 20005. lanuary 22-23

## - micros. communica-

 TIONS, AND BUSINESS Microspeak '85. San Francisco, CA. This conference will focus on ways to set up a costeffective microcomputer communications system. The fee is $\$ 695$. Contact Stephen I. Schneiderman, Micro Communications. 500 Howard St., San Francisco. CA 94105, (415) 397-1881. January 22-24- SEMICONDUCTOR EOUIPMENT. CONFERENCE Advanced Semiconductor Equipment Exposition and Technical Conference. Convention Center. San Jose. CA. Admission to the show is free with preregistration. Contact loyce Estill. ASEE -85 Show Manager. Cartlidge E Associates Inc.. 1101 South Winchester Blvd. \#M259. San Jose. CA 95128. (408) 554-6644
lanuary 22-24
- TECH CONFERENCE. TUTORIALS-USENIX Association Technical Conference and Tutorials, Fairmont Hotel, Dallas. TX. Contact USENIX Conference Office POB 385. Sunset Beach. CA 90742. (213) 592-1381 January 23-25


## - COURSEWARE TIPS

Selecting and Evaluating Instructional Courseware. Princeton. NJ. This seminar shows teachers how to identify sources and the effectiveness of educational
(continued)

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courseware, how to evaluate courseware, and how to select and use courseware directories, clearinghouses. databases. and published reviews. Hands-on experience is provided. The fee is $\$ 125$. Contact Educational Testing Service. Princeton. NJ 08541. (609) 734-1108. January 24

## - INFO ON TELECOMM

 Finding Telecommunications Information. AMFAC Hotel. Burlingame, CA. This seminar explains how to find and stay up-to-date with information on the telecommunications industry. For seminar details, contact Christopher Sterling at (202) 676-8243. For registration details, contact Phillips Publishing Inc., Suite 1200 N. 7315 Wiscon$\sin$ Ave., Bethesda. MD 20814. (301) 986-0666. January 28-29
## FAULT-TOLERANT

 DESIGN-Introduction to Fault-Tolerant Microcomputer Systems. Sheraton Mockingbird Hotel. Dallas. TX. This course introduces attendees to various topics in fault-tolerant computing. including fault classification detection. diagnosis. and recovery: error correction and detection: microprocessor testing: and redundancy techniques. The fee is \$650. Contact William C Dries. University of Wis-consin-Extension. Department of Engineering \& Applied Science. 432 North Lake St., Madison. WI 53706. (800) 362-3020: in Wisconsin. (608) 262-2061. January 28-30- InSTRUCTIONAL COMPUTING CONFERENCE The 1985 Florida Instructional Computing Conference. Sheraton Twin Towers Convention Center and Howard Johnson's Florida Center Hotel. Oriando. FL. This fifth annual conference will feature more than 100 sessions on
instructional and administrative computing as well as general conference sessions. More than 130 companies will exhibit. Contact the Florida Department of Education. Educational Technology Section. Knott Building. Tallahassee. FL 32301. (904) 487-3104. January 28-31


## - ADVANCED C TOPICS

 Advanced C Topics Seminar, Raleigh, NC. Contact Suzanne B. Battista, Plum Hall Inc.. I Spruce Ave., Cardiff. NJ 08232. (609) 927-3770. January 28-February 1- GERMAN TRADE SHOW Micro-Computer ${ }^{8} 85$. Hall \#4. Fairgrounds. Frankfurt. West Germany. More than 200 exhibitors of hardware, software. accessories. and services will display their wares. Other features include seminars. workshops. and discussions. Contact Mr. Philippe Hans. German American Chamber of Commerce. 21st Floor, 666 Fifth Ave.. New York. NY 10103. (212) 974-8856. January 29-February 3


## February 1985

- COMPUTER COURSES

Courses from Integrated Computer Systems. various sites throughout the U.S. Among the courses to be offered are "Digital Image Processing" and "Modern Pattern Recognition Systems." Course fees are $\$ 945$. Contact Ruth Dordick. Integrated Computer Systems. 6305 Arizona Place. POB 45405. Los Angeles. CA 90045. (800) 421-8166; in California. (800) 352-8251 or (213) 417-8888: in Canada. (800) 228-6788.

February-March

## - language courses

 Courses from The Micro-Engine Company, lohannesburg. Republic of South Africa. Courses in UNIX. C and Pascal are offered. Contact Laurie Butgereit. The MicroEngine Co. (Pty) Ltd. POB 78992. Sandton. 2146. Republic of South Africa (011) 789-1736.

February-March

## - SPECIAL EDUCATORS

 Computers \& Reading/Learning Difficulties. Third Annual Western States Conference. Los Angeles, CA. Sixty presentations and hands-on workshops will explore the use of computers in reading. language arts. and learning difficulties. Educational materials will be exhibited Workshop fees are $\$ 55$. and conference fees are \$55 and \$95. Contact Educational Computer Conferences. 1070 Crows Nest Way, Richmond. CA 94803. (415) 222-1249.February 1-2

## - AUTOMATED FACTORY

 EXPLORED-Automated Manufacturing. Don CeSar Hotel. St. Petersburg. FL. Contact Eleanor Bernet. Frost E Sullivan Jnc. 106 Fulton St., New York. NY 10038. (212) 233-1080. February 4-5
## - TECHNOLOGY AND THE

OFFICE-The 1985 Office Automation Conference. Georgia World Congress Center, Atlanta, GA. The theme for the sixth annual Office Automation Conference is "Today's Partnership: People and Technology." More than 45 technical sessions are planned. Full-conference preregistration fees are \$100, which includes admission to the exhibit area. Student, one-day, and exhibitonly rates are $\$ 10, \$ 40$, and \$30, respectively. Fullconference registration at the door is $\$ 125$. Contact OAC 85. American Federation of Information Processing Societies Inc.. 1899

Preston White Dr., Reston VA 22091. (703) 620-8952 February 4-6

- PROLOG INSTRUCTIONS Prolog Workshop. New York City. A hands-on program in Prolog. running under UNIX. Subjects covered include the fundamentals of logic programming with Prolog. artificial intelligence representation techniques. and expert system design. Participants should be familiar with a high-level language. Contact Keith Eisenstark. Structured Methods Inc.. 7 West 18th St.. New York. NY 10011 . (212) 741-7720.

February 4-7

- SIMULATION AND MODELING-Simulation and Modeling with SIMSCRIPT 11.5. Westpark Hotel, Arlington. VA. This course serves as an introduction to the concepts of simulation and model building using SIMSCRIPT II.5. a programming language tailored for simulation analysts, model builders, engineers. and computer scientists. The fee is $\$ 850$. Contact Ed Russell. CACI. 12011 San Vicente Blvd.. Los Angeles. CA 90049. (213) 476-651I: on the eastern seaboard, call Carl Joeckel. (215) 628-3701 February 4-8
- MANUFACTURING EXPO Florida Computer Manufacturing Expo. Centroplex Expo Center. Orlando. FL. Hardware. software peripherals. and accessories will be displayed. A seminar program is planned. Contact Great Southern Computer Shows, POB 655. Jacksonville. FL 32201. (904) 356-1044. February 5-8
- STRIDE TO FAIRE Stride Faire '85. MGM Grand Hotel/Casino, Reno, NV. This is the second annual technical trade fair sponsored by Stride Micro, formerly
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known as Sage Computer Contact Laura Smith. Stride Micro. 4905 Energy Way Reno. NV 89502. (702) 322-6868. February 8-10

- SOFTWARE MANAGEMENT CONTROL-CONfiguration Management of Software Programs San Diego. CA. Intended to show those working in software management how to control development. maintenance. and operational costs. Familiarity with MILSTD 480. 483, and 490 is helpful but there is no prerequisite for this course. The cost is $\$ 730$. Contact Stod Cortelyou, Continuing Engineering Education. George Washington University. Washington. DC 20052. (800) 424-9773: in the District of Columbia. (202) 676-8520.
February 11-13


## - NETWORK COM-

PONENTS EXPLAINED Data Communications Network Components. Atlanta, GA. This course provides a thorough overview of the use, operation, applications and acquisition procedures of 25 major communications components. The fee is \$795. Contact Elaine Hadden Nicholas. Department of Continuing Education. Georgia Institute of Technology. Atlanta. GA 30332 0385. (404) 894-2547

February 12-14

- INTERACTIVE

INSTRUCTION-The Third Conference on Interactive Instruction Delivery. Sheraton Towers Hotel. Orlando. FL Contact the Society for Applied Learning Technology. 50 Culpeper St.. Warrenton VA 22186. (703) 347-0055 February 13-15

## - COMPUTERS FILL

EDUCATORS' TALL ORDER
The Fifth Annual Conference of the Texas Computer Education Association. Hyatt Regency Hotel. Austin. TX

The theme for this conference is "New Directions for Education Using Modern Day Technology." Contact TCEA Conference. POB 2573. Austin. TX 78768. February 13-16

## - PC SYMPOSIUM

The 1984 UNM Personal Computer Symposium, University of New Mexico. Albuquerque. The second annual Personal Computer Symposium will feature exhibits. seminars, and demonstrations of personal computer systems of interest to businesspeople educators. and professionals. Contact the Tau Beta Pi Honor Society, clo Dr. Randy Truman. Department of Mechanical Engineering. University of New Mexico. Albuquerque NM 87131. (505) 277-6296 February 15-16

- COCO CONVOCATION Rainbowfest. Irvine Marriott Irvine. CA. A show for users of the Radio Shack TRS-80 Color Computer. More than 50 exhibitors are expected. Contact Falsoft Inc., POB 385. Prospect. KY 40059 (502) 228-4492

February 15-17

## SOFTWARE UPDATE

The Second Annual International Software Update Waiohai Resort Hotel, Kauai, HI. An international lineup of speakers will focus on domestic and international marketing concerns and future trends in microcomputer software. Attendance is limited. Contact Raging Bear Productions Inc.. Suite 175. 21 Tamal Vista Dr. Corte Madera. CA 94925. (800) 732-2300; in California. (415) 924-1194. February 16-20

## - MICROS FOR

EDUCATORS-Association of Teacher Educators National Conference. Riviera Convention and Resort Hotel, Las Vegas. NV. Exhibits and

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demonstrations of microcomputers, microcomputer products, and communications equipment will be featured. Contact Peter $C$ West. Learning Center. College of Education. Gabel Hall 8. Northern Illinois University. DeKalb, IL 60115. (815) 753-1241.

February 18-19

- manage your COMPUTER-Managing Computer Resources, Wintergreen Learning Institute. Wintergreen. VA. Focuses on networking, system design. performance evaluation, and operational difficulties encountered by managers and executives. Rates include lodging and ski-lift tickets and vary from $\$ 570$ to $\$ 769$ depending on accommodations. Contact Dr. M. D Corcoran. Wintergreen Learning Institute, POB 7. Wintergreen, VA 22958. (800) 325-2200; in Virginia, (804) 325-1107

February 18-22

- DIGITAL USERS MEET

DECUS Canada Spring Symposium, LHotel. Toronto. Ontario. Canada. This symposium covers a variety of topics of interest to Digital computer users. Contact Jeanne McNeish, DECUS, 100 Herzbug Rd., POB 13000. Kanata. Ontario K2K 2A6. Canada. (613) 592-5111 ext. 2782. February 19-22

- COMMUNICATIONS FOR EXECS-Info/Central. O'Hare Exposition Center. Chicago. IL. This show and conference on computers and communications is tailored to the needs of executives and data-processing managers. Mainframes, microcom puters, telecommunications systems, and micrographics are a few of the areas to be addressed. Contact the Show Manager, Info/Central. 999 Summer St., Stamford. CT 06905. (203) 964-8287 February 20-22


## - COMPUTERS IN

 EDUCATION-The Role of the Computer in Education 5. Arlington Park Hilton, Arlington Heights, IL. A range of topics of interest to educators will be presented. Contact Rick Nelson. The Role of the Computer in Education 5. Micro-Ideas 2701 Central Rd.. Glenview. IL 60025. (312) 998-5065February 20-22

- BUSINESS GRAPHICS Computer Business Graphics, Bonaventure Intercontinental Hotel. Fort Lauderdale, FL. Contact Carol Every. Frost \& Sullivan Inc 106 Fulton St., New York NY 10038. (212) 233-1080 February 20-23
- MAC IN SPOTLIGHT

MacWorld Exposition. Brooks Hall. San Francisco. CA. A hands-on festival of Macintosh hardware, software. and peripherals. Contact World Expositions. Mitch Hall Associates. POB 860. Westwood, MA 02090 (617) 329-7466

February 21-23

## - COMPUTER FAIRE

The Fourth Annual IEEE Computer Faire, Huntsville, AL. Sponsored by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers Inc. For complete information. contact Terry Mizell. POB 5188 . Huntsville. AL 35805. (205)
532-2036. February 22-23

- FARM AUTOMATION

Agri-Mation. Palmer House Hotel. Chicago, IL. This conference and exposition will focus on the role of automation in agriculture. Contact the Society of Manufacturing Engineers. One SME Dr. POB 930. Dearborn, MI 48121. (313) 271-1500.

February 25-28

- COMPUTING IN ANESTHESIA-Computing in Anesthesia '85. The Third International Seminar,

Miramar-Sheraton, Santa Monica, CA. Medical and computer specialists will describe their research and use of computers in data acquisition and display. computerized monitoring, instruction, education, database management, and knowledge-based systems The registration fee is $\$ 300$ Contact Program Chairman. Computing in Anesthesia 85. Anesthesiology Educational Foundation, Federal Building. POB 24230. Los Angeles. CA 90024. (213) 825-7561
February 25-March 1

## - SHORT COURSE FOR

 ENGINEERS-Dynamics on Microcomputers. University of Michigan-Dearborn. For information, contact R.E Little. University of Michigan. 4901 Evergreen Rd.. Dearborn. MI 48128. (313) 593-5241.February 25-March |

- HIGH-TECH IN FOCUS High-Tech '85 Exhibit and Seminar. Thunderbird Motel. Bloomington. MN. More than 100 manufacturers will exhibit computer terminals. peripherals, data-communications equipment. and digital test instruments. Admission is free. Contact John Bastys or Barb Mueller. Countryman Associates Co. 1821 University Ave., St Paul, MN 55104, (612) 645-9151. February 26-27


## - AUTOMATION FOR

 ELECTRONICS-Automated Design and Engineering for Electronics. Anaheim Hilton and Towers. Anaheim. CA This conference and exposition covers the use of automation in the design of elec tronic circuitry. For further details, contact Michael Indovina. Cahners Exposition Group, Cahners Plaza, 1350 East Touhy Ave., POB 5060 Des Plaines. IL 60018. (312) 299-9311February 26-28

- MICRO-AIDED MANAGE MENT-Microcomputer aided Maintenance Management System, Ramada Inn. Airport. Milwaukee WI. This course is designed to show how computers can help improve the maintenance func tions of any organization The fee is $\$ 60$. Contact Unik Associates, 12545 West Burleigh. Brookfield. WI 53005. (414) 782-5030 February 27


## March 1985

- FOSE SOFTWARE SHOW Federal Office Systems Exposition (FOSE) Software 85, Convention Center. Washington. DC. Four days of workshops, symposia and exhibits of software, Contact Rosalind Boesch, National Trade Productions Inc.. Suite 400. 2111 Eisenhower Ave. Alexandria. VA 22314. (800) 638-8510; in Virginia, (703) 683-8500. March 4-7


## - MINI/MICRO

Mini/Micro Southeast-85. Georgia World Conference Center. Atlanta. A conference and exposition. Contact Electronic Conventions Management. 8110 Airport Blvd.. Los Angeles, CA 90045. (213) 772-2965 March 5-7

- COMPUTER, COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY SECURICOM 85: The Third World Congress on Computer and Communications Security and Protection. Palais des Festivals et des Congrès, Cannes, France. Topic areas include electronic banking security. security implications of new media. security within microcomputers and distributed systems. Contact SEDEP. Expositions Department. 8. Rue de la Michodiere. 75002. Paris. France: tel: 742 41 00: Telex: 250303 (continued)


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- SUGI CONFERENCE

The Tenth Annual SAS Users Group International (SUGI) Conference, Reno. NV. Topics include capacity planning and evaluation, systems software, education, graphics. information systems, and microcomputers, Contact SAS Institute Inc.. SAS Circle. POB 8000. Cary. NC 27511. (919) 467-8000. March 10-13

## - CONFERENCE ON

 SCIENCE-ACM Computer Science Conference. Marriott Hotel. New Orleans, LA. This conference, sponsored by the Association for Computing Machinery and a number of college and university computer science departments, features an employment register, whereby job seekers can meet prospective employers. Contact ACM Computer Science Employment Register. Department of Computer Science. University of Pittsburgh. POB 13526. Pitts-burgh. PA 15234.
March 11-14

## - DESIGN SHOW

The 1985 National Design Engineering Show. McCormick Place. Chicago. IL. More than 600 CAD/CAM system and electronic com-
ponent companies will exhibit products. Contact the Show Manager. National Design Engineering Show. 999 Summer St.. Stamford CT 06905. (203) 964-0000. March 11-14

## - SCSI SEMINARS

Small Computer Systems Interface (SCSI) Forum. Houston. TX. Seminars and exhibits of SCSI controllers and related peripherals. Contact Mr. I. Molina. SCSI Forum Ltd., POB 2625. Pomona. CA 91768-2625. March 12

- EDUCATIONAL CON-FERENCE-The 1985 Microcomputers in Education Conference. Arizona State University, Tempe. The theme is "Tomorrow's Technology." Emphasis will be placed on integrating computer technology and languages into the educational environment. Contact Donna Craighead, Payne B47. Arizona State University. College of Education. Tempe. AZ 85287. 1602) 965-7363. March 13-15
- Simulation in sun-SHINE-The Eighteenth Annual Simulation Symposium. Tampa. FL. A forum for interchange of ideas. techniques, and applications among those working in this field. Contact Alexander Kran, IBM Corp.. East Fishkill Facility. Hopewell Junction, NY 12533
March 13-15
- COMPUTERS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMTEL '85: International Computer and Telecommunications Conference. Infomart. Dallas. TX. Contact COMTEL 85. Suite 600. 13740 Midway Rd., Dallas. TX 75244, (214) 458-7011. March 18-20
- TECHNOLOGY AND EDUCATION-The First An(continued)


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nual Conference on Technologies in Education. University of Arizona, Tucson. This conference will focus on the effective implementation of research in educational technology Contact Steve Louie. NACCIS, Suite 125. 2200 East River Rd., Tucson, AZ 85718, (602) 323-6144. March 18-20

- ROBOTICS TECHNOLOGY

UPDATE-The Second Annual Robotic End Effectors: Design and Applications Seminar. Holiday Inn Livonia-West. Livonia, MI. This seminar explores robotic end effector techniques, sensors for tooling. compliant devices, interchangeable end-af-arm tooling devices. multihand tools. and magnets for tooling. More than 25 companies will exhibit. Contact John McEachran. Special Programs Department. Society of Manufacturing Engineers. One SME Dr., POB 930. Dearborn. MI 48121. (313) 271-1500. ext. 382.
March 19-20

## - AI FOR ROBOTS

Aircon 2: The Second Annual International Conference on Artificial Intelligence for Robots, Stouffers Concourse in Crystal City. Arlington. VA. This conference is designed to promote a dialogue between experts and users of arti-ficial-intelligence systems. The theme is "Toward Intelligent Robots: The Droids Are Coming." Contact Cindy Mega, IIT Research Institute. 10 West 35th St.. Chicago. IL 60616. (312) 567-4024. March 21-22

## - ELEMENTARY

 COMPUTING-University of Delaware Second National Conference: Computers and Young Children. University of Delaware. Newark. The emphasis is on programs for children 4 to 8 years old. Contact Dr. Richard B.Fischer, Division of Continuing Education. University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716. (302) 451-8838. March 21-22

- ELECTRONIC TRANS-FERS-The 1985 EFT Expo. Fairmont Hotel. San Francisco. CA. The annual convention and exposition of the Electronic Funds Transfer Association. Contact the EFT Association. Suite 800. 1029 Vermont Ave. NW. Washington. DC 20005. (202) 783-3555. March 24-27


## - DATABASE SYMPOSIUM

The Fourth Annual ACM SIGACT/SIGMOD Symposium on Principles of Database Systems, Portland. OR. This conference covers developments in the theoretical and practical aspects of database systems. Topics include the application of artificialintelligence techniques to database systems. data models, and data structures for physical database implementation. Contact David Maier. Department of Computer Science. Oregon Grad Center, 19600 Northwest Walker Rd.. Beaverton. OR 97006. March 25-27

## - optical storage

 TECHNIQUES-The Third Annual Conference on Optical Storage of Documents and Images. Shoreham Hotel. Washington. DC. For information, contact Technology Opportunity Conference. POB 14817. San Francisco. CA 94114-0817. (415) 626-1133. March 25-27
## - west coast faire

The Tenth Annual West Coast Faire. Moscone Center. San Francisco. CA This is one of the largest computer shows. Contact Computer Faire Inc., Suite 201. 181 Wells Ave Newton Falls. MA 02159. (800) 826-2680: in Massachusetts (617) 965-8350

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THE IANUARY ISSUE OF BYTE begins what we hope is another banner year for microcomputer enthusiasts. Artist Robert Tinney has restarted the personal computing hourglass, depicting the inevitable flow of new products and technology that will appear in 1985.
This month we offer an exceptional number and variety of feature articles. As in past January issues. we do not have a theme section; we take this opportunity to publish twice the number of features. We'll return to our normal theme format in February with a section dedicated to computing in the sciences.
To start this month. Steve Ciarcia focuses on an analog topic; power supplies and their attendant problems. If you've wanted a robust 12 - to $13.2-\mathrm{V}$. 15-A power supply made from readily available components, check out Ciarcia's Circuit Cellar.
The pictures-versus-words user-interface debate is likely to continue for some time, but Bill Benzon provides a strong argument for the Macintosh as a tool for the visual brain in "The Visual Mind and the Macintosh."
Speaking of the Macintosh, Gregg Williams, senior technical editor, describes the content and structure of Microsoft's latest version of BASIC for the Mac in "Microsoft Macintosh BASIC Version 2.0." And along with Rob Moore. Gregg continues part 2 of "The Apple Story." which degan in the December supplement, BYTE Guide to Apple PCs. Also continued from December is part 2 of "An Introduction to Fiber Optics" by Richard Shuford. BYTE's special-projects editor. Richard discusses connections and networks of optical-fiber waveguides.
If you've ever tried "computing in the dark," you'll find William Rynone's "Uninterruptible Power Supplies" enlightening. While not intended to be comprehensive, his article provides a comparison among some commercial units, a do-it-yourself project, and some shopping tips.
New developments in VLSI enable Joseph Nadan to give "A Climpse into Future Television" and describe how this technology is evolving in parallel with personal computers to bring television into the "information age."
If you do decimal computations on large numbers, read "Algorithms for a Variable-Precision Calculator" by Paul .Vilson. He uses a pseudocode to explain the logic in his arithmetic algorithms.

If you have an IBM PC and are interested in charting the frequency response of your lease-breaker stereo system, read Vince Banes's "Audio-Frequency Analyzer" construction article.
A difficult-to-read display based on coarse-resolution dot-matrix letters may be a thing of the past, as described in "Font Design for Personal Workstations" by Charles Bigelow.

In Bruce D'Ambrosio's "Expert Systems-Myth or Reality?" he touches on some of the capabilities and limitations of expert systems and the directions in which researchers are heading.
We've quite a variety of topics in January. and we look forward to a variety of editorial topics and themes in the remainder of 1985.


# UNDERSTANDING LINEAR POWER SUPPLIES 

by Steve Ciarcia<br>Proper design brings<br>simplicity and reliability

 Sometimes it is the more trivial aspects of electronics that create the greatest problems. With all the concern about 16-bit versus 32-bit processors and multitasking operating systems, who would think that a simple linear power supply could cause the demise of a company? Even with a board of directors full of venture capitalists, it's often too late when they look beyond their spreadsheet projections and ask whether the product they are financing actually works.

While looking over someone's shoulder is not my favorite consulting activity, I recently was involved in such a situation. One of the founders of a venture-capitalfunded company was getting very nervous because his engineering department was seriously overdue on two products. Since his responsibility was sales, and about $\$ 800.000$ in pending orders was riding on cost-effective delivery of these products, it was no wonder that he was concerned. One of the products was way over budget, and the other seemed to have a "heat problem." My job was to determine if there was a problem and help rectify it if possible.
The first product was a speech synthesizer that attached to a parallel printer port. Its problem was "engineering buzzword injec-
tion phenomenon." Inexperienced engineers try to impress management by designing microprocessors into products that don't need them.
The synthesizer chip required parallel data and a strobe. It signified that it needed more data with a single ready line. Instead of merely attaching the chip directly to the printer port and pretending it was a printer (attaching printer busy to the ready line). the engineer had added a mask-programmed microprocessor, external charac-ter-buffer memory ("In case the programmer wanted it," he said.), external program memory (in case the mask-programmed chips didn't arrive in time and they had to use EPROMs |erasable programmable readonly memories(), and a parallel port for the synthesizer chip. Direct connection to the printer port (without the microprocessor) afforded a 75 percent cost reduction.
The second product, which I'll call E. was a stand-alone speech-and-music synthesizer board that communicated serially with the host computer. To make a long story short, I was called in to look at E after 5000 sets of (continued)
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components and printed-circuit boards had been purchased but nothing had been shipped. It was now four months overdue.
1 agreed on the basic design method. Because of the data in serial format and multiple peripheral chips. this device did require a micropro cessor. Unfortunately, it suffered from another common ailment among inexperienced designers: "three-terminal-regulator narcosis." This occurs when you read the manufacturer's spec sheets on a three-terminal regulator and use the information without understanding it or the other elements in the power supply.

My first experience with the E product almost burned my nose. I leaned over an operating prototype to make a closer inspection and sensed intense heat rising from the powersupply section. According to the designer, everything was within the manufacturer's specifications. The board needed +12 and +5 volts $(\mathrm{V})$ at 0.5 ampere (A). which was regulated down from an $18-\mathrm{V}$ (plus 10 percent ripple) rectifier output. The $90^{\circ}$ Celsius ( C ) case temperature was "warm," but the engineer hotly contested that everything was okay. When further queried about added heat once the unit was enclosed, he assured me that it still wouldn't exceed the manufacturer's specified
limit of $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (apparently he didn't know the difference between junction and case temperature).
I come from the school of design that says, "If you can't touch it, you've got big problems." Eventually, my greatest fears were realized. E boards were installed in ABS (acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene) thermoformed plastic cases and allowed to burn in (aptly named) overnight. When inspected in the morning, the tops of many cases had melted and deformed. In addition. many of the regulators had failed and were now inoperable. At this point, the bad design could not be hidden from the venture capitalists. Even marketing concurred. "We can't ship an incendiary device to every kid with a computer!"

## Linear Power Supplies

Virtually all electronic equipment operates on a DC power supply. This DC voltage can come from a battery or can be converted from an energy source such as the AC power line. The two commonly used conversion methods are switching and linear.
The advent of easy-to-use threeterminal regulators has given designers a false sense of security. Because of the wide operating limits and built-in protection of many of these monolithic regulators, brute
force and a rule-of-thumb design technique can still result in functional power supplies. It takes resourceful and knowledgeable designers who understand the interrelationships of power-supply components to produce efficient and cost-effective products. In the case of $E$, larger heatsinks or lower input voltages would have offered some after-the-fact relief. Some better understanding of linear power supplies and a bit of initial computation would have resulted in a shippable design in the first place. however
My Circuit Cellar projects range from the esoteric to the instructive. I do, however, presume that the builders of these projects have a certain level of basic understanding and that many hours of construction won't go up in smoke because of a poorly designed power supply. This recent experience has made me hesitate to be quite so presumptuous, and I will now add linear power supplies to my periodic tutorial subject list (with speech synthesis, home control, etc.).

This month I'll go back to basics and analyze the construction of linear power supplies. I'll describe transformer selection, input-filter design regulator selection and connection. heatsinking, and layout. I will particularly emphasize the filter, heatsinking, and layout. Most articles seem to

| configuration | circuit | $V_{\text {In }}$ | Vo(peak) | average $V_{0} D C$ | PEAK INVERSE VOLTAGE PER DIODE | fundamental OUTPUT RIPPLE frequency $60 \mathrm{~Hz}_{2}$ | WUVEFORM |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | SINGLE -PHASE half wave | Vrms | 141 V gms | $\frac{1}{7} V_{\text {O }}($ PEAK $)=0.45 V_{\text {AM }}$ | $1.41 V_{\text {RMS }}$ | ${ }^{1 F} \mathrm{~F}_{1}$ | ${ }_{\text {ovoc }} \Omega \Omega$ |
|  | SINGLE - PHASE <br> CENTER-TAP <br> FULL wave | vams | 1.41 Rms | $\frac{2}{n} \mathrm{~V}_{\text {O(PEAK }}=0.90 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {RMS }}$ |  | $2 F_{L}$ | ovoc $\qquad$ |
|  | SINGLE - PhASE BRIDGE fULL wave | $V_{\text {fms }}$ | $1.41 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {RMS }}$ | $\frac{2}{7} V_{O(P E A K)}=0.90 V_{\text {RMS }}$ | $1.41 \mathrm{~V}_{\text {RMS }}$ | $2 \mathrm{~F}_{\mathrm{L}}$ | ovDC |

Figure 1: Three single-phase transformer-rectifier configurations.
overlook these items while they discuss various regulator configurations. If. after building a supply from such a slanted article, the end product is in thermal shutdown most of the time because of naive filter design, you are better off reading comic books. I believe that the construction of power supplies isn't difficult, but perhaps no one has ever described how to do it. Hopefully, the process will become easy after reading this article.

## Starting with the Basics

Generally speaking, a basic singlephase linear power supply consists of little more than a transformer, rectifier, and filter. Where it is necessary to accurately maintain the output potential. a voltage-regulator circuit is added. More precisely, the four components function as follows:

1. A transformer isolates the supply from the power line and reduces the input voltage ( 120 or 220 V AC ) into usable low-voltage $A C$
2. A rectifier converts the $A C$ to a $D C$ waveform and satisfies the charg-ing-current demands of the filter capacitor.
3. A filter capacitor maintains a sufficient voltage level between charging cycles to satisfy the minimum voltage requirements of either the load directly or a voltage regulator attached to the load.
4. A regulator maintains a specific output voltage over various combinations of input voltage and load.
The three basic forms of singlephase transformer-filter circuits are half-wave, full-wave bridge, and fullwave center-tap. The terms "halfwave" and "full-wave" refer to the ACinput waveform. In a half-wave circuit. only half of the 360 -degree input voltage is applied to the load. In a fullwave circuit. the full 360 degrees is usable. Figure I shows their configurations and relationships.
The first consideration to be made in the transformer choice is the type of circuit configuration: full-wave center-tap or full-wave bridge. The half-wave rectifier is generally used only for low-current or high-frequency applications since it requires twice the filter capacitance to maintain the same ripple as a full-wave rectifier.
Both the center-tap and bridge configurations have their own merits. The
center-tap circuit dissipates less power, requires less space and is potentially more economical than the bridge because it uses only two (as opposed to four) rectifier diodes. Using only two diodes, it has a lower impedance than a bridge circuit. However, for the same DC output voltage. the diodes must have twice the PIV (peak inverse voltage) rating. And since diodes are inexpensive, there is less real economy in using center-tap transformers. Their selection often results more from finding available transformers with the proper secondary voltages for a particular application.
A $120-\mathrm{V}$ AC RMS (root mean square) sine wave is applied to the primary winding of the transformer. A similar lower-voltage waveform is produced at the secondary windings. This AC output voltage is then applied to a full-wave bridge rectifier of the form described in figure 1
Since we are dealing with actual
components and not theoretical examples. it is important to note that different output voltages will be produced from bridge and center-tap circuits, even though they may start with the same secondary potential. If you observe a full-wave rectifier output on an oscilloscope. you will note a period of nonconduction at every zero crossing. Real diodes have an intrinsic voltage drop across them and dissipate power. For most low-current applications, this threshold voltage is about 0.6 V . At 5 A or more it is closer to 1.1 V .
Depending upon the configuration. one or two diode drops may be between the transformer and the filter capacitor. (Figure 2 shows the current flow through a bridge rectifier.) The voltage regulator requires a certain minimum DC input level to maintain a constant output voltage. Should the applied voltage drop below this point. output stability can be severely de-
(continued)


Figure 2: The current flow through a full-wave bridge. Two diodes are conducting current at any one time. They present a voltage drop of 1 V each.


Figure 3: The block diagram of a filtered power supply.
graded. Where efficient low-dissipation designs are involved, these diode drops can be significant. In full-wave bridge designs, two diodes are in series at all times. The $2.2-\mathrm{V}$ loss through the bridge is an important consideration that should be reflected in the calculations
To smooth the rectifier output and help maintain a minimum input level to the voltage regulator. a filter capacitor is used (see figure 3). When the diodes are conducting, the capacitor stores enough energy to maintain the minimum voltage until the next charging cycle. With a $60-\mathrm{Hz}$ transformer and a full-wave rectifier. the charging cycle has a frequency of 120 Hz . The capacitor must charge up in 8.3 milliseconds (ms) and maintain a sufficient level until the next charging cycle, 8.3 ms later.
The peak-to-peak magnitude of this periodic charge/discharge cycle is called the ripple voltage ( $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ripprel }}$ ). The highest level of voltage including the ripple is called peak voltage $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\text {pack }}\right)$. Shown in figure 4, the ripple voltage should never be more than 10 percent of the steady-state voltage ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{c}}$ ) $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{c}}$ should never be less than the minimum input required by the regulator. Selecting the values of these components requires some calculation.

## Learning by Doing

The best way to understand the interrelationships of the components in a linear power supply is to design one. For purposes of this discussion, let us design a whopping 12 - to $13.2-\mathrm{V} 15-\mathrm{A}$ supply using LM 338 K regulators.
This choice is not arbitrary. Most articles on linear power supplies present low-current circuits that are relatively idiot-proof. At such low currents, simple rule-of-thumb practice is acceptable. It is only at high power levels that design knowledge. layout
principles, and proper component selection are mandatory. Somewhere in between the 5 -watt (W) bench supply you build from an article for hobbyists and the 198-W supply we will discuss is a gray area where experimenters who rely on luck and rule of thumb will be out of one or both.
I am presenting such a big supply for another reason. For quite some time I've been receiving letters regarding uninterruptible power supplies. While I can't guarantee that I can design one that is more cost-effective than a commercial unit. I intend to investigate the options. To aid in this task, I need a high-current DC supply for the initial experiments. Rather than dragging in car batteries (a " $12-\mathrm{V}$ " car battery actually produces 13.2 V ) and chargers. I thought I'd build a highcurrent supply that demonstrates something for this project and can be put to good use later.

## 198 Watts!

You might think that specifying the transformer's secondary voltage would be the first consideration when building a power supply. Yes and no. While it is important, the choice of components in a power supply is interrelated. Too great an emphasis on one component over another can greatly influence cost and performance. The approximate secondary voltage can be determined by certain logical rules. but the exact requirements are deduced only by a thorough analysis that begins at the final power-supply output voltage and proceeds backward. In practice, the advantages gained in laborious transformer calculations are of benefit only to those designers capable of specifying custom-wound transformers. The majority of designers will have to rely upon readily acquired transformers with standard output volt-


Figure 4: The components of peak voltage, $V_{\text {peak }}$ are the steady-state voltage. $V_{c}$. and the ripple voltage. $V_{\text {ripple. }}$
ages. For greatest efficiency the standard voltage should be as close to the calculated value as possible.
Given an understanding of the basic filter components at this stage, we can proceed to the case at hand: a $13.2-\mathrm{V}$ 15-A supply. The regulator, which I'll discuss later, uses the LM338K chip. These units are variable-voltage output devices, in contrast to fixedvoltage output devices such as the LM340T-5 (5 V) or $7812(12 \mathrm{~V})$. For them to properly operate over a temperature from 0 to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, the input voltage to the LM338K must be 3 V greater than the output set point. (Fixed-voltage output regulators by contrast can suffice with a 2 - to $2.5-\mathrm{V}$ difference.) To be on the safe side. I always plan a minimum of 3.5 V . If this I/O (input/output) differential is less than 3 V . regulation becomes unstable. For a $13.2-\mathrm{V}$ output therefore, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{c}}$ has to be at least 16.7 V . For a $5-\mathrm{V}$ output. $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{c}}$ should be 8.5 V minimum. (Too much input voltage creates a different problem. Any $\mathrm{V}_{\text {out }}-\mathrm{V}_{\text {in }}$ difference greater than 3 V simply generates heat and should also be avoided.)
Whatever the magnitude of $V_{\text {peak }}$ and $V_{\text {rippie, }} V_{c}$ must not drop below 16.7 V or the regulator may not work. If this supply, which operates at $115-\mathrm{V}$ AC input, is to still function at 105 V $A C$ we must make sure that $V_{c}$ is 16.7 V at 105 V AC . The 8.5 percent voltage rise to 115 V AC . however, will make $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{c}} 18.2 \mathrm{~V}$ tand 20.5 V at 130 V AC ). Going much above these values. while still satisfying the input criteria, will increase power dissipation substantially.
Thus far, we have calculated or assumed the following at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and $115-\mathrm{V}$ AC input:
$V_{c}=$ regulator input voltage at $115 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC}=18.2 \mathrm{~V}$
$V_{\text {ripple }}=10$ percent of $V_{c}$ maximum $=1.8 \mathrm{~V}$
$V_{\text {peak }}=V_{c}+V_{\text {ripple }}=20 \mathrm{~V}$
$\mathrm{i}_{\text {our }}=$ output current $=15 \mathrm{~A}$
$\mathrm{V}_{\text {rect }}=$ voltage drop across diode
bridge $=2.2 \mathrm{~V}$ (two diodes)

## Choosing the Transformer

We have determined the voltage drops across the various components and the minimum regulator input voltage. These values can be used to calculate the required RMS secondary output voltage as follows

$$
\begin{aligned}
V_{\text {sec.rms }} & =\frac{V_{c}+V_{\text {ripple }}+V_{\text {rect }}}{\sqrt{2}} \\
& =\frac{18.2+1.8+2.2}{1.414} \\
& =15.70 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC}
\end{aligned}
$$

In practice. $15-\mathrm{A} \quad 15.70-\mathrm{V}$ transformers aren't available off the shelf. but many 15 - and $18-\mathrm{V}$ units are available. While 16 V is the proper transformer secondary-winding selection, 15 - and 18-V 10-A transformers will work fine if you can live with 10 A rather than 15 A . (One of these is part number F-62U from Triad-Utrad, 1124 East Franklin St., POB 1147. Huntington. IN 46750.) The 15-V unit will not give complete operation to 105 V AC . however, and the $18-\mathrm{V}$ transformer will increase power dissipation in the regulator by 12.5 percent. (1 don't recommend using $25.2-\mathrm{V}$ center-tap transformers.)
I don't like presenting an optimized design and then apologizing for not taking my own advice. The calculations might seem a bit rigged when you find that I just happened to use a 16-V 15-A transformer to complete this project. I have to confess that I had it custom wound to meet the application. While I don't expect the average experimenter to resort to such expensive tactics, when I build a piece of test equipment, I want reliable and consistent operation. The final transformer secondary winding is 16 V AC at 15 A , and the secondary resistance is 0.04 ohm. (A 2-A 18-V center-tap transformer such as the Radio Shack 273-1515A by contrast is about 0.6 ohm.) With the additional wiring and connections between the transformer and the bridge, the source resistance is about 0.1 ohm.

Using a $16-\mathrm{V}$ transformer, the true, as opposed to calculated, voltage levels are
$V_{\text {sec }}=16 \mathrm{~V} \mathrm{AC}$
$\mathrm{V}_{\text {rect }}=2.2 \mathrm{~V}$
$V_{\text {poak }}=\left(V_{\text {soc }} \times 1.414\right)-V_{\text {rect }}=20.4 \mathrm{~V}$
$V_{c}=18.6 \mathrm{~V}$
$\mathrm{V}_{\text {ripplo }}=1.8 \mathrm{~V}$
$\mathrm{R}_{s}=$ transformer secondary resistance and resistance of connecting wires $=0.1 \mathrm{ohm}$

## Sizing the Filter Capacitor

When the supply is turned on. a 120 Hz rectifier output is applied to the
capacitor. The capacitor is large enough so that it can supply the full load current with only a negligible drop. If the capacitor is very near peak when the next charging cycle occurs, as would be the case with light loads and large capacitors. the diodes conduct for a very short time. The exact time during which the capacitor supplies current is fixed by the permissible peak-to-peak ripple voltage. This time:

$$
\mathrm{T}_{\text {conduction }}=(\theta / 180)(8.33) \mathrm{ms}
$$

where $\theta=\left|90+\arcsin \left(V_{c} / V_{\text {peak }}\right)\right|$ degrees.
For ripple voltages equivalent to 10 percent of $V_{\text {peak, }}$ the filter-capacitor conduction time is 7.14 ms rather than 8.33 ms . For simplicity, however. it is often assumed that the capacitor must carry current for the full half cycle and 8.33 ms is used in the calculations. The capacitor value is chosen as follows:

$$
C=\left(T_{c} / V_{\text {ripplo }}\right) l
$$

where $C=$ capacitance in farads $(F)$ = ?, $I=$ continuous output current = $15 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{c}}=$ charging time of capacitor $=8.33 \mathrm{~ms}$, and $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ripple }}=$ allowable ripple voltage $=1.8 \mathrm{~V}$. Plugging in the values:
$=\frac{(15)(0.00833)}{(1.8)}$
$=0.069417 \mathrm{~F}$
or

$$
\begin{aligned}
&= 69,000 \text { microfarads } \\
&(\mu \mathrm{F})
\end{aligned}
$$

In the nearest commercial value, C $=75,000 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ at 25 V . Generally available commercial electrolytic capacitors have a tolerance of +50 percent and -10 percent. I chose to use a General Electric 86F543 75,000- $\mu \mathrm{F}$ $25-\mathrm{V}\left(\mathrm{V}_{\text {peak }}\right.$ is 20 V$)$ unit. but any capacitor of similar size will work. The ripple-current rating on capacitors of this size is also adequate.

## Choosing the Bridge RECTIFIER

The four considerations when choosing a bridge rectifier are surge current. continuous current. PIV rating, and power dissipation. These parameters are generally ignored in rule-of-thumb designs because the 3 - and 10-A diode bridges (which are generally available. coincidentally) have ratings

# When I build a 

piece of test
equipment, I want
reliable and

## consistent operation.

that protect against bad designs. With 15-A power supplies, however, we should take nothing for granted. These specifications are not inconsequential and must be considered.

When a power supply is first turned on, the filter is totally discharged and for an instant appears as a dead short to the diode bridge. In this condition, the only thing that limits the current flowing through the bridge is the resistance in the secondary windings and the connecting wires. This sudden inrush is called surge current and is computed as follows:

$$
\begin{aligned}
V_{\text {surge }} & =\frac{V_{\text {prak }}}{R_{s}} \\
& =\underline{20.4 / \longdiv { 0 . 1 }} \\
& =204 \mathrm{~A}
\end{aligned}
$$

The time constant of the capacitor is

$$
\begin{aligned}
T & =(\text { Rs })(C) \\
& =(0.1)(0.075000) \\
& =7.5 \mathrm{~ms}
\end{aligned}
$$

Generally speaking, power surges will not damage the bridge if the surge is less than its surge-current rating and if the time constant, $\tau$. is less than 8.33 ms , which it is. A readily available bridge rectifier that fits the bill is the Motorola MDA990-2. which is rated at 30 A continuous and 300 A slirge. Its PIV rating is 100 V . which is significantly in excess of our $22.6-\mathrm{V}$ secondary peak.

One final consideration on the bridge is power dissipation. Since diodes exhibit voltage drops when current flows through them, they dissipate power just as the regulators do. The rule of thumb says that if $\mathrm{I}_{\text {our }}$ is 15 A and $\mathrm{V}_{\text {rect }}$ is 2.2 V . power dissipation (PD) is 33 W . Such a high value would suggest the need for a heatsink.

A possibility exists, however, that (continued)


Figure 5: A typical +12-V fixed-voltage output regulator.


Figure 6: A tupical variable-voltage three-terminal regulator.


Figure 7: A 15-A multiple regulator.
the true (as opposed to the rule-ofthumb) PD could be significantly different and may or may not need extraordinary measures for heat removal. At the very least, you might like to know how to calculate real dissipation.

First, the only time the diode in the bridge conducts for a full cycle is immediately after turn-on. After that. it conducts only during that period when the input voltage is greater than $V_{c}$. In our supply, $V_{c}$ is 18.6 V and $V_{\text {peak }}$ is 20.4 V .

You'll remember that I previously said that the capacitor supplied power for 7.14 ms of every $8.33-\mathrm{ms}$ charging cycle. The diode, therefore, conducts for the remaining 1.19 ms . (The time depends on the amplitude of the ripple.) During this time, the transformer and diodes must charge the capacitor from 18.6 to 20.4 V while they also supply power to the load. The required current is

$$
\begin{aligned}
I_{p} & =\frac{(C)\left(V_{\text {ripple }}\right)}{T_{c}} \\
& =\frac{(0.075 \mathrm{~F})(1.8 \mathrm{~V})}{(1.19 \mathrm{~ms})} \\
& =113.4 \mathrm{~A}
\end{aligned}
$$

To this you add the output current of $15 \mathrm{~A}: \mathrm{I}_{p}=128.4 \mathrm{~A}$ peak. This trans lates to a peak power dissipation of

$$
\begin{aligned}
P D & =I_{p} \times V_{\text {rect }} \\
= & 128.4 \times 2.2 \\
= & 282.5 \mathrm{~W} \text { peak! }
\end{aligned}
$$

However, this occurs for each pair of diodes for only 1.19 out of 16.6 ms . and the average power becomes

$$
\begin{aligned}
& =(282.5) \times(1.19 / 16.6) \\
P D & =20.25 \mathrm{~W} \text { average }
\end{aligned}
$$

Twenty watts isn't much. Simply mounting the bridge to the metal power-supply enclosure should provide enough cooling. To know for sure. however, look up the bridge's rated junction temperature, keep the PD value in mind, and calculate the cooling requirements when we get to heatsinking.

## Voltage Regulators

Once the filter section is configured, our next consideration is the voltage regulator. All linear regulators perform the same task: convert a given DC input voltage into a specific.
stable, DC output voltage and maintain it over wide variations of input voltage and output load.
Entire-books have been written on regulation circuits, and I think the subject material is adequate. The best sources are, in fact, the data manuals from the regulator-chip manufacturers. These manuals specify the $1 / \mathrm{O}$ voltages and other specifications important to the power-supply designer. (Rather than go into the history and successive milestones in regulator evolution, I'm going to presume that you know a lot about this and want me to quickly get back to building a real supply.)

Three-terminal regulators come as fixed- or variable-voltage output devices (fixed-voltage output regulators can be configured to provide vari-able-voltage outputs). A typical $+12-\mathrm{V}$ fixed-voltage output regulator is shown in figure 5. The regulator has three terminals: in, out, and ground reference. In a 7812 regulator. $\mathrm{V}_{\text {out }}$ $\mathrm{V}_{\text {in }}$ should be 2.5 V ; therefore, $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{c}}$ should be 14.5 V for proper operation. The maximum input, disregarding power dissipation as a limiting factor is 30 V .

If you want a $13.2-\mathrm{V}$ supply, you would substitute a variable-voltage three-terminal regulator such as the LM338K shown in figure 6. Here, the
three terminals become in, out, and voltage adjust. A potentiometer in the adjust line sets a reference level to the chip that determines its output voltage. This circuit also contains diodes to protect the regulator.

While manufacturers would like you to think otherwise three-terminal regulators are not indestructible and can fail. One source of failure is the discharge of external capacitors through the regulator. For example, if the regulator output is shorted, C2 will discharge through the voltageadjust pin. A diode. D2, diverts the current around the regulator protecting it. If the input is shorted, Cl can discharge through the output of the regulator possibly destroying it. Diode DI shunts the current around the regulator, protecting it. While such protection is merely insurance on hefty devices such as the LM338K, it is a necessity on lower-current regulators.
The LM338K can be adjusted for outputs from 1.2 to 32 V at 5 A , and devices can be paralleled to provide increased output current. Figure 7 outlines a circuit composed of three LM 338 Ks configured as a $15-\mathrm{A}$ regulator that will satisfy the regulation requirements of the supply we are building. With a $V_{c}$ input of 18.6 V at $115-\mathrm{V}$ AC input, the supply is adjust-

## Three-terminal

## regulators have been

## known to fail.

able from about 4.5 to 15.6 V . Figure 8 is the final schematic of the unit.

## Layout Is Important

Three-terminal regulators employ wideband transistors to optimize response. Unfortunately stray capacitance and line inductance caused by poor layout can introduce oscillations and unstable operation into these circuits. Keeping lead lengths short, as shown in photo 1 , and adding external bypass capacitors will limit the problems caused by the regulator. Builder-introduced problems are another matter entirely.

Figure 9 illustrates a typical three-terminal-regulator supply layout, including the areas that can cause problems. All wires and connections within a power supply have resistance. In the case of high-current supplies such as ours, small resistances can introduce major errors. For example, a 0.1 -ohm resistance at 15 A drops 1.5 V . Heavy wire should be used, and it is impor-
(continued)


Figure 8: A 12-to $13.2-\mathrm{V}$ 15-A power supply that uses readily available components.
tant to separate the charging-current and the output-current paths.

As demonstrated in figure 9. improper placement of the input capacitor can induce unwanted ripple on the output voltage. This occurs when the charging current to the filter capacitor influences the common ground or voltage-adjustment line of the regulator. As previously mentioned, the peak currents in the filter circuit are in excess of 100 A . The voltage drop across R2' will cause the output to fluctuate as if the voltage trim were being adjusted.

The output-current loop is also susceptible to layout. In a threeterminal fixed-voltage output regulator, the output voltage is referenced between the output pin and the common line of the chip. Because the load
current flows through R2', R3', and $R 4^{\prime}$ before reaching $R_{\text {toad }}$ there may not be the correct voltage across the load due to accumulated voltage drops in the wiring. Also, while points $B$ and $C$ are both ground, they are at different voltages depending upon the resistance of and the current flowing through R3'. Similarly, resistance R4' in the output lines continually reduces the output voltage as the current increases. This serves to negate the purpose of the regulator.

Figure 10 is a diagram of the proper layout. In the layout, all high-current paths should use heavy wire to minimize resistance, and the inputfilter and output-load circuits are effectively separated. Most important, the wires from the transformer go directly to the bridge and then to the


Figure 9: Sources of layout-induced errors in a typical three-terminal-regulator power supply.


Photo 1: Short leads in the regulator sections limit noise pickup and add to overall stability. In my prototype. I connected the op amp and other discrete components directly to the regulators on the bottom side of the heatsink.
filter capacitor. Power to the rest of the circuit should come directly from the terminals of the capacitor and not from any point between the bridge and the capacitor. The result is two sets of wires (input from the bridge and output to the regulator) connected to the capacitor-but it is absolutely necessary. Mixing current paths is the most common problem in experimenter-built supplies.
The last layout consideration is the concept of a single-point ground. One point in the power supply must be designated as the ground, and the ground connections of the other circuit sections are connected to it. In practical terms, this is often just a metal strip or busbar called a ground bus. There should be virtually no measurable voltage between any two points on this bus. Don't be afraid to use thick wire!

## Heatsinking

The final consideration is heatsinking. Generally speaking, linear power supplies, while easy to build, are grossly inefficient. A 45 percent-efficient design is good (the usual range is 40 to 55 percent). Before you start thinking of this as both a 5 - and $15-\mathrm{V} 15-\mathrm{A}$ supply, remember the old saying. "what goes in. comes out." With a $16-V_{r m s} 15-\mathrm{A}$ input, we are putting in $16 \times 1.414 \times 15=339 \mathrm{~W}$ and taking out $5 \mathrm{~V} \times 15 \mathrm{~A}=75 \mathrm{~W}$. The other 264 W is dissipated in heat. Power is simply $V_{\text {out }}-V_{\text {in }}$ times the current. If you are going to want a $5-\mathrm{V}$ supply. you should not start with a $V_{c}$ of 18.6 V but rather something like 9 V . (The best transformer/filter for a $5-\mathrm{V}$ supply is an $18-\mathrm{V}$ center-tap configuration.) In the $13.2-\mathrm{V}$ supply we are building, the maximum power dissipation is

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{PD}_{\text {max }} & =\left(\left(\mathrm{V}_{c}+\mathrm{V}_{\text {rippld }} / 2\right)-\mathrm{V}_{\text {out }}\right) \times\left(\mathrm{l}_{\text {out }}\right) \\
& =((18.6+1.8 / 2)-13.2) \times 15 \\
& =94.5 \mathrm{~W}
\end{aligned}
$$

For linear supplies of this magnitude, 95 W is relatively cool. Nonetheless, it must be dissipated properly through a device called a heatsink, as shown in photo 2.

Basically, the entire process of calculating factors such as dissipation. temperature rise, and junction temperatures is to determine a quantitative value of absorbable power for a given set of physical conditions. For
a predetermined rise in heatsink temperature, you will be able to calculate the maximum power dissipation of the circuit to maintain that limit or, vice versa, to calculate the junction and heatsink temperatures given the input power.
Heatsink ratings and heat transfer through component mountings are stated in terms of thermal resistance: ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$. For a particular application, it is necessary to determine the thermal resistance that a cooler must have to maintain a junction temperature that sustains adequate semiconductor performance. The basic relationship is

$$
P D=\frac{\Delta T}{\Sigma R_{\theta}}
$$

where $P D=$ power dissipated in the semiconductor. $\Delta T=$ difference in temperature between ambient and the heatsink and $\Sigma R_{\theta}=$ the sum of the thermal resistances of the heat flow path across which $\Delta T$ exists. In elaboration:

$$
\mathrm{PD}=\frac{\mathrm{T}_{j}-\mathrm{T}_{a}}{\mathrm{R}_{j c}+\mathrm{R}_{c s}+\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{sa}}}
$$

where $T_{j}=$ the maximum junction temperature as stated by the semiconductor manufacturer $\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$. $\mathrm{T}_{a}=$ ambient temperature $\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right) . \mathrm{R}_{j c}=$ thermal resistance from junction to case of semiconductor $\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}\right), \mathrm{R}_{c s}=$ thermal resistance through the interface between the semiconductor case and the heatsink $\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}\right)$, and $\mathrm{R}_{s a}=$ thermal resistance from heatsink to ambient air $\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}\right)$.
The best way to understand this is to look at an example. First. we have a 7805 T in a TO-220 case that is dissipating 5 W . and we select the proper heatsink. Given:
$\mathrm{PD}=5 \mathrm{~W}$
$\mathrm{R}_{j c}=4^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ (from the manufacturer) $\mathrm{T}_{j}=125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ maximum for $\mathrm{TO}-220$ package
$\mathrm{T}_{a}=50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ambient
$R_{e s}=1^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ insulator with heatsink grease
We use the equation for PD to solve for $R_{s a}$ :

$$
\begin{aligned}
& R_{s a}=\frac{125-50}{5}-(4+1) \\
& R_{s a}=10^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}
\end{aligned}
$$

Thermalloy part number 6299B has a $50^{\circ}$ rise in temperature for a $12-\mathrm{W}$ in-
put. Therefore:

$$
R_{s a}=50 / 12=4.16^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}
$$

The 6299 B is more than adequate for the task and will, in fact, heat up only $4.16 \times 5=20.8^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ over ambient in this example.

Getting back to the supply we are building, the minimum power dissipation is at maximum output voltage and vice versa. If the supply will be used in the range of 12 to 14 V , the heatsinking must accommodate the worst-case conditions. When the output is set for 12 V . the power dissipated in the regulator section will be 112.5 W (at 15 A ). Each of the three regulators will be dissipating $112.5 / 3$
or 37.5 W . The minimum $R_{s a}$ is as follows. Given:
$\mathrm{PD}=37.5 \mathrm{~W}$
$R_{j c}=1.0^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$
$\mathrm{T}_{j}=125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$\mathrm{T}_{\alpha}=40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
$\mathrm{R}_{c s}=0.28^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ (anodized washer and heatsink grease)
The $R_{s a}$ minimum is thus

$$
\begin{aligned}
R_{s a} & =\frac{125-40}{37.5}-(1+0.28) \\
& =0.99^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}
\end{aligned}
$$

A 3-inch piece of Thermalloy part number 6560 has a $0.70^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W} \mathrm{R}_{\text {sa }}$ (continued)


Figure 10: The proper power-supply layoul.


Photo 2: Any high-current linear power supply needs large heatsinks to carry away the heat dissipated in the regulators. When more than one regulator is to be mounted on the same heatsink, special insulated mounting kits must be used.

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Photo 3: The completed power supply has little extra internal space. You'll notice that the filter capacitor has two sets of connecting wires to conform to the layout guidelines I've described. While the heatsink is sized properly for ambient air installations. I have added a fan to compensate for the insulating effect of the enclosure. To limit noise. the fan is controlled by a $130^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ thermostat attached 10 the heatsink. The thermostat turns on the fan only when necessary.
value. It would operate satisfactorily for an individual LM338K. A 7-inch piece of the same material would have an effective $\mathrm{R}_{s a}$ of $0.42^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$.
To accommodate the full 125 W . forced-air cooling is recommended. From the data I have at hand, it appears that $R_{s o}$ is reduced approximately by half with 600-cubic-feet-perminute forced convection. With a fan on the heatsink, 112.5 W should be adequately dissipated while maintaining a low ambient temperature within the supply case. Photo 3 shows the complete supply with fan. I added a $130^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ thermostatic switch on the heatsink to turn on the fan only when needed.

## In Conclusion

The product failure described in the beginning was not a result of misunderstanding three-terminal-regulator specifications but instead ignorance of the supporting circuitry. I could have discussed a lot more, but much of it relates to experience, and it might sound as if I were a proponent of rule-of-thumb design. Instead, I would hope that you no longer take linear power supplies for granted. Even in today's VLSI fvery-large-scale integration) world we continue to depend on tried-and-true, even if somewhat ancient. designs. Linear power
supplies have a definite place in our world of electronics.

I don't expect venture capitalists to get excited about power-supply design, but the next time the words "meltdown" and "incendiary" are mentioned. I know a few who will be listening more closely.

## Circuit Cellar Feedback

This month's feedback begins on page 413

## Next Month

Steve will be building a low-cost serial EPROM programmer.
This article is dedicated to Kram Nurtam and the E product. May that great heatsink in the sky cool any thoughts he might have of designing another linear power supply.
Editor's Note: Steve often refers to previous Circuit Cellar articles. Most of these past articles are available in reprint books from BYTE Books. McGraw-Hill Book Company. POB 400. Hightstown. NJ 08250.
Ciarcia's Circuit Cellar. Volume I covers articles that appeared in BYTE from September 1977 through November 1978. Volume 11 covers December 1978 through June 1980. Volume III covers July 1980 through December 1981. Volume IV covers lanuary 1982 through lune 1983.

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# The Visual Mind And THE MACINTOSH 

## MacPaint provides a tool for thinking

Late in 1974 Ed Roberts and Eddie Curry, principals in Micro Instrumentation and Telemetry (MITS), designed and began marketing a microcomputer kit. That kit was featured in the January 1975 issue of Popular Electronics and the rest, as they say, is history.
In my opinion, the Apple Macintosh is the most significant microcomputer since that original MITS kit, but its importance hasn't been adequately explained. The Mac is user friendly, but even more important is what lies beyond that user-friendly interfaceMacPaint.
MacPaint provides visual power. It

is fun to use-you can zap the mouse around, draw a zillion rectangles in a minute, put four reflecting planes in the drawing space, and create amazing symmetrical designs with mere flicks of the wrist. Why is this important? As figure 1 indicates, one hemisphere of the brain is more or less verbal while the other is more or less visual (see reference 1). The Macintosh is a tool for the visual brain.

The Mac allows us to do fascinating things with typography. We can crank out bar charts, pie charts, and line graphs. We can do maps 50 ways from Sunday and play with line drawings to our hearts' content. But we can also think visually and relate visuals to verbals with a facility not readily available before.
The Macintosh is a tool for thinking. To understand the implications of this statement, we need to know something about the thinking process. In this article I hope to discuss thinking in a way that will make the significance of the Macintosh more obvious. Consequently, most of this article is specifically about thinking and only indirectly about the Macintosh.

## Visual Thinking

The anecdotal literature on creativity is full of stories about great thinkers who work in images. Consider the (continued)
Bill Benzon (Language, Literature, and Communication. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Troy, NY 12181) holds a Ph.D. in English from State University of New York at Buffalo. He has done research on cognitive science and literary theory and has held a fellowship with NASA to work on a strategic computing plan. Bill also does consulting and freelance writing.
following passage from a letter by Albert Einstein (see reference 2):

The psychical entities which seem to serve as elements in thought are certain signs and more or less clear images which can be "voluntarily" reproduced and combined. . . . The above mentioned elements are, in my case of visual and some of muscular type Conventional words or other signs have to be sought for laboriously only in a secondary stage, when the mentioned associative play is sufficiently established and can be reproduced at will.
Thus it seems Einstein's primary mode of thought was not words or even mathematical symbols. He thought in images and then translated those image-born insights into verbal or mathematical form

Or consider Watson and Crick and the double helix. Why did they actually build a three-dimensional model of
the helix while they were working up the basic ideas (see reference 31? Because however important visual thinking is, it is difficult to hold an image in your mind and work with itespecially if it is a three-dimensional shape. But if you can externalize the image and make a model as Watson and Crick did then working with it becomes easier.
Writing and drawing provide external support for thought. Writing supports the work of the verbal brain. Learning the mechanics of writinghow to form the letters or use a key-board-is relatively easy, and once that is out of the way. you can go on to the tough stuff-writing things that make sense and may be beautiful as well. However, images, whether twoor three-dimensional are different. Becoming proficient in the mere mechanics of freehand drawing-for example, drawing a picture of a horse


Figure 1: The left or verbal side and the right or visual side of the human brain. The tree is a McPic image. (McPic is a product of Magnum Software, 21115 Devonshire St.. Ste. 337, Chatsworth. CA 91311. (818) 700-0510).

## By making it easy for

## you to create images

 and work with them. the Macintosh can help you to think.that looks more like a horse than like a camel or a rabbit-is difficult. Technical drawing is easier but it is still more difficult than writing.
By making it easy for us to create images and work with them, the Macintosh can help us to think. Perhaps our society will create a pool of images for thinking comparable to our pool of proverbs and stories. We have a large number of proverbs and countless stories. such as Aesop's fables. which we learn and use for thinking. We apply these proverbs and fables to situations that arise and from that we get some idea of how to act. Why not have a pool of images that we can use in the same way? What I have in mind can best be illustrated by an example. It is called the gestalt switch.

## The Gestalt Switch

In 1962 Thomas Kuhn published a book on the nature of scientific revolutions that set off bombshells in the academic world (see reference 4). For example. Kuhn was interested in how Copernicus's heliocentric model of the solar system replaced Ptolemy's geocentric model. how Newtonian mechanics replaced Aristotelian mechanics. and how Newtonian mechanics was then replaced by relativistic and quantum mechanics. You would think that as more observations came in and older theories didn't hold up. they would be replaced by newer ones. However, in the case of Copernicus's heliocentric model. the old theory fit the available data better than the new one.
Kuhn's conclusion is a bit compli-
(continued)

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cated but the basic point can be made rather easily with an image. The upper image in figure 2 shows one of those ambiguous pictures from freshman psychology textbooks. Is it a picture of two men facing each other or is it a vase? You can see it either way. and you can switch back and forth between the two interpretations easily.
Kuhn concluded that scientific data, observations, and hard empirical facts are like this drawing. Before they have meaning, they must be interpreted by a theory: different theories describe them in different ways and lead to different expectations about future observations. In other words, if you see the ambiguous image as two men. you will talk about noses, lips. and chins and expect to find shoulders and arms beneath them. But if you see it as a vase, you will refer to the base, the rim, and the constriction in the middle and expect to see it on a tabletop or a shelf.
Now, imagine that you give two people in two different rooms copies of this ambiguous figure. You tell one that it's a picture of two men and the other that it's a vase. If you give these people a phone and let them talk to one another. how long will it take them to discover they are talking about the same drawing? After all. one is talking about noses and chins while the other is discussing rims and bases. That. says Kuhn, is the problem between scientists with different theories about the same data: they live in different intellectual worlds.
Of course these two people would communicate better if they described the image in terms of. for example. pixels. Why can't scientists do the same? Science isn't as simple as this visual analogy might lead you to believe. Like all analogies, this one is limited; it won't take you all the way. but it gives you a good start.
The original ambiguous figure was created by a school of psychologists interested in perception. They believed that we see images whole, not just as the sum of individual parts. and so they talked of gestalt (a German word meaning "whole") psychology. The phenomenon of switching back


Figure 2: The gestalt switch. The drawing at the top is ambiguous: you can see it as either two men facing one another or as a vase. You can emphasize either one of these interpretations by changing the drawing as shown in the middle and at the bottom
and forth from one interpretation of a visual image to another has come to be known as the gestalt switch and the ambiguous figures that evoke this switch are useful things to think with. They are the visual equivalent of a proverb or a fable.
We all have our own visual proverbs but we don't think of them as such. Our society doesn't gather them together and pass them on like it does verbal proverbs and fables, partly because images are more difficult to reproduce and distribute than words. Talking is easy, but drawing requires that you have proper materials and skills, which aren't always at hand. Words are easy and inexpensive to print, but images are more difficult and therefore more costly.
Images are much easier to create and distribute through the Macintosh's graphics facilities. You can exchange printouts or disks or send the images through computer networks. As this power becomes available to more people. you may well begin to see people creating, exchanging, and collecting visual proverbs.

## Webs of Ideas

The further development of a visual society is particularly important as we stand on the threshold of the information age because the intellectual world of information. of computing, is an intensely visual one. From circuit design to chip layout. from flowcharts to data structures, computing is visual. If good diagrams were easier to draw. then more would be drawn, and more people would grasp what computing is about. And the more people understand computing. the more they will use it.
Consider the area of knowledge representation (a subfield of artificial intelligence). Many researchers use a notation called the directed graph (see figure 3). The ellipses are called nodes and the connections between them are called arcs. Nodes stand for concepts while arcs indicate the relationships between them. In this example VAR means "variety of" while CMP means "component of." Thus, maple MCIMail


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is a variety of tree while trunk is a component of it.
The graph is not, however, the only notation you can use. If you want to prove theorems about the abstract properties of knowledge structure then you'll choose a propositional notation (see listing 1). If you want to program the propositional notation into a computer, then you'll have to think in terms of a complex list with addresses and pointers. But if you want to think about how ideas fit together and teach this material to others. then the graph notation is the most useful one. Further, if you are dealing with structures that are three or four times more complex than the one I've shown and if you typically work with structures 10 . 100, or 1000 times more complex, then the propositional form is unreadable. You can't do any useful work with it. However the visual representation is still useful
even if your graph covers half your desk and starts climbing up the wall you can work with it.
The graph is a notation system in which the visual form can represent the structure of the information very clearly. Well-drawn graphs show important and interesting information structures at a glance. The more you can encompass in a single mental operation, in this case, a glance, the better you can work with your material (see reference 5). A graph extends the range of a single mental operation far beyond that available with a listing. A single glance at a list of commands tells you nothing; you have to read each one. line by line and painstakingly assemble them in your mind.

Conceptual graphs were not. however, invented yesterday. Many of us learned English grammar through sentence diagramming, which is a

Listing 1: The propositional representation of the relationships shown in the directed graph in figure 3

VAR (maple,tree)
VAR (oak.tree)
VAR (pin oak,oak)
CMP (leaves,tree)
CMP (trunk.tree)


Figure 3: A notation used in knowledge representation known as the directed graph The nodes (ellipses) stand for concepts while the arcs (the connections between the nodes) indicate the relationships between those concepts.

## If you think about how

 ideas fit, the graph is more useful than
## propositional notation or a complex list.

technique for giving visual form to grammatical structure. One important contemporary form of this is called dependency theory, which, in one version or another, is important in computer models of language (see reference 6). One dependency theorist. David G. Hays says that he was inspired. in part, by the sentence diagramming he did in his youth

Beyond this consider the work of Tony Buzan and Gabriele Rico, who have been developing techniques for helping people to think and to write better (see references 7 and 8). Both teach people to draw networksBuzan calls them mind maps, Rico calls them clusters. Their networks are much freer than the ones knowledge representation theorists use, but their purposes are quite different. The theorists are developing formal models of how people think and they find the network notation useful for this. Buzan and Rico are interested in helping people think and they find that drawing networks is a much better way of working out preliminary ideas than trying to put thoughts into an outline. I suppose that the work of knowledge representation theorists could be used to justify these techniques for helping people to think. For example, if we in fact think with networks, then doodling network diagrams seems to take advantage of that. But that is a long and complex argument, one irrelevant to my main point-that diagrams help us think

## The Method of Loci

Public speaking was very important in ancient Greece and aristocratic youths (continued)


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were extensively trained for it. Part of that training was in the art of memory, and the central technique was the method of loci (see reference 9).
To use this method you would choose some place complex enough to contain many nooks, corners, and views (that is, loci, or places)-a temple generally was suggested (see figure 4a). You would then walk through this place according to some appropriate route (see figure 4b). This memorized walk, this visuo-kinetic image, is your memory map. Whenever you want to memorize a speech you
start at the beginning and associate an image related to your first idea with the first place on your map, your second idea with the second place on your map, etc. To deliver the speech you conjure up the mental map and walk through it on the standard path. As you move from place to place the ideas you had associated with each place will come back to you.
Consider, for example, the speech that Marc Antony delivered at Caesar's funeral from Shakespeare's Julius Caesar. Act III, scene ii, lines 72 and following). For the first line-


Figure 4a: A temple. The fiaures on the pediment are reduced versions of fiaures from McPic.


Figure 4b: A set of loci associated, in this case, with a temple serves as a memory map.
'Friends, Romans. countrymen, lend me your ears..."-Antony might have associated the image of a bunch of ears with the first locus, the first position in his walk through the temple. A skull would be a natural association for the second line-"The evil that men do ..."-at the second position. Further lines would be linked to further loci through appropriate images.
Just how this works we don't know. Given our current knowledge of the brain. we can speculate that loci are established in the visual hemisphere while the words being memorized are stored in the verbal hemisphere. The visual brain is used to index and retrieve the contents of the verbal brain. Instead of assigning memory locations numerical values, as in a computer, they are given pictorial values. But the basic principle is the same-one part of a complex information system is being used to index and retrieve the contents of the other.
The art of memory isn't as important to us as it was to the ancient Greeks and Romans. We have books typewriters, and word processors (teleprompters too). But the integration of visual and verbal information is important to us. A well-illustrated article is easier to understand and recall because the mind has more material to work with. more external support. Good illustrations help you conjure up your own images and diagrams. making it easier to understand and absorb the material
We all know that a picture is worth a thousand words and that there are many things that require pictures, diagrams, charts, graphs, etc., to be understood. And yet we still think of visuals as illustrating the text, when it is often the other way around. College courses in technical communication generally have a section or two on graphics but they are mostly about tables. graphs, and charts. Very little is said about pictures (whether photographs or line drawings) except that they are important and perhaps even essential.
What kind of pictures do you need?
(continued)

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Figure 5: Variations on a horse. The original in the upper right is preprogrammed on McPic. The variations were created using MacPaint to shorten. reduce, elongate. multiply, and reverse the image.


Figure 6: Various uses of parts of the horse from figure 5. MacPaint was used to create these modifications.

What makes them effective? When do you need them? Usually we are taught little about using pictures and diagrams to illustrate abstract concepts (such as using the ambiguous vase/faces diagram to clarify Kuhn's concept of the relationship between scientific theory and observation). Some people know, intuitively, what sorts of pictures are good and effective, but explaining that knowledge to others is difficult. And the only people who seem to be able to depict abstract ideas are illustrators for such magazines as Scientific American, who have to figure out, among other things, how to make two-dimensional representations of $n$-dimensional spaces.
The main problem is that writing and illustrating are thought of as two different tasks. Some people specialize in writing, others in illustrat-ing-but few become adept at both Yet both images and verbal propositions are essential to thinking. This particular division of labor, in part. is caused by the difficulty of making good pictures; few people are adept at it. This brings us back to the Macintosh because its graphics capabilities can help bridge the gap

## Reconstructing Visual Images

The Macintosh isn't going to make you an artist if you can't draw a recognizable horse, but if you can use an image someone else has already prepared, perhaps you don't need to be an artist. The horse in the upper righthand corner of figure 5 comes from McPic, one of the various disks of images that is available for the Macintosh. The other images were derived from the original horse in obvious and simple ways using tools from MacPaint.
In figure 6 the head and tail of the horse were cut away from the body. modified slightly the mane was changed for the chessman, the left rear leg was removed from the tail). and treated as abstract design elements. In other words, the images are used as lines and shapes in a visual

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composition and their abstract qualities as lines and shapes are more important than the fact that they represent parts of a horse. These manipulations are easy to do in MacPaint. And once you start doing them you are on the way to developing your own drawing skills.
To draw well. you must learn to see the visual world in terms of lines and shapes, not simply in terms of objects: you must draw what your eye sees, not what your mind makes of what


Figure 7a: The view looking up a temple column. Note the intense foreshorloning.


Figure 7 c : The vanishing point of the reample in figure $7 a$.
your eye sees (reference 10). Consider the nature of perspective drawing. In figure 7a, which shows the view looking up a temple column, your mind knows that the columns are only slightly tapered. But that is not what your eye sees from this point of view. Figure 7b shows the forms the columns present to your eye from this particular point of view. The trick is to get your drawing hand to override what your mind knows in favor of what your eye sees.


Figure 7b: This shows the basic forms presented in figure $7 a$.


Figure 7d: The basic column forms from figure 76 superimposed on the perspective grid given in figure $7 c$

## Your drawing hand

## must override what your

 mind knows in favorof what your eye sees.

The best way to learn perspective drawing is to study the tricks developed during the Renaissance. Figure 7c shows a bunch of lines radiating from the vanishing point the point on the visual horizon where your gaze is focused). All lines in the image space that are perpendicular to the picture plane pass through the vanishing point. Figure 7d shows the forms of the columns superimposed on the perspective grid. By using an explicitly constructed perspective grid, you can overcome what your mind knows and. instead, draw what your eye sees.
The techniques of perspective drawing didn't just happen. They were painstakingly created over a period of centuries ending about 400 years ago. And they were created at the same time that projective geometry was being developed-in some cases by the same people (see reference 11). Thus, artists used projective geometry to help them reconstruct three-dimensional images on the two-dimensional space of the picture plane. The mental process involved in drawing is quite different from that in which the mind comprehends what the eye sees. To draw a picture of an object you must reconstruct what your eye will see in terms of hand and pencil motions (see reference 12). By making it easy to treat pregenerated images as abstract design elements. the Macintosh starts you along the road to this reconstruction. The essential first step is to see lines and forms, not objects. When you play with MacPaint it is quite clear that you are manipulating lines and forms, and that you are dealing with purely visual objects. not just representations of cars, horses, trees, buildings, etc.
(continued)

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To generate a circle with a compass, you select the center point and rotate a radius around it. To generate the circle with MacPaint. you select a point to be the corner of an invisible square in which the circle will be inscribed and drag the mouse diagonally across to the opposite corner. In the compass and straightedge method, the center plays an important role. With MacPaint, it does not. The world of MacPaint is different from the world of compass-and-straightedge geometry; hence an act of reconstruction is required if you wish to mimic compass-and-straightedge geometry in MacPaint.

Listing 2 shows a bit of Logo code that constructs an equilateral triangle. The meaning of the code is not important here. What is important is that it is clearly propositional. The com-pass-and-straightedge method and MacPaint are visual-more exactly. visuo-kinetic. But computer code is
clearly propositional. A computer language, though quite different from a natural language, is verbal and, therefore, is in some sense a propositional reconstruction of a visual object.
Simple geometrical figures are not particularly exciting, but consider moiré patterns (figure 8). You can easily construct them with MacPaint. And once you've spent a day or two playing around with them, you'll want to write short programs to generate them. Drawing all those lines is easy enough, but it's tedious: why not let the computer do it? But to do that you have to learn to program the computer, to make propositional reconstructions of visual objects.
Years ago Alan Kay said that working in a visual computing environment provides a natural incentive for learning to program (reference 13). The graphics power that makes the Macintosh so user friendly also provides an incentive for users to learn enough

Listing 2: Constructing an equilateral triangle in Logo. The four lines of code at the top specify a procedure for drawing polygons. The procedure has two parameters, the length of a side (size) and the angle through which the Logo turtle must turn to move from drawing one side to drawing the next side. The line at the bottom specifies a side of 74 units and an angle of 120 degrees.

TO POLY SIZE .ANGLE
FORWARD SIZE
RIGHT ANGLE
POLY SIZE ANGLE
POLY 74120


Figure 8: Various moire palterns created on the Macintosh with MacPaint

## Working in a visual

 computing environment provides a natural incentive for
## learning to program.

about programming so that they no longer need that user friendliness. But it is MacPaint that provides this incentive, not the icon-based interface. It is possible that Apple's efforts to produce a computer for people who know nothing about programming (and don't want to learn) may well inspire an increase in the number of such users who do learn to program.

Perhaps we need a revised conception of user friendliness. A userfriendly computer should not be one that lets you use it despite your ignorance: it should provide you with an incentive for learning how to program it. The Macintosh meets this criterion.

## The Macintosh Emerges

By now I hope it's obvious that I am attempting to produce a gestalt switch in the way we think about the Macintosh. In terms of figure 2 it was designed as an ambiguous figure and marketed as two men staring at each other. I suggested that we look at it as a flower-filled vase. If you consider personal computers, some are business machines, some home machines. and some are both.
Business machines are used for word processing. accounting, financial modeling, inventory control, etc.. and. if you allow for the necessary peripherals and software, they are likely to cost between $\$ 3000$ and $\$ 20,000$. They will probably have a 16 -bit microprocessor (or perhaps 32-bit). 128 K to 512 K bytes of RAM (randomaccess read/write memory). a hard disk, and compilers or interpreters for
(continued)

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Figure 9a: This drawing represents the various niches that make up the personal computer marketplace.


Figure 9 c : This represents the personal computer marketplace: the square holes. the interaction between the niches in figure $9 a$ and the computers in figure 96 . Notice that this interaction creates patterns of diamonds that don't exist in either of the constituent patterns when considered separately. These are called emergent patterns.

Figure 9b: Imagine that these are the various computers destined to fill the niches in figure $9 a$.


Figure 9d: The differently patterned Macintosh-the round peg.


Figure 9e: When you combine the round peg (figure 9d) with the square hole (figure 9c). something genuinely new emerges-jazzy squares.
various programming languages.
Machines for home use tend to be much smaller. They cost between $\$ 300$ and $\$ 1500$ and use a color TV as a monitor. Mass storage is often a tape cartridge. These machines may run the same types of applications as their business-like siblings and in the same languages, but they are more likely to be used for video games and educational programs for the kids.

Figures 9a through 9c contain an abstract representation of the personal computer marketplace. There are certain niches (figure 9a) for all these machines (figure 9b) and they fit perfectly (figure 9c). Those who use microcomputers are generally doing well in their businesses and their kids have a ticket to the future. Those who manufacture and sell the machines are getting rich. When you put the two together, diamonds result from the interaction of two patterns, neither of which contains diamonds. The diamonds are an emergent pattern.

Consider the Macintosh, a differently patterned machine that doesn't fit into this picture at all (figure 9d). It doesn't yet have the power necessary for business computing. It is a lot of fun to use. but it is expensive for home users. And yet it is selling well. Who is buying these machines and what are they doing with them? If you combine this differently patterned machine (figure 9d) with the world of personal computing (figure 9 C ). you will find a new pattern-jazzy squares (figure 9e). Something genuinely new has emerged out of the interaction.

The Macintosh doesn't fit into any of the current categories of personal computing. It is designed, marketed. and reviewed (for the most part) as one more personal computer that does the standard things that personal computers do. The differences are: it has this easy-to-use icon-based interface: you don't really need a manual. just turn it on and start "mousing" around: and there is this program called MacPaint that's fun to use.
People like to draw. and working with MacPaint is fun. It gives you a
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# A GLIMPSE into Future TELEVISION 

## A technology

evolving in parallel with personal computers

Editor's note: How will high-definition television (HDTV) open the window on the world for users of personal computers? This article presents the technical possibilities and describes a scenario for the evolution of television in the "information age." The author explains the relationship between HDTV and two-way interactive cable television (CATV). As envisioned. HDTV will have wider computertype displays with increased resolution. This could support the preparation of larger spreadsheets using databases located bolh inside and outside the home. Shop-athome services could benefit from "video facsimile." the ability to send a picture from one location to any other on a CATV system in about I second. We could see what we are interested in buying. rather than viewing simple graphical representations.
When used as an entertainment device, the future television receiver probably will be very different from that of today. The author discusses new features made possible by digital memory within the receiver. We'll be able to watch more than one program at once and use our personal computers while also watching. for example. one or more sporting events. Or we could shop interactively while watching a movie. When operated in high-definition mode. the larger and wider picture could enable the viewer to experience a theater-like presentation.

Color television has been in the American household for about 30 years. It is somewhat ironic that the television industry, the storehouse of creativity that has stimulated the development of VLSI (very-large-scale integration) digital video memories and significant improvements in rear-projection displays, is having so much difficulty in making the transition into the "information age." The cost. reliability. styling, and picture quality of color television have vastly improved over the years. However, color television still has its original display shape and one-way receive-only capabilities.

## TELEVISION IMPROVEMENTS

The next generation of television receivers, in order to gain our acceptance. will most likely have

- a large display area with a wider aspect (width to height) ratio
- flexibility and interactivity
- approximately twice the perceived horizontal resolution and vertical resolution of NTSC (National Televi-
sion System Committee) television
- true high-fidelity stereophonic sound (not discussed here)
- no artifacts (visible effects on the display: for example, shimmer and color flashing) that were not present in the original scene

Because of economic. social. and technical considerations, we at Philips Laboratories believe that the optimum maximum size of a consumer display will be about one-half square meter. While researchers still work toward very large flat-panel displays. it appears that vastly improved rearprojection displays are more imminently practicable. It is possible that in the next few years we will be able to purchase rear projectors that will have better subjective performance in normal room lighting than the 26 -inch direct-view cathode-ray tubes (CRTs)
(continued) loseph S. Nadan $(345$ Scarborough Rd., Briarcliff Manor, NY 10510 ) is director of electronics and optical systems research for Philips Laboratories, a division of North American Philips Corporation.
that are in use today.
A second important display parameter is the aspect (width to height) ratio (see the glossary on page 151). To more closely match the aspect ratio of human vision (1.80:1) and to better match film material, which is predominantly $1.66: 1$ and $1.85: 1$, we suggest an aspect ratio of $5 \frac{1}{3}: 3$ (or 1.78:1) in place of the standard $4: 3$ (see photo 11 . We selected $51 / 3: 3$ over $5: 3$ because it is more noticeably different than $4: 3$. (Note that $5: 3$ is a 25
percent increase in width over $4: 3$ while $51 / 3: 3$ represents a 33 percent increase over 4:3.) It also supports new features made possible by digital memory in a television receiver.

## Digital Memory

The availability of a low-cost digital memory within a television receiver makes possible new features, including both local- and network-level interactivity. (See the text box "Memory Technology for Digital-Feature Televi-


Photo 1: A comparison of the standard $4: 3$ aspect ratio CRT (a) and the proposed $51 / 3: 3$ version (b).
sion" on page 148.) Digital signal processing within the receiver may be broadly classified into two categories: those that provide new features and those that replace existing analog signal processing at lower cost. Digital memory in the receiver falls into the first category and provides these new features: multiple-picture-in-picture (MPIP) display. single-picture-inpicture display, and frame storage (freeze-frame).

When first powered on, the new receiver could show 12 channels-that is. multiple pictures in one display (see photo 2)-to enable us to preview what is "on the cable." This display could also indicate the programming mix; that is, those programs available in an HDTV format could have a flashing contrasted dot as an indicator mark. By pressing one button on the remote-control unit, we could choose another set of favorite channels (which we have previously loaded into the receiver). After using an MPIP preview, we could select one or two programs to watch in real time (see photo (b). For example, we might want to watch two sporting events simultaneously, switching the more interesting programming to the larger portion of the display almost instantaneously by pressing one button. We could also watch one main program while "clicking through" other programs on the smaller display area. We also will be able to store a picture in memory and retain it on the display for closer viewing later.

The $51 / 3: 3$ aspect ratio is special in the respect that it synergistically relates to 4:3; in other words, one $51 / 3: 3$ picture may be formed from one $4: 3$ picture and three smaller $4: 3$ pictures. These capabilities may be combined for great flexibility. For example, we could use our personal computers while watching three different broadcasts. Preparing a wide spreadsheet or any type of document that is horizontally oriented is also facilitated by this aspect ratio.

## Interactivity

A conventional CATV network consists of a head-end facility broadcast-
ing perhaps 30 channels into several trunks, each having a bandwidth of about 400 MHz . These are then bridged into branches, split into subbranches, and tapped into perhaps 10.000 homes. Several immediate consequences come to mind: a vast underutilization of bandwidth: no interactivity except for a few "experiments" like QUBE (even QUBE interactivity is responsive in only one way: from the home to the head end); and a large investment in installed plant. including the head end, cable, distribution amplifiers, etc.
When two-way network-level interactivity is available, we will be able to send data from our location to any other location on the system. We could watch one program on the large portion of the display, two smaller programs on the small displays, and use the remaining small display to monitor our electronic mail. Figure 1 illustrates a distributed interactive CATV system having this two-way network capability. When we want to interact with the head-end facility. we first communicate via an access method with the nearest upstream video switch. This switch determines the type of data and its destination. Routing of traffic in this system is much simpler than in a packet-switching system because of the limited number of choices (upstream, downstream, return to same branch, and channel to be used). For this example, video switch I routes the message upstream using network-level protocol to video switch 0 , which converts the RF (radio frequency) message to baseband for serial input to the head-end computer. The return message follows an analogous path to the origination address.
The distributed nature of the network enables users 7 and 8 to interact via video switch 2 without affecting communication with the head end. In this manner, average throughput of the network may be increased and average message delay minimized: when traffic and revenue warrant further investment, the system operator can install more switching at appropriate nodes to improve the network.

Each video-switch node also could contain memory for user applications. This would serve two purposes. First. many messages would be highly correlated, hence system performance may be improved. For exarnple, at 7:55 p.m. it is reasonable to anticipate that many messages would request broadcast programming information. Answers could reside at the nearest installed video switch to minimize trunk traffic. Weather, road conditions. news, and other information could be similarly located. The second purpose for "application memory" involves storing large amounts of information for users, as more fully explained in the next section.

## User-taUser Video Facsimile

Because the receiver will be able to store digitally frames of information (pictures or data) and communicate between any two users on the system, video facsimile is possible. Using this capability, a user can send one picture to any other user on the system with a similar interface capability. It must be emphasized that this is not realtime video (continuously sending one frame after another, each frame taking $1 / 30$ second) but rather the transport of one single frame between destinations in about 1 second. An
example is offices transporting documents between different locations on the system.
Perhàps shop-at-home services would become economically viable when high-quality video pictures that would take about i second to transmit aver a cable TV network replace cartoon-like "pictures" that take tens of seconds to transmit over telephone lines After all, we like to "see" what we are buying.
It is unreasonable to expect people to manually input each frame if they want to participate in multiple-request interactive services. Fully automated interactive service will require multiframe storage capability. This should be economically viable, could be used to provide responsive information to all users of the network, and may be located conveniently at the bridge nodes or video switches.

## Firmware

Reliable operation of both the re-ceiver/set-top converter and the network switches will require well-developed firmware. This should not be difficult to obtain because equipment manufacturers have considerable experience in these areas. The receiver's remotely controlled tuner already operates under the control of a micro-
(continued)


Photo 2: An example of multiple-picture-in-picture display using the $5 \frac{1}{3}: 3$ aspect ratio CRT The red dots in the two corners of the small windous indicate high-definition television display availability.
processor. Some addressable CATV set-top converters have as many as three microprocessors. These use a token-passing scheme to gain access to a shared NOVRAM (nonvolatile random-access read/write memory with a back-up array of electrically erasable programmable read-onlymemory cells) that stores channel requests, favorite channels, and other control information. Packet switches typically have used the most modern technology: design of video switches will most likely include 32 -bit microcomputers.
It is important to emphasize that the video switch also most likely will have extensive mass-storage capability and perhaps even will include many videodisc storage systems. Firmware will have to be developed to support the single-frame queries of hundreds of users to a given videodisc database in a manner that will not noticeably
degrade the performance of the system.

## Picture Quality

The subjective quality of a picture is determined partly by its vertical resolution, horizontal resolution, and artifact content. The vertical resolution of a picture is defined as the number of horizontal lines that may be seen in one picture height. This depends on the number of lines actually scanned across the display, the quality of the "spot" scanning each line. and our ability to perceive the light that is produced. In the current NTSC system. 525 interlaced lines are transmitted 30 times per second. Only about 480 of these lines appear on the display. 240 in each $1 / 60$ th-second interlaced field. The remaining "lines" are not shown on the display and occur during the vertical flyback interval. This is the time required for the
scanning spot to travel from the bottom to the top of the display and is necessary for the receiver to synchronize the picture scan to the proper position on the display. The vertical resolution may be represented by the relationship $V=K_{d} N_{a}$. where $V$ is the vertical resolution, $K_{d}$ is the display factor, and $N_{a}$ is the number of "active" lines.
The horizontal resolution of a picture is defined as the number of vertical lines that may be seen in a width of the picture equal to the picture height. This is primarily determined by the maximum frequency at which the spot scanning each line may be modulated (turned on and off). In the NTSC system this frequency is 4.2 MHz , although many color television receivers restrict this value to about 2.5 MHz , as explained later.

Artifacts are visible effects on the
(continued)


Figure 1: An example of a two-way interactive cable-television system.


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display that were not present in the original scene. They are caused by the manner in which a scene is encoded for transmission and the way it was originally sampled and then displayed. The most common are

- cross color in which narrowly spaced lines break out into a rainbow of colors: striped shirts and windows on a building, for example often become more colorful in certain areas due to this effect
- cross luminance, in which sharp vertical color transitions and large saturated color areas appear to have small moving dots
- large-area flicker in which very bright areas seem to flash on and off at the $60-\mathrm{Hz}$ field rate
- line flicker, in which stationary
edges that are not perfectly horizontal appear to move slightly up and down (or twinkle)
- line crawl. in which certain vertically moving objects lose about half their vertical resolution due to the interlaced display

In an attempt to minimize transmission bandwidth, the NTSC encodes chrominance and luminance information within the same bandwidth Hence, the bandwidth from about 2.3 to 4.2 MHz is shared; the luminance information is centered on frequencies that are a multiple of the line frequency, while the chrominance information is offset by half the line frequency from these values. Successful decoding of the chrominance and luminance signals requires true


Figure 2: The sequential-scan conversion process. X indicates a transmitted line: O indicates a locally interpolated line. The solid green line indicates line average (motion). green dashes indicate picture average (still), green dots indicate field insertion (still).


Figure 3: Line structure visibility. There are twice as many horizontal lines in the sequential-scan representation
separation of this frequency-interleaved information. To decode luminance inexpensively, many manufacturers separate the signals by lowpass filtering the luminance. This limits the horizontal resolution rather severely but eliminates the crossluminance artifact. Line comb filters make it feasible to extend the horizontal resolution to the NTSC limit of 4.2 MHz with reduced cross effects.

## Improved Picture Quality

Picture quality may be improved by increasing vertical or horizontal resolution and encoding the information in a different way that precludes cross effects. At Philips Laboratories we have shown that the subjective picture quality of an NTSC signal could be improved further by the use of digital picture-store memories in the receiver without changing the transmitted signal. Motion-compensated inter-laced-to-sequential scan conversion demonstrates that perceived vertical resolution could be increased and line flicker eliminated. Figure 2 illustrates the interlaced scanning of normal NTSC television. If the transmitted lines are represented by X . the user sees the Xs in field I during the first sixtieth of a second (lines one, three, five, seven. etc.) and the Xs in field 2 during the second sixtieth of a second (lines two. four, six. eight, etc.). This alternate-line scanning repeats every other field.
With our approach. the transmitted signal format is not changed at all, but the alternate lines (represented by Os) that would appear in field 2 are stored in the receiver by spatial and temporal interpolation, and then all the lines are scanned in sequence rather than being interlaced. This technique results in a quiet appearance (with no line flicker) of the sequential display and an apparent increase in vertical resolution
As illustrated in figure 3. the most striking effect is a noticeable reduction in the visibility of line structure. We are "misled" into believing that the number of transmitted lines has been doubled from 525 to 1050. The (continued)

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transmitted signal remains unchanged ( 525 lines 30 times per second) but has its perceived value increased by conversion for display at 525 lines 60 times per second.


## Sequential Scan Conversion

Three methods can be used to convert a transmitted interlaced-scan signal to a displayed sequential-scan signal. Line averaging displays double the number of lines of information per picture but reduces the vertical resolution. However, line structure visibility is reduced without introducing artifacts on moving parts of the picture. Line flicker, however, is not eliminated by line averaging. Picture averaging for field insertion) combines the information of all lines of both fields to preserve the vertical resolution and eliminate line flicker. However, in moving scenes, the relatively large time difference between the two fields pro-
duces jagged edges on moving contours. A third approach combines the previous two and adds motion-detection circuitry.
R. Prodan, of our laboratory, has demonstrated motion-detection circuitry that switches between the two methods to avoid new artifacts created by the scan-conversion process. Line-averaged and field-delayed information is combined in a complementary way based on the amount of motion in each picture element. A gradual switching from one interpolation technique to the other minimizes the visibility of the switching process. The scan conversion is accomplished by digitizing the composite video signal. Two field memories are used with the digitized input signal to provide the three fields of information needed to produce a motion-adaptive sequential-scan conversion. In this way. displayed picture quality is im-
proved without introducing any new scan-conversion artifacts.

## HDTV System Considerations

The fundamental relationship between the various factors that may be improved in a television picture is

$$
R_{H} R_{V} R_{W}=N_{C} \frac{D_{n}}{D_{0}}
$$

where $R_{H}$ is the horizontal-resolution improvement factor, $R_{v}$ is the verticalresolution improvement factor, $R_{w}$ is the width improvement factor. $N_{c}$ is the number of channels used, and $D_{n}$ and $D_{0}$ are the display factors of the new and old systems, respectively. Of particular interest are two-channel sequentially displayed systems for which $N_{c}=2, D_{n} \approx 0.8$, and $D_{0}=0.5$.
Doubling the perceived vertical resolution of an NTSC display may be ac(continued)


Figure 4: A block diagram of a two-channel high-definition television system.

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complished by simultaneously increasing the number of lines and the display factor. Because the required bandwidth of a system increases in proportion to the square of the number of lines. it is preferable to use the minimum number of lines in an HDTV system. Hence, an 1125 -line interlaced display has a perceived vertical resoIution of about 562 lines, while a 657 -line sequential display has a vertical resolution of 526 lines while using only $(657 / 1125)^{2}=34$ percent of the bandwidth. It is possible, therefore, to double the perceived vertical resolution of an NTSC display by increasing the number of lines from 525 to 657 . transmitting this interlaced signal, performing an interlaced-to-sequential scan conversion in the receiver, and finally displaying the result sequentially. For a $5 \frac{1}{3}: 3$ aspect ratio $\left(R_{w}=1.33\right)$ two-channel system, this results, how-
ever, in only a 20 percent increase in horizontal resolution.
Another point to consider is available transmission bandwidth. A straightforward doubling of the number of lines from 525 to 1050. increasing the width from $4: 3$ to $51 / 3: 3$. and doubling the resultant signal bandwidth would require $51 / 3$ times the single-channel bandwidth. By increasing the display factor and increasing the number of lines from 525 to 657 , the required bandwidth is reduced to only $31 / 3$ times the singlechannel bandwidth.
These two approaches are unacceptable because they use an excessive amount of bandwidth. The two-channel 657 -line system offers only a 20 percent improvement in horizontal resolution: doubling the horizontal resolution would require $31 / 3$ times the NTSC bandwidth. We


Figure 5: A possible method for delivering a two-channel NTSC-compatible high-definition television transmission.
feel that these problems may be overcome by better matching the transmitted television signal to the properties of human vision.

## Psychovisual Enhancement

Drs. William Glenn and Karen Glenn at the New York Institute of Technology have shown that it requires a finite time to perceive changes in images. Although the exact relationship is complex and not completely understood, the general principle is that the difficulty in perceiving an image increases as its subtended spatial angle decreases and/or its rate of motion increases. The operational impact is that it is unnecessary to transmit the high spatial-frequency information in pictures at the standard rate of 30 frames per second (fps). The required transmission bandwidth may be reduced significantly without affecting the perceived horizontal resolution by transmitting low spatialfrequency information (below 4.2 MHz ) at the standard rate and refreshing high spatial-frequency information (above 4.2 MHz ) below the standard rate. This of course requires digital memory in the receiver so that the $60-\mathrm{Hz}$ field rate sequential display may have the full horizontal resolution composed from the previous few fields. The doubling of horizontal resolution at 30 fps , which normally increases bandwidth requirements by a factor of $20 / 15$. may be reduced by a factor of 5 to $4 / 15$. A two-channel HDTV system having about twice the perceived vertical and twice the perceived horizontal resolution of NTSC television may be realized by transmitting the higher frequencies at an equivalent of only 6 fps .

## Two-Channel NTSC-COMPATIBLE HDTV

In a two-channel NTSC-compatible HDTV, signal sources may be distributed over a cable system to either present NTSC receivers or new HDTV receivers (see figure 4). In this manner producers, distributors, and equipment manufacturers will be able to continue to operate as the evolu-

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Figure 6: A block diagram of two-channel decomposition.


Figure 7: A block diagram of two-channel reconstruction.
tion toward HDTV occurs.
Figure 5 shows one possible method of delivering this HDTV signal over two standard NTSC channels. This approach separates the HDTV signal into a standard NTSC channel (channel 1) and an augmentation channel (channel 2). Channel 1 contains the "center" 4:3 aspect ratio portion of the HDTV picture that has been low-pass filtered to 4.2 MHz horizontally and converted from 657 to 525 lines by a vertical filtering operation. This signal can be displayed on all current NTSC receivers. Channel 2 contains 132 of the original 657 lines, the side panels for the $51 / 2: 3$ aspect ratio display, and the highfrequency information for the entire $51 / 3: 3$ picture in the remaining 393 lines between the side panels. The side panels and 132 extra lines are low-pass filtered to 4.2 MHz . The highfrequency subsampled information is shifted into the same $4.2-\mathrm{MHz}$ lowpass region by a filtering and samplerate conversion process. This signal also can be displayed on all current NTSC receivers.
Figure 6 is a block diagram of the two-channel decomposition. The $657-$ to-525 line interpolator produces the horizontally low-pass filtered 525 -line NTSC picture from the 657 -line wideband, wide-aspect ratio source. During this process, 132 of the original 657 lines are low-pass filtered and inserted into channel 2. This information represents a linear transformation of the original 657 lines, which makes the procedure reversible at the HDTV receiver.
The panels outside the normal 4:3 center portion are extracted after a 525 -line interpolation and similarly inserted into channel 2. This permits reconstruction of the $51 / 3: 3$ aspect ratio low-pass information at the HDTV receiver. The high spatialfrequency information is subsampled temporally at a $6-\mathrm{fps}$ rate, shifted to the baseband low-pass frequency region, and inserted into the 393 remaining lines between the panels in channel 2. The two channels are transmitted simultaneously over two (continued)

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separate NTSC channels. Standard receivers would receive either of these; the channel 1 signal is the equivalent of the present transmission, the channel 2 signal is recognizable as the extra information necessary to build the perceived better picture.

Figure 7 is a block diagram of the two-channel reconstruction. Channel 1 carries the center portion of the wide-aspect ratio picture. The side panels are extracted from channel 2 to give a $51 / 3: 3,525$-line low-pass picture. The extra 132 lines are stripped from channel 2 , and a linear transformation yields the original 657 lines in the low-pass region of standard NTSC horizontal resolution. The high-frequency information is extracted from channel 2 , shifted up to the original high-frequency region to refresh a digital memory frame store that receives the information over the channel at 6 fps . The frame store is continuously read out at the standard $30-\mathrm{fps}$ rate. This increases the perceived horizontal resolution to double the standard NTSC resolution for still pictures. Horizontal detail will
have lower temporal resolution due to the subsampling. The eye is less sensitive to fine detail that's moving: we will not perceive this loss in "theoretical" resolution.

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A digital frame memory in the receiver enables further improvements in picture quality. The noise performance of the receiver may be improved about 3 decibels by constructing a nonrecursive digital filter having a $30-\mathrm{Hz}$ periodicity. This is more important when relatively noisy sources (for example, videocassette recorders) are used. "Frame combing" further reduces cross effects.
Some video engineers say that this level of performance should be improved still further by completely eliminating cross effects. This may be done by frequency or time multiplexing the luminance and chrominance information in the video signal. To eliminate cross effects by frequency multiplexing, the encoding must not let the luminance and chrominance information share the same bandwidth

# Memory Technology for Digital-Feature Television 

Many new television features described in this article are made possible by low-cost digital memories used to store displayed images. The displayed portion of each of the 480 lines in the current $4: 3$ NTSC system takes about $53.5 \mu \mathrm{~S}$ to scan When sampled at 13.5 MHz , this results in 7201 -byte samples per line. To facilitate signal processing. this is expanded to $720+180+180=1080$ bytes per line: the extra samples are added so that luminance and two color-difference signals are digitally available. Widening the screen to $51 / 3: 3$ without increasing the horizontal resolution increases this to $1080 \times 51 / 3 / 4$ $=1440$ bytes per line. Doubling horizontal resolution results in a total of 2880 bytes per line. Because the

657 -line system has about 600 lines on the display, one HDTV image requires a total of $1,728,000$ bytes of storage. Currently there are two competing technologies for implementing this store: high-speed DRAMs (dynamic RAMs) and charge-coupled devices (CCDS). DRAMs offer the advantage of easily handling multiple-picture composition. CCDs which operate as a FIFO (first-in/first-out) sequential store, do not require address generation. Further, the extremely high-speed requirements, 2880 bytes in $42 \mu \mathrm{~s}$, or 1 byte about every 15 nanoseconds. may be more readily attainable in this technology. Components similar to lineaddressable RAMs (LARAMs) could be developed by IC manufacturers to fill this need.

# GLOSSARY 

Active lines: lines of the television signal that appear on the display; the NTSC television signal has 525 lines. of which about 480 are displayed; the remaining lines are used for synchronization and test purposes.

Artifacts: visible effects, generated in a picture due to its transmission, that were not present in the original scene.

Aspect ratio: picture width divided by picture height; standard television has a 1.33 (or $4: 3$ ) aspect ratio: highdefinition television will have a wider (perhaps 1.66 or 1.78 ) aspect ratio more like that of motion picture film.
Chrominance: part of the television signal that characterizes the color (hue and saturation) without reference to its luminous intensity (brightness).

COMb FILTER: an electronic filter with a spectral response that consists of several equally spaced elements that resemble the teeth of a comb.

Display factor: a constant that converts the number of active lines transmitted into the number of vertical lines perceived on a display.
Field: a sample of the lines in a TV picture (or frame): a field in NTSC TV consists of $2621 / 2$ lines transmitted in $1 / 60$ second; i.e. all the odd- or evennumbered lines in the picture.

Frame: smallest number of fields comprising one complete television picture: in NTSC television, two fields having a total of 525 lines transmitted in $1 / 30$ second (i.e., all the lines in a picture).
Frame memory: a digital device using either RAMs or charge-coupled devices to store a complete television picture; for NTSC television, this requires about 500,000 bytes.
Interlaced scan: a means of displaying a picture whereby the lines of the second field of a frame are placed halfway vertically between the lines of the first field of a frame.

Luminance: part of the television signal that characterizes the light intensity (brightness) without reference to its color (chrominance)
Resolution: the number of lines that may be represented in a distance equal to the height of a display.
Seouential scan: a means of displaying a picture whereby all the lines of a frame are presented one after another in sequence; sometimes referred to as progressive scan.
VIDEO FACSIMILE: transmission of one television picture from one to any other location on a CATV system in about I second.

If all the luminance information from 2 to 4.2 MHz is up-converted by 3 MHz , then the chrominance and luminance information are easily separable, completely eliminating cross effects.

Cross effects also may be eliminated by time multiplexing the chrominance and luminance information. Instead of encoding the chrominance and luminance information on each line into a sharedbandwidth composite-video signal, the information is individually timecompressed and shifted. For a typical MAC (multiplexed analog component) signal, sound and sync information occupies the first $10 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ (microseconds) of each line; one of the color-
difference signals, time-compressed by a factor of three, occupies the next $18 \mu \mathrm{~s}$ of the line; and the luminance signal, time-compressed by a factor of three to two, occupies the remaining $36 \mu \mathrm{~S}$ of the line.
Time compression of the signal by an amount $X$ increases the required bandwidth for transmission $X$ times. Hence, the required bandwidth for transmission of the luminance is 1.5 $\times 4.2=6.3 \mathrm{MHz}$, while the required bandwidth for the chrominance is 3 $\times 1.5=4.5 \mathrm{MHz}$. The choice of the compression factors is based not only on bandwidth considerations but also on noise performance over the communication channel. In principle, any (continued)


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[^12]choice of $\frac{1}{X_{c}}+\frac{1}{X_{L}}=1$ is possible: $X_{c}=3$ chrominance compression and $X_{L}=1.5$ luminance compression are selected to optimize subjective performance for signals having the same RGB (red-green-blue) inputs as European PAL (phase alternation line) over a direct broadcast satellite (DBS) system.

## E-MAC AND the Smart Receiver

Unlike current TV systems, with both the two-channel NTSC-compatible HDTV and MAC coding systems, the time position of the transmitted signal no longer directly corresponds to the position of the information on the final display. The decoder uses the memory in the receiver to change the time sequence of the signal to reassemble the picture according to a fixed predetermined mapping. S. Liong Tan (N.V. Philips) and Richard Jackson (Philips Redhill) suggested that a large number of different formats could be decoded by a "smart" receiver if the transmitted signal included format-decoding information. Recently the European Broadcasters Union modified the proposed MAC specifications to include signal format information in the last line. A "smart" receiver could select the correct picture format map from the information provided by the last line.

## Summary

In this glimpse into future television, I have presented the technical basis for the evolution of color television in the "information age." This is made possible by the development of frame stores using VLSI. These new components increase the extent of signalprocessing capabilities that are economically viable. Local- and net-work-level interactive capabilities will be emphasized including interuser transmission of digital data and video facsimile.
The exact format for HDTV and the extent of receiver flexibility are being evaluated. Once a path is cleared, the journey to future television may be completed in a few years. -

# "Despite the recent press notices, multiuser microcomputers aren't anything new!" 

This is the first in a series of discussions with Rod Coleman, President of Stride Micro (formerly Sage Computer) on the 68000 multiuser market and its current environment.

## Q: Why do you say that?

RC: "The technology to build a high performance multiuser system has been around for five years. And while some of the leaders in this industry have been pretending that micro multiuser didn't exist, we've been shipping complete systems for nearly three years. The benefits of multiuser are undeniable; it is more cost effective, and offers greater flexibility and utility. But until just recently, the marketing pressure to be compatible instead of being better, has blinded the industry."
Q: What do you mean?
RC: "Well, for example, the Motorola 68000 processor introduced $16 / 32$-bit technology to the personal computer world a long time ago. It was fully capable of

> "A surprising feature Is compatibllity. Everybody talks about li, but nobody does anything about it."

meeting high performance and multiuser design requirements in 1980. Instead of this trend taking off, most energy was spent promoting 8088/8086 products that
were clearly inferior from a technical point of view. This phenomenon leads me to believe that they will soon rewrite the old proverb: 'Build a better mousetrap and the world will beat a path to your door,' but only if they can find the way through the marketing fog." Q: Are things changing now?
RC: "Yes and no. With the business world starting to take more and more interest in microcomputer solutions, the advantages of a solid multiuser system couldn't be kept hidden forever; companies like ours and a few others were beginning to make a dent. Instead of taking a fresh approach, some of the newest multiuser offerings will probably only give the technology an undeserved black eye! Multiuser is far more than the ability to plug in more terminals. It involves things like machine compatibility, fast processors, adequate memory, large storage capacities, backup features, networking, and operating system flexibility."
Q: Is this what makes the new Stride 400 Series different?
RC: "Exactly. That sounds selfserving, but it's true. Today a number of companies are introducing their first multiuser system. We've been building and shipping multiuser machines for almost three years. We know the pitfalls, we've fallen into some of them. But we have learned from our mistakes."
0: Give me some examples.
RC: A hard disk is almost mandatory for any large multiuser installation. Yet, backing up a hard disk can be a nightmare if you only have floppies to work with. That's why we've added a tape backup option to all the larger Stride 400 Series machines. It's irresponsible for a manufacturer to market a multiuser system without such backup. Another good lesson was bus design. We started with one of our own designs, but learned that it's important not only to find a bus that is powerful, but also one that has good support and a strong future to serve tomorrow's needs. We

> "The marketing pressure to be compatible Instead of being better, has blinded the industry.'

think the VMEbus is the only design that meets both criteria and thus have made it a standard feature of every Stride 400 Series machine."
Q: What are some of the other unique features of the 400 Series? RC: "A surprising feature is compatibility. Everybody calks about it, but nobody does anything about it. Our systems are completely compatible with each other from the 420 model starting at $\$ 2900$, through the 440 , on to the powerful 460 which tops out near $\$ 60,000$. Each system can talk to the others via the standard built-in local area network. Go ahead and compare this with others in the industry. You'll find their little machines don't talk to their big ones, or that the networking and multiuser are incompatible, or that they have different processors or operating systems, and so on."
0: When you were still known as Sage Computer, you had a reputation for performance, is that still the case with the new Stride 400 Series?
RC: "Certainly, that's our calling card: 'Performance By Design.' Our new systems are actually faster; our standard processor is a 10 MHz 68000 running with no wait
states. That gives us a $25 \%$ increase over the Sage models. And, we have a 12 MHz processor as an option. Let me add that speed isn't the only way to judge performance. I think it is also measured in our flexibility. We support a dozen different operating systems, not just one. And our systems service a wide variety of applications from the garage software developer to the corporate consumer running high volume business applications.'
0: Isn't that the same thing all manufacturers say in their ads?
BC: "Sure it is. But to use another over used-term, 'shop around'. We like to think of our systems as 'full service 68000 supermicrocomputers.' Take a look at everyone else's literature and then compare. When you examine cost, performance, flexibility, and utility, we don't think there's anyone else in the race. Maybe that's why we've shipped and installed more multiuser 68000 systems than anyone else."


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# Microsoft MACINTOSH BASIC Version 2.0 

Author's note: This article describes the features of the new version of Microsoft BASIC for the Apple Macintosh available for $\$ 150$. Because it is based on a prerelease copy of the software involved, this article does not include any evaluation of the software's performance. Since the software's functionality had been "frozen" (i.e., no new features were to be added to the product), this article should be an accurate description of the software's content and structure. A full software review will follow sometime in the future.

Microsoft Corporation released a version of its BASIC for the Apple Macintosh computer shortly after the machine's release. Although this version used few of the Macintosh's special features (windows, pull-down menus, etc.). it became popular largely because it was the only BASIC available. (Apple's Macintosh BASIC, as of this writing, was still not available.)

Microsoft recently introduced Microsoft BASIC version 2.0 ( 1 ll abbreviate Microsoft BASIC for the Apple Macintosh as MBASIC 2.0 to contrast it with Apple's product, called Macintosh BASIC). Because most people are familiar with the generic Microsoft BASIC (which is similar to MBASIC version 1.0 for the Macintosh), I'll limit this description to those features that are new. MBASIC 2.0 is upward-compatible with programs and data files created using MBASIC 1.0. Figure I shows the List (program listing) window for an MBASIC 2.0 program and the contents of the Windows menu.

## Windows

The WINDOW statement lets you create and close (eliminate) windows.
direct program output to one of several windows, and get information about a certain window (for example, its size or the position of the cursor in the active window). The number of windows in your program is limited only by the amount and usage of the Macintosh's memory.
In addition, the PICTURE ON statement causes a variable called

## More Mac support

 and true
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subprograms PICTURES to accumulate according to the manual, "a set of encoded Macintosh instructions which. together, produce a screen image." The (continued) Gregg Williams is a senior technical editor for BYTE. He can be contacted at POB 372. Hancock. NH 03449.


Figure 1: Microsoft Macintosh BASIC 2.0. Note the lack of line numbers in the program and the selections in the new Windows menu.

## MBASIC 2.0 comes

 in two versions that use different floating-point-number formats but are otherwise identical.programmer can use the stored value of this string to reproduce the contents of a window. With some additional programming, you can use this statement to create a program that redraws the contents of an output window when an obscuring window is removed. (MBASIC 2.0 automatically redraws List windows but not output windows.)

## Edit Fields, Buttons. AND Dialog Functions

The EDIT FIELD statement allows you to specify any rectangular area of an output window as an edit field. This lets the user of your program edit the contents of that field (which can be blank or contain a string of your choice) with the mouse and the edit functions (cut, copy, and paste)-just as you would be able to do with. say. MacWrite.
The BUTTON statement allows you to place buttons of various kinds (push buttons, check boxes, or radio buttons) in a window and change and inquire about their status (among "inactive," "active, not selected," and "active, selected").

The DIALOG function returns a value that states whether or not something significant has happened in the active windows. This includes such information as whether or not a button has been pressed, whether an inactive window or the active window's "close box" have been clicked, or whether a window needs to be refreshed.

With the above statements and the WINDOW statement, you can create windows that refresh their contents
when needed and windows that look and behave like standard Macintosh alert and dialog boxes.

## Menu Bars

The MENU statement lets you create up to 10 custom menus, each with up to 20 items; menu items can be inactive. selected, or selected and marked with a check box. MBASIC 2.0 makes no provision for a Command-key sequence to substitute for a menu item (like, for example, Command-C to substitute for the menu item "Cut"). The MENU function returns the values of the menu and item numbers of the last menu selection made.

## Event Trapping

The numerous event-trapping statements let you control your program via various events without tedious programming-things like mouse clicks, button and menu selections. and window activations. These functions are the "glue" that will usually hold together a BASIC program that makes heavy use of the Macintosh user interface.

In addition to the ON ERROR GOSUB nииn from MBASIC 1.0, which executes the subroutine at line nnnn when the program detects an error. MBASIC 2.0 allows you to execute a subroutine: ON BREAK (whenever Command-period, the break sequence, is pressed). ON DIALOG (when the value of DIALOG(0) becomes nonzero. indicating some dialog-box-related event). ON MENU (when a custom-menu item is selected). ON MOUSE (when the user presses or drags the mouse button). or ON TIMER (when an internal timer counts down to zero). In addition. sensing of these events can be enabled (e.g., MOUSE ON), disabled (MOUSE OFF). or stored for later use (MOUSE STOP).

## SOUND

MBASIC 1.0 had only the simple BEEP command, but MBASIC 2.0 adds a SOUND command that lets you control the tone and length of up to four sound generators. In addition, sound commands (to an unspecified
limit) can be queued up with the SOUND WAIT command, then released with SOUND RESUME: this allows you, for example. to set up and then play several sound generators in synchronization.
Another statement. WAVE, lets you use waveforms other than the default (a square wave). The parameter SIN specifies a sine wave: 256 elements from a selected integer array specifies any other arbitrary waveform. While the use of a single square-wave sound generator may slow program execution about 2 percent, the use of multiple arbitrary waveforms can cut execution speed by more than 50 percent.

## Two Versions

Microsoft has made the unprecedented move of supplying two versions of MBASIC 2.0, which use different floating-point-number formats but are otherwise identical. The BCD (binary-coded decimal) version is better for business and financial programming because it eliminates the rounding errors that sometimes occur when using binary floating-point arithmetic (the kind used by most BASICs). This version is compatible with programs and data files created by MBASIC 1.0 and defaults to double precision for numeric values. The binary version of MBASIC 2.0 (which adheres to the IEEE floating-pointnumber standard) is faster than the $B C D$ version because it defaults to single precision for numeric values and for the calculation of transcendental functions. The binary MBASIC 2.0 icon and BASIC program icons show a small flowchart and a pi symbol. (The decimal-version icons look like their counterparts that are found in MBASIC 1.0.)

## Editing and Debugging

MBASIC 2.0 adds a number of muchneeded editing and debugging features. Find and find-and-replace menu selections automate the tedious process of looking through a program listing for things that need to be changed. A find-the-cursor menu (continued)

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selection allows you to scroll through your program and return to your original location without the trial and error that you previously had to do. You can also do full Macintosh-style editing in the List window; this is a great improvement over MBASIC 1.0 . which forces you to copy a BASIC line to the command window for editing.

Another improvement is that MBASIC 2.0 allows you to make only two List windows. In MBASIC 1.0 you can have three List windows open, which wastes memory.
MBASIC 2.0 adds a single-step capability to the TRON and TROFF statements available in MBASIC 1.0 . Single-stepping, which is invoked

using the Step selection under the Run menu (or by pressing CommandT). causes MBASIC 2.0 to execute one statement and highlight it in the List window (if it is visible). Note that only one statement is executed; if a line contains multiple statements, only the current one is highlighted.

## New Language Features

The Macintosh-environment enhancements to MBASIC 2.0 are certainly exciting, but Microsoft has made improvements to the BASIC language itself that are actually more important. None of these features are new to BASIC itself. but their inclusion in a Microsoft BASIC tends to ensure their inclusion in future Microsoft BASICs. which will probably set a de facto standard for the microcomputer community. The new features, which include program-format changes and subprograms that pass parameter values, rectify most of the shortcomings that programmers have against the language and make it a serious competitor to Pascal for many users.

The criticism of BASIC as an unreadable, monolithic language is largely due to its lack of formatting (indenting lines to clarify. for example, the body of a DO loop) and its requirement of line numbers. MBASIC 2.0 programs are stored as they are typed in-this includes any cosmetic use of spaces, even blank lines. MBASIC 2.0 requires line numbers-or, equivalently, alphanumeric labels delimited by colons-only when needed to specify the destination of GOTOs, GOSUBs, or IF-statement branches. MBASIC 2.0 also converts BASIC keywords (which may be entered in lowercase) to uppercase and boldface in the List window.
The subprogram (delimited by SUB and END SUB statements) differs from the subroutine in that the former can pass values from the calling statement to the subprogram definition: this feature greatly increases the power of the language and is a part of most sophisticated programming languages (FORTRAN, Pascal, and Modula-2. among others). The vari-
(continued)

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ables used in the SUB statement are called formal (or dummy) parameters because they are not actual variables that can conflict with variables of the same name elsewhere in the pro-gram-they are placeholders for the values that are passed to the subprogram when it is called.
MBASIC 2.0 subprograms support
call-by-reference and call-by-value parameter passing (in the latter, the subprogram cannot change the value of the variable used as a parameter in the calling statement). Simple variables in the calling statement are called by reference (meaning their values can be changed) unless they are surrounded by parentheses, in which

case they are called by value. Calling statements can pass array names as parameters, and the size of the array does not have to be declared in the definition of the subprogram.
In addition to its formal parameters, which are local to the subroutine (meaning their values do not exist outside the subprogram), the SUB statement can include a list of shared variables, variables that are global (meaning they have the same value both inside and outside the subprogram). The SUB statement can also declare that all the variables inside it are static; the variables retain their values from one invocation of the subprogram to the next.

Subprogram definitions cannot contain other subprogram definitions. This means that variables cannot have varying degrees of locality (as they can in Pascal, for example). However, you can limit the scope of some variables by defining them as shared with some subprograms but not others.

A subprogram can be called either by its own name or with the CALL statement (which is also used to call machine-language subroutines). For example, if a subprogram is defined with

SUB POLY_AREA (SIDES,LENGTH,RESULT)
it can be called as

> CALL POLY__AREA(5,12,area)
or as

## POLY__AREA 5,12,area

(note the lack of parentheses in the latter case).

## Documentation

The MBASIC 1.0 reference manual has 215 pages: the MBASIC 2.0 manual has 378 pages, which includes examples of almost every feature described. For example, the "Access to Macintosh ROM Routines" appendix is five pages in the first manual and eleven pages in the second (which documents the same number of routines, only in greater detail). The MBASIC 2.0 documentation spells out
(continued)


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the language's functions more completely. which allows most of us to more fully use the language without having to be wizards that understand the inner workings of the Macintosh.

## Miscellaneous Features

MBASIC 2.0 contains too many other improvements to mention here, but some notable ones follow.
You can now load in BASIC files using the "Open..." menu selection (which gives you the scrolling window display known as the Mini-Finder). Because the Mini-Finder has a "Disk" button, you can load (without knowing the names of) files from your system's alternate disk drive.
MBASIC 2.0 allows you to cut and paste pictures between it and an external application (MacPaint, for example). This allows you to draw a picture using MacPaint, then manipulate it within an MBASIC 2.0 program.
You must interrupt a running MBASIC 2.0 program with the Com-mand-period keystroke instead of Command-C. This makes MBASIC 2.0 consistent with other Macintosh applications and frees the Command key to be used (as in a terminal-emulation program) as a control key.
The FILE\$ function allows a program to prompt the user for a filename using either a fill-in-the-blank dialog box (as is used by MBASIC 1.0 itself to get a filename) or the MiniFinder dialog box mentioned above. Both forms let you specify an optional prompt string. which allows you to use this statement to get something other than a filename.

## Closing Remarks

This product description makes no attempt to evaluate the performance of MBASIC 2.0. By the time you read this, Microsoft BASIC for the Apple Macintosh version 2.0 (called MBASIC 2.0 in this article) and Apple Computer's own Macintosh BASIC should be available. We will compare the published versions of both BASICs as soon as they are available. In any case. MBASIC 2.0 is a considerable improvement over its predecessor, Microsoft Macintosh BASIC I.0.


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# The Apple Story PART 2: MORE HISTORY AND THE APPLE III 



> An interview with Steve Wozniak

Last month. Steve talked about his background, the evolution of the Apple I and II. and the early days of the company. In this part. the conversation switches to various aspects of the Apple II design, later personal history, and Steve's thoughts about the personal computing industry.

## SWEET-16

BYTE: One of the more interesting things in the Apple II ROM was your 16-bit pseudomachine called "Sweet-16." How did you come up with that?
Wozniak: While I was writing my BASIC. I had been thinking about ways to save code. There were several places where I had to handle 16-bit pointers with an 8 -bit processor, and that was pretty awkward.
So I decided to write a little emulator and implement a 16 -bit machine that could interpret pseudocodes and implement registers 0 to 15 in the 6502 base page. It ran about 30 times as slow as 6502 assembly language, but it saved tons of code every time! used it in a program.

BYTE: Did you actually use it in your $1 n$ teger BASIC?
Wozniak: No, I never had the time to reimplement the BASIC to use it. But I did use it in later years to write things like BASIC renumbering routines totally in Sweet-16. It was easy to mix Sweet-16 code with assembly language.

BYTE: Isn't Sweet-16 still used in Apple DOS and ProDOS editorlassemblers?
Wozniak: Yes, it's used in EDASM the Apple Tool Kit 6502 editorlassembler|. mostly in the editor portion. Randy Wigginton wrote EDASM. He's worked here since before we even had a com-
pany. Lately he's written the Macintosh word processor-MacWrite. He's done a lot for the company, and he's used Sweet-16 in several things he's done.

## The Disk Drive

BYTE: Can you tell us a little about how you came up with the Apple II disk drive and how you ended up picking your form of groupcoded recording?
Wozniak: The disk design was my most incredible experience at Apple and the finest job I did. I never really knew what a disk controller was or what it had to do. But at HewlettPackard I had looked through a Shugart manual to see what signals were used and what they did. There were signals to make the head step in and out and signals to cause magnetic flux changes. It was similar to audio recording, and I knew about that. It was like a signal on a tape where you write it and then you read it back. So 1 figured out a simple little circuit to write signals at changing rates and read them back. I didn't know how disk controllers worked, so I assumed that I was doing something totally different. Maybe it wasn't as efficient. but at least I could write some data and read it back.
Well. Mike Markkula was annoyed because the cassette tape was too slow. He had a favorite checkbook program, and it took two minutes to read in the program and another two
(continued)
Gregg Williams is a senior technical editor at BYTE. Rob Moore is a hardware designer and frequent contributor to BYTE. They can be contacted at POB 372. Hancock. NH 03449.

# 'Hobbyists are a tiny part of our market, but they're faithful to the company.' 

minutes to read in his check files. He was complaining about this at a staff meeting, and I mentioned that I had this clever little five-chip circuit that could read and write a floppy disk. At the time, all the existing floppy-disk controllers were 40 or 50 chips, so I knew there must be something important that I wasn't doing.
I went off and tried to figure out what it was that I wasn't doing. One of our technicians had a North Star system, so I looked through their manuals. I read their schematics and figured out what every chip did. And I looked through their listings until I understood exactly what they were doing.

I was doing a lot more. I didn't even have to look at the sector holes, so I could use any disk drive, any floppy disk in the world. It was then that I new I had a really clever design.

The next week was Christmas vacation. Randy Wigginton and I spent the entire week, including the holidays, trying to get this disk reading and writing with a very simple operating system. We did the bottom levels of an operating system in that week. You could type R (for "read") followed by a program name like STARTREK, and it would load STARTREK into memory.

We were highly motivated because, at the end of the week, a show called the CES |Consumer Electronics Show| was starting in Las Vegas, and we wanted to go.
We worked all night the day before we had to show it |the disk drive| at CES. At about six in the morning it was ready to demonstrate. Randy thought we ought to back it up, so we copied the disk, track by track. When we were all done, he looked down at them in his hands and said. "Oh, no!

I wrote on the wrong one!" We managed to recover it and actually demonstrated it at CES.
BYTE: Had you been exposed to group-code recording before, or did you invent yours independently?
Wozniak: The first version of the floppy-disk routines did not have group coding. I had followed the Shugart manual, which showed that you had alternate clock bits and data bits, so every other bit was wasted. I couldn't understand why it was necessary, but I started that way.

Then I came up with this idea to use coded recording. I knew the technical rule was that you could only have one or two zeros in a row. You could have either 4 or 8 microseconds between flux transitions. I didn't really know what group-coded recording was: I just knew that I could fit 13 sectors on a disk instead of 10 . I had to write a program to take bytes off the disk. convert them to 5 -bit chunks, and reassemble them into 8 -bit data bytes.

It was a difficult routine to write. It was about a 20-hour job, and I'd work through the day for 10 or 12 hours and I wouldn't quite get there. The next day I'd come back and find out that I was starting exactly where I had the day before. This went on for almost a month. I was not quite getting the routines, and we were getting within a month of shipping the disk drives. Finally I stayed up all night until I got all five routines that had to work together done. So we were able to ship it the first time with the groupcoded recording in place. Later, we changed the encoding method and stepped up to 16 sectors. That was DOS 3.3.
BYTE: The Macintosh uses a custom chip called the IWM-Integrated Woz Machinethat does the same sort of recording. Can you tell us anything about that?
Wozniak: My design was basically a little sequencer, or state machine. It used a PROM and a latch and cycled through various states depending on the input data coming off the floppy disk. The IWM takes that design and adds other features like the ability to go twice as fast-it can also do IBM
format, double-density recordings.
BYTE: It sounds like a fascinating part. Do you think we'll see Apple II owners benefit from it in any way?
Wozniak: Well, it's our standard disk controller now, and it's cheaper than the older design. It's used in the Apple Ilc.
BYTE: Could you use it to get figher-density recording on an Apple II 51/4-inch disk?
Wozniak: No, because the disk drives themselves aren't certified for doubledensity recording. You need heads with the proper gap, and they're more expensive.
BYTE: You're a former hobbyist. Could a hobbyist buy one of these chips and a spec sheet and start playing with it? Wozniak: I don't think Apple would give out the spec sheet. I totally disagree with that policy because I'm very respectful to the hobbyists. They're a tiny part of our market, but they're loyal supporters and faithful people to the company. If they had a spec sheet, they could start playing with it and figure out a lot more incredible things that we never planned it to be used for-even using it as a communications channel from Apple to Apple, Macintosh to Macintosh. There are a lot of great tricks you could do with that little part. It's a beautiful random I/O device that has too many things that have not been taken anywhere.

## Personal Details

BYTE: In 1981 you were in a plane crash and you left Apple for a while shortly after that. How long did it take you to recover from the accident?
Wozniak: That was in February 1981. For about five weeks I had a type of amnesia that prevents you from forming any new long-term memories. After I recovered, people would show me pictures of myself in the hospital. playing games with my computer with my face all battered up. They would tell me stories of how I tried to sneak out of the hospital to visit my wife, Candy, or how I went to parties and rode my motorcycle. I didn't remem-
(continued)

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ber any of that. I had all of my old memories, but l'd forget new things from one day to the next. Finally : came out of it one night, but I never got those memories back.
BYTE: Why did you leave Apple?
Wozniak: We had a hundred engineers at that point, and I was no longer really important to the company. I didn't want to be a manager: I was just an engineer, and I wasn't really needed there. But I didn't feel comfortable going to Steve Jobs or Mike Markkula and saying I wanted to take off. The plane crash was a good excuse. After five weeks of amnesia, I simply didn't go back. I decided that if I was going to take a year off 1 might as well finish college. It was the hardest year of my life.

BYTE: We've heard that you went to UCBerkeley and had some run-ins with your instructors. Could you tell us about that?

Wozniak: I was going under an assumed name-Rocky Clark-so they didn't know who I was. I took computer science courses. economics. statistics, and a few other courses.
My computer science courses were interesting, but I have to criticize them a little because they taught only specific problems with specific solutions. You spent your time memorizing standard problems and solutions and then tried to recognize variations of them in the tests. You weren't supposed to explore new avenues or try things that nobody else was doing. You were only supposed to learn the proper answer. They thought that you could be trained to know all the problems and the standard solutions. Once you learned them all, you could solve them. It was wrong because they weren't really teaching you to solve problems-they taught you to identify them.


My economics course was interesting also. We had a socialist TA |teaching assistant| who taught us that companies made money by cheating the consumer. All the kids in the class thought that companies would make a lot of profit if they could figure out a way to cut the costs of a product down. to make it cheap and screw the consumer.
I contrast that with the way we did things at Apple. Every product design decision was based on what consumers wanted, what would compete the best, what they would buy. We tried to do what customers wanted, in our best judgment. and give them high-quality products.
So I would stand up in class and argue about what the TA was saying. After a while he started telling me to shut up, or that he would kick me out if I interrupted him again. Apple was the greatest business success in history, but I couldn't tell him who I was.

BYTE: So you came back to Apple after about a year. What would you say is the most important thing that you've worked on since you came back?
Wozniak: There isn't too much. When I came back I started getting a little bit involved with this division's management, but it was unofficial. Officially I took the title of Engineer. Mostly. l've stayed involved with the Apple II because that's where I've got the most to offer.
Because I'm a founder at Apple, I could take almost any role I want, but I've tried to avoid the newest, most far-reaching projects because there are other capable people to do them. I try to stick to small projects where I can sit down and handle them myself.

## Current Work

BYTE: Do you have anything interesting going on now?
Wozniak: There are not many individual projects in this whole business. The floppy disk may have been the last one for Apple. I have got a few projects that I'm working on now, but they're not all going at once.

## WOZNIAK INTERVIEW

The language fifth is one of them, but I haven't written it yet. I'd like to combine the best features of BASIC, FORTH, and Pascal, and leave out the worst ones. You could have the formal structures of Pascal, the immediateness of BASIC and the extensibility of FORTH. In FORTH or Logo, new words become part of the language, and you can use them immediately. It's really helpful for debugging. In Macintosh Pascal, you can define a procedure and run it immediately. 1 also want some level of globalness. like BASIC. I don't want to always have to declare a variable before I can use it. I like variables with scope, but I'd like undeclared variables to be totally global.

Another project is an operating system, like the one on the Macintosh, only a bit different and a lot more relational.
I also have a hardware project that l'd like to do. a personal computer based around consumer video sources like TVs, videotapes, and videodiscs. It would switch them around, synchronize them, and mix them, sort of like a little home editing studio. I think it's possible because memories are getting so cheap. You could hold a frame from each of your video sources in memory and let the software accommodate the sync variations. There are a lot of new chips available that do NTSC modulation and demodulation. so there ought to be a minimal chip solution.

My main interest is still the Apple Il-the home computer we started with. I'd like to see Apple do more with speech. There are some really inexpensive speech chips now. and that's the way the rest of the personal computer world is heading. I think we've been deficient in that area.

## Speculations

BYTE: Are you thinking about using the new 65816 processor for anything?
Wozniak: We're thinking about it and doing some RED with it, but I don't know if we'll use it. Anything we do has to be compatible with the Apple II. If we found out that the 65816
(continued)

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## THE Spreadsheet

In late 1982. A.P.P.L.E.. a national Apple users group. offered an astounding value to its members. For \$22.50, A.P.P.L.E. members could purchase a fully functional Visi-Calc-like spreadsheel program called "THE Spreadsheet:" At the time. various versions of VisiCalc and other popular spreadsheet programs were selling for between $\$ 200$ and $\$ 300$. THE Spreadsheet offered most of the features found in Visicalc and added a few of its own. What's more. it was coauthored by the now legendary Steve Wozniak. Mysteriously. THE Spreadsheet was available for only one month. after which it was permanently discontinued. Since that time, original copies of THE Spreadsheet have become one of the few legitimate microcomputer collector's items. In the following segment. Steve describes how THE Spreadsheet came about.

Wozniak: It started because Mike Scott was having difficulty negotiating with Personal Software |now VisiCorp| about VisiCalc. They just wouldn't do what he felt was right as far as giving Apple breaks on price or doing new enhancements to it. So he came by one day and he said to me. "Would you like to do a VisiCalc?" It wasn't even known as a spreadsheet then.

I was really scared. VisiCalc was the only spreadsheet for a long while. and none of us had really been in business before. Was it legitimate to go out and do your own spreadsheet? Or was it equivalent to just copying and ripping somebody off? I didn't want to get close to this whole thing because I didn't want it to look like I was copying somebody else.
Mike got Randy Wigginton and Randy said. "Sure, I'll do it:" I said I'd do the arithmetic routines because they were general-something that could be used by any program-and I had some good algorithms that I had picked up at Hewlett-Packard that I wanted to implement
So we started working on it and a little ways in. Randy finished it. He wrote 4 K of code in a couple of weeks. and I was shocked that he came in so quick: I hadn't even started mine. So. I was getting to work on my arithmetic routines and my first demo was almost ready but still a few days off.
At the time everyone was trying to get the Apple III into production. Mike

Scott was camped out in the Apple III building. forcing the things that had to get done to get it finished and delivered on schedule
He was in a bad mood. Everywhere anyone ran into him in the company. he had a sour face-no laughs. no jokes. And because Randy finished his first part of the spreadsheet and I hadn't finished my first part. hed always come to me. The way he was talking to me. I was afraid I was going to get fired. He was in a bad mood.
It was the scariest time of my life at Apple. I was really getting badly addressed just for not being on time with something. I had three more days to go, and I didn't dare run into him once more because I was already way overdue. So I said. "I've got to get him in a good mood for three days:
Well. he's a Star Wars fan. He gets the T-shirts the cast gets before they get them because he knows who prints them. So I had a friend of mine call his secretary saying. "This is George Lucas. Is Mike Scott in?" Of course he wouldn't leave a phone number, but he said. "I'll call back." It actually worked. Mike was in a good mood for a few days, and I got my routines done.
Anyway. we finished the spreadsheet. and Apple started looking it over. Originally it had been defined to be as accurate as VisiCalc. and we were so much faster than VisiCalc it was ridiculous. The exponential routines that I really wanted to write for so long. because I had a good algorithm, were 30 times faster than VisiCalc's.
All of a sudden we started hiring experts on precision and things like that. and they started redefining the project from what Mike Scott had originally defined. They added a lot of features that Randy had to implement. This made life very difficult here at Apple. so we finally decided. "No. it won't be a Special Delivery Software product |a line of software offered by Apple a few years agol:
After a long. long time. Randy went to Call-A.P.P.L.E. |the magazine put out by A.P.P.L.E.I. One night we were out to dinner and he said to Steve, "Well, I'm going to sell that to Call-A.P.P.L.E." or "I'm going to give this spreadsheet to Call-A.P.P.L.E." Steve said. "Well.
that's good" or something like that. It was not official or formal. Randy went ahead and hit on it and gave it to CallA.P.P.L.E. It was sold for $\$ 22.50-$ really cheap. We didn't want any money out of it. It was just the old Homebrew Computer club spirit of "Give to help others:"
It was a good product, and it had been delayed well over a year. If Apple didn't want it. they should have just gotten rid of it. and it would have been out a year sooner. As soon as it popped up from Call-A.PP.L.E. and was advertised. Apple got in a real huff about it. They forced Call-A.P.P.L.E. to only sell it to members. and only one copy per member. So Apple basically put it out of business-only allowed it to be sold for one more month.
It's really funny, because how did Apple get started? I designed the Apple while I was at Hewlett-Packard. Hewlett-Packard has a policy of deciding about these things very quickly. They would check with their legal department and other divisions and decide very quickly. So they gave me a formal release on it quickly because they didn't want it. But here was Apple. which didn't want it but wasn't going to release it.
If you use much Apple II software you'll be surprised when you take the spreadsheet that Randy and I wrote and boot it in. It boots in so fast. you can't believe what's going on.
BYTE: Is that because there's no copyprotection on it?
Wozniak: No. Believe it or not. I used those routines that I did for Apple II Pascal.

BYTE: You, Randy Wigginton and Guil Banks were listed as the authors. Who is Guil Banks?
Wozniak: Guil is right here in this building. I did the boot stuff, and he had written a lot of the other fast disk routines in there. He did all the routines that managed the disk and read and wrote DOS files appropriately without using DOS.
This was basically an all-volunteer project that we did all on our own time. And it was really neat. so we decided that we'd give it to the rest of the world.

## WOZNIAK INTERVIEW

wasn't. it would be a serious question. It's too new a part right now.

BYTE: How is its performance compared to the 68000?
WOZNIAK: It should be available soon in an $8-\mathrm{MHz}$ version that will beat the pants off a 68000 in most applications, and in graphics applications it comes pretty close. Some of the Macintosh people might disagree with me, but there are ways around most of the problems they see. An $8-\mathrm{MHz} 65816$ is about equivalent to a $16-\mathrm{MHz} 68000$ in speed, and a $16-\mathrm{MHz} 68000$ doesn't exist.

BYTE: The Apple II family has been a great success, and many innovations have come along to extend its life. What things do you think were responsible for its success?
Wozniak: For three years we were one of the biggest business successes in history. We had three years of fantastic business success, and lately we've had three years of sort of dismal business. We've grown, but any additional revenues have just replaced the stock dilution, and the price remains about the same.
During that three years there were two main factors that led to our success-our floppy disk and VisiCalc. Out of the original home computers, which included the TRS-80 and the Commodore PET, ours was the only one that had enough memory to run VisiCalc. VisiCalc and the floppy disk sent this company into the numberone position.
We were also very faithful to our users-we tried to support everybody. When we changed over to floppy disks, we still supported cassettes heavily. When we moved up to the Apple II+ with floating-point BASIC built in, we still supported the original Apple II.
Lately our strategies seem to be changing. When we come up with a new enhancement, we start moving away from the prior version much more quickly. This could be harmful to our good relationships with a lot of our faithful users.
The Apple Ile is a good example. Most new software that really uses the features of the Apple Ile won't run
properly on an Apple II or IIt. A lot of good software for the Apple II+ won't run on the Apple Ile. It's an incompatible world
BYTE: How do you think the Apple II family will be extended and improved in the future? Wozniak: There are obvious areas We're always trying to come up with better combinations of features and still reduce the cost. We're looking into improved processors like the 65816 we discussed before. Video resolution is always improving. We're trying to increase speed and the amount of memory in the machine because it's critical to certain applications.
The IBM PC is very successful, and it had no competition from Apple for the last three years because we made sure that it didn't. We would not allow the Apple II to compete in that market for three years

PCSD is the most difficult division in the company. |Steve is referring to the Personal Computer Systems Division, responsible for the Apple II and Apple III products.| We're hamstrung by the need to be compatible: Macintosh isn't

So we will continue to make improvements and produce new machines, but they'll always be compatible. With the Apple Ile we went to 128K, 80-column display, and doubleresolution graphics. We came out with the IIc portable.

## Apple versus IBM

BYTE: What did you mean when you said that the Apple II was not allowed to compete in the IBM market?
Wozniak: Apple has never really supported the Apple II in the business market. If you walk around a trade show and look at the software running on the IBM PC, you'll see that most of it is a step above what's possible on today's Apple II. They have more RAM that's easily addressed and better access to hard-disk drives. Programs like 1-2-3 cannot be easily implemented on a 128 K Apple II, but IBM has a capable machine for that level of software. Our machine has to be able to address more memory and (continued)

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## I have positive and negative feelings about things Apple has done.'

handle larger disk drives before we can really start to compete with equivalent software because IBM beats us in capability today. We need better screen resolution, more memory, and better speed. A 16 -bit processor would help, although " 16 -bit" really doesn't mean that much.

Whatever we do will be compatible. because we don't want to alienate our existing customer base. If we can come up with the right machine, then we can start to talk about some really good software and compete well with IBM. Even if we do, the new features
won't really be used right away.
BYTE: Have you said all that you meant to say about where Apple is vis-ä-vis IBM and where you personally feel that Apple has made its mistakes?
Wozniak: I have both positive and negative feelings about things Apple has done, but I'm always honest. There is one real mistake that Apple made, in my opinion, and this is very subjective. It is symbolic of what could happen to IBM with its PCir
We had become a huge business success in 1979. We had really made it with our floppy disks and VisiCalc, and it looked like we were going a long way. So we decided it was time to start putting together a real company, a big company. We needed to start staffing up and hire a lot more engineers. So we set the Apple III project in motion.
The executive staff felt it understood
the Apple II market. After VisiCalc, it was perceived that 90 percent of all Apple Jls sold were going to smal! businesses. Only 10 percent were going into this home hobby market that we originally thought was going to grow to be billions. Originally we were a home hobby computer. Now, suddenly small businesses were buying Apple lls, and they wanted more fea-tures-an 80 -column display, lowercase characters, maybe more graphics modes and colors, and more memory. These were all the things that one product. VisiCalc. led to.
According to any research we could dig up, many people were buying the Apple II for small business because it had a disk drive and it could run VisiCalc. These weren't the people I was closest to, so I kept my mouth shut because I was only one out of the staff of 15 . So we started staffing (continued)

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This list concerns only modems AUTO-DIAL.

[^14]up and building an organization and a management structure based around doing this new product-the Apple III.

## The Apple III

We had some problems getting things done on time with the Apple III because of (a) our lack of experience as a group working together, and (b) not being able to predict project lengths well enough.
We started hiring intermediate levels of managers. Sometimes the managers were getting hired at a rate that added a completion date to the project faster than it was getting completed.
Around this time we started developing a perception of market separa-tions-good strong separations between products so they don't overlap. You don't want to design a product that competes heavily with your own existing product. I claim that's untrue. What you really don't want to do is design a product that doesn't offer any more than your existing product.
So we started setting up strong boundaries. The Apple III would be our 80 -column business machine and have 90 percent of our market. The Apple II would be our 40 -column home/school machine and have 10 percent of our market. The entire executive staff was sure that once the Apple Ill was out, the Apple II would stop selling in six months. I felt really down, because this 10 percent were my friends-the hobbyists and home users.
The Apple III hurt Apple in many ways. but it was a very well conceived product. And because we were so successful with the Apple II, we decided to build in an Apple II emulation mode to take advantage of all the software that was out there. The emulation mode did get built in. but, because of our concept of market separations, it was a very limited emulation. While our Apple II customers were adding 80 -column cards and 16K RAM cards to their machines. we actually added chips to the Apple III to prevent access to many of its features during emulation mode. In
emulation mode you only had access to 48 K of memory-you couldn't use the 80 -column display. the extra graphics modes, or the extra memory. The emulation mode wouldn't even run much of the existing Apple II business software, and there wasn't much Apple III software available.
Originally, we planned to deliver four applications with the Apple IIIword processing, a spreadsheet, business graphics, and a database program. Steve Jobs's thinking at the time was. "People don't really want to buy a computer. They don't want to know about microprocessors or cards or buses. They want to buy VisiCalcthey want to buy a solution." So we were going to provide the four major solutions. But because we were having problems managing the Apple III project while we were building our management structure, we were only able to deliver our operating sys-tem-SOS-and VisiCalc, which was done by Personal Software |which later became VisiCorpl.
The Apple III shipped very late and had 100 percent hardware failures. This is very subjective, and some people might disagree with me, but I think we were trying to be too pure. We wanted to do it on one PC board, not two, and it didn't fit on one PC board. So we got a company that could put three traces between two IC pins, had them do the PC board. and 100 percent of the Apple IIls failed.
The Apple III is really very good, but we spent three solid years keeping the Apple II down, and now it's finally being allowed to grow in that direction. We've come out with ProDOS, which is a major improvement, and the ProFile |hard disk| is available for the Apple II now. It's a good start. I think they are going to find out that allowing the Apple II to get there will improve the whole Apple image.
The III will do very well in its established vertical markets forever, but it really won't make the huge success we thought it would. It may have the best chance it's ever had. ProDOS is the best way to get someone closer (continued)

## 'We did SOS

3 years ago, and the rest of the world hasn't caught up.'
to SOS. We did SOS three years ago, and the rest of the world hasn't caught up or come close to it. Macintosh went in a different direction, so I can't compare the two systems.
BYTE: Is SOS really that good? WOZNIAK: I think it's the finest operating system on any microcomputer ever. It's the greatest thing in the world, but I wish we gave out listings of it .
BYTE: Wasn't it the first commercial system that actually had installable device drivers? Wozniak: Yes, the Apple II uses device drivers in ROM, on the I/O cards, but they won't work on the III because they depend on specific memory locations. On the III, you load a device driver into RAM for any device you add to a system, so it's infinitely flexible. You can always change it. correct bugs, and it's clean. But it's
more difficult for outside manufacturers. because they have to supply a disk and instructions on how to update your system. It would have been the best of both worlds if you could plug in a card with a ROM on it and if the first byte in the ROM were a 12 . for example, the system would recognize that the ROM holds a device driver and link to it automatically. That would have made it much easier for the card manufacturer. It would have been really easy to allow both techniques, but the Apple III engineering group didn't want to do anything the way it was done on the II. Marketing just didn't have enough leadership and control.
Anyway having the Apple III as a failure didn't really hurt the company much. The Apple II was still very healthy, but for the next three years the Apple III hurt the company tremendously because everyone in Apple knows how great a machine the Apple 111 really is. It's a very clean machine, it's easy to use and it's really been organized right with the operating system.
Unfortunately, we made it very difficult for anyone to get access to the insides of the machine. We had hired some very bright people who figured. "This is the right way it should be
done. So we'll give out enough information to do this and we won't give them any more, because they might try to do something they're not supposed to do." The right way for one person is not the right way for another. We closed that machine up to where somebody could have a very difficult time finding out how to add their own I/O drivers. We did not make it easy for the outside world. We thought we wanted all of the markets for ourselves.
You have to let the end users develop their own standards. You've got to give them the freedom to discover how they're going to use an operating system, what sort of things they're going to buy. And if you're really right and have provided a good solution. that's where they're going to settle. The thinking on the III was very much like a religion in that it could only be done one way-our way. We made it very difficult for outside developers, instead of providing all the information as we did with the Apple II.

BYTE: Has that attitude changed now? Wozniak: No. It's still the most negative thing in our whole company, and it will be for years.
I think that when a new market
(continued)

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evolves, like personal computers did. there's a period of time when you've got to let the world go in all random directions, and eventually it will subside because it wants standardization. Then, once it's obvious what the standards are, they should be heavily supported by the manufacturer. You can't try to dictate a standard.


## The Apple II and the Apple III

When we came out with the Apple III, the engineering staff canceled every Apple II engineering program that was ongoing, in expectation of the Apple III's success. Every single one was canceled. We really perceived that the Apple II would not last six. months. So the company was almost all Apple III people, and we worked for years after that to try and tell the world how good the Apple III was, because we knew.
There is a lot to somebody's perception or image of a machine and how good it is. How many of my friends have them? How many people in the world have them? The Apple III was a failure the first year as a product-it had a bad image. When you give a bad first impression, you can go for five years trying to overcome it.
If you looked at our advertising and RED dollars, everything we did here was done first on the III, if it was business related. Then maybe we'd consider doing a sub-version on the II. To make sure there was a good boundary between the two machines, anything done on the Il had to be done on a lower level than on the III. Only now are we discovering that good solutions can be implemented on the II.
The Apple II was kept out of the business market to keep the III going, to give our users only one choice. We wanted to make the III the success it hadn't become and that it deserved. Unfortunately, we made sure that the Apple II was nowhere close to the market that the |IBM| PC took. We made sure the Apple if was not allowed to have a hard disk or more than 128 K of memory. At a time when outside companies had very usable
schemes for adding up to a megabyte of memory, we came up with a method of adding 64 K to an Apple Ile. which was more difficult to use and somewhat limited. We refused to acknowledge any of the good $80-\mathrm{col}-$ umn cards that were in the outside world-only ours, which had a lot of problems.
At one point during the Apple III development, I wrote some fast disk routines for our Pascal system on the II. And I got a lot of flak from Apple III engineers who felt that they shouldn't go on the Apple II. Nothing on the II should be allowed to run as fast or faster than the Apple III. That was the thinking that stuck with the company for three solid years.
It was unfortunate the way things worked out, because we probably put $\$ 100$ million in advertising, promotion, and research and development into a product that was 3 percent of our revenues. In that same time frame. think what we could have done to improve the Apple 11. or how much could have been done by Apple to give us products in IBM's market.
BYTE: Are you putting more resources to work in that direction now?
Wozniak: Yes, but things don't change in six months. In the Apple III we had a beautiful machine and we spent a lot of money to try and emphasize that. We were trying to force the world to finally accept the machine because we knew just how good it was.
The PCjr had a poor initial reception like the Apple III did. It came out in the wrong month-the month when Macintosh was going to be perceived as the leader. The PCjr was perceived as an uninteresting product.
They may try for three years to overcome its bad first impression. They may put a lot of their corporate resources into trying to promote the PCir and lose sight of the PC. The PC will keep selling because it's been accepted and there are a lot of aftermarket companies out there selling software and hardware for it. But if IBM neglects it enough, we may have a chance to turn it over on them in the next few years if we have a better product.

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# Uninterruptible POWER SUPPLIES 

Advertisements for uninterruptible power supplies (UPSs) proliferate in computer magazines. But do you know what they are or how to buy one? This article should help answer your questions.
Many users of small computers have suffered the nasty consequences of an electrical power loss while operating their systems. You can lose a long file that is in working memory. Your disk head may crash, destroying a floppy disk or doing irreparable damage to a Winchester or cartridge disk. Most disk destruction occurs when the computer is reading from or writing to the disk at the instant of

## Devices to save

## you from losing data in the dark

power failure. Consequently, serious damage can result should you panic at the flickering of your overhead lights and attempt to "save" your work.
One way to temporarily retain your working data during a power failure is to connect batteries to the powersupply bus lines. For an S-100 system you'll need three different battery voltages: +8 volts ( V ). +16 V . and -16 V. This is a short-term solution, acceptable only if power returns within a reasonable period (that is, before the batteries die).
Though the preceding measure may protect data in working memory. your computer must maintain 117 V AC in
order to store and retrieve data. Unless full power returns, you won't be able to save your data. And, of course, if the batteries can maintain only bus voltages, your disk hardware remains unprotected; you may have already experienced a head crash.
Another alternative to protecting both data in active memory and your hardware is to use a source of 117-V AC power that is independent of the anomalies of your local public utility. There are two approaches to this method: continuously supply power (continued)
William Rynone teaches in the department of electrical engineering at the U.S. Naval Academy (Annapolis, MD 21402).

to your computer with a continuousduty UPS or supply power only when the electricity fails, using a standby power supply, (In this article, I'll use the term UPS to describe both types of units, differentiating when necessary.)
A continuous-duty UPS supplies power to your computer all the time. The 117-V AC power is developed by a static inverter that uses a storage battery or batteries, depending upon your power requirements. The batteries are continually charged by power from your local utility. Simultaneously, the inverters are synchronized to
the utility-line frequency-60 Hz-to eliminate any undesired effects upon the computer system. Such an effect might be a beat frequency between the utility's power and the frequency of the power generated by the freerunning static inverter.
Under normal operation, the inverter frequency is maintained in power-line sync via a phase-locked loop circuit quite often operated in conjunction with a ferroresonant circuit. which may be thought of as a tuned inductance-capacitance oscillator. When the line power disappears, the inverter frequency drifts
slowly to a factory-preset 60 Hz . The line frequency must change gradually so as not to induce any transients. Similarly, when power returns, the frequency of the inverter is gradually synchronized with the power company's line frequency. Many continuous-duty UPSs are designed to switch the computer input connections back to the utility's power line when the inverter fails.
Standby UPSs are maintained in a ready state with their battery, or batteries, receiving a trickle charge When the utility's power-line voltage falls below a preset level, the inverter

Table 1: Standby uninterruptible power supplies compared according to manufacturer specifications.
Some information may have changed since press time.

| MANUFACTURER | MODEL | PRICE PER UNIT | POWER <br> RATING <br> (WATTS) | CUT-IN VOLTAGE | TRANSFER BACK TO LINE |
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| Cuesta Systems Inc. <br> 3440 Roberto Court <br> San Luis Obispo, CA 93401 <br> (805) 541-4160 | $\begin{aligned} & 9012060 \\ & 20012060 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 350 \\ & \$ 495 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \\ & 200 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 102 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 106 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |
| Electronic Protectlons Devices <br> POB 673 <br> Waltham, MA 02254 (800) 343-1813 | Grizzly 200 (with surge protection) | \$895 | 200 | 93 V | 97 V |
| General Power Systems 1400 North Baxter St. Anaheim, CA 92806 (714) 956-9321 | GPS-0.1K126R <br> GPS-0.2K126R <br> GPS-0.3K126R <br> GPS-0.5K126R | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 495 \\ & \$ 595 \\ & \$ 695 \\ & \$ 895 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 200 \\ & 300 \\ & 500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 102 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 102 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 102 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 109 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 109 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 109 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |
| Kalglo Electronics Co. 6584 Ruch Rd. <br> Bethlehem, PA 18017 <br> (800) $524-0400$ | LS-240 <br> LS-480 <br> (both have multistage surge suppression and RFI filtering) | $\$ 485$ <br> $\$ 795$ | 240 VA 480 VA | $102 \mathrm{~V}$ $102 \mathrm{~V}$ | 106 V 106 V |
| Meirick Inc. <br> Power Systems Division POB 298 <br> Frisco, CO 80443 <br> (303) 668-3251 | MI 400 <br> MI 800 (both have surge protection and spike and line filtering) | $\$ 495$ <br> $\$ 795$ | 400 800 | $102 \mathrm{~V}$ $102 \mathrm{~V}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 106 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |
| PTI Inc. <br> 320 River St. <br> Santa Cruz, CA 95060 <br> (408) 429-6881 | Datashield PC-200 <br> XT $\mathbf{3} 300$ <br> MU-800 <br> (all have spike. EMI, and RFI protection) | $\$ 359$ <br> $\$ 499$ <br> n.a. | $\begin{aligned} & 200(240 \mathrm{VA}) \\ & 300(380 \mathrm{VA}) \\ & 800(1000 \mathrm{VA}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 108 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 108 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 102 \mathrm{~V} \\ & 102 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |

is switched in. A simple relay coil that detects the loss of power-line voltage can trigger the switch. In other cases, very elaborate electronic sense circuits can trigger the standby UPSs, based upon parameters such as the absolute line voltage, the rate of decay of the line voltage, the occurrence of line transients, or whether the frequency and phase of the inverter are in sync with the decaying utility-line voltage.
UPSs are classified in different ways. Manufacturers may specify a voltage level at which the standby UPS will be activated-the "cut-in level"-or they
may specify a switching time for the UPS to come on line-the "reaction time" - when there is a complete loss of power. Neither figure by itself is adequate for making a purchase decision. One UPS cut-in voltage may be sufficient to power your system, but it may have a long reaction time. A long reaction time can result in a loss of data in working memory. Even more serious is the probability of diskdrive damage that can occur during a lapse of $117-\mathrm{V}$ AC power. Another manufacturer rates the reaction time of its standby UPS at less than one cycle of the $A C$ line voltage, equal to
$162 / 3$ milliseconds (ms). However, the cut-in level when the line voltage is decreasing slowly is 80 V rms (root mean square), well below the necessary 117 V AC. The effect on your computer components at this level is, at test, unpredictable

How critical is the reaction time relative to your hardware? Your main system box contains large filter capacitors if it uses linear power supplies (with switching power supplies, capacitor filtering may be minimal), and a 10- to 25 -ms reaction time for a UPS won't significantly affect operation.
(continued)

| ALLOWABLE LOAD <br> POWER FACTOR | TRANSFER TIME OF UTILITY TO UPS | OUT | PUT VOLTAGE | EXTERNAL BATTERY TERMINALS | OPERATING PERIOD <br> ON INTERNAL BATTERY <br> AT RATED LOAD |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| does not matter does not matter | 10 ms maximum; 8 ms typical 10 ms maximum; 8 ms typical | 102-132 V. stepped sine wave 102-132 V, stepped sine wave |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { yes, } 10.8-14 V \\ & \text { yes, } 10.8-14 V \end{aligned}$ | at least 5 minutes at full load; at least 15 minutes at half load at least 5 minutes at full load; at least 15 minutes at half load |
| 1.7 A at 200 W | 8 ms maximum | 102 V AC, stepped sine wave |  | no | 20 minutes at full load |
| 0.8 | less than 2 ms | $\begin{aligned} & 115 \text { V AC } \\ & \mathrm{rms} \\ & \mathrm{rms} \\ & \mathrm{rms} \end{aligned}$ |  | yes | 9 minutes at full load 16 minutes at full load 18 minutes at full load 10 minutes at full load |
| 0.8 | less than 2 ms |  |  | yes |  |
| 0.8 | less than 2 ms |  |  | yes |  |
| 0.8 | less than 2 ms |  |  | yes |  |
| 0.6 | 4 ms maximum | 120 V AC, modulated pulse-width output 120 V AC, modulated pulse-width output |  | yes, 12 V nominal | 11 minutes at full load; 27 minutes at half load 11 minutes at full load; 27 minutes at half load |
| 0.6 | 4 ms maximum |  |  | yes, 24 V nominal |  |
| 0.8 | $4 \mathrm{~ms} \pm 2$ | 140 V square wave: 115 V AC under load $140 \vee$ square wave; 115 V AC under load |  | yes, 12 V nominal | 20 minutes at full load; 45 minutes at half load 9 minutes at full load; 20 minutes at half load |
| 0.8 | $4 \mathrm{~ms} \pm 2$ |  |  | yes, 24 V |  |
| doesn't matter for these models | 10 ms maximum; 4 ms typical |  | 120 V AC, phaseshifted square wave 120 V AC, phaseshifted square wave | no | at least 5 minutes at full load; at least 20 minutes at half load at least 5 minutes at full load; at least 20 minutes at half load at least 6 minutes at full load; at least 25 minutes at half load |
|  | 4 ms maximum; 1 ms typical 10 ms maximum; 4 ms typical |  |  | yes, 12 V |  |
|  |  |  | 120 V AC, sine wave |  |  |


| Table 1: continued | MODEL | PRICE PER UNIT | POWER RATING (WATTS) | CUT-IN VOLTAGE | TRANSFER BACK TO LINE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Quble' <br> 4809 Calle Alto <br> Camarillo, CA 93010 <br> (800) $821-4479$ | SB200 | \$329 | 200 | 108 V | 108 V |
|  | XT300 <br> (both have surge and EMI protection) | \$429 | 300 | 108 V | 108 V |
| R. H. Electronics Inc. 566 Irelan Dr. <br> Buellton, CA 93427 <br> (805) 688-2047 | Guardian Angel (20012060) | \$495 | 200 | 102 V | 106 V |
|  | Power Angel | n.a. | 800 | 102 V | 106 V |
| SAFT America <br> Electronic Systems Division 2414 West 14th St. <br> Tempe, AZ 85281 <br> (602) 894.6864 | 200 VA | \$549 | 200 VA | $102 \mathrm{~V}^{\text {** }}$ | 106 V |
|  | 400 VA (both have spike protection) | \$749 | 400 VA | 102 V ** | 106 V |
| Sun Research Inc. <br> POB 210 <br> Old Bay Rd. <br> New Durham, NH 03855 <br> (603) $859-7110$ | M60 | \$400 | 150 VA | 104 V | 110 V |
|  | M60 + S | \$475 | 150 VA | 104 V | 110 V |
|  | $\mathrm{M} 60+3$ | \$525 | 300 VA | 104 V | 110 V |
|  | $\mathrm{M} 6 \mathrm{O}+3 \mathrm{~S}$ | \$700 | 300 VA | 104 V | 110 V |
|  | $\mathrm{M} 60+6$ | \$900 | 600 VA | 104 V | 110 V |
|  | $\mathrm{M} 60+6 \mathrm{~S}$ | \$1140 | 600 VA | 104 V | 110 V |
|  | Mayday | \$240 | 150 VA | 104 V | 110 V |
|  | Mayday + S | \$325 | 150 VA | 104 V | 110 V |
|  | Mayday + 3 | \$350 | 300 VA | 104 V | 110 V |
|  | Mayday + 3S | \$500 | 300 VA | 104 V | 110 V |
|  | SR3 | \$595 | 300 VA | 104 V | 110 V |
|  | SR6 ( + S indicates surge protection) | \$995 | 600 VA | 104 V | 110 V |
| Topaz Electronics <br> 9192 Topaz Way <br> San Diego, CA 92123 <br> (619) $279-0831$ | 84461 | \$760 | 400 VA | 102 V | 110 V |
|  | 84462 | \$820 | 400 VA | 102 V | 110 V |
|  | 84462.01* | \$870 | 400 VA | 102 V | 110 V |
|  | 84864 | \$970 | 800 VA | 102 V | 110 V |
|  | 84864-01* | \$1020 | 800 VA | 102 V | 110 V |
|  | 84126-01* | \$1085 | 1000 VA |  |  |
| Tripp Lite <br> 500 North Orleans <br> Chicago, IL 60610 <br> (312) 329-1777 | BC-200 | \$359 | 200 | 85 V ** |  |
|  | BC-425 | \$559 | 425 | 85 V** |  |
|  | BC-1000 (all have surge protection) | \$1179 | 1000 | 85 V ** |  |

- with status monitor
** may be used in series with vendor's brownout protection system; as supplied, the BC series is for complete blackout protection only
... option for higher specification available

| ALLOWABLE <br> LOAD POWER <br> FACTOR | TRANSFER TIME <br> OF UTILITY TO UPS | OUTPUT <br> VOLTAGE | EXTERNAL <br> BATTERY <br> TERMINALS | OPERATING PERIOD <br> ON INTERNAL BATTERY <br> AT RATED LOAD |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Table 2: Continuous-duty uninterruptible power supplies compared according to manufacturer specifications. Some information may have changed since press time.

| MANUFACTURER | MODEL | PRICE | POWER <br> RATING <br> (WATTS) | POWER <br> FACTOR | BYPASS UPS TO UTILITY |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Computer Power Inc. 124 Main St. <br> High Bridge, NJ 08829 <br> (201) $735-8000$ | OUPS48.500 | \$1650 | 500 | 0.75 lag 100.9 | yes, 1 second |
|  | OUPS48-750 | \$1750 | 750 | lead for all | yes, 1 second |
|  | OUPS48-1000 | \$1975 | 1000 | models | yes, 1 second |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - with lead-antimony battery | \$1690 | 500 |  | yes, less than 1 second for all |
|  | - with small gel battery | \$1710 | 500 |  | UPS36 and |
|  | - with large gel battery | \$1795 | 500 |  | UPS48 models |
|  | UPS36-750M <br> - with lead-antimony battery | \$1795 | 750 |  |  |
|  | - with small gel battery | \$1860 | 750 |  |  |
|  | - with large gel battery | \$1940 | 750 |  |  |
|  | UPS36.1000M <br> - with lead•antimony battery | \$2075 | 1000 |  |  |
|  | - with small gel battery | \$2140 | 1000 |  |  |
|  | - with large gel battery | \$2220 | 1000 |  |  |
|  | UPS 48 -1500M |  |  |  |  |
|  | - with lead-antimony battery | \$3500 | 1500 |  |  |
|  | - with small gel battery | \$3565 | 1500 |  |  |
|  | - with large gel battery | \$3645 | 1500 |  |  |
| Electronic Protections <br> Devices <br> POB 673 <br> Waltham, MA 02254 <br> (800) 343-1813 | Grizzly 500 | \$2400 | 500 | 0.8 | standard at |
|  | Grizzly 1000 | \$5200 | 1000 |  | 125\% overload for both models |
| RTE Deltec Inc. <br> 2727 Kurtz St. <br> San Diego, CA 92110 <br> (619) 291-4211 | 3056 | \$1995 | 500 | 1 | standard |
|  | DSU-720 | \$2995 | 700 | 0.8101 | optional |
|  | DSU-1220 | \$3395 | 1200 | 0.8 to 1 | optional |
|  | DSU-1820 | \$3895 | 1800 | 0.8 to 1 | optional |
|  | 7026 | \$6295 | 2500 | 0.7 to 1 | standard |
| Sun Research Inc. <br> POB 210 <br> Old Bay Rd. <br> New Durham, NH 03855 <br> (603) 859-7110 | Mayday $60+3 C$ | $\$ 800$ $\$ 1325$ | 300 VA 600 VA | 1 for all models | optional on all models |
|  | Mayday $60+6 \mathrm{C}$ | \$1325 | 600 VA |  |  |
|  | Mayday $60+10 \mathrm{C}$ | \$2295 | 1000 VA |  |  |
|  | SR30 | \$995 | 300 VA |  |  |
|  | SR60 | \$1495 | 600 VA |  |  |
|  | SR100 (220 V in, 110 V out) | \$2395 | 1000 VA |  |  |
|  | SR150 (220 V in, | \$3195 | 1500 VA |  |  |

## OUTPUT VOLTAGE

120 V AC, sine wave for all models

## BATTERY CONNECTION OR INTERNAL BATTERY at Rated load

OUPS48 models operate on external battery

120 minutes at full load
50 minutes at full load
120 minutes at full load

75 minutes at full load
30 minutes at full load
75 minutes at full load

50 minutes at full load

20 minutes at full load
50 minutes at full load

40 minutes at full load
20 minutes at full load
45 minutes at full load
120 V AC, sine wave
both models have 60-V external battery; 15 minutes at full load, 12 minutes at half load

120 V AC, sine wave
5\% THD
DSU models offer usepselectable sine wave.
5\% THD
120 V AC, sine wave, $5 \%$ THD

48-V external battery
$72 \cdot V$ external battery on all DSU
models
72.V external battery

120 V AC sine wave for all models except SR100 and SR150; for those models, 110 V AC, sine wave

24-V external battery
24-V external battery 48-V external battery
$12 \cdot V$ internal gel
$24-V$ internal gel
SR100 and SR150 offer choice of lead-sulfate battery or internal gel

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## CONSTRUCTING AN Emergency Light Source

Unless you enjoy programming in the dark. an auxiliary light source adjacent to your UPS-protected computer is a wise idea. I use a highintensity desk lamp that incorporates a $12-\mathrm{V}$ automobile taillight bulb and a built-in $12-\mathrm{V}$ transformer. Break the lead to the lamp where shown in figure $A$, add relay KI. and connect the battery and other wires. While the 117-V power is available, the lamp is lighted from the 117-V line During a power failure, the relay contacts switch the lamp to the 12 V battery. You can add a single-post. single-throw switch. SI. if you want the option of turning the emergency lighting on and off to conserve battery power.

Another alternative, albeit more complicated, is shown in figure B. With this design, you can modify your highintensity lamp with all solid-state (no relay) circuitry and include batterycharging capabilities. When nearly fully charged, the $12-\mathrm{V}$ car battery will receive a trickle charge of about 30 milliamperes, guaranteeing many hours of emergency lighting from a fresh battery.

> A photocopy of the printed-circuit board artwork is available from William Rynone Sr.. POB 292 . Ocean Gate. NJ 08740. You must include a stamped self-addressed envelope.


Figure A: This emergency lighting setup powered by a UPS can keep you from computing in the dark. (Original schematic by Barbara Campo.)


Figure B: A high-intensity lamp modification with backup power source and battery-charging capabilities. Schottky diodes must be used in the bridge in order to maintain adequate lamp brilliance. Any PNP power-tab mount (TO-66) transistor with a gain of 100 at 1 ampere will work with this design.


Floppy-disk drives are not as well protected. They can generally be divided into two types: those with $D C$ motors and those with AC motors. Those with DC motors are deenergized when not reading or writing to disk, but they have heads that are in continual contact with the disk Drives with AC motors contain read write heads that are lowered into position only during data transfer. As long
as the filter capacitors are large enough to sustain voltage above TTL (transistor-transistor logic) minimum levels. you will not lose data. However if the head is traveling across the disk. a sudden power loss-below 117 V can result in a scratched floppy disk
Winchester drives are an exception. Their heads require a nominal 15 seconds to be lifted to the normal operating position and a comparable

## UPS Shopping Questions

Here are some appropriate questions to ask when shopping for a UPS device. Questions 2 through 9 are particularly applicable to standby UPS units.

1. Should I purchase a continuous-duty or a standby UPS? (A quality standby UPS may perform acceptably at a considerable savings.)
2. What is the power rating of the UPS? If it has a built-in battery, how long will the battery supply power at a usable voltage level? Will the vendor supply an output-voltage versus time curve for its UPS unit under rated power conditions?
3. You may wish to purchase a UPS with reserve power to accommodate future computer components. How much $117-\mathrm{V}$ rms output voltage variation will occur if the unit is not used at its rated load power? That is, how well is the output voltage regulated? Will the vendor supply an outputvoltage versus percent-of-rated-load power curve for its UPS? (This question is appropriate because the intermittent operation of disk drives and printers causes variations in the load current that must be supplied by the UPS.)
4. Are terminals available on the case of the UPS whereby an external battery may be employed (thus enabling a longer operating period)? If so, what voltage must the external battery be? (Twelve volts is desirable. so a low-cost car battery may be used.)
5. Will overheating problems occur if operated with an external battery for an extended period? How long can you operate?
6. Is the UPS unit available without the internal battery? (You may decide to use a $12-\mathrm{V}$ car battery.)
7. To what voltage must the power line decrease before the UPS activates? Does the UPS activate at the same voltage value for slowly as well as rapidly decaying line voltages? Does it employ a phase-locked loop circuit with gradual line frequency capture circuitry?
8. In the event of a sudden and complete loss of power, what is the switching time for the standby unit to "cut in'?
9. Is delay circuitry included in this product? (Delay circuitry can keep the unit on line for a period of time after it has been activated by line transients. thus giving the power company's line voltage an opportunity to settle.) If so. what is the delay period?
10. Is the output of the UPS sine wave or square wave? (Some printers malfunction with a square-wave power source. If you're content to save some data and power down your computer. the UPS output waveshape might not be important. and you could purchase a lower-cost unit. A sine-wave unit may cost two to three times as much as an equivalent square-wave unit.)
11. Most microcomputer users already have line transient suppressors. Is the UPS available without this built-in circuitry? If not, can you connect an existing multi-outlet power strip with surgesuppression capability to the output of this UPS without excessive voltage drop?
12. Who services the UPS? (Hong Kong is rather inconvenient.)
time to be de-energized. It appears. therefore, that a 25 -ms loss of power should have no detrimental effect. Some $51 / 4$-inch Winchesters do have an electromechanical brake that activates at approximately 9 V , making it difficult to predict what will happen to them at different levels of power loss.

## The Price of Power

The price of uninterruptible power is a purchase factor. A low-power con-tinuous-duty UPS may cost three to four times more than a standby UPS of equivalent rating. Power ratings of UPSs may be as low as 100 watts or up to many kilowatts. Your home computer doesn't need that much protection. These high-kilowatt units are used by banks and hospital operating rooms.
You can determine the UPS power required to protect your system by adding the individual power ratings of each component. You'll find the power ratings for the central processing unit. disk drives, video-display terminal. and printers on each manufacturer's nameplate or in the accompanying data sheets. If you own a totally integrated computer system, you'll find only one power rating. You may want to purchase a UPS with a slightly greater power rating than your system requires. The extra power will enable you to add one or more new components
Tables 1 and 2 are based upon information supplied by UPS manufacturers. In some instances their data was incomplete and would not help a reader answer the "consumer" questions that accompany this article (see "UPS Shopping Questions" at left).
A common power rating for standby UPSs used in typical home computer systems is 150 to 200 watts. These units operate on their built-in battery, or batteries, for about 20 minutes. This is just enough time to complete important data entry, albeit by flashlight or candlelight. and save your work (see "Constructing an Emergency Light Source" on page 190).

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# An InTRODUCTION to Fiber Optics <br> <br> PART 2: <br> <br> PART 2: <br> CONNECTIONS AND NETWORKS 

## Optical fibers are

becoming practical
for use in applications
such as local networks


#### Abstract

Editor's note: Last month we looked at the new technology of optical-fiber waveguides and examined their fundamental principles. This month we'll concentrate on the more practical aspects of fiber optics: how they are connected together and how they are being used in computer communications.


The rapid development and change of the fiber-optics industry is evident in microcosm in the little parts that enable the major components of a fiber-optic system to be fitted together: the connectors. Established electronicconnector companies are in hot competition with unknown upstarts to develop. patent, and sell the fiberoptic cable connector that will become the equivalent of the audioequipment "phono" plug or the coaxial-cable PL-259. The SMA 905 and 906 connectors for multimode fibers, made by Amphenol. AMP, Optical Fiber Technologies Inc., and a few others, are candidates (at least in commercial systems). but their role is not yet a dominant one.
To the user of a fiber-optic system, the continued competition indicates that none of the connectors hitherto available have been really satisfactory in all respects. Among their defects have been high price. fragility, high loss, noninterchangeability, difficulty of installation, and uncertainty of supply. Fortunately, the majority of the products on the market have overcome most of these flaws, but the connectors all seem to have at least one drawback.
Most of the connector designs now in wide use require a good deal of expertise as well as special polishing or test equipment for proper installation.

Many of the ones with low loss must be assembled using an epoxy adhesive to hold the optical fiber in alignment; the epoxies often require exposure to an ultraviolet curing light or high temperatures. Furthermore if, once the epoxy has cured. the fiber alignment is unsatisfactory, the connector has to be cut off and discarded.
Engineers laying out a fiber-optic communication link have to pay close attention to the total signal loss in the system. Transmitter and receiver gain are weighed against the losses caused by each passive system component; the balance sheet of gain and loss is called the flux or power budget. In syster.s that have many connections between the transmitter and receiver. as is often the case in a computer local network, the connectors usually introduce more loss than any other factor. There is also a trade-off between the quality of the connection produced and the ease of installing the connector: the easiest to install are the most lossy. With really tight power budgets, installers have to resort to the difficult but effective fusion splice for joining fibers, in which the cloven. stripped fiber end faces are precisely aligned and then melted together by subjecting them to an electric arc.
But new kinds of connectors and splices are being invented, and one of them may yet combine the virtues everyone is waiting for. For example, promising developments have appeared in the multimode expanded-beam lens (EBL) connectors. The lens in an
(continued)
Richard S. Shuford is BYTE's special-projects editor. He can be contacted at POB 372. Hancock, NH 03449.

EBL connector spreads the light emerging from the attached fiber into a larger exit angle or, on the other side of the connection, gathers light from a larger region of space than would normally be permitted by the fiber's numerical aperture. Compared
to other connectors, EBL connectors reduce the precision of fiber alignment required, but they tend to be expensive simply because they incorporate lenses, which have to be ground and then coated chemically to prevent power loss from extra reflec-
tion. However, at least one simplification has been made possible by new EBL designs now available from General Telephone and Electronics and from the Deutsch (pronounced "doysh") Corporation; these can be in-
(continued)

## Driving the Fiber-Optic Ethernet Bus

The Ethernet was designed to use a network-access protocol called carrier-sense, multiple-access with collision detection (CSMA/CD). The inspiration for this, according to inventor Robert Metcalf, was the so-called "cocktail party algorithm": a man at a party wishes to speak, but first he listens. finding out if anyone else is already speaking. If he hears silence, he begins to talk. But if the woman next to him begins to speak at the same instant, neither will be understood by their listeners. So, each hearing the other, they both stop. After waiting for a brief moment, the man tries again to speak, and if the woman is inclined to wait for a slightly longer interval, the man succeeds in communicating.
A CSMA/CD computer network works essentially the same way. The transceivers at each node sense the state of the transmission medium (usually a coaxial cable) before attempting to transmit, looking for a carrier signal from another station's transceiver. Sometimes two devices attempt to transmit at once, but when this collision is detected, both stop and pause for a random interval before trying again. The likelihood of a collision is increased by delays of propagation along the length of the cable: by the time the signal from one station has traveled down the cable, another station has already started its own transmission, having heard nothing.
In Ethernet. a station can easily tell that a collision has occurred by sensing the $D C$ voltage level on the coaxial cable, which becomes higher than usual when two stations are transmitting simultaneously. But a network in which signals travel through glass in the form of light waves cannot use DC voltages to detect collisions. Nor can it use comparison of the levels of light present in the optical fiber. Different
levels of light arrive at various points in the system because of the attenuation of the light at each connection. Furthermore, the power emitted by optical transmitters varies-some emit twice as much light as others, and the sensitivity of receivers also varies. There is no practical way to use direct measurement of the transmitted signal as a reliable collision detector. A team of researchers headed by Richard P. Kelly at Siecor FiberLAN took this as a challenge in designing a fiber-optic network that would be compatible with Ethernet

The researchers looked at some previous efforts to use an active central controller with a hybrid signal path (including work at Xerox's Palo Alto Research Center, where Ethernet was developed). In many such previous designs, transmissions coming over optical fibers from each network station were fed into an optical transceiver at the central node. The transceiver converted the signal into electrical form and then placed it on a metallic electrical bus. permitting collision detection to occur the same way as in the original Ethernet. The signal was then reconverted into modulated light and sent out on a second set of fibers to the other nodes.
But an active central node for propagating the signals negates one of the basic reasons for using the bus topology: the network could fail totally if anything goes wrong with the active central controller. (The same principle applies if active T-taps are used on a pure fiber-optic bus, although possibly only part of the network would fail.) So Kelly's team devised a clever alternative in which the physical bus of Ethernet is emulated by a passive optical multiplexer, the transmissive star coupler. For each network node, separate transmit and receive fibers (in a
dual cable) are used, physically laid out in a star configuration and converging at a wiring center. The transmit lines enter the input side of the transmissive coupler, which divides the incoming light equally and broadcasts it to all the stations on the network over the receive lines (as shown in figure 4). Any collisions of transmissions occur inside the coupler.
However, at some point in the transmit line coming from the remote stations, an optical tap diverts a small amount of the optical power (around 10 percent) to separate fibers that feed a separate active collision detector. The collision detector has individual inputs for each network station, each feeding a receiver connected to one gate of a logical comparator. Whenever signals arrive simultaneously on more than one collision-detection line a collision is known to be occurring. With multiple inputs active. the comparator emits an output signal to activate a "jam" transmitter that feeds the central coupler with a distinctive signal subsequently broadcast to all nodes. To find out if there has been a collision, the network nodes merely have to detect the special jam signal. If there is a failure in the collision detector, the network falls back into a somewhat less efficient mode of operation, without collision detection; data, however, can still flow throughout the system.
In this design. the passive transmissive coupler maintains the robustness of the bus topology, while the active collision detector allows complete interconnection and protocol compatibility with existing coaxial-cable Ethernet installations. And the efficiency of optical-fiber transmissions results in longer network segments, increasing from 500 meters to 2800 the distances that can be handled between nodes before repeaters are needed.


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## INTERCOMPUTER Communication

Optical fibers are becoming an increasingly attractive medium for communication between computers. Organizations with large data-processing chores are discovering the efficiency and security of fiber optics for connecting computation centers that are a few miles apart. The small physical size of fiber-optic cables is no small advantage in upgrading an installation where cable ducts are already crowded. And fiber-optic links are beginning to appear where engineers planning for greater capacity recognize the potential for expanding the bandwidth by merely upgrading the interface equipment
A significant new area of use is in the so-called "back-end" networks. connecting large-scale, high-speed processors to their attendant memory and peripheral devices. One of the projects of technical subcommittee X3T9.5 of the American National Standards institute (ANSI) is the Fiber Distributed Data Interface, a back-end interface designed to use fiber-optic links at data rates of 100 megabits per second (Mbps)
But the application of most interest to users of personal computers is the lower-speed general-purpose localarea network (LAN). which connects workstations, file servers, and miscellaneous peripherals in an office or factory environment. Any local network that needs wide bandwidth, long cable runs between stations. immunity to electromagnetic interference, or high security is a candidate for fiberoptic cabling. And although an optical-fiber-based system costs initially somewhat more than an equivalent network built from copper twisted-pair wire or coaxial cable, the bandwidth of a fiber-optic system can be easily expanded later by merely changing the interface equipment

## Local Networks

If you've been following the recent commercial developments in local

## FIBER OPTICS

networks, you know that battles are being waged over what is the best general-purpose network-node connection and layout scheme, or topology. The three major systems are the bus, the ring (or loop), and the star. The champions are well known: Xerox and Digital Equipment Corporation attacking on behalf of the bus, IBM stoutly defending the ring, and ATET recently launching a kind of Star Wars offensive.
The inherent characteristics of fiberoptic technology cause its most natural network implementations to take the form of the ring or star. But currently, bus-type networks seem to have the best strategic position in the topology skirmishes, largely because of the success of the Xerox-developed Ethernet and its imitators. This poses somewhat of an obstacle to the use of fiber optics in many currently existing local networks: however, it is not an insurmountable one.
In figure 1, the bus, ring, and star topologies are shown in their idealized forms. A bus network has all its nodes connected directly to a single distribution medium; a signal broadcast by any node can be received by every other node. In a ring network, each node communicates directly only with the nodes immediately adjacent to it (in the logical sense). receiving on one side and transmitting on the other. Provisions are usually made to bypass a malfunctioning node. The star network features a central switching point that receives transmissions from the originating nodes and redirects or retransmits the data to the destination nodes; each node talks only to the central switch.
(Another distinction can be drawn between different kinds of networks. If the signals are transmitted in more or less raw form, the network is called baseband. If the data signals are modulated onto a very-high-frequency carrier signal, the network is called broadband. A broadband system can mix the computer data with other kinds of signals: telephone conversations, video images, etc. But the interface equipment for broadband is
(continued)

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somewhat more complex.)
In addition to the physical connections between nodes, a network must have a traffic cop: some means of deciding what data from which nodes can be passed over the system. Several schemes for enabling the system to make this decision exist, each with good and bad points. The topology selected for a network will be a chief factor in deciding which networkaccess protocol is appropriate.

Both IBM and ATET have announced support for fiber-optic links as part of a computer local network. At the time of this writing (November). IBM's commitment is limited to specifying an option in the IBM Cabling System for use of fiber-optic cables (in pairs, multimode 140 -micron-clad-ding/I00-micron-core type). IBM says it intends to implement a local network with a logical ring topology imposed on a star-shaped physical wir-
ing setup, as in figure 2. Access to the network will be granted by a protocol based on passing a logical "token" around the ring. The centralized wiring closets in the announced cabling system are well suited to use of optical fibers. Some installations will probably be hybrids, with copper twisted-pair wire used for short runs and fiber-optic cables for longer links to distant nodes or between wiring
(continued)


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closets: any interface needed from metallic to fiber-optic links would be installed in the wiring closet.
ATET's Information Systems Network (ISN), tied closely to the technology of telephone private branch exchanges, will not use fiber-optic links to individual network stations: conventional four-pair metallic wiring will be run in a star layout from nodes to the central controller or to remote concentrators. However, the linkage from the concentrators to the controller will be over multimode fiber-

Figure 1: The bus, ring, and star topologies (or connection configurations) shown in their idealized forms.

sown in their idealized forms.
optic links operating at 8.64 Mbps over distances up to 1 kilometer. The fiber-optic connections serve as extensions of two metallic signal buses inside the central controller. on which packets of data are passed according to a time-division multiple-access protocol before being redirected to their destinations (see figure 3 ).

Token-ring networks have been popular among lapanese designers, with Hitachi offering its fiber-optic SigmaNet and NEC (Nippon Electric Company) selling its CEC-Net Loop
6770. These systems contain several redundant features to assure continuous service in the event of a partial network failure, including duplicate transmission paths in the ring. Fujitsu Ltd. has exhibited the Optical Data Highway local network, but this ring (or loop) configuration uses timedivision multiplexing instead of token passing. And some ring-based networks have appeared in Great Britain, where pioneering work was done on the Cambridge ring system.
(continued)


Figure 2: IBM's predicted local network uses a logical ring topology imposed on a star-shaped physical wiring setup, with a token-passing access protocol. Centralized wiring closets in the cabling system are well suited to use of optical fibers.

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The largest players on the bustopology field are concentrating on developing their metallic systems, but fiber optics has by no means been completely neglected. Attracted by the success of Ethernet. several organizations have experimented with bus networks based on optical fibers. Unfortunately, someone trying to design a fiber-optic version of Ethernet finds that the CSMA/CD (carriersense, multiple-access with collision detection) network-access protocol designed for a copper coaxial-cable system does not fit naturally into a system that uses long, thin pieces of glass as the medium of communication. But technical ingenuity has been
(continued)


Figure 3: The fiber-optic connections in ATET's $8.64-\mathrm{Mbps}$ Information Sustems Network serve as extensions of two metallic signal buses inside the central controller.


Figure 4: Ungermann-Bass's Fiber Optic Net/One local network uses Siecor FiberLAN's Net 10 optical transmission system, a cabling setup similar to IBM's in that a star-like formation of cables is used to connect devices on the network with centralized wiring locations. A passive star coupler lets data-bearing light propagate throughout the network for Ethernet compatibility.

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One successful solution is embodied in the Fiber Optic Net/One network being sold by UngermannBass Inc. The underlying Net 10 optical transmission system, developed for Ungermann-Bass by the FiberLAN Division of Siecor Corporation, uses a cabling setup similar to IBM's in that a star-like formation of cables is used to connect devices on the network with a central wiring point, called the Star Wiring Center (SWC). The SWC offers flexibility in that the individual optical fibers may be interconnected in various ways, but the Ethernet-compatible arrangement requires a passive star coupler that lets the databearing light propagate throughout the network (see figure 4). The CSMA/CD access control is assisted by an active collision-detection-determination module. (See the text box "Driving the Fiber-Optic Ethernet Bus" on page 198.J Net/One can serve as a self-sufficient network or be connected through a repeater to an existing metallic Ethernet system
Other network topologies besides the three just described have been suggested. Canstar Communications Ltd. of Toronto developed a dualrooted tree topology for its Hubnet. And a group at Hewlett-Packard has proposed a topology called Anarchy. in which nodes are connected by arbitrary bidirectional point-to-point links (some ingenious software has also been proposed to sort out the routing of data traffic). Especially fault-tolerant schemes with multiple propagation paths include the FOREMAN design, which uses a four-way optical Y-coupler on each node and the Discobus, in which several small star couplers are placed around the network. Perhaps further development will some day bring one of these or other new ideas, into common acceptance.

## Possibilities for the Future

Most computer local networks that offer use of fiber-optic cables allow some intermixing with conventional copper wiring because the interface

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equipment needed for fiber-optic cables is still somewhat more costly for short distances and noncritical links. Net/One, for example, is priced about 20 to 30 percent higher than an equivalent baseband coaxial-cable system (a configuration with 200 ports would cost about $\$ 135.000$ ). But the day may soon come when costs are brought down even further, and we may yet see hair-thin threads of glass begin to replace the venerable copper wire.
As the technology of photonics begins to catch up with electronics. integrated electro-optics may begin to provide completely optical amplifiers and logic gates, which would open up whole new realms of applications.

And widespread use of fiber-optic data links could have unexpected side effects. For instance, current computer architectures are developed with the assumption that input/output (I/O) operations will be slower than computation. But if the computer is connected via a wide-bandwidth optical connection, the l/O channel might be able to outrun the processor. If this traditional bottleneck suddenly opens up. we can look for the appearance of new and exciting ideas in building computers.

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# Algorithms For A Variable-Precision CALCULATOR 

# A pseudocode is used to describe <br> the logic behind <br> the algorithms 

Ideveloped the algorithms described here in the process of building a variable-precision calculator. which is now an integral part of a commercial spreadsheet package. I believe the material covered in this article will be valuable to people who need to perform decimal computations on large numbers.
I have a 68000 -based microprocessor running a UNIX operating system with C as the main programming language. Using my version of $C$ on the 68000. I can represent numbers as integers ( 16 bits) or long integers ( 32 bits). I have no floating-point arithmetic package. Because 32 bits limits me to nondecimal numbers with a range of $-2,147.483 .648$ to $+2,147,483,647$. I needed the capacity to handle more digits and the decimal point. I thought. "How many digits are enough?"
I had only two routes to follow. The first was to pick a number (perhaps 100 digits) and develop fixed-precision algorithms using that as a base. The other approach was to let users specify what precision they needed and develop the necessary algorithms to support variable precision. I chose the second approach because the algorithms for a variable-precision calculator are really not much more complicated than those for fixed-precision calculators, and because they do not have the internal string space overhead common to fixed-precision calculators
I gave considerable thought to computation speed. Using division as an example. I am able to divide a 40 -digit number by an 8 -digit number to 100 places of accuracy in 71 milliseconds (ms). Considering that I am dealing
with numbers represented as digits within character strings, that is a fairly quick computation. If I were to code the calculator in assembly language it would speed it up even more.

## Preprocessing

The calculator is set up with virtually no internal string space. The user routine that calls the calculator defines within itself three character arrays and passes pointers to those arrays to the calculator. Two of these arrays (first and second) hold the operands while the third array (results) holds the results from the computation. The arrays are defined externally to the calculator so that a user can have the flexibility of defining only as much string space as is necessary based on the precision of the computation. The user routine also passes to the calculator an integer that defines the precision of the computation and a character (+, -, *, /) to indicate the operand. Decimal points, signs, and leading or trailing blanks can be used in the number strings. The number strings (first and second) are unmodified by the calculator
Upon being called the first thing the calculator routine does is establish a set of integers related to each of the number strings. These integers point to the first digit. the last digit. the
(continued)
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decimal point, and the current position within the number string. Using the first (addition) operand as an example, the integers are represented as fhead, ftail. fpoint, and fcurrent. Figure 1 shows the results of pointing to the fourth character position in the first array. The second and results number strings have similar integers, and their variable names start with an sor $r$, respectively.
(The algorithms presented here are written in a pseudocode. This code is
not a real language: it merely serves as a shorthand notation to describe the logic of the algorithms.)

## Addition

Addition is a snap. All you need to do is determine which of the two operands has the longest tail following the decimal (i.e., ftail-fpoint vs. stail-spoint). You then place the current pointers for both numbers the same distance to the right of the respective decimals and proceed from the right to the left,


Figure 1: An example of the pseudocode labeling.


Figure 2: Addition algorithm example and pseudocode.
adding the corresponding digits of both numbers and bringing forward a carry. If a number does not have a digit for that position, then 0 is assumed (see figure 2).
To handle cases in which the return value array is not long enough to hold all the digits resulting from the addition, shift the digits right 1 byte each time a new digit is computed to produce a full return string. You can do this as long as there is some tail left after the decimal point. If you find that a right shift will destroy digits to the left of the decimal, an error should be returned. Note also that an addition of two numbers with different signs is really a subtraction and should be handled as such.

## Subtraction

Subtraction, like addition, is very easy. Once again, we work from the right to the left, bringing along a borrow (see figure 3). Note that the subtraction of two numbers with different signs is really an addition and should be handled as such. Note also that a smaller number always is subtracted from a larger number. with the appropriate sign affixed. This eliminates the need to worry about complement arithmetic while performing the algorithm.

## Multiplication

With multiplication, things start to get interesting. Once again, the action is from right to left and includes bringing along a carry. In multiplication and division you do not need to worry about the length of the longest tail. The computations are independent of decimal-point location (see figure 4). The final position of the decimal in the array results is determined after the computation is complete.
To multiply, all you need is to define two loops. The inner loop carries over the number of digits of the second operand (in this case, four: the digits $5,6,7$, and 8 ). The outer loop carries over the sum of the number of digits in the two operands (in this case. eight). Once again, the digits in the return string must be shifted to the

right if there is not enough room to hold all the digits returned from the multiplication. If a shift will result in loss of digits to the left of the decimal. an error should be returned from the multiplication.
The integer example in figure 3 works for any two numbers, but it involves a lot of multiplications. In certain cases, things can be done to speed up the multiplication. Because I can represent any number with nine or fewer digits as a long integer. I can take advantage of that fact. If either first or second can be represented by eight digits. I can convert it to a long integer and multiply it as a whole by each character of the other number. obtaining a number that will always be nine digits or less. This eliminates the inner loop in the multiplication and speeds up the algorithm considerably. Figure 3 also shows the results of converting the second operand $15,6,7$.
8) to a long integer.

As can be seen, the algorithm using long integers requires far fewer multiplications than the one using characters. If. however, neither number is a candidate for a long-integer operation, then an approach using character manipulation must be used. There is a speed advantage in the character algorithm if the first operand is the longer number, however.

## Division

Division is totally different from the other three operands. While addition. subtraction, and multiplication are straightforward algorithms that work from the right to the left. division is a process of succeśsive approximations that works from left to right (see figure 5 ).

As you learned in grammar school. the process for finding each digit in the quotient involves making a guess

## Subtraction Example



First
Second
(note: $0-8<==>10-8$
borrow 1)
Borrow
Results

Subtraction Pseudocode
length = nail - fpoint or stail - spoint; (whichever is longer)
fcurrent $=$ fpoint + length;
scurrent $=$ spoint + length;
rcurrent $=$ rtail;
borrow $=0$;
while (( fcurrent $>=$ head) or ( scurrent $>=$ shead))
$\{$

```
    rcurrent digit \(=\) fcurrent digit - scurrent digit - borrow;
    if ( rcurrent digit < 0)
    \{
        rcurrent digit \(=\) rcurrent digit +10 ;
        borrow = 1;
    \}
    else
    \{
        borrow \(=0\);
    \}
    decrement fcurrent, scurrent, and rcurrent;
```

\}

Figure 3: Subtraction algorithm example and pseudocode.
for the digit. multiplying the digit by the divisor, and subtracting the result of the multiplication from the remainder of the previous process. remembering to bring down either a 0 or a digit (depending on what's left in the dividend). Because a computer can't guess at a trial digit. what is generally done is a series of trials for each digit. First, a 1 is tried as a target digit in the quotient. If the remainder is negative, then 0 is the proper digit for that position in the quotient. If the remainder is positive, then 2 is tried. This continues until the remainder turns negative, at which time the $n-1$ digit is placed in the quotient. This approach results in about five trials for each digit returned to the quotient.
My approach is a little different. While I first try the digit I. I save the remainder and divide that by the divisor to determine what the actual digit should be. In general. only one trial per digit is necessary with this approach.
As shown in the long-integer example in figure 5. I start out by multiplying the second by a I to get a product. I then subtract the product from the first and look at the remainder. In the first four tries, the remainder was a negative number. which implied that 1 was too big and that 0 should be used in its place. On the fifth try. I got a nonzero remainder $(+6662)$. Dividing this remainder by the second $(+5678)$ yields a factor of 1. Adding this factor to the trial digit (I) shows that the actual digit in the results array should have been 2 . This number is then placed in the results array at the fifth position to compute the sixth position.
As in multiplication, there are two cases to consider for division. If the number of significant digits in second is less than or equal to eight. you can use a long-integer algorithm (in which the divisor is placed into a long variable) and call a routine that will use the long-integer algorithm. If, however, the number of digits in the divisor is too large to let it be placed into a iong-integer algorithm. you must call a character-based algorithm. This

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algorithm also will do the preceding computation, although not nearly as quickly as the long-integer algorithm.
As an example of a division using the character algorithm, consider for a moment the last case in the longinteger example, in which 000021731 is multiplied by 5678 and then subtracted from 123400000 . The specific purpose of that exercise is to produce a remainder. Because multiplication and subtraction work from the right to the left, you also can develop each
digit in the remainder from the right to the left by doing the multiplication and subtraction simultaneously.
The character algorithm works from right to left. developing each digit in the remainder as it works its way to the left. As should be clear from this example, the character algorithm involves many more multiplications and subtractions than the long-integer algorithm. In fact, the loops nest three deep with the character algorithm and only one deep with the long-integer

Multiplication Example (Integer)


Example (long integer)

|  |  |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | First |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- | :--- |
| $\times$ |  |  | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Second |
| $5678 \times 0$ | $5678 \times 0$ | $5678 \times 0$ | $5678 \times 1$ | $5678 \times 2$ | $5678 \times 3$ | $5678 \times 4$ |  |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 5678 | 11356 | 17034 | 22712 | Product |
| 7 | 70 | 700 | 1328 | 1930 | 2271 | 0 | Carry |
| 7 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 2 | Results |

Example (character)

|  |  |  |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | First |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- | :--- |
| $\times$ |  |  |  | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Second |
| $0 \times 8$ | $0 \times 8$ | $0 \times 8$ | $0 \times 8$ | $1 \times 8$ | $2 \times 8$ | $3 \times 8$ | $4 \times 8$ |  |
| $0 \times 7$ | $0 \times 7$ | $0 \times 7$ | $1 \times 7$ | $2 \times 7$ | $3 \times 7$ | $4 \times 7$ | $0 \times 7$ |  |
| $0 \times 6$ | $0 \times 6$ | $1 \times 6$ | $2 \times 6$ | $3 \times 6$ | $4 \times 6$ | $0 \times 6$ | $0 \times 6$ |  |
| $0 \times 5$ | $1 \times 5$ | $2 \times 5$ | $3 \times 5$ | $4 \times 5$ | $0 \times 5$ | $0 \times 5$ | $0 \times 5$ |  |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 16 | 24 | 32 |  |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | 0 |  |
| 0 | 0 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 24 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 0 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 0 | 5 | 16 | 34 | 60 | 61 | 52 | 32 | Product |
| 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 0 | Carry |
| 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 2 | Results |

Figure 4: Multiplication algorithm examples and pseudocode.
algorithm. The character algorithm does have one saving grace, though: it works for any number of any size.
In using the character algorithm, a very important point to consider is the handling of the remainder. The character routine is called only because the divisor is too big to fit into a long integer. This means that the remainder also will be too big to fit into a long integer. In this case. as the remainder is developed, the first eight digits of the remainder are
stored in an array. When it is time to figure the factor, the remainder from the array and the first eight digits of the divisor (second) are moved to a long-integer algorithm and divided one by the other to figure the factor. This usually gives satisfactory results. enabling the correct factor to be predicted accurately. Consider, though. the case where the remainder is very nearly an exact multiple of the divisor While this doesn't happen very often,
(contlinued)
Multiplication Pseudocode (long-integer algorithm)

```
```

Multiplication Pseudocode (character algorithm)

```
Multiplication Pseudocode (character algorithm)
flength \(=\) fail - fhead \(+1 ; \quad\) (First's length \()\)
flength \(=\) fail - fhead \(+1 ; \quad\) (First's length \()\)
slength \(=\) stail - shead \(+1_{i} \quad(\) Second's length \()\)
slength \(=\) stail - shead \(+1_{i} \quad(\) Second's length \()\)
tlength \(=\) slength + fength; \(\quad\) ( total length )
tlength \(=\) slength + fength; \(\quad\) ( total length )
rcurrent \(=\) nail;
rcurrent \(=\) nail;
carry \(=0\);
carry \(=0\);
offset \(=0\);
offset \(=0\);
while ( offset < tlength )
while ( offset < tlength )
\{
\{
    product \(=\) carry;
    product \(=\) carry;
    \(j=0\);
    \(j=0\);
    while ( \(\mathrm{j}<\) slength )
    while ( \(\mathrm{j}<\) slength )
    \(\{\)
    \(\{\)
        scurrent \(=\) stail \(-j\);
        scurrent \(=\) stail \(-j\);
        fcurrent \(=\) fail \(+\mathrm{j}-\) offset;
        fcurrent \(=\) fail \(+\mathrm{j}-\) offset;
        product \(=\) product + fcurrent digit \(\times\) scurrent digit:
        product \(=\) product + fcurrent digit \(\times\) scurrent digit:
        increment j;
        increment j;
    \}
    \}
    rcurrent digit \(=\) product \(\bmod 10 ;\)
    rcurrent digit \(=\) product \(\bmod 10 ;\)
    carry \(=(\) product - rcurrent digit \() / 10 ;\)
    carry \(=(\) product - rcurrent digit \() / 10 ;\)
    increment offset;
    increment offset;
    decrement rcurrent;
    decrement rcurrent;
\}
\}
flength = fail - Mead + 1; (First's length)
flength = fail - Mead + 1; (First's length)
flength = fail - Mead + 1; (First's length)
flength = fail - Mead + 1; (First's length)
slength = stail - shead + 1; (Second's length )
slength = stail - shead + 1; (Second's length )
slength = stail - shead + 1; (Second's length )
slength = stail - shead + 1; (Second's length )
Hength = slength + flength; (total length)
Hength = slength + flength; (total length)
Hength = slength + flength; (total length)
Hength = slength + flength; (total length)
rcurrent = tail; (start at the right and work left )
rcurrent = tail; (start at the right and work left )
rcurrent = tail; (start at the right and work left )
rcurrent = tail; (start at the right and work left )
slong = Second as a long integer
slong = Second as a long integer
slong = Second as a long integer
slong = Second as a long integer
carry = 0;
carry = 0;
carry = 0;
carry = 0;
offset = 0;
offset = 0;
offset = 0;
offset = 0;
while (offset < tlength)
while (offset < tlength)
while (offset < tlength)
while (offset < tlength)
{
{
{
{
    product = carry;
    product = carry;
    product = carry;
    product = carry;
    fcurrent = fail - offset;
    fcurrent = fail - offset;
    fcurrent = fail - offset;
    fcurrent = fail - offset;
    product = product + fcurrent digit }\times\mathrm{ slong:
    product = product + fcurrent digit }\times\mathrm{ slong:
    product = product + fcurrent digit }\times\mathrm{ slong:
    product = product + fcurrent digit }\times\mathrm{ slong:
    rcurrent digit = product mod 10;
    rcurrent digit = product mod 10;
    rcurrent digit = product mod 10;
    rcurrent digit = product mod 10;
    carry = (product - rcurremt digit )/10;
    carry = (product - rcurremt digit )/10;
    carry = (product - rcurremt digit )/10;
    carry = (product - rcurremt digit )/10;
    increment offset;
    increment offset;
    increment offset;
    increment offset;
    decrement rcurrent; )
    decrement rcurrent; )
    decrement rcurrent; )
    decrement rcurrent; )
}
}
}
}
    (start at the right and work left)
```

    (start at the right and work left)
    ```

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Figure 5: Division algorithm examples and pseudocode.

Division Pseudocode (character algorithm)
```

remainder = 0;
rcurrent = rhead ;
while ( rcurrent < = nail)
{
rcurrent digit = 1;
flength = fail - fhead + 1;
slength = stail }-\mathrm{ shead +1;
factor = carry = borrow = offset = 0;
while ( offset < tlength)
{

```
    (trial digit )
    product \(=\) carry;
    \(j=0\)
    while ( \(;<\) slength )
    f
        scurrent \(=\) stail -j .
        fcurrent \(=\) fail \(+\mathrm{j}-\) offset;
        product \(=\) product + fcurrent digit \(\times\) scurrent digit;
        increment \(j\);
\}
rcurrent digit \(=\) product \(\bmod 10 ;\)
rcarry \(=(\) product - rcurrent digit \() / 10\)
( subtract)
```

remainder digit = fcurrent digit - rcurrent digit - borrow;
if (remainder digit < 0)
{
remainder digit = remainder digit + 10,
borrow = 1;
l
else
{
borrow = 0
}
add remainder digit to remainder array;

```
\(\}\)
\}
```

rlong = convert remainder array to a long integer;
slong = convert Second to a long integer;
factor = rlong / slong;
if (factor }>=10
{
increment (rcurrent - 1) digit;
try rcurrent again;
}
if (factor }\times(\mathrm{ divisor + 1)> = remainder )
{
rcurrent digit = factor:
}
else
{
rcurrent digit = factor + 1;
}
increment rcurrent;

```
( eight digits )
( eight digits )
it can, in certain circumstances, make things difficult, as shown in figure 6 a.
As shown, division of the actual numbers results in a quotient of 2 . while taking only the first eight digits results in a quotient of 3. To handle this, the factor is checked each time it's developed. If 1 is added to the divisor and the sum multiplied by the factor, the product can be compared with the remainder (figure 6b)

Generally, the product should be less than the remainder. If it is greater than or equal to the remainder, you cannot be absolutely sure that a factor of 3 is correct. Therefore, you must assume the worst case and decrement the factor by 1 and use that value to predict the actual digit. In this case, you would assume that the factor of 2 was correct. It could be, though, that 3 was the correct digit to


Figure 6: Comparison of factor-determining approaches: actual numbers us. the first eight digits (a) and comparing the product and the remainder (b).
use: this will be discovered on the next pass through the character routine when the factor produced is greater than 9. At that time, you must go back and increment by I the actual digit used in the previous case. taking care to handle strings of 9 s correctly (e.g., \(399+1=400\) ) and tell the division routine to call the character routine again for the current digit. What all this means is that in this special case you will at worst have to make two trials to get a given digit for the result. Generally, though, one trial is sufficient

\section*{Summary}

In this article, I've described addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division algorithmic approaches used in a commercial spreadsheet. The logic behind the algorithms is described using a pseudocode-not an actual programming language.
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Figure I is a block diagram of the entire project, which is pictured in photo I. The computer selects a control voltage for the VCO via the I/O section of the board and DAC. The sine-wave output signal from the VCO goes through the stereo's Aux (aux-
iliary) jack, through the stereo, and out the speaker. A microphone receives the audio energy from the speaker and feeds it through a fullwave rectifier to an ADC. The computer then reads the output of the ADC through the \(1 / O\) section of the board. The system does not measure harmonic distortion; it just measures the power hitting the microphone when the system outputs a known frequency.

You could use a sinewave generator and a very sensitive AC (alternating current) voltmeter to make these measurements. The results would be the same, but using the computer will make the tests easier and faster.

\section*{System Considerations}

This system measures the stereo's relative responses at different frequencies. The idea is to have the stereo sound as loud at 100 Hertz \((\mathrm{Hz})\) as it does at \(10,000 \mathrm{~Hz}\), provided, of course, that the two signals have the same input-signal power. Therefore. we are not concerned with the exact
value of the response, just how it compares with the responses at the other frequencies. Also, we want to determine what effects the room has on the stereo's sound.
The system must cover the normal audio-frequency spectrum (20 to \(20,000 \mathrm{~Hz}\) ). produce a sine wave that has less than I percent distortion, and have a constant power output for all frequencies. The ICL8038 waveform generator covers all of these requirements.
To reduce noise, you need shielded cables for the first stage of the input circuit. The inside of a computer is probably the worst place in the world to try to keep EMI (electromagnetic interference) noise down, but the shielding is good enough for this project. Since the noise level is constant. all of the input signals are biased equally. Thus, the difference between
(continued)
Vince Banes (2020 Sierra Dr., Lewisville. TX 75067) is an engineer with Texas Instruments. His interests include trying to find a perfect commodity-tracking system.


Photo 1: Audio-frequency analyzer board.
readings is constant. Keeping the noise less than 12 decibels ( dB ) below the signal being measured keeps the noise sufficently low. It is true that 12 dB sounds like a large signal-to-noise ratio, but for this application, we are looking only for deviations from the standard flat response curve. If the response differs by more than 12 dB from another signal. then an adjustment must be made to bring that frequency back to normal.
The microphone is the weakest link in the system, so try to use the best one you can find. 1 used a Pioneer DM-21, and the specifications on the box said that the response was flat from 20 to \(12,000 \mathrm{~Hz}\). The signal from this dynamic unidirectional microphone was just a few millivolts. I had to amplify it 300 times to get a usable 2 -volt (V) signal.
Make sure you connect the output from the VCO to either the Aux or Tape input on the stereo. If you connect to the Phono input jacks, you will have the added response of the RIAA (Recording Industry Association of America) recording standards. Since the frequency response of a needle
on a record is far from level, the record industry has changed the response curve to counteract this phenomenon. For a short experiment, after you have adjusted your stereo to a flat response, connect the output to the Phono input and observe the difference in the curves.
I could have used just a DAC and some fancy software to construct the sine wave, but that would have meant added problems writing a machinelanguage routine. I spent a few extra dollars for the VCO, which eliminated the problems. The VCO is simply a set-and-forget output device. The software can go off and start some other task and the VCO continues outputting the selected sine wave.

\section*{Theory of Operation}

The \(1 / 0\) section of the board, shown in figure 2, has 24 software-controllable I/O lines. It uses the NEC 8255A-5 I/O chip. This chip was originally designed to work with the 8080 family of micros, but since the 8088 microprocessor uses many of the same \(1 / \mathrm{O}\) methods as the 8080 , the 8255A will work with the higher-level
chip. The 40 -pin 8255 A has three 8 -bit I/O ports that tie directly into the system bus, with only a few decode logic chips to select the proper I/O address.
The control voltage for the VCO starts out as the output of port A on the 8255 chip and goes to an R-2R ladder network. The network acts as the DAC, "adding" the bit voltages from the 8255 into a single voltage whose value depends on the number of Is output from the 8255 . The signal from the 8255 then goes through a summing operational amplifier (op amp ) to change the range of the signal from \(0-3.5 \mathrm{~V}\) to \(8.5-12 \mathrm{~V}\), as measured at test point A of figure 3 . This voltage controls the frequency of the VCO.
The heart of the VCO circuit is the ICL8038, which is a precision waveform generator and voltage-controlled oscillator. If you look at a spec sheet for this versatile chip. you will see that it can be used for many types of waveform generation, such as square waves, sine waves, and triangular waves. Basically, the chip needs a timing capacitor connected from pin 10
(continued)


Figure 1: System block diagram.

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to ground to select the frequency range, and a control voltage on pin 8 to vary the frequency. The capacitor should range from 1 microfarad ( \(\mu \mathrm{F}\) ) to 500 picofarads ( pF ). The control voltage must be between 8.5 and 12 V . This gives a 4 -to-l dynamic frequency range for each capacitor.
The timing capacitor is selected by an output through port B. The output transistor of a TTL (transistor-transistor logic) open-collector chip. the 7406 chip in figure 3. controls the capacitors' ground leads. When the output of the chip is OFF, one side of the capacitor is at a high impedance and therefore has no effect on the VCO. When the chip's output is ON, the capacitor is grounded and then
can affect the VCO's output. This allows the computer to select the capacitor (or capacitors) needed for the desired frequency range.
The sine-wave output from the VCO has an output impedance of about 1000 ohms. This is too high to drive anything except another op amp. Thus, I've included a simple noninverting buffer amplifier to drive the stereo. By the way only one channel of the stereo is driven at a time. During testing, the opposite channel's volume should be off
The full-wave rectifier. shown in figure 4, converts all the negative parts of the signal to positive, because if we did the integration on the unrectified input signal, the average would
work out to zero at all frequencies. By inverting the negative half of the signal. we can integrate the resulting waveform to get a voltage level that is proportional to the input power. This is the signal that is fed directly to the ADC in figure 4. Figure 4 also shows the signal before and after the rectifier. The humps of the rectifier's output may not be equal; you can adjust the \(D C\) bias on the input amplifier so that they are. But. for this project. a slight difference will not affect the results.
The ADC0804 is an 8-bit micropro-cessor-compatible ADC. The chip's spec sheet shows many different configurations. I've chosen the freerunning mode for this circuit. If you


Figure 2: Diagram of the I/O section of the board.
are looking at this circuit as a basis for some other project. get a hold of the spec sheet to see how to connect the \(\mathrm{V}_{\text {in }}(+), \mathrm{V}_{\text {in }}(-)\), and \(\mathrm{V}_{\text {ref }} / 2\) signal lines to activate the other modes. I used a resistor divider network with a large capacitor for \(V_{\text {ref }} / 2\). It was good enough for this application, but for other projects it should be connected to a more stable voltage source.
Since the \(A D C\) is in a free-running mode the \(8255^{\prime}\) s port C is updated automatically approximately every 200 microseconds ( \(\mu \mathrm{s}\) ). The exact update rate is determined by the value of the \(150-\mathrm{pF}\) capacitor and the 15 K byte resistor connected to pin 4 of the ADC0804 chip. On the other hand, if
the chip were connected directly to the bus lines, then the software would have to output a "start conversion" command, wait for the chip to convert the frequency, then input the data from the converter. Therefore, in the interest of saving software, the hardware keeps restarting itself when a conversion is completed.

The chip may not start free-running when the power is first applied. To prevent this, connect the last gate from the 7406 chip to the \(\overline{W R}\) and INTR lines (pins 5 and 3). At the start of the program, the software generates a I on the MSB (most significant bit) of port B, and then a 0 on the same line. This pulls the \(\overline{W R}\) line low then high again. After the first
software initialization, the INTR line goes low when the chip finishes converting. This wraps around back to the \(\overline{W R}\) line and starts the chip converting the next voltage.

\section*{I/O Construction}

The construction of the I/O section of the board is straightforward and has no tricky isolation requirements. The best part about this section is that the I/O lines can be accessed directly from BASIC without any special machine-language routines. The update rate in BASIC is about 15 to 25 milliseconds ( ms ). so if more speed is required, you have to use machine language.
(continued)


Figure 3: Voltage-controlled oscillator and driver circuitry.

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(4b)

(4C)
Figure 4: Audio input and full-wave rectifier (a), \(\operatorname{ADC}(b)\), and power connections (c).

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Figure 5: Setting the port C bits of the 8255A using the control word.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Table 1: I/O addresses.} \\
\hline Pin number & Name & 1/O address (hex) \\
\hline 15 & Yo & 0780-0783 \\
\hline 14 & Y1 & 0784-0787 \\
\hline 13 & Y2 & 0788-078B \\
\hline 12 & Y3 & 078C-078F \\
\hline 11 & Y4 & 0790-0793 \\
\hline 10 & Y5 & 0794-0797 \\
\hline 9 & Y6 & 0798-079B \\
\hline 7 & Y7 & 079C-079F \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table 2: Control words that control the data direction of the 8255A's ports.
Bits 2. 5, and 6 are 0 . Bit 7 is 1 .
\begin{tabular}{c|c|c|c|l|l|l|l}
\hline \(\mathrm{D}_{4}\) & \(\mathrm{D}_{3}\) & \(\mathrm{D}_{1}\) & \(\mathrm{D}_{0}\) & PORT A & \begin{tabular}{l} 
PORT C \\
(UPPER)
\end{tabular} & PORT B & \begin{tabular}{l} 
PORT C \\
(LOWER)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & OUTPUT & OUTPUT & OUTPUT & OUTPUT \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & OUTPUT & OUTPUT & OUTPUT & INPUT \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & OUTPUT & OUTPUT & INPUT & OUTPUT \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & OUTPUT & OUTPUT & INPUT & INPUT \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & OUTPUT & INPUT & OUTPUT & OUTPUT \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & OUTPUT & INPUT & OUTPUT & INPUT \\
0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & OUTPUT & INPUT & INPUT & OUTPUT \\
0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & OUTPUT & INPUT & INPUT & INPUT \\
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & INPUT & OUTPUT & OUTPUT & OUTPUT \\
1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & INPUT & OUTPUT & OUTPUT & INPUT \\
1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & INPUT & OUTPUT & INPUT & OUTPUT \\
1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & INPUT & OUTPUT & INPUT & INPUT \\
1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & INPUT & INPUT & OUTPUT & OUTPUT \\
1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & INPUT & INPUT & OUTPUT & INPUT \\
1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & INPUT & INPUT & INPUT & OUTPUT \\
1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & INPUT & INPUT & INPUT & INPUT \\
& & & & & & &
\end{tabular}

The 74LS138 provides eight strobe lines. Only one of these is used for the 8255. The other seven are spare and can be connected to more 8255As for even more \(1 / O\) lines. These strobe lines are normally high and go low for approximately \(1 \mu \mathrm{~s}\). The \(1 / 0\) address for the 8255 A is 0780 hexadecimal ( 1920 decimal). Table I gives the I/O addresses for the eight strobe lines from the 74LS138.
The decode logic does not use lines A14 and A15. That means that if any other part of the IBM PC uses an I/O address higher than 3FFF hexadecimal, there could be an \(1 / O\) conflict. Most of the boards built to be compatible with the IBM PC and the computer itself use I/O addresses of 03FF hexadecimal or less. This puts these I/O addresses safely above the system 1/0.
There are three basic softwareselectable operation modes for the 8255A: Mode 0 (basic input/output).
Mode 1 (strobed input/output), and Mode 2 (bidirectional bus). The chip has three separate data ports: A, B. and \(C\). The mode selected for ports A and B can be different, but port C is configured to follow what is selected by A and B. The upper half of port \(C\) is configured with port \(A\) and the lower half of port \(C\) is configured with port B. This mixture of mode selection along with the \(1 / 0\) modes for each of the ports may seem confusing at first, but the following review of the main I/O operations will clear up the matter.

Port C may be written to differently from the other ports: that is, individual bits may be changed in the port without affecting the other bits of the port. The bit pattern required to either set or reset a single bit is shown in figure 5 . To set bit 5 in port C to a 1, output an 11 (decimal) to the control-word register. To make bit 2 a 0 . output a 4 to the control-word register.
There are four internal registers in the 8255A chip. The first three are for the three data ports and the fourth one is the control-word register that 1 mentioned earlier. In the configura-

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Listing 1: Output to all three ports.
10 BASE \(=1920\)
20 INPUT "DATA FOR PORT A";A
30 INPUT "DATA FOR PORT B"; B
40 INPUT "DATA FOR PORT C"; C
50 OUT BASE +3.128 :REM SET ALL LINES TO OUTPUT
60 OUT BASE,A :REM OUTPUT TO PORT A.
70 OUT BASE +1,B :REM OUTPUT TO PORT B.
80 OUT BASE +2,C :REM OUTPUT TO PORT C.
90 STOP
```

Listing 2: Input data from all ports.
10 BASE $=1920$
20 OUT BASE $+3,128+16+8+2+1$ :REM SET CONTROL WORD.
30 PRINT "DATA FROM PORT $A=$ "; INP(BASE)
40 PRINT ' $D A T A$ FROM PORT $B=$ "'INP(BASE +1 )
50 PRINT "DATA FROM PORT C $=$ "; INP(BASE +2)
60 STOP

```

Listing 3: Two output ports and one input port.
10 BASE \(=1920\)
20 OUT BASE \(=3,128+2\) :REM SET CONTROL WORD
30 INPUT "DATA FOR PORT A";A
40 INPUT "DATA FOR PORT C"; \(C\)
50 OUT BASE,A
60 OUT BASE + 2, C
70 PRINT "DATA FROM PORT B \(=\) " \({ }^{\prime}\) INP(BASE +1 )
80 STOP

Listing 4: Machine-language routine to test the 8255A.
\begin{tabular}{lll} 
0500:0000 B080 & MOV & AL,80 \\
0500:0002 BA8307 & MOV & DX,0783 \\
0500:0005 EE & OUTB & DX \\
0500:0006 90 & NOP & \\
0500:0007 BA8007 & MOV & DX,0780 \\
0500:000A B0FF & MOV & AL,FF \\
0500:000C EE & OUTB & DX \\
0500:000D B000 & MOV & AL,00 \\
0500:000F EE & OUTB & DX \\
0500:0010 EBF8 & JMPS & 000A
\end{tabular}


Figure 6: Potential ground problem test configuration.
tion given by the decode logic, port A has an 1/O address of 1920 (decimal). port B has an \(1 / \mathrm{O}\) address of 1921. port C has an I/O address of 1922, and the address of the control word is 1923.
To change the direction of the ports. set the control-word register as shown in table 2. For example, to set all the ports to outputs, set the control word to 128. To make all the ports inputs. set the control word to 155. For the last example, make port A an output port, port B an input port. and port C one-half input and one-half output. This would give an output word of \(128+8+2\) or 138 to the mode control word.
The output pins of the 8255A can produce or sink about 1.5 milliamps. This is more than enough for most experiments. The biggest problem is if the experiment is located more than about 4 meters from the computer: the outputs might be loaded down by too much capacitance on the cables. If the experiment does require long lines, then it will be best to use line drivers and receivers. Fortunately, in this project. the lines to the DAC are short.

\section*{Software Examples}

The three BASIC routines in listings 1 . 2. and 3 show how to control the data on the I/O ports by using the INP and OUT commands. The first example asks the operator for three data words and then outputs them to the three ports. When the program is finished, the data is latched on the output pins. The second example makes all three ports into input ports and displays the data present on the I/O lines. The third example is just a mixture of the two. Data is output to ports A and C. and input from port B .
The machine-language routine in listing 4 produces a pulsed pattern on all pins of port A. This is useful in checking out the board during construction. Simply connect an oscilloscope probe to any of the port A pins and observe the square-wave output. The routine was produced with the DEBUG utility. Once the routine begins, the only way to stop the pro-

\section*{AUDIO ANALYZER}
gram is to hit the reset switch. This example also shows the machine-language instructions needed to control the 8255A
Before you go any further. I want to warn you about the possibility of a dangerous voltage difference between the ground of your stereo and your computer. First, connect the chassis of the two machines with a 100 -ohm resistor. This is shown in figure 6 . If the resistor does not get hot. then the stereo and the computer power supplies are not exchanging angry words over which side of the power line is ground. If you take a voltmeter and measure the difference between the two grounds without the resistor, you could get a \(60-\mathrm{V}\) reading. That is because the two power supplies are floating with respect to earth ground. The 100 -ohm resistor will allow the two floating grounds to adjust themselves to each other. When the resistor is used, there should be less than a \(10-\mathrm{V}\) potential between the two systems. If there are more than 10 V , then you have a grounding problem that must be fixed before anything else can be done. Maybe you need to flip the stereo's power cord. But do not connect the two if there is a grounding problem.

\section*{DAC, VCO, AND \\ ADC CONSTRUCTION}

Since we want to keep some of the noise out of the system. keep the leads as short as possible. I used a mixture of wire-wrap and soldered printed-circuit board material, but you can use whatever is best for you. I built the system in sections so I could test each separately. This made it easier to find errors without subjecting the computer to my hacking. Remember to make some test points on the boards. This will help in both calibration and in testing.

\section*{DaC Calibration and Testing}

The first step in calibrating the system is to adjust the 5 k -ohm potentiometer (pot) on the output amplifier of the DAC. This pot adjusts the offset of the DAC to get it into the 8.5 - to \(12-\mathrm{V}\) range. First, set all the inputs to the

4050 chips to 0 . Do this by either outputting a 0 to port A or, if the DAC is not connected to the 8255 yet, by connecting them to ground with clip leads. Then measure the output at point \(A\) of the drawing. Adjust the level of the 5 k pot until the voltage is 8.4. Now bring all the inputs to the 4050 s to 1 . The voltage at point A should be close to 12 V . If not, go back and check for errors.

\section*{VCO Calibration and Testing}

The calibration of the output section now depends on selecting the proper values for the five capacitors used on the 8038 chip. Try to find the following five capacitors either at a store or in your junk box: \(0.33 \mu \mathrm{~F}\), \(0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 0.033\) \(\mu \mathrm{F}, 0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F}\), and \(3300 \mu \mathrm{~F}\). You might have to connect capacitors in series or parallel to get these values. But anything close will do. As you experiment with the selection, you might be able to expand the range beyond the \(20-\) to \(20,000-\mathrm{Hz}\) limits. By selecting the right capacitor, the system will work at up to \(400,000 \mathrm{~Hz}\).
There are 32 different combinations of capacitors. Take the five capacitors you have collected and put them in the circuit as shown in the drawing Don't worry about which goes where because it doesn't make a difference
Now comes the problem of measuring the frequency. If you have access to an audio-frequency counter, just connect the counter to the squarewave output line of the VCO. Most people will probably have to use the computer to help tune the system. As you know, IBM BASIC has the SOUND command. This command will produce a tone at a particular frequency for a given length of time. The builtin speaker should generate a tone loud enough to be heard.
If you have an oscilloscope, then you can use the Lissajous figure technique to determine the frequency of the system's ouiput. For this, first place the output from the VCO in the \(x\)-axis input and then connect the wire going from the computer's speaker to the \(y\)-axis input. Adjust the frequency from the computer's speaker with
(continued)

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Listing 5: Program to determine endpoints of the VCO ranges.

10 OUT 1923,128 +9 20 OUT 1921,128:OUT 1921,0
30 INPUT "CAP CODE'".CC
40 OUT 1920,CC
50 INPUT "FINE FREQ",FF
60 OUT 1920,FF
70 INPUT "COMPUTER FREQUENCY",F 80 SOUND F,20
90 GOTO 70
the SOUND command to make the display stop rolling. When the display is in the shape of a circle or something close to a circle and it does not cross itself, then the frequency of the speaker is the same as the frequency of the system. The third method is to make both the stereo and the computer's speaker sound at the same time. Then you just listen and adjust the computer speaker's tone until the two tones match. The difference between two tones going at the same time should be rather easy to detect. unless you are tone-deaf, in which case this entire system will not be of much use anyhow. The short BASIC program in listing 5 should make this process easier.
If you have the frequency counter. delete lines 70. 80, and 90. In any case, measure the frequency at the upper and lower ends of each of the 32 different capacitor-combination ranges. Make a chart of these measurements similar to the one in figure 7 and show what areas of the frequency spectrum are covered by what capacitor combination. From this chart I was able to select the capacitors needed to cover the entire audio range. The VCO response is linear over most of the control-voltage range, except for the upper and lower 10 percent of the range, which you should avoid.
The graph in figure 8 shows the finefrequency code versus the output frequency for one of the capacitor codes. The actual numbers are not important: the point of the graph is to show the slight nonlinearity at the ends of the control-voltage range. On
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Figure 7: Spectrum coverage by each capacitor range.
my selection of codes, I had to use the lower end of the range twice, but I just used a different slope in the conversion equation when I was near the ends. If you study the data I used. you will see that I divided one of the ranges into three separate subranges. each of which has a different slope. Table 3 shows my selection of ranges and the codes, slopes, and starting points for each range. These values give me an accuracy of better than I percent over the entire audio spectrum.

The procedure I used to compute the values in the BASIC routines is this: first. take the difference between the lower and upper limits of the selected ranges. Now. try various finefrequency codes to find the code that will produce the frequencies required
for the ends of the ranges. Second. take the difference between the finefrequency codes required to generate these frequencies. Divide the finefrequency code delta (difference) by the frequency delta. This becomes the slope of the selected capacitor. The DATA statements have the information organized as lower-frequency limit. capacitor code. slope. and lower finefrequency code.
The 1 k pot adjusts the output level of the VCO to match the particular stereo you are testing. Most require a 200 -millivolt ( mV ) signal for the best frequency response.

\section*{adC Calibration and Testing}

To calibrate and test the input section. use a resistor divider network similar to the one in figure 9 to reduce the
voltage from the output section to about 5 mV . Feed this \(5-\mathrm{mV}\) signal to the input section and check that everything is okay. If you run the Sweep program in this configuration. you will see a straight line, as shown in figure 10a. (The program actually plots using plus ( + ) symbols. For discussion purposes, we've used a solid line in this and subsequent figures.) Just to check the theory. connect a capacitor across the input connection of the resistor network. Figure 10b shows the classic low-pass filter response. Connecting a coil produces the opposite effect.

\section*{Software}

I used BASIC in these software examples because all IBM PCs and their
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Figure 8: Graph of fine frequency versus output frequency.
Table 3: Calibration data.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Capacito Code} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{r Frequency} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Fine Frequency} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Delta} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Slope} \\
\hline & Low & High & Low & High & Freq & Fine Fr & \\
\hline 31 & 8 & 20 & 0 & 110 & 12 & 110 & 9.16670 \\
\hline 30 & 21 & 35 & 70 & 95 & 14 & 25 & 6.78570 \\
\hline 19 & 36 & 70 & 31 & 86 & 34 & 55 & 2.52940 \\
\hline 7 & 70 & 124 & 90 & 114 & 54 & 24 & 2.11110 \\
\hline 22 & 126 & 200 & 15 & 45 & 74 & 30 & 0.60810 \\
\hline 22 & 201 & 300 & 45 & 59 & 99 & 14 & 0.59600 \\
\hline 16 & 301 & 552 & 78 & 118 & 251 & 40 & 0.46990 \\
\hline 6 & 553 & 1007 & 23 & 69 & 454 & 46 & 0.15210 \\
\hline 2 & 1005 & 2002 & 58 & 118 & 997 & 60 & 0.11840 \\
\hline 4 & 2009 & 3994 & 26 & 86 & 1985 & 60 & 0.04332 \\
\hline 4 & 4001 & 6660 & 112 & 128 & 2659 & 16 & 0.04814 \\
\hline 0 & 6670 & 7744 & 0 & 16 & 1074 & 16 & 0.01490 \\
\hline 0 & 7785 & 14279 & 16 & 65 & 6494 & 49 & 0.01001 \\
\hline 0 & 14280 & 30116 & 81 & 159 & 15836 & 78 & 0.01004 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


Figure 9: Input section calibrate and test setup.

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Figure 10: Straight connection through a resistor divider network (a): \(0.47 \mu \mathrm{~F}\) capacitor across the input (b)

Listing 6: BASIC input and output routines.
10 OUT 1923,137: ' SET-UP THE 8255 FOR OUTPUTS ON PORTS A AND B, AND INPUT ON PORT C.
20 OUT 1921,128:OUT 1921,0:' CLEAR THE FREE RUNNING MODE.
30 INPUT "RANGE CODE'",RC:' INPUT THE CAPACITOR SELECT CODES.
40 OUTPUT 1921,RC:' OUTPUT THE CAP CODE TO HARDWARE.
50 INPUT "FINE FREQ CODE",FF:'INPUT THE VALUE USED FOR THE DAC
60 OUTPUT 1920,FF:' SEND THE DATA TO THE HARDWARE
70 REM NOW WASTE SOME TIME TO LET THE HARDWARE SETTLE TO THE CORRECT VALUE
80 FOR I \(=1\) TO 200: \(X=X+1\) NEXT
90 ADC \(=\operatorname{INP}(1922):\) 'GET THE ADC DATA FROM THE HARDWARE
100 PRINT "RESULTS = "'ADC

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clones have BASIC. If you want to use another language, then just convert the input and output commands to
the appropriate command in the new language. If you are the type to tackle a project like this, then you should

Listing 7: The Tune program.
```

10' AUDIO FREQUENCY ANALYZER [TUNE]
20
30
40 CLS:OUT 1923,137:DIM FL(14),CC(14),SL(14),FCL(14)
50 OUT 1921,128:OUT 1921,0:OUT 1920,255
60
70' Read the calibration data from the DATA statements.
80
90 FOR I = 0 TO 14
100 READ FL(I),CC(I),SL(I),FCL(I)
110 NEXT:KEY OFF
120 LOCATE 12,20:INPUT "FREQUENCY = ";F
130 IF (F< 30000) AND (F > 8) THEN GOTO 170
140 LOCATE 2,25 :PRINT"BAD FREQUENCY"
150 LOCATE 12,30:PRINT"
160 GOTO }12
170 LOCATE 2,25 :PRINT"
180
190 ' Convert the frequency [hertz] to cap code and fine freq code.
200 '
210 I= 1
220 IF F >FL(I) THEN I= 1+ 1:GOTO 230 I= |-1
240 DF = INT(.5+(F - FL(I))*SL(l) + FCL(I))
250 IF DF < O THEN OUT 1921,0:OUT 1920,255:GOTO 120
260 '
270 ' Output the codes to the VCO.
280'
290 OUT 1920,DF :OUT 1921,CC(I):Il =0
300 '
310 ' Average the data over eight iterations.
320 '
330 FOR J=1 TO 8
340|=| + INP(1922)
350 NEXT
360 | = 255-1I/8
370 LOCATE 16,20 : PRINT "ADC VALUE = "; INT(II)
380 A\$ = INKEY$:IF A$ < >" " THEN GOTO 120
390 GOTO 290
400 DATA 8,31,9.1667, 0
410 DATA 21,30,6.7857, 70
420 DATA 36,19,2.5294,31
430 DATA 71, 7,2.1111, 90
440 DATA 126,22,0.6081, 15
450 DATA 201.22,0.5960,61
460 DATA 301,16,0.4699,78
470 DATA 553, 6,0.1521,23
480 DATA 1005, 2,0.1184, 58
490 DATA 2009, 4,0.04332, 26
500 DATA 4001, 4,0.04814,112
510 DATA 6670, 0,0.01490, 0
520 DATA 7785, 0,0.01001, }1
530 DATA 14280, 0,0.01004, }8
540 DATA 30000, 0 0.00000, 0

```
have no trouble with these examples. I expect that you will modify these listings to fit your situation.
Listing 6 shows the basic operation of the hardware without any fancy software to get in the way. It just takes the inputs from the operator and sends them directly to the VCO. It lacks the ability to convert a frequency to the proper capacitor code and fine-frequency value. The next example, the Tune program in listing 7. shows the software getting a frequency from the operator and converting it to a capacitor code and finefrequency code. The numbers in the data statements will be different. depending on the capacitors you use in the VCO circuit and the adjustment of the 5 k -ohm pot on the DAC output.
After the software checks to see if the frequency is a valid number, it searches the table for the correct VCO range for this frequency. When the computer has determined the range to use, it computes the delta between the selected frequency and the lower frequency of the band. This delta is then multiplied by the slope factor and added to the lower fine-frequency code to get the final fine-frequency code. This is just straight-line interpolation. The software then takes this fine-frequency value and sends it to the DAC. This method gives a I percent accuracy across the band. If you have a good frequency counter and want to get better accuracy. you can write a program that checks all the possible capacitor codes to select the one that matches the selected frequency the closest.
There are two unused output lines on the 8255 that could be connected to two more capacitors. This will allow you to provide some intermediate values. Now the software will keep looping around, inputting the results and displaying the results on the screen. When the operator hits any key, the software will accept a new frequency to tune.
The Sweep program in listing 8 is similar to the single Tune program. This time the operator gives the starting frequency and the ending fre-



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\section*{AUDIO ANALYZER}

Listing 8: The Sweep program.
```

AUDIO FREQUENCY ANALYZER [SWEEP]
30' This system will sweep through a frequency range and
40' display the responce to each frequency.
60 CLS:OUT 1923,137:DIM FL(14),CC(14) ,SL(14) ,FCL(14)
7 0 ~ P R I N T : ~ P R I N T " ~ A U D I O ~ F R E Q U E N C Y ~ A N A L Y Z E R " ~
90 ' Output the pulse to start the ADC conversion.
100 ' Also, park the VCO at the lowest frequency.
110
120 OUT 1921,128:OUT 1921,31:OUT 1920,0
130
140 ' READ THE CALIBRATION DATA FROM THE DATA STATEMENTS.
150
160 FOR I= 0 TO 14
170 READ FL(I),CC(I),SL(I),FCL(I)
180 NEXT
190 KEY OFF:IX=5
200
210 ' Input the lower and upper bounds of the range to sweep.
220
230 LOCATE 10,15:INPUT "FREQ LOW = ";FL
240 LOCATE 12,15:INPUT "FREQ HIGH = ";FH
250 FD = (FH - FL)/72
260 CLS
270 IF (FD >0) AND (FH < 30000) AND (FL>8) THEN GOTO 330
280 CLS: LOCATE 3,30:PRINT"BAD FREQUENCY LIMITS"
290 GOTO 230
300
310 ' Print the axis on the screen.
320
330 FOR | = 1 TO 22:PRINT " - ":NEXT:PRINT " "
340 FOR I = FL + FD*3 TO FH STEP FD*6:PRINT USING " \#\#\#\#\#\#";I;NEXT
350 FOR F = FL TO FH STEP FD
360
370 ' CONVERT THE FREQUENCY [F] FROM HERTZ TO CAPACITOR CODE AND
FINE FREQUENCY CODE
390 '
400 I= 1
410 IF F > FL(I) THEN I = I + 1:GOTO 410
420 I= I-1
4 3 0 D F = I N T ( . 5 + ( F + F L ( I ) ~ ) * S L ( I ) + F C L ( I ) )
4 4 0
450 ' If an incorrect code appears, then abort the run and start over.
460 '
470 IF DF < O THEN OUT 1921,0:OUT, 1920,255:GOTO 230
480 OUT 1920,DF :out 1921,CC(I):II = 0
4 9 0
500 ' Delay to let the stereo settle to its response.
510
520 FOR T = 1 TO 50:I = I + 1:NEXT
530 IF F = FL THEN FORI = - TO 300: T=T + 3: NEXT
540
550 'Take eight samples and average.
560 '
570 FOR I= 1 TO 8
580 || = || + INP(1922)
5 9 0 ~ N E X T ~
600 ||=||/8

```
20
50
80

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\(620^{\text {' }}\) Convert the data to a range of 1 to 22 for the screen.
630
\(640 \mid=\operatorname{INT}(22-(255-\mathrm{II}) / 4\)
650 X \(\$={ }^{\prime \prime}+"\)
660
670 ' Check for out-of-range conditions
680
690 IF \(\mid<1\) THEN \(\mid=1: X \$={ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}\) "
700 IF \(\mid>22\) THEN \(\mid=22: X \$=" \# "\)
\(710^{\prime}\)
720 ' Place the mark on the screen.
730
740 LOCATE I,IX: PRINT X\$;
750 IX = \(\mid X+1\)
760 NEXT
770 OUT 1921,31:OUT 1920,0
780 LOCATE 23,1'END
790 '
\(800^{\prime} \cdot\) CALIBRATION DATA .
\(810^{\prime}\)--------..........................................
820. FREQ LOW, CAP CODE, SLOPE, FINE FREQ LOW

830
840 DATA 8,31, 9.1667, 0
850 DATA 21, 30,6.7857, 70
860 DATA \(36,19,2.5294,31\)
870 DATA \(71,7,2.1111,90\)
880 DATA 126, 22, \(0.6081,15\)
890 DATA 201, 22, \(0.5960,61\)
900 DATA 301, 16, \(0.4699,78\)
910 DATA 553, 6, \(0.1521,23\)
920 DATA 1005, 2, \(0.1184,58\)
930 DATA 2009, 4, 0.04332, 26
940 DATA 4001, 4, 0.04814, 112
950 DATA 6670, \(0,0.01490,0\)
960 DATA 7785, 0, 0.01001, 16
970 DATA 14280, 0, 0.01004, 81
980 DATA 30000, 0, 0.00000, 0


Figure 11: Frequency response with all controls even.


Figure 12: Frequency response with full bass on


Figure 13: Frequency response with loudness filter on.


Figure 14: Frequency response with full bass off.
quency. The software then sweeps through this range and records the results. These results are shown on the screen as a graph with the frequency across the bottom and the computed value of the input up the side. There are no units for the vertical axis, it is just the relative power of the signal. The character " " " means that the signal went off the top of the chart. The character "\#" means the signal went off the bottom of the chart.

\section*{Sample Results}

I placed the microphone on a pillow to reduce noise. I connected the system to the right-channel Aux input of the stereo and set all the tone controls to the middle position: I set all the filter switches (loudness, high and low) off. The most dramatic change happened in the lower frequencies, so I ran the Sweep program with limits of 20 to 1500 Hz . Figure 11 shows the results of this test. There was a peak at 200 Hz and at 500 Hz . Next. I turned the bass control full on, which gave the results shown in figure 12. Between 100 and 575 Hz the response went off the top of the scale. Above 800 Hz the two curves are similar. I then set the bass back to even and switched on the loudness filter. Figure 13 shows a boost in the frequencies below 500 Hz . The last test was to turn the loudness filter off and turn the bass control off. The results are shown in figure 14; they show that there was a small hump around 500 Hz . With some more fiddling with the controls. I reduced the hump and then adjusted the upper half of the spectrum.

\section*{Conclusions}

You can use this system to test audio filters, graphics equalizers, or musicalinstrument amplifiers. You can also use the output section alone as an audio-frequency generator or the input section with a microphone to monitor for a rapid change in sound or for an upper limit on the sound. Finally the I/O section can be adapted to many other projects besides the one I described.

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\title{
Font Design for Personal WORKSTATIONS
}

\title{
Better fonts mean
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Business users are increasingly suspicious about the automated office. It has not provided the increase in productivity that system vendors promised. One reason for its failure is that the fonts on business systems have not been as legible as the traditional typefaces familiar to the office worker.

When a vendor claims that the fonts on a system are "pretty good" or "close enough" or "almost correspondence quality," this is the same as saying that the fonts are less than optimum and that the vendor has short-changed the reader on legibility. Considering the amount of time office workers spend reading digital fonts, anything less than the highest possible quality is counterproductive.
Until recently, few remedies were available for the problems caused by poor font designs for personal computers. The character-generator technology still used to produce letter-

forms on most computer terminals usually provides a single size of a single style of coarse-resolution dotmatrix letters. Character-generator technology usually does not let the user modify the fonts because the character images are contained in hardware or firmware.
Moreover, the designs of such fonts are often the work of people untrained in letterform design, while traditional lettering artists have rejected computers because the tools and output media of digital typography have been so clumsy and crude. The result is that most existing workstation fonts are not designed for optimum legibility even within the limitations of the technology.
Computer literacy has therefore been a good deal less pleasant and productive for the reader than traditional scribal and typographic literacy. The hackerish look of dot-matrix fonts on screens and printers has partially prevented full acceptance of computers as tools for a literate public.
Today, however, the look of computer fonts is undergoing a major change. The newer raster-based technologies of bit-mapped display and nonimpact printing offer potential solutions to many of the technical and aesthetic problems with digital fonts. These technologies can produce digital font images that more closely
(continued)
Charles Bigelow is Assistant Professor of
Computer Science and Art at Stanford University. A MacArthur Foundation Prize Fellow. he organized the international seminar "The Computer and the Hand in Type Design" at Stanford in 1983. You can write to him at Stanford University. Department of Computer Science. Stanford. CA 94305.
resemble traditional analog typefaces.
The secret of designing digital fonts is to adhere to the principles of readability found in traditional letterform designs, while tuning the features and details of the design to the digital medium (for an example, see photo 1).

\section*{Readability}

The resolutions of common bitmapped screen displays range from 60 to 100 lines per inch, with an average of approximately 72 lines per inch. This is about one-tenth the resolution of average-quality digital typesetters used in the graphic arts and publishing industry.
It is a truism that communication of information is most effective and economical when the characteristics of the transmitter match those of the receiver. In literate communication, the transmitter is the system that produces the text image. and the receiver is the human visual system. The digital text image must contain as much resolution as the eye and brain can
receive and interpret but need not contain more information than that.
There is a way to estimate the theoretical minimum resolution for good-quality digital text. Experiments by psychophysicists and perceptual psychologists suggest that the visual system cannot detect spatial frequencies greater than 60 cycles per degree of visual angle. That is, the visual system perceives a bar grating of regularly spaced black and white lines as solid gray if the spacing is so fine that more than 60 black and white line pairs are imaged in one degree of visual angle as measured at the retina. This provides a measure of the upper limits of the visual system's ability to resolve the kind of detail produced by a digital raster. At a reading distance of approximately 12 inches, 60 cycles per degree of visual angle is equal to a resolution of 300 cycles per inch at the screen.
We can now estimate the minimum resolution necessary for good-quality digital text by using a principle of digital signal-processing theory devel-


Photo 1: Display screen of the VAXstation 100, a workstation made by Digital Equipment Corporation. The proportionally spaced screen fonts on the VAXstation are members of the Pellucida family, a set of original typeface designs optimized for legibility and clarity on bit-mapped computer displays. The characteristics of the Pellucida digital letterforms were developed by Charles Bigelow and Kris Holmes.
oped by Harry Nyquist at Bell Laboratories in the 1920s. It states that a signal can be digitally sampled and reconstructed without loss or distortion if the sampling rate is at least twice the rate of the highest frequency in the original signal. This minimum sampling rate is known as the Nyquist limit or Nyquist rate. Sampling below the Nyquist limit introduces aliasing. in which the high-frequency components of the original signal are erroneously reproduced as spurious lower-frequency components of the reconstructed signal. In digital typography, one form of these aliases is the jaggies-the jagged stair-step patterns that fringe the edges of digital type.
To faithfully sample and reconstruct a signal of 300 cycles per inch, you need a minimum sampling rate of 600 lines per inch. In fact, resolutions in the range of 600 to 720 lines per inch were used for many common digital typesetting devices developed during the late 1960s and the 1970s. A decade of experience with these machines showed that this resolution range was adequate for low- and medium-quality printing such as newspapers, telephone books, and magazines, but not for the highestquality typesetting and printing, which required digital resolutions of 1200 or more lines per inch.
The Nyquist limit is only a theoretical minimum, and for highquality letter images, real-world sampling rates often have to be higher. The practical evidence suggests that today's screen resolutions of 72 lines per inch are at least one or two decimal orders of magnitude too low to produce text of optimum visual quality.
The lesson here is that traditional analog typefaces cannot be imitated and jaggies cannot be eliminated on today's display screens. The only practical solution is to design screen fonts within the limitations of the available raster system. to optimize the font's features to the mechanisms of the human visual system. and to make sure these features conform to the (continued)


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familiar historical principles of letter design.

\section*{Size}

Type size is an important factor in legibility. Up to about 18 point (a printer's point is approximately \(1 / 12\) inch), the larger sizes are easier to read than the smaller. This article is set in 10 -point type.
Most users view the screens of computer workstations at a somewhat greater distance than they do books and printed documents because paraphernalia such as a keyboard, mouse, or graphics tablet tend to intervene between reader and screen. Some ergonomic guidelines recommend a viewing-distance range of 16 to 28 inches; other guidelines recommend a range of 13 to 20 inches. At this distance. screen fonts should be about 1.2 to 2 times as large as printed text fonts.

This measure must be corrected for the fact that the apparent size of text in English (and other languages that use the Latin alphabet) is more dependent on the size of lowercase letters than on the body size of the whole font. Lowercase is measured by its "x-height," which is the vertical distance from the baseline (on which all the letters appear to sit or stand) to the top of the lowercase \(x\). The body size of a font is the vertical distance from the bottom of a descender, such as the stem of a \(p\). to the top of an ascender, such as the stem of \(a b\).
The \(x\)-heights of common text types range from about 40 percent to 60 percent of the type's body size. A type with an \(x\)-height of 50 percent of the body is a face of medium-large appearance. A popular IO-point book face might have an \(x\)-height of about 5 points. If we assume a display
screen with resolution of 72 lines per inch (one pixel per printer's point). then a screen font should have an \(x\) height of 7 to 10 pixels to adjust for the greater average reading distance.

\section*{Weight}

The weight of a typeface is its relative density, or proportion of black image to white background. Weight can be measured as the ratio between the thickness of a straight vertical stem (such as the stem of an I) and the \(x\) height. The greater the stem thickness in proportion to the \(x\)-height, the heavier the weight, and the darker the text image appears. For printed matter, the optimum weight ratio ranges from 5 to 6 stems per \(x\)-height 15:16:1).
This presents a difficult problem for the screen font designer. For example, given an \(x\)-height of 7 pixels, a stem
(continued)


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weight of one pixel is too light, but a stem weight of two pixels is too heavy. The digital raster cannot permit noninteger stem weights, and thus an optimum ratio seems impossible.
However, on a computer screen the perceived stem thickness is almost always different from the nominal thickness computed from the specified raster resolution. Physical factors that influence perceived stem weight include the size and intensity of the writing spot, the amount of spot overlap, the speed with which the writing beam turns from on to off versus the speed from off to on, the characteristics of the phosphor, and the brightness and contrast of the display.
When the letterforms are black and the screen background is white, these factors usually combine to erode a significant portion of the perceived stem weight. If this erosion is around 20 percent total (not an unusual amount), the perceived weight ratio of a font with \(x\)-height of 7 pixels and stems of 2 pixels would be approximately 4.4:1. While rather dark, this is preferable to a one-pixel stem, which would produce a weight ratio of \(8.7: 1\)-far too light and spindly. A larger x -height of 9 pixels with a stem of 2 pixels would, under the same conditions. yield a perceived weight ratio of 5.6:1, within the optimum range.
Thus, an interaction occurs between font size, as measured by x-height, and stem thickness that makes some size/stem combinations significantly more legible than others. A font designer has to filter the matrix of all possible low-resolution digital fonts to pass only those of acceptable weight ratios.

\section*{Contrast}

In traditional text typefaces and lettering based on the Latin alphabet, vertical letter elements are thicker than horizontal elements. The stems of an \(n\) are thicker than the serifs or the connecting arch; the vertical bowls of an o are thicker than the horizontal hairlines. This difference between vertical and horizontal features is called contrast. Faces with
high contrast have a brilliant. glittery look, and faces with low contrast have a stolid monotonous look.
For screen fonts to have some of the legibility of traditional typefaces, the traditional contrast must be preserved. Fonts in which the vertical and horizontal elements are the same thickness have an unfamiliar texture: this unfamiliarity impairs legibility.
When both horizontals and verticals are only one pixel in thickness on a CRT display and the letters are black on an illuminated background. the legibility problem is exacerbated by the erosion of vertical stems, which become even thinner than l:orizontals, contrary to the reader's visual expectations. Such fonts not only appear weak and spindly, they seem unclear and ill-defined, as though the reader's vision is blurred or something is misadjusted on the display screen. What is actually blurred and misadjusted is the font's design. However, thicker stems require a larger x -height to maintain the proper font weight. so there is a lower limit to the size at which contrast can be implemented on a screen font.

\section*{Spatial Freouency}

1 have discussed visual spatial frequency as a means of estimating the visual system's limits of sensitivity, but the lower spatial frequencies in text are even more important. Many psychophysical experiments suggest that the human visual system is most sensitive to spatial frequencies in the range from 2 to 6 cycles per degree of visual angle. A line of text contains multiple spatial frequencies: the fundamental one is the regular alternation of black vertical stems with intervening white counters (the space inside a letter like n or o) or inter-letter spaces.
Estimates of the fundamental spatial frequencies of printing types at text sizes show a range from 4 to 6 cycles per degree of visual angle. which is within the range of the visual system's peak sensitivity. When large text sizes (such as those used in luxury books where typographic econ-
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omy is not a factor) are included in the estimates, the range expands to include 2 and 3 cycles per degree the remaining area of peak sensitivity. Type size and spacing are not arbitrary; they have been carefully tuned to the mechanisms of the visual system by centuries, even millennia, of careful experimentation. Screen
fonts should also be tuned to this band of fundamental frequencies.
A failing common to many screen fonts is spacing between letters that is too tight in some combinations. too loose in others, and generally irregular. Irregular spacing between letters is faddish in advertising typography, where it serves to attract at-

tention to sales pitches that the reader would otherwise ignore but analysis of several centuries of typographic texts demonstrates that open. rhythmic spacing is the most readable.

\section*{Proportion}

Because the alphabet is a system, the proportions of the letters must be tuned to each other and to the overall proportions of the alphabet design. The widths of the letters must conform to three main criteria: the \(x\) height of the alphabet design, the optimum spatial frequency of the text, and the historically evolved letter shapes.
The average width of the letters in relation to the size of the font determines the fundamental spatial frequency of the font at a particular reading distance. This frequency should be within a certain range, as discussed earlier. Moreover, the different widths of the letters in relation to each other help the reader discriminate their forms and permit a rhythmic spacing pattern.

Proportionally spaced fonts are more legible than monospaced fonts because of the more finely tuned pattern of the text. When monospaced fonts are necessary. a font designer should compensate for the irregular rhythm and distorted proportions, but such compensation is possible only up to a point. The limitations of mechanical typewriter technology created a need for monospaced fonts. but these limitations are not necessary in digital typography. The less legible monospaced fonts can now be retired from most applications.

\section*{Differentiation}

Serifs act as flags on character shapes to aid in differentiation. Note that in a sans serif (i.e., without serifs) font. an \(r\) followed by \(n\) is easy to confuse with an \(m\) whereas the same combination in a serifed font is less easy to confuse with m . Similar demonstrations are possible for other letter combinations. Therefore, while sans serif fonts might seem more modern. (continued)

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they are less legible because they lack these significant distinguishing elements.
The construction of Latin-based alphabetic characters also aids in differentiation. These characters are like molecules constructed from simpler atoms. The primitive atomic elements are called strokes because they were originally a single motion of a pen or brush. The various kinds of strokes include verticals, horizontals, curves, and diagonals. The alphabet can be subdivided into groups of letters made up of particular primitive elements.
For example, in the lowercase the letters \(n, m, h, r\) form one group based on the vertical straight stem and arch: o. c. e form a group based on the curved bowl; b. d, p. q form a related group based on the curve plus straight: and v, w, x, y form a group based on the diagonal. These groups help the reader to distinguish the letterforms.
Faced with the problem of screen jaggies, which are worst on curved and diagonal strokes, some font designers have reduced the letter shapes to straight vertical and horizontal elements. While this technique reduces the effect of the jaggies. it also destroys the legibility of the font by eliminating two of the four primitive elements and collapsing the form groups together.

When every letter in the alphabet resembles every other letter, the basic principle of discrimination is lost. While the jaggies are a problem, it is preferable to maintain the traditional shape primitives and keep the letterforms unambiguous, even if the diagonals and curves show jaggies.

\section*{Gray Scaling}

Low-resolution screen fonts are another problem for the designer. One technical response to this problem is to increase the display information from one bit per pixel (the black and white bit-mapped display of current workstations) to several bits per pixel (the gray-scaled display of some experimental and color workstations).
(continued)

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Because they contain more information, gray-scaled fonts can better depict traditional letterforms, at least when viewed in isolated words and phrases. Also, the low-contrast edges of curves and diagonals reduce the visual effect of the jaggies. The letterforms appear smoother.
Some researchers have hypothesized that gray-scaled text would be more readable than bit-mapped text. Other evidence suggests that the eye relies upon high-contrast edges to focus the text image during reading. The soft, low-contrast edges of grayscaled fonts might actually reduce legibility by preventing the focusing mechanism from finding a sharp edge. It is not yet certain whether the conservative eyes of readers will accept gray-scaled text, nor whether it is physiologically more difficult to read despite its less jagged appearance.

Gray-scaled fonts are also more expensive to display and more difficult to design. They require more bits of memory to store the gray value at each pixel. and more elaborate and stable display electronics. The shapes of gray-scaled letters are more dependent on precise control of brightness and contrast on the display.

\section*{Screen and Printer}

The foregoing principles have concentrated on designing screen fonts for optimum readability (for more information, see "Digital Typography" by Charles Bigelow and Donald Bay. Scientific American. August 1983). However, text is also read as printer output on paper. The relation between screen text and printer text is the subject of intensive research, with many recent efforts attempting to integrate screen and printer in what are called "what you see is what you
get" (WYSIWYG) editing and layout systems.
The WYSIWYG principle is that the screen should show exactly how the printed document will look. WYSIWYG text editors and document formatters usually attempt to show different typeface styles in different sizes, spacings, and page organizations.
The usual model for WYSIWYG systems is traditional typography. which offers so vast and complex a range of possibilities that present WYSIWYG systems can offer only a reduced subset. This is true because 72 -line-per-inch screens have only one-fourth the resolution of 300 -line-per-inch printers, and one-tenth the resolution of 720 -line-per-inch typesetters.
Usual WYSIWYG implementations fall into one of two categories: bottom-up or top-down. Bottom-up (continued)


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WYSIWYG systems start with screen resolution and force the printer to conform to the limitations of the screen. In the simplest case, each screen pixel is mapped one-to-one onto the paper output by the printer.
While this provides a certain Cartesian satisfaction, since it can be logically demonstrated that the printer page is exactly like the screen display, the two images will actually appear very different. As I discussed earlier, the screen characters are eroded by the characteristics of the display technology. However, the printed characters are either emboldened, as by ribbon-spread on a dot-matrix printer or by toner effects on a black-writing laser printer, or not eroded to the same degree as the screen fonts, as by a white-writing laser printer.
Thus, if a font is tuned to the optimum weight and contrast on the screen, it will appear too dark and too low in contrast on the printout. Conversely, if the fonts are tuned to the printer, they will appear too light and too high in contrast on the screen. This is unavoidable. What you see is not what you will get at the present level of display and printer technology.
A second problem with bottom-up WYSIWYG is exaggeration of jaggies on the printout. Aliasing on the screen is somewhat ameliorated by the soft intensity contour of the CRT writing spot. The spot does not have sharp edges, nor is it square or rectangular; instead it is blurry and round. The low-contrast edges of the pixels tend to soften the apparent jaggies. Printers, however, produce a high-contrast spot that clearly renders the edges of the jaggies. The jaggies become even more apparent to the reader, since the human visual system tends to enhance edges.
On a laser printer that has several times the screen's resolution, several printer pixels render a single screen pixel. This emphasizes the rectangularity of the raster and further enhances the jagginess of the digital artifacts. Printer fonts that simulate screen resolutions look noticeably in-
ferior to printer fonts that are optimized to the full resolution and imag. ing characteristics of the printer.
Top-down WYSIWYG systems store fonts as high-resolution master images. These are usually outlines that can be scan-converted to raster images to represent arbitrary sizes at arbitrary resolutions on screens. printers, or typesetters. This deviceindependent method is intellectually appealing, since the same design produces all characters at the writing resolution of each target device.
However, low-resolution and highresolution fonts will not be truly the same. In top-down systems, the fonts on low-resolution devices become the inferior ones, both in comparison to high-resolution versions and to optimized low-resolution designs. The current generation of master-image data structures and associated scanconversion algorithms can do good automatic rasterization at bit-mapped resolutions of around 1200 lines per inch, and an acceptable job at 600 lines per inch, but only a mediocre to inadequate job at 300 lines per inch, an incompetent job at 150 lines per inch. and a hopelessly botched hash at 75 lines per inch.

\section*{Conclusion}

The personal workstation offers powerful tools to the worker, but these tools are dependent upon typography: legible fonts in effective arrangements. Unfortunately, traditional typefaces cannot be successfully reproduced at current display screen and printer resolutions. To optimize legibility, new fonts must be designed for the digital media.
These fonts will be most effective if they take into account the nature of the human visual system, the logical and historical principles that shaped present-day alphabets, the characteristics of current digital imaging devices, and the conceptual structures underlying typographic variations and arrangements. The new technology requires a new typography that preserves the fundamental features of literacy but expresses them with new clarity in a new medium.

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\title{
EXPERT SYSTEMSMYTH OR REALITY?
}

The Department of Defense has identified artificial intelligence (Al) as one of the 10 most critical technologies to pursue in the remainder of this century. The Japanese have launched an ambitious fifth-generation computer project with Al's application, "expert systems." as one of its cornerstone technologies. The British and the French have responded with major national projects of their own. And the United States, currently the leader in this area. recently increased funding for basic research in Al. But what are expert systems, what is all the hoopla about. and is it justified?

\section*{A Short History of AI}

In the beginning there was the com-puter-and it was very difficult to program. Then John Backus et al. in-

\section*{Artificial intelligence is being applied}
vented FORTRAN and the world of numeric programming was born. Shortly afterward, Iohn McCarthy invented LISP and, with it, symbolic programming came into existence. In the same way that FORTRAN was an outgrowth of numerical analysis, LISP was basically an outgrowth of abstract mathematics, in particular Alonzo Church's lambda calculus. The result of this was that early users of LISP spent most of their time in search of those things that abstract mathematicians seem to love best-elegant and terse solutions to broad classes of problems. During the 1960s computer scientists developed a number of general problem-solving mechanisms. and in the late 1960s and early 1970s they tried to apply these mechanisms to "real" problems. For the most part, these attempts resulted in dismal

failure. In fact, the results were so disappointing that one country, Great Britain, completely abandoned its AI research and development effort.

What was the problem? Consider one particular case-that of determining the molecular structure of a compund when given its chemical formula and other information. This can be formulated as a "generate and test" problem. The system consecutively generates each of the possible structures the compound can have, based on its formula. It then tests the candidate structures against the other evidence to determine which one is correct. This algorithm works fine for a compound with few possible structures. However, the number of possible structures for any compound of interest to a chemist runs into the millions, and all hope of ever finding a solution vanishes, even on the fastest computers. The solution to this problem is not faster computers. Adding a single atom to a compound can increase the number of possible structures by a factor of hundreds, and computers are only getting faster by a factor of 10 or so each decade.
Researchers realized that what was needed was knowledge-enough information to understand the subject at hand. If, instead of generating all possible structures, the program only generated those that were physically realizable, the number of candidate structures would drop from millions to thousands. It would then become (continued)
Bruce D'Ambrosio (2156 Word St., \#4. Berkeley. CA 94705) has a B.S.E.E. and M.S. from the University of California at Berkeley and is still there working toward his Ph.D. He lists motorcycles as his hobby.
possible to test all candidates against the evidence to determine which would be the correct one. This is the approach that was taken in Dendral.
a landmark Al system for elucidating chemical structure when chemical formula and mass spectrograph evidence are known.

\section*{Personal Computers and Expert Systems}

Many people assume that Al and large computers are synonymous. This is less true today than it was in the past. For expert systems in particular, one of the promises is inexpensive distribution of expertise.
Much of the expert-systems development now taking place follows a fairly standard model. First, a productionrule interpreter is written in LISP, then the actual rules for an expert system are written. This has two impacts on the development environment. First, LISP itself is usually interpreted. That means that the final production rules are interpreted by a program that is also executed interpretively, and things run slowly. For this reason Al researchers like fast central processing units. Also. even if the production-rule interpreter is fairly small, the LISP interpreter must be in memory simultaneously (as well as all of the production rules themselves), and most serious LISP systems require at least 1 megabyte of main memory to run well. To my knowledge the only LISP systems available for computers with 64 K bytes (or smaller) of address space are toys. Recently. however, Gold Hill Computer announced a LISP implementation for IBM PCs with memories of at least 256 K bytes. While details about this system are still sketchy, this seems like it might be a product for building real systems. Still, interpreted LISP on a \(5-\mathrm{MHz} 8088\) processor is almost useless because of its slowness. However, Gold Hill also says it will release a LISP compiler in the near future, and the system would then become a viable development tool.

More useful, but also more expensive, are the major research LISP systems that have been ported to several of the 68000 -based UNIX systems currently available. However, with adequate memory ( 2 megabytes) and a hard disk, these cost \(\$ 15,000\) and up.
Another alternative is to abandon

LISP. A major reason for building expert systems in LISP is that writing interpreters in it is easy. However, if you're more concerned with building rule-based systems than with experimenting with rule interpreters, you should be able to implement a rule interpreter in a language that makes more modest demands on computer resources. Several research projects have been conducted in which the system was designed in a LISP-based environment and then ported to either BASIC (Puff-a pulmonary diagnostic program developed by Stanford and UCSF) or FORTH (Delta/Cats-a locomotive diagnostic program developed at General Electric research). Both systems now run on a small PDP-11 and I have heard that Delta/Cats is being ported to an IBM PC. Also, rumor has it that IBM is developing an expertsystem shell (rule interpreter and associated utilities) in Pascal for operation on a variety of their computers. Taking this approach, you should be able to develop a consultation-style expert system on a computer with from 128 K bytes to 256 K bytes of memory. Backward-chaining interpreters of the Mycin sort can be written so that their computation demands are also rather modest. In fact. consultation-style systems usually spend most of their time waiting for user input, rather than computing.

Disk facilities are not crucial, since many expert systems load all data and rules into memory before they begin operation. Again, 512 K bytes to 1 megabyte of on-line storage should be adequate for both the rule interpreter and the text of several hundred rules. Most expert systems seem to require from 500 to 2000 rules. In fact, some of the new expert-systems producers have taken this approach. These startup companies usually target IBM PCs as the hardware for their developed expert systems

A second dominant theme in Al. "pattern-directed inference." was developed in the early 1970s. During this period. AJ returned to its roots. so to speak. to pick up a technique for higher-level symbolic-program organization. This technique is alternately called pattern-directed inference or "production rules." Once the need for extensive domainspecific knowledge was recognized. pattern-directed inference seemed to provide an answer to the dual questions of how to represent this knowledge inside the computer and how to use it.
The twin themes, then, of extensive domain-specific knowledge and pat-tern-directed inference dominate expert systems work today.

\section*{Knowledge}

It is all very well to say that a system needs knowledge, but. by itself, this statement is of little use in system design. Specifically, it raises two questions. First, what kinds of knowledge are needed? Second, how will this knowledge be used? In some sense. a house's furnace thermostat can be said to contain knowledge about heating houses, but no one would call it an expert system. At least three kinds of knowledge have been identified as useful for symbolic problem solving. These are simple domain facts. relations between these facts, and methods for using these relations in problem solving. (Other systems-de-velopment-related questions are addressed in the text box "Personal Computers and Expert Systems" at left.)
To make this taxonomy concrete. let's look at an example problem of determining where to invest some money. (A system that seriously addresses this question is far beyond the scope of this article. The following only suggests how you might use expert-systems technology to address this problem. Do not judge it for its financial acumen.) To simplify the problem, consider only three alternatives: a "safe" investment le.g., Treasury bills or certificates of (continued)



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deposit), blue-chip stocks, and growth stocks. Simple facts in this domain will include the age of the investor, the amount to be invested, and the amount already in each of the three categories mentioned above. These are formalized in figure 1 . In addition, you will meet some simple relations between these facts to build your system, such as relations between the investor's age and the desired amount of money in each category. Some relations that might be in such a system are shown in figure 2. Finally, there is knowledge about how to solve problems, given facts and relations. For your sample problem, at least two strategies are possible. You could ask the user for all applicable information and use the known relations to deduce which investments are appropriate. Or you could try to prove that each possible form of investment is the proper one and ask the user questions as they come up in the course
of the attempted proofs.
The first technique is called forward reasoning, and the second is backward reasoning or "backward chaining." A third possibility, often used in more complex problems, is a mixed strategy, in which both forward and backward reasoning are used where appropriate. For example, in attempting a medical diagnosis, you might want to gather initial data first, then establish plausible hypotheses to explain this data (forward reasoning from facts to conclusions). then predict unobserved symptoms (backward reasoning from conclusions to facts that would support them) and order tests to check for the presence of these unobserved symptoms (backward reasoning again), and finally use the test results to confirm or rule out the hypothesized diagnosis (forward reasoning again).

Now that you know what kinds of knowledge you need to solve the in-
```

age
amount-lo-invest
sate-cash-amount
blue-chip-amount
growth-amount
sate-cash-larget
blue-chip-target
growth-target
enough-safe
enough-blue-chip
The client's age in years
Amount the client wishes to add to his investment portfolio
Amount the client has aready placed in "sale" investments (e.g., T-bills or CDs)
Amount the client has already tied up in "blue-chip" investments Amount the client has already invested in "growth stocks"
Target amount the client should have in "safe" investments Target amount the client should have in "blue-chip" investments Target amount the client should have in "growth stocks"
The truth of the statement "the client has enough cash in safe investments"
The truth of the statement "the client has enough cash in blue-chip investments"

```

Figure 1: Simple facts for the toy investment advisory.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 1 & The client should before entering th & ave a reasonable stock market. & unt of money in "safe" investments \\
\hline \multirow[t]{7}{*}{2} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{The client should have a reasonable amount of money in blue-chip stocks before venturing into high-risk "growth" stocks.} \\
\hline & Age & Amount in "safe" & Amount in "blue-chip" \\
\hline & \(<30\) & \$1000 & \$1000 \\
\hline & 30-40 & \$3000 & \$3000 \\
\hline & 40-50 & \$6000 & \$4000 \\
\hline & \(50-60\) & \$9000 & \$8000 \\
\hline & \(>60\) & \$9000 & \$20000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Figure 2: The informal statement of rules for the toy investment advisory.
vestment problem, you have to consider one additional factor. What would you like to accomplish with this knowledge? Initially, you want to use it to recommend an investment, but expert systems typically have additional goals. Often, expert systems are expected to be able to use their knowledge to explain why questions are being asked and to justify conclusions once they are reached. They can do this because the relationships between data items are represented explicitly within the system as further data, rather than as procedures or pieces of code (e.g., Pascal if statements). Usually, you should represent these relationships as rules, using a technique called pattern-directed inference.

\section*{Pattern-Directed Inference}

Pattern-directed inference is actually a rather simple technique. The basic idea is that you can express knowledge, especially relational and methodological knowledge, as a set of "condition/action" pairs. That is, if you can prove the condition part of a pair, then you get to perform the action part. The condition is a simple conjunction of elementary queries; it can be thought of as the if part of an if...then statement. I hope that the word "query" will make you think of database queries, which are similar. That is, the condition need not be a simple test as in the usual programming-language if statement. Rather, the condition can be more general, as in database-query language. For example:

IF (safe-cash-amount > safe-cash-target) and (blue-chipamount \(>\) blue-chip-target)
THEN (invest growth-stocks amount-to-invest)
One difference between this example and a standard programming-language if statement is that both the "safe-cash-amount" and "safe-cashtarget" may be unknown when the rule is first tested. Additionally, there may be several rules that can make conclusions about "safe-cash-target." (continued)


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After you encode knowledge as a condition statement, the next step is to use it. The most common way to do this is to check each rule in turn until you find one whose condition part is satisfied. Then the action part of that rule is executed. and the cycle starts over. An alternative is to find all rules whose condition parts are satisfied before you execute any of their action parts. When execution begins, you choose a starting point by using a "conflict resolution" strategy. In either case, a production-rule interpreter must implement a two-part "recognizelact" cycle. The productionrule interpreter must first recognize which rules apply and then act (i.e., apply the relevant rule or rules). AI programmers have implemented many variations of this scheme. but you have to remember that this style of execution couples the rules loosely. In other words. it generally does not matter where you insert a rule in a production system. If you want to handle a new condition, you simply insert the appropriate rule, thus expanding system capability as in figure 3. This is in marked contrast to the usual "rat's nest" of if statements in a typical program. Normal if statements can be hard to update because their control information (that is, when they should be used) often is repre-
sented implicitly by each statement's location.
A variation of this scheme was used in Mycin, a medical diagnostic program developed at Stanford. Mycin has a built-in back-chaining rule interpreter. That is, if the needed values are unknown when Mycin evaluates the condition part of a rule, it attempts to establish them. Mycin does this by looking for rules that make some assertion in their action parts about the unknown values in the condition part of the original rule. Then it looks to see if these rules are executable. This might, of course, result in back-chaining to yet another level. Consider the following example. Suppose you want to show that blue-chip stocks are the appropriate investment for someone. You might have a rule that says: If the amount already invested in safe Treasury-note-type instruments is greater than the safe-investment-target amount, take some of that money out of those instruments and put it into blue-chip stocks. Through backward chaining, the system looks for rules that will first establish the safe-amount-invested, and then the safe-investment-target amount. There are no rules that draw any conclusions about the safe-amount-invested, so the system simply asks how much is tied up in "safe"
```

IF (enough-sate = TRUE) AND (enough-blue-chip = TRUE)
THEN (invest-growth (amount-to-invest))
IF (safe-cash-amount }\geq\mathrm{ safe-cash-target
THEN (enough-safe TRUE)
IF (age < 30)
THEN (safe-cash-target \$1000)
IF (age \geq 30) AND (age <40)
THEN (safe-cash-target \$3000)
IF (age \geq 40) AND (age < 50)
THEN (safe-cash-target \$6000)
IF (age \geq 50)
THEN (safe-cash-target \$9000)
IF (client-in-rush = TRUE)
THEN (enough-safe TRUE)

```

Figure 3: The formal statement of some of the rules for the toy investment advisory. Note the last rule. This is an example of how new rules can be easily added to modify the performance of a rule-based system after the system has been constructed.
investments. However, there is a rule that makes an assertion about the safe-investment-target. In turn, it requires information about the client's age. Since there are no rules that make any conclusions regarding the client's age, the system must again ask for this information.
Once you implement a domain-independent interpreter of this type. you can quickly build any number of such "consultation" systems. However. the system is rigid in the sense that its third kind of knowledge, that of how to use the rules to solve problems, is hard-wired. And because it's hard-wired, you can't build a more sophisticated forward- and backwardreasoning problem solver using a Mycin-style rule interpreter since there is no way to make it deviate from its built-in control strategy.

By examining its recursion stack, the rule interpreter can answer some questions the client might pose at this point. For example, if the client wants to know why the expert-system program is asking a particular question. the interpreter can answer by listing its "goals." The system asks the client's age to determine his "safe-investmenttarget" and attempts to determine his "safe-investment-target" to recommend an amount to invest in bluechip stocks.
If the production-rule interpreter notes which rules were applied during the consultation, it can "justify" its recommendation by citing the rules it used to arrive at its conclusions. If the client asks why the system recommends he invest \(\$ 5000\) in blue-chip stocks, the system can respond: "Rule xx says that if your safe-investmentamount is greater than your safe-investment-target and your blue-chipamount is less than your blue-chiptarget. then you should invest \(X \%\) of your net worth in stocks." This facility is especially important in systems designed to advise professional people. who don't often follow advice blindly. This brings up the final point rule-based inference seems to be a natural way to express many kinds of knowledge. especially knowledge that

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\section*{Putting the Pieces Together}

You now have three kinds of knowledge and a pattern-directed inference system for using this knowledge to solve problems. What can you expect from them?
Expert systems are best at solving data-interpretation problems, such as inferring situation descriptions from sensor data. HASP/SIAP, for example. is a system that can infer the locations and types of ships traveling in the Pacific Ocean from data transmitted by a network of submerged acoustic sensors. Other successful AI systems include the Mycin medical diagnostic system, the Delta/Cats mechanical diagnostic system, the RI design system for configuring objects under constraints the RI system configures VAX orders for Digital Equipment Corporation), and the Molgen system for planning experiments in molecular genetics. A key aspect of expertsystems technology is that its production-rule formalism permits expression of knowledge in a form close to the way an expert uses it. Therefore, systems can be built by interviewing relevant experts and directly coding their problem-solving knowledge into rules. Such systems provide expert-level performance by giving us an automated copy of human expertise. This is the reason for much of the current excitement about expert systems. The technology promises to be an inexpensive way to widely distribute human expertise.
In such a short article I can't discuss all of the issues involved in designing expert systems. In particular, I neglected the topic of uncertainty. Many of the rules elicited from experts will follow the form " \(a\) and \(b\) together often imply c." and the data available for problem solving is often either unreliable or vague. Many expert systems have built-in facilities for dealing with uncertain information. These may include an ability for a "degree of belief" about various facts (e.g., medical diagnosis) or the ability
to make an assumption and later retract it if it leads to undesirable results (as in a planning system).
Successful as expert systems have been, several major problems limit their applicability. First. the technology described here has no way of recognizing when a problem is outside its domain of expertise. If you present Mycin with a broken arm, it may not only fail to recommend a cast, but it might not even recognize that this patient's ailment is beyond its scope. Connected with this is the liability that Mycin has no independent way to check that its conclusions are reasonable. Also, the "explanations" that expert systems can give are shallow and do not really address fundamental issues. For example, in our toy investment advisory, you can't ask why a person under 30 should have \(\$ 1000\) in "safe" investments. The system does not know why, it only knows the fact. And perhaps a major failing of all current expert systems is that they can't learn from experience. We can accept that human experts sometimes make mistakes; however, we can generally expect a person to learn from that error and not repeat it.
Despite these failings. all of which are being researched, the current generation of expert systems offers a higher level of performance than more traditional programming techniques. You can expect to see their increasing use in more and more situations where expert advice is widely needed and in short supply. So far. this has already happened in the field of finance. Deregulation has expanded the number of financial services beyond the number of knowledgeable financial advisors. As a result, several companies are pursuing the possibility of using expert systems to distribute their financial advice.

\footnotetext{
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\section*{The Reliability}

Then we went inside and did a component count. The final score: Hayes 252, us 155. This can be viewed two ways: Either Hayes has a \(60 \%\) better chance of developing part failure, or our modem has a \(60 \%\) better chance of delivering higher reliability.

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Inquiry 141

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\section*{BUTE}

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THERE'S A CERTAIN understandable fascination with the idea of a computer small enough to go with you anywhere yet powerful enough to handle your work without forcing you to make excuses. We're not exactly up to our chins. or laps, in these briefcase-size machines, but enough are now coming out so that we can see they're being regarded as useful devices rather than curiosities. The HP 110, reviewed this month by Mark Haas, fills the description of briefcase-size ( 13 by 10 by \(27 / 8\) inches. 9 pounds). As to whether it's a tool or just a conversation piece, Mark's review provides an answer.
Our second review details the other end of the fashion spectrum. S-100 systems are far from new but have shown a resiliency that belies the occasional news of their demise. As evidence. Charles Strom presents Gifford's MP/M 8-16, developed from CompuPro hardware and Gifford's operating system, with a variety of disk controllers and other options. The Gifford MP/M 8 -16 won't be joining you in the coach section of the airplane, but there's an interesting story here, told by an informed user.
We previewed Lotus's Symphony back in July when those cryptic television commercials first appeared. At the time we promised we'd come back to it after giving it a more thorough going-over. Dick Pountain, BYTE's U.K. editor. fulfills our promise, pointing out some of the differences between its rumored attributes and reality. If you're at all interested in integrated software, this is an article you should read.
For readers looking for a way to create finished documents with a professional, typeset appearance. Alan Miller has reviewed MagicPrint from Computer EdiType Systems. A print processor rather than a word processor. MagicPrint has specific applications and specific limitations you should be aware of before you buy.
The subject of printing is taken up from another angle in Mark Haas's review of the HP Thinkjet printer. Mark reports on its pluses and minuses and gives close inspection to some of its more curious aspects.
Finally, we called on Mr. Haas again to give us a review of the TI Omni 800/Model 855 printer. This unit has plug-in ROM cartridges that carry the different fonts and can give you more variety in document preparation. A nice idea, but how well does it deliver? Mark gives you a pretty good idea.

\author{
-Glenn Hartwig. Technical Editor. Reviews
}

\section*{Think BEFORE YOUR NEXT PC! Your PC to Time Sharing System}

\author{
KT-7/PC
}


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NOTE, IBM PC, XT, and AT. Lotus 1-2-3, and Word Star are trade marks of IBM Corporation, Lotus Development Corp.. and MicroPro International Corp.

The PFS Series of software from Software Publishing (1901 Landings Dr.. Mountain View, CA 94043) has been popular for quite some time. All the entries in this series (pfs:File. pfs:Report, pfs:Graph, and pfs:Write) are relatively inexpensive and easy to use. Though they are not extremely powerful. they represent one of the best software values on the market. IBM used them as the basis for their Assistant series of software.
The only gap in this series was the absence of a spreadsheet program. and now that gap has been filled by pfs:Plan. This spreadsheet program was designed with some minor deviations from the Visi-Multi-1-2-3 school of thought. The titles for each column and row are always present on the screen no matter where you are in the sheet. Formulas appear in the margin of each row or column. This is helpful, but writing formulas for individual cells can get pretty complex. Also, pfs:Plan recalculates at about half the speed of Multiplan on the IBM Personal Computer ( PC ). This program seems well suited to shorter. simpler spreadsheet models and seems to integrate well with pis:File databases. It will not replace Multiplan as the current spreadsheet of record, but at a list price of \(\$ 140\), it seems to be a fairly good bargain, especially if you already have one of the other PFS packages.

I was really looking forward to the new Commodore Plus 4 from Commodore International (1200 Wilson Dr., West Chester, PA 19380). Computers from Commodore have tended to be somewhat erratic, but the bestselling Commodore 64 is, despite its flaws, one of the best bargains in the industry. And now that it is so popular, it has become the beneficiary of some pretty good software. I was hoping the Commodore people
would allow the new Plus 4 to take advantage of this huge software base and would add built-in software that would be comparable to the excellent third-party software that is available.
Unfortunately, this is not the case. The \(\$ 300\) Plus 4 is only slightly compatible with the 64 , and the software that is included with the machine is just a tiny bit better than bad. For example, the maximum length of a document in the word processor is 99 lines of 77 characters each. (Iust the right length for a complaint letter to a computer manufacturer.) Another thing. in order to insert a character, you first have to insert a space and then write over the space with the character. The spreadsheet and database programs are similarly underpowered and hard to use. This machine should have been called. not the Plus 4 , but the Minus 60. A Commodore 64 with Multiplan from HesWare (I 50 North Hill Dr., Brisbane. CA 94005). a word processor such as WriteNow! from Cardco Inc. 1313 Mathewson, Wichita, KS 67214) or SkiWriter II from Prentice-Hall Home Software (POB 819. Englewood Cliffs, NI 07632), and some public-domain database programs (from CompuServe) would cost less and would vastly outperform this machine. We'll cover this in more detail later.

Telecommunications seems to have become one of the more popular reasons for buying a microcomputer. Indeed, modems are outselling most other computer peripherals. The problem is that most of the databases accessible to personal computers haven't changed since the days when mainframes ruled the computer world. The emphasis on user friendliness, a prime component of any personal computer product. seems to have completely bypassed these large and potentially intriguing databases.

To help us out, the Business Computer Network (BCN) (POB 37. Technical Research Park. Riverton, WY 82501 ) has given us SuperScout. a combination database gateway and communications software package. When you sign on to SuperScout, you are automatically signed on to about 10 databases at the same time. The most important of these is CompuServe, but Dialog and NewsNet are also there. BCN handles all the initiation costs for these services and even provides you with a free communications software package. This software package presents you with a menu of all of the databases available, calls the selected database, and takes you through the log-on procedures. This software will also automatically update itself as more databases are added. BCN charges you 25 cents over the cost of each database access, with a \(\$ 5.00\) minimum charge each month.
One problem with SuperScout is that it is so automatic, you are not sure what it is doing. It seems to take over your computer and to start making mysterious phone calls without asking permission. As you watch your modem lights go on and off, you wonder who SuperScout is calling and what devious schemes it is planning with other computer systems. Another problem is that you do not get the original manuals for each database. You get BCN's version. which is adequate but not comprehensive. However. you do get a nice glossy monthly update from BCN explaining the changes in each database.
A well-mannered program should never use your phone without asking. SuperScout is certainly user friendly. but I wish it were more "user courteous."
-Rich Malloy. Product-Review Editor

\section*{S•Y•S•T•E•M R•E•V•IE•W}

\section*{The HP 110 Portable Computer}

A small package with powerful capabilities
by Mark Haas

Mark Haas (2600 Tenth St. Berkeley. CA 94710) is the lechnical director for Osforme/McGraw-Hill.

In many ways more powerful than popular desktop computers, the HP 110 (see photo 1) combines an impressive array of hardware and software components in a compact, truly portable machine. Although its price might surprise you at first, a closer look reveals a computer with true desktop capability and performance well worth its cost for those who need the power.
The HP 110 measures 13 inches wide, 10 inches deep, and \(2 \% / 8\) inches high when closed, and weighs in at nine pounds. It contains an 80C86 microprocessor, the CMOS (complementary metal-oxide semiconductor) version of the 8086, with a clock rate of 5.33 MHz -about 12 percent faster than that of an IBM or Compaq personal computer. Memory consists of 272 K bytes of CMOS static RAM (random-access read/ write memory) and 384 K bytes of ROM (read-only memory). The ROM contains a full complement of software ranging from Lotus 1-2-3 to a set of preliminary diagnostic programs. A disk supplied with the HP 110 contains some MS-DOS utilities, the Lotus tutorial, and more extensive diagnostic programs. The HP 110 also contains a 300 bit-per-second (bps) modem, a clock/ calendar, an RS-232C port. and a HewlettPackard Interface Loop (HPIL) port. The cover over the keyboard flips up to reveal an 80 -column by 12 -or 16 -line liquid-crystal display (LCD).
The LCD tilts up and you can vary the display angle for optimum viewing. You can control the contrast from the keyboard. Comprising an array of 480 by 128 pixels. the LCD can display text as well as graphics. The LCD is actually a 16 -line window into a larger display area. For example, when using the terminal-mulation software built into the HP 110, you can move the window through a 48 -line display. You can move forward and backward a screen at a time by using the Prev and Next keys. HewlettPackard is about to release a version of Microsoft's GW-BASIC that will allow greater
access to the display's graphics capabilities (it should be available as you read this review).
The keyboard (photo 2) has a nice feel to it, slightly stiffer than the Tandy Model 100's keyboard, but otherwise far superior. It has sculpted keytops and virtually no wobble in the keys. I think it will stand up to a lot of pounding. The 76 keys are arranged into six groups according to function: alphanumeric keys, display-control keys, edit keys. function keys, function-control keys, and terminal-control keys.
The computer is powered by a 6 -volt. 2.5-ampere-hour sealed lead-acid battery good for up to 16 hours of operation on a single charge. The charge remaining in the battery is indicated in a window on the main PAM screen (described below). A recharger plugs into the back of the HP 110. It provides a 95 percent charge after being connected for 12 hours if the unit is off, or 20 hours if the unit is on. Should the battery charge fall below a predetermined level, a low-battery indicator will appear in the lower left corner of the screen and reappear every eight minutes as long as the battery is low. At this point you have enough juice for about one and a half to two hours. If you let the charge drop further, the HP 110 halts all normal operations. The clock and the memory are preserved, however, for one week to one month.

\section*{Living with PAM}

Like the larger desktop HP 150, the HP 110 comes with an operating system named PAM (Personal Applications Manager). PAM is a software utility designed to insulate the user from the nasty operating system. When I reported my impressions of PAM as implemented on the HP 150 (November 1984 BYTE, page 262), I was less than enthusiastic about it. When I first turned the HP 110 on, there was the now-familiar PAM main screen (see photo 3 ) showing me what applications I could start and what functions I could perform, as well as providing me
with some system statistics.
I grew to like PAM on the HP 110, though it took me some time to figure out why. I decided that PAM was successful on this machine because it was fast and less cumbersome to use than on the HP 150. Also, the system overhead for PAM is low. As it turns out, all these improvements can be explained by one factor: software in ROM.
Having software in ROM is like having a hard disk. Well, maybe a read-only hard disk. It is fast, nonvolatile (unerasable), and always there. You are not burdened with over l00K bytes of system files on every floppy disk. You don't have to search for the floppy that contains MS-DOS installed as an application if you want to venture into the operating system. You don't have to go through cumbersome installation procedures for every new application.
PAM on the HP 110 also has some nice new features. You can schedule alarmseither message alarms to remind you of meetings and birthdays or program alarms that tell the HP IIO to run a program or batch file. This is all controlled by a file you create called PAM.ALM. Each line of this file controls one alarm and contains the date and time for it. It also contains either a message to remind you of something or a command as you would enter it at the MSDOS prompt.
PAM.ALM is easily updated using the built-in MemoMaker word processor. The only other requirement is that the alarm entries in the file be in chronological order. The file length is limited only by memory. and you can schedule alarms months (even years) in advance or as rapidly as one minute apart.
If you happen to be in another application when an alarm goes off. you will hear a warbling tone signaling you to retrieve your message. You must return to PAM to see the message or have another program execute. If the computer is off, the alarm will turn it on. Up to eight message alarms will be
stored if you're not around to answer them or are too busy with another application. but only the first program alarm will be retained if it goes unanswered.
I used this feature quite a bit, mostly as a message alarm, and liked it very much. It reminded me of meetings and phone calls to make, and told me when to go home. It did seem to have one small bug, though. Sometimes after I returned to PAM from answering an alarm, the next application 1 tried to run would abort and l'd be returned to PAM. After that everything worked fine. It seemed to happen only when I stopped the alarm by pressing a key instead of letting the alarm run its course (about 10 to 15 seconds).

PAM has another special file it looks for called AUTOANSR.BAT. If the HP 110 is connected to the phone line and the phone rings, you will hear a low tone. If you are in PAM or the file manager and the AUTO-
(continued)


Photo 1: The HP 110 Portable Computer.

ANSR.BAT file exists, PAM will execute it. I did not test this feature.

Finally, installing new applications in PAM has been greatly simplified. It is necessary to add only two lines to a file you create called PAM:MNU. The first line is the label that will appear in the box in PAM's main screen. The second is the actual command line. You do not need to list every file involved or the total size of all the files as with PAM on the HP 150. If you are using external disk drives, you simply create a PAM.MNU file on each disk. It's a very small file, typically occupying less than 512 bytes.
One thing missing from this version of PAM is the Browse function of the file manager that lets you look at the contents of a file. I do miss that, but ROM space was at a premium according to Hewlett-Packard.

\section*{Other ROM Software}

Besides PAM and MS-DOS, HP has included a complete set of what have become known as productivity tools: a spreadsheet, database, graphics program, word processor, and communications package.

Probably the single most unique feature of the HP 110 is Lotus \(1-2-3\) in ROM. This program alone will likely account for more HP 110 sales than any other single feature. This is a full version IA of Lotus 1-2-3: nothing has been left out. Two utilities, Printgraph and Translate, and the tutorial are contained on an external floppy disk.

Lotus 1-2-3 loads with blinding speed. Less than three seconds after selecting this application from the PAM screen, you are ready to start. Worksheets load equally quickly, as the benchmark results indicate.

Recalculation is almost instantaneous, due in part to the efficiency of the 80 C 86 processor, which scores extremely well in the BASIC singleprecision and Sieve benchmarks. Graphics on the LCD are perfectly presentable, although the pie charts would more aptly be called egg charts. It appears that the graphics routines for drawing circles still expect the normal CRT (cathode-ray tube) aspect ratio where it takes fewer dots to draw a line of any given length vertically than horizontally. On the HP 110's display, the aspect ratio is 1 to


Photo 2: The keyboard of the HP 110.

1 , and no compensation is necessary. MemoMaker is HP's word processor. It is easy to use and works well, but it is somewhat limited in function. For instance, it does not have a Search and Replace function. It is a "what you see is what you get" word processor that HP describes in its manual as "for people who need to write although their primary occupation is not writing." I don't think that's entirely true: HP might be shortchanging itself.

MemoMaker is perfectly adequate for preparing first drafts of manuscripts and performing light editing on them. For more extensive editing after the first draft is down, you would need a more powerful word processor. This could always be done on a desktop with a larger display or with the version of WordStar for the HP 110. 1 didn't spend too much time with MemoMaker, preferring to try out a prerelease version of WordStar instead. But I did find MemoMaker useful for creating system files such as PAM.ALM and installing new applications into PAM.
MemoMaker is described by HP as having WordStar-compatible files. However, later in the documentation HP admits to compatibility with WordStar document files "to a limited degree." In my opinion, the degree is very limited. The only features MemoMaker preserves are Control-B and Control-S used for boldface and underline, respectively. Soft carriage returns and hyphens are not preserved, and all other control codes are stripped. This won't pose much of a problem for someone preparing a manuscript but would be an obstacle to anyone preparing a finishedlooking document.

\section*{The Portable as Terminal}

Because of its limited storage capacity, a portable computer needs some mechanism to move information into and out of itself. The HP 110 provides two avenues for moving data: the Hewlett-Packard Interface Loop (HPIL) described below and a terminalemulation program called Terminal.
(continued)

\section*{AT A GLANCE}

\section*{Name}

HP 110, aka The Portable

\section*{Manufacturer}

Hewlett-Packard Co. 3000 Hanover St
Palo Alto, CA 94304
(408) 257.7000

\section*{Components}

Size: 13 inches wide, 10 inches deep, \(27 / 8\) inches high when closed ( 33 by 25 by 7.3 cm)

Weight: 9 pounds ( 4.1 kg )
Processor: 80C86

\section*{Memory}

272K bytes of CMOS static RAM, 384 K bytes ROM

\section*{Display}

480 - by 128 -pixel liquid-crystal display, dot addressable, formatted as either 12 or 16 lines high and 80 characters wide

\section*{Keyboard}

Full size, 76 keys with sculpted keytops

\section*{Storage}

RAM can be partitioned to provide from 44 K to 176 K bytes of electronic disk, ROM treated as read-only electronic disk

\section*{Expansion}

One RS-232C port, one HPIL port, built-in 300 -bps directconnect modem

\section*{Software}

Personal Applications
Manager (PAM), Lotus 1-2-3,
MemoMaker, Terminal
MS-DOS 2.11, HP Link,
Diagnostics

\section*{Price}

HP 110 with case: \(\quad \$ 2995\)
Optional HP 9114 disk drive:

\footnotetext{
Optional Desktop Link:
\(\$ 150\)
}




IBM PC
DZD apple ife

The Memory Size graph shows the standard and optional memory available for the computers under comparison. The Disk Storage graph shows the highest capacity for a single disk drive and the maximum capacity for each system (the HP 110 supports up to eight disk drives). The Bundled Software graph shows the number of software packages included with each system. The Price graph shows the list
price of a typical configuration for each system: two floppy-disk drives, a monochrome monitor graphics and color display capability, a printer port and a serial port, 256K bytes of memory ( 64 K for 8 -bit systems), the sandard operating systems, and the standard BASIC interpreters. Note that the price of the HP 110 does not include a floppy-disk drive or a BASIC interpreter.


The rear panel of the HP 110: From left to right are the HPIL's in and out ports, the AC recharger connector, the battery compartment (usually covered), the serial port, and the modem phone jack.


The Disk Access in BASIC graph shows how long it takes to write and read a 64 K -byte sequential file to both the electronic RAM disk and the floppy-disk drive The BASIC Performance graphs show how long it takes to run one iteration of the Sieve of Eratosthenes primenumber benchmark. The Calculations column shows how long it takes to do 10,000 multiplication and division operations using singleprecision numbers. The System Utilities graph does not include col-
umns for Format/Disk Copy because the HP 110 had only one floppy disk drive. The File Copy columns show how long it takes to transter a 40 K -byte file using the system utilities. The Spreadsheet graph shows how long the computers take to load and recalculate a 25 by 25 -cell spreadsheet where each cell equals 1.001 times the cell to its left. The HP 110 used Lotus \(1-2-3\) both in ROM and on a floppy disk. The IBM PC and the Apple lle used Multiplan.

Terminal is a nice little communications package. It features many of the capabilities you'd expect to find only on desktop computers. Terminal can auto-dial and auto-answer the phone, automatically log you onto the host system, and transfer files using several error-checking protocols including Modem7. It is also easily configurable.
The basic operation of Terminal revolves around the use of three screens: the terminal-, upload-, and download-configuration screens. The screens determine how Terminal will function. They are accessed by pressing a function key for each screen from the main menu. You can establish many configuration screens and swap them in and out as necessary. depending on your particular requirements. The terminal- and downloadconfiguration screens are shown in photo 4. The upload screen is identical to the download screen except for the absence of the overwrite field.
The terminal-configuration screen sets up the communications parameters: You enter the data rate, number of data bits, and parity, as well as the communications channel you wish to use (modem, RS-232C. or HPIL). The built-in modem supports only data rates of 300 bps and below. but the RS-232C and HPIL ports can handle up to 19.200 bps . Even the end-of-line character can be defined as either \(C R\), LF, or both. Another field is provided to label the configuration for future identification. If appropriate, you can also enter a phone number to dial, including commands for access pauses, answer or originate mode, and tone or pulse dialing, and an automatic logon string.

Automatic log-on is accomplished by using a small programming language to create a log-on string. An E transmits the currently defined end-of-line character, a W followed by a number indicates a pause, a string in quotation marks is transmitted literally, and a string in curly brackets specifies a prompt to wait for from the host. If the log-on string is too long to fit on the single-line field of the configuration screen, it can be placed
(continued)


Photo 3: The main PAM screen lets you access the installed applications. The first three boxes show applications I installed, two of which are turnkey log-ons to remote computer systems. The screen also provides information on the remaining battery charge and the number of bytes free on the internal electronic disk. The bottom row shows other options such as the system-configuration screen, setting the clock, and the file manager.

\section*{(4a)}

(4b)


Photo 4: Configuration screens are the core to the built-in terminal-emulation software. The terminal-configuration screen (a) sets up the communications parameters. and the download-configuration screen (b) establishes how file transfers will take place. A similar upload screen does transfers in the opposite direction.

\section*{Terminal is}

\section*{fairly easy to use}
once you get past
the documentation.
in a file and the filename placed in the log-on string field.
The automatic log-on works very well with The Source. But with some slower systems (like the hundreds of individual bulletin boards around the country), you might encounter difficulties due mainly to the speed at which data is sent from the HP 110 . The automatic log-on system has no provision for small delays between characters on the order of 70 milliseconds or so. which would probably solve this problem.
For some reason the automatic logon feature works only when you first start Terminal from PAM or the operating system and specify an existing terminal-configuration screen either in the command line with the \(/ t\) option or at the initial screen when the program first comes up. You cannot, for example, finish one on-line session, load another terminal-configuration screen, and log on automatically. Terminal will dial the phone for the next session but will not proceed with an automatic log-on even though a logon string is included in the configuration. You must exit Terminal and reenter it, this time specifying the new terminal-configuration screen.
While this might not be a major shortcoming for commonly called systems (these would usually be installed in PAM as described below), it does get annoying when you first try to establish a workable log-on string. It means entering a log-on string, saving the configuration screen. exiting Terminal, reentering Terminal with the configuration screen specified, trying the automatic log-on, revising the logon string if necessary, and repeating the whole procedure over and over until the log-on string works.

You perform file transfers by using upload- and download-configuration screens. These two screens let you set the transmission protocol (none. Modem7. or something called HP Prompt). specify the name of the file you want to upload from or download to. and set the file type, either 7 - or 8 -bit text or binary (used with Modem7).
It turns out that HP Prompt protocol is HP's way of saying character-echo protocol. where one character is transmitted and the system waits for the character to echo back before sending the next character. This is useful when you transmit to slow bulletin-board systems.
Next is something called a Remote Invocation field. The string you place in this field will be automatically transmitted to the host as soon as you start a file transfer. In this field you typically place the last command necessary to start the file transfer from the host end. For instance, if you want to set up a download-configuration screen to capture a file named EXAMPLE from The Source, you would place the string TY EXAMPLE in the Remote Invocation field; this is the command that tells The Source to start sending the file. You would also have to enter a filename in the To Local File field of the configuration screen to tell Terminal where to save the incoming file.
For some reason the download screen contains a From Remote File field and the upload screen contains a To Remote File field. The functions of these fields are unclear from the documentation. I can understand the need to tell Terminal which file to send from the HP 110 to a remote computer and what to name a file on the HP 110 being received from a remote computer, but I don't know why you would have to tell Terminal the names of the files on the remote computer. 1 left these blank and everything worked fine.
The last field is the Command Options field. This appears to be an extension of the Remote Invocation field, as the manual says it is transmitted after the Remote Invocation field. This, too. is not very clear. Does

Terminal send an end-of-line sequence after each field? 1 left this blank also.
After you enter all the parameters. you can copy the configuration screen to disk by using the electronic A : drive of the HP 110 . When you exit the configuration screen setup, it becomes "active." and the parameters it contains determine how Terminal will act. By combining terminal-, upload- and download-configuration screens, you can customize Terminal for each system you call. Then from MS-DOS you enter the command line

\section*{TERMINAL IT TSOURCE.CFG ID DSOURCE.CFG IU USOURCE.CFG}

This line loads Terminal and the three configuration files you designed for (in this case) The Source. But you have an even easier way. You can install commonly used command lines directly into PAM and label them with the name of the system they call. Then from the PAM screen you merely have to select the label you created from the menu and press one key. The rest is automatic.
Terminal can also be set up for autoanswer. According to the user's manual, you can configure the HP 110 to let a remote terminal (or computer) control it. When the phone rings and the HP 110 is in PAM, the computer looks for a file named AUTOANSR. BAT. If it finds it, the contents of that file are executed as with any other batch file. By just calling your computer, you can have it execute a predetermined set of commands. This opens up many possibilities for remote data logging, security, and other functions.
Terminal is a fairly easy program to use once you get past the documentation. I found many of the explanations confusing, and in some cases rather incomplete. The explanations of uploading and downloading were particularly sparse, especially in their descriptions of how the upload- and download-configuration screens affect these procedures. It was only through experimentation that I finally figured them out.
(continued)

\section*{TRANSTECTOR Has A BetterWay Io Eliminate Computer Malfunctions.}


In spite of the few complaints mentioned above, I found Terminal to be more than adequate. The inclusion of Modem7 protocol struck me as so unusual from a company like HewlettPackard that I have to think they are serious about personal computers.

\section*{Disks: Electronic and Otherwise}

The HP IIO's memory has a unique structure. The ROM portion of memory. fixed at 384 K bytes, is treated like a disk drive by the operating system. Designated the B: drive, the ROM contains nearly all the software you are likely to need, including Lotus 1-2-3. Terminal. MemoMaker PAM, and MSDOS. Anything else you care to add would reside in the RAM portion of memory.
The CMOS RAM in the HP 110 is partitioned into two parts. One section is reserved for program and datafile storage and is referred to as the A: drive. The other section is considered main memory, but the partition is movable. You can designate anywhere from 96 K to 228 K bytes of the total 272 K bytes of RAM to be main memory in 4 K -byte chunks. The balance, 176 K to 44 K bytes, is reserved for the electronic \(A\) : drive. The partition can be moved at any time, and the system will protect any files
that exist on the A: drive by not letting you move the partition any further in that direction.
When you select one of the programs stored on the \(B\) : drive (ROM). such as Lotus 1-2-3 or Terminal, you do not lose any of the main RAM memory to holding the program itself. Thus, when using a program like Lotus 1-2-3. you have all the available main memory for your worksheet. Programs and data stored on the A: drive are loaded into main memory, just like from any other type of disk drive.
In addition to the two electronic disk drives in the HP 110 , you can adid up to eight external disk drives using the HPIL. (For a brief description of the HPIL, see "An Introduction to HPIL" on page 300 .) I was able to test the HP 9114 disk drive, shown in photo 5 , which is a double-sided. \(31 / 2\)-inch Sony drive that can hold 684 K bytes of data. If you consider the heavy system-file overhead of the HP 150, these disks provide the HP 110 with nearly four times the storage capacity of the HP 150 's disks. The HP 9114 can read from and write to disks formatted on the HP 150. Access times for data on this external drive are not bad at all. especially considering the constraints of the HPIL. They compare very favorably with those of the IBM PC


Photo 5: The HP 9114 portable disk drive contains a \(31 / 2\)-inch. double-sided Sony disk drive capable of storing over 680 K bytes of data. Also included is a lead-acid battery and interface electronics.

The HP 9114 is also battery powered, which accounts for the size of the unit: \(111 / 2\) inches wide, 8 inches deep, and 3 inches high. That's about the size of the \(51 / 4\)-inch disk drive for the Commodore 64 computer. When the battery starts to wear down, a light flashes on the front of the unit, and if the unit isn't recharged, it starts getting flaky. The disk drive will not start working again immediately when the charger is plugged in. You must wait for the battery to be sufficiently recharged

\section*{The Portable-Desktop Link}

Besides the communications link offered by terminal emulation. HP has developed a more direct means of connecting the HP 110 to another computer. Called the Portable-Desktop Link (or just the Link), this method turns your desktop computer, either an IBM PC, PC-compatible, or HP 150 , into a peripheral of the HP 110. I tested this link, also called the extended I/O (input/output) accessory. with the HP 150
The Link is a combination software/ hardware package retailing for \(\$ 150\). An interface card plugs into the desktop and connects the computer as a peripheral device on the HPIL with the HP 110 as the controller. The software supports the HPIL capabilities and determines what function the desktop will perform. When connected to the loop, the desktop becomes three peripherals in one: a mass-storage device, a printer, and a display. However, you can use only one function at a time, and this is controlled by a single keystroke on the desktop's keyboard
To use the Link, you install the interface card in a peripheral slot in the desktop like any other card. Next. the two-wire HPIL cable is used to connect all the devices in the loop together. Where in the loop the desktop is connected is determined by what other devices exist in the loop. Then you run the software that comes with the Link on the desktop computer, which is now a peripheral of the HP 110. Finally, you must reconfigure (continued)

\title{
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}

Fact: You can't buy smarter than an OMNINET \({ }^{\text {m }}\) Network

Whether you have 2 microcompu ters or 200 , you bought them to handle information. If each micro has to handle it separately, both your equipment and your people are working inefficiently.

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\section*{Cot RVIUS}

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\footnotetext{


}

\section*{An Introduction to HPIL}

HPIL is an interface system defining the way stand-alone. desktop. and hand-held devices can work together. The characteristics of HPIL are formally defined in the HPIL reference specification. This specification defines both a physical link and a message protocol between a number of devices and controllers.
HPIL systems can comprise three types of devices: talkers. listeners, and controllers. Talkers send data over the interface loop. Listeners receive data from a talker or commands from a controller. Devices can be both talker and listener, such as a printer that receives data to print (listener) and sends out status information (talker). The role of talker or listener is assigned to a device by a controller.
Controllers are in charge of all loop operations. They are typically responsible for assigning addresses to devices, assigning device roles (talker, listener, or controller). servicing device requests, and initiating the transfer of data from talker to listener(s). Only one controller can take control of the loop at any one time, although several can be physically connected to it and pass control from one to the other.
The HPIL specification allows for a maximum distance of 10 meters be-
tween devices using simple two-wire cable. Distances of up to 100 meters can be achieved with the use of shielded twisted-pair cable.
HPIL supports a maximum of 31 devices on a single loop using the standard method of addressing. An extended form of addressing supports up to 960 devices. Theoretically. data can be transferred over the loop at rates up to 20.000 bytes per second, but with current devices rates of only 2000 bytes per second are much more common.
Hewlett-Packard has defined a message structure: a common set of messages that all HPIL devices must understand. These messages define the way a device must operate to communicate over the loop. Each message comprises 11 bits: 3 bits of control information followed by 8 bits of data or command. This 11 -bit message travels over the loop from controller to device or from talker to listener, with the most significant bit of control information arriving first. Since messages on the loop can arrive at any time. the first bit to arrive at a device acts as a start bit. It also signals whether the message contains data or a command.
HPIL messages are divided into four basic classes or major types: Com-

Table A: HPIL peripherals that work with the HP 110 . Other HPIL peripherals, such as interfaces to scientific instruments, require special devicedriver software that is not included with the computer.

\section*{Mass Storage \\ HP 9114A double-sided microfloppy drive \\ HP 82161A digital microcassette drive}

\section*{Printers}

HP 2225B (ThinkJet) ink-jet printer
HP 82905B 80 -column impact dot-matrix printer
HP 2671A 80 -column thermal printer
HP 2671G 80 -column thermal graphics printer

\section*{Plotters}

HP 7470A two-pen graphics plotter

\section*{Displays}

HP 82163B 32-column video interface
Mountain Computer MC00701A 80 -column video intentace

\section*{Interfacing/Communications}

HP 82168A acoustic coupler modem
HP 82973A HPIL card for the IBM PC XT
HP 45643 A extended I/O accessory for the HP 150
HP 82164A HPIL/RS-232C converter
HP 82169A HPIL/HPIB converter
mand class. Data or End class, Ready class. and Identify class. These classes are based upon the coding of the message's 3 control bits.
The Command class includes all messages sent from the active controller to other devices on the loop. These messages contain commands that control either interface or device functions. Instructions in the Command class can pertain to a single device or to all devices residing on the loop.
A device receiving a Command class message immediately retransmits the message to the next device on the loop and saves its own copy of the command before beginning execution. The active controller must follow the Command class message with a Ready For Command message to verify that the device has completed command execution.

Messages in the Data or End class include all data sent from an active talker to an active listener. The last byte of data in a record is called the end byte.

Ready class messages control loop operation. Three subgroups of messages are within the Ready class: the Ready For Command message, the group of messages known as the Addressed Ready group, and the group of Ready frames called the Auto Address group. The Ready For Command message lets the active controller determine when devices have completed execution of a prior command. Addressed Ready commands normally are used to control sending data from talker to listener. Auto Address messages simply let a controller bring up or configure a loop without operator intervention. In this mode, devices are effectively assigned addresses through the use of messages in the Auto Address group.

Identify class messages are used by the controller to determine whether a device on the loop needs servicing. The process of identifying which device needs attention is called polling. The HPIL command structure allows for two methods of polling: serial and parallel.
See table A for a list of HPIL peripherals that work with the HP 110 .
|Adapted from The HP-IL System: An Introductory Guide to the HewlettPackard Interface Loop. by Gerry Kane. Steve Harper, and David Ushijima. Copyright 1982 by McGraw-Hill Inc. Used by permission.|
the HP IIO to tell it that additional disk drives are available on the loop. and perhaps a printer, too.
Once this is done, the desktop computer's disk drives become the HP IIO's. That is, the A: and B: drives of your IBM PC or HP 150 become the C : and D : drives of the HP 110. If an HP 9114 disk drive is already installed in the loop as the C : drive, the desktop's A: and B: drives become the HP 110 's D : and E : drives. If your desktop has a hard disk, it also becomes part of the HP IIO. If a printer is attached to your desktop, you can print from that. Finally, you can print to the desktop's display. The desktop's display, however, does not substitute for the HP I10's.
Should you happen to want to exchange data with another HP IIO, all you need is already built into the HP 110. A version of the Link software is supplied in the HP IIO's ROM, though not listed on the PAM menu, and the HPIL port is also included. Just connect up the cables and you're set.
The Link is a cost-effective addition to the HP 110 for those already owning a complete desktop system. It precludes buying a separate printer for the HP 110. It gives the HP 110 access to your desktop's mass-storage system, making the exchange of data rather straightforward; you merely copy the files from one disk drive to another using the Copy command.

\section*{Benchmarks}

After experiencing the performance of the HP 150, 1 didn't expect any remarkable times from the HP 110. However. the HP 110 proved to be a formidable machine. The BASIC benchmarks shown in the "At a Glance" box were performed with the same BASIC-86 used to perform them on the HP 150. Since the HP 9114 disk drive can read the HP 150 disks, and since BASIC-86 is a generic MS-DOS BASIC, I had no problems in transferring it over to the HP 110 .
Where applicable. I performed benchmarks using both the electronic A: drive and the HP 9114, which was the C : drive. for comparison. In most cases, test results for the electronic
disk were 55 to 65 percent faster than the same tests run using the floppy disk. Another point not shown in the benchmarks is the consistency of times achieved using the electronic disk. While floppy-disk times varied from trial to trial by as much as 25 percent, times for the electronic disk rarely varied more than a tenth of a second.
I did not perform one of the two system utility benchmarks. Disk Copy requires that both disks be the same format. as it is a track-by-track copy program. Unfortunately. I have only one external disk drive, and it is formatted differently from the internal electronic disk drive. It appears that Disk Copy can only be used between two external disk drives. If this is the case. I don't understand why Disk Copy is included in the ROM and the. Browse function of the file manager is left out.
The file-copy benchmark was performed using the Copy command to move the standard 40 K -byte text file from the electronic \(A\) : drive to the external floppy disk.
Just to get an idea of how the HP 110 can handle word-processing tasks, I obtained a prerelease copy of WordStar for this machine and compared it to results BYTE has obtained with the IBM PC running WordStar version 3.3 and BYTE's standard 4000 -word document. Of course, the electronic disk ( A :) allowed very fast document loads and saves ( 6.1 and 11.1 seconds) compared to the IBM PC (9.9 and 24.9 seconds). but even the HP's floppy disk (C:) scored respectable times (7.8 and 26.1 seconds). Likewise the search test results for the RAM drive and floppy were comparable with the IBM PC 18.5 and 19.1 seconds versus 10.5 seconds). The only major difference was in the scroll test (195 seconds versus 41.2 seconds for the (BM). due to the slow speed of the LCD. These times were obtained with a prerelease version: the final version might be a bit faster or slower.
I had one problem with WordStar that probably will not change from version to version, and that has to do with the size of the RAM drive. When

\section*{The HP 110}
performed better
than the IBM PC
in most benchmarks.
all of WordStar is loaded onto the electronic disk. only about 64 K bytes is left for documents. not counting any memory used by other programs. Also. WordStar usually makes thrée copies of a document: the original. a backup copy, and a temporary copy WordStar is working on. This can quickly eat up the memory in the RAM drive. You might have to delete all the backup files to save space.

\section*{Conclusions}

The HP 110 performed better than the IBM PC in most of the benchmarks, especially when taking advantage of the electronic A: drive. The HPIL, the RS-232C port, the built-in modem, and the optional Portable-Desktop Link provide a flexible system that can be easily expanded and allows easy exchange of data.
Built-in software provides most of the functions most people will need. The terminal-emulation software supports Modem 7 protocol, MemoMaker provides adequate word processing. and Lotus \(1-2-3\) provides powerful business tools. Unlike its predecessor on the HP 150. PAM works. This implementation of the MS-DOS shell actually makes using the machine easier.
All this is contained in a portable package you can use while traveling. not just when you get to your destination. The optional HP 9114 disk drive and the Thinklet printer are battery powered for portable use, too.
The ads for the HP 110 depicted it as the sports car of computers, driving circles around the lumbering desktops ftoo bad one of them wasn't the HP 150). They implied that the HP 110 is both highly portable and more powerful than the desktops. Perhaps they're right.

\section*{Get yourself a}

This little critter comes with specially-designed software that flies through the maze of keystrokes on the most popular business programs faster than you can say "cheese."

Microsoff \({ }^{\circ}\) Mouse puts the power to run Multiplan, Lotus 1-2-3", VisiCalc" and WordStar in the palm of your hand. Click the left button on the mouse, a custom menu appears. In English, not hieroglyphics. Click the right button and execute your command: move text or data, edit, format, print. All at blinding speed without touching the keyboard.

It also lets you create your own menus for editing and formatting existing application programs. So people can learn programs quicker and do more productive work as they learn.

\section*{The mightiest mouse.}

Microsoft Mouse runs circles around other mice. It is the high performance mouse for the IBM \({ }^{*}\) PC and PC XT. From the company known for high

\section*{trained mouse.}

\section*{LOTUS123}

performance software. Microsoft BASIC is the language spoken by nine out of ten microcomputers worldwide. MICROSOFT. Our MS"-DOS operating system tells The Hibl Pefotomanecestruare your IBM PC how to think.
So don't monkey around with any other mouse. Call 800-426-9400 (in Washington State call 206-828-8088) for the name of your nearest Microsoft dealer. Then go with Microsoft Mouse. The mouse that soars.


The new IBM Wheelprinter is a personal computer printer with a simplified approach to paper handling.

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Contact your IBM marketing representative or call 1800 IBM-2468. Ext. \(587 / 3 \mathrm{~W}\), for the IBM Product Center or authorized IBM dealer nearest you.

\section*{IBM PRINTERS}

\section*{Gifford's MP/M 8-16}

\author{
by Charles H. Strom
}

Contrary to commonly expressed views, the \(\mathrm{S}-100\) bus is still very much alive. One study predicted a 40 percent growth in 1984 sales of S-100 systems. More than half the sales of S-100 systems and board-level components are attributed to CompuPro. Several years ago, it became apparent that CompuPro would do better to establish a dealer network rather than provide end-user support. One of the earliest authorized CompuPro System Centers was Gifford Computer Systems. In this review l examine a system that has been developed by Gifford based on CompuPro hardware and Gifford's own operating system (OS). known widely as MP/M 8-16.

\section*{Hardware}

Gifford's MP/M 8-16 system is built around an S-100 mainframe and CompuPro circuit cards. A typical system consists of a 20 -slot mainframe cabinet, dual Qume 842 doubledensity double-sided 8 -inch floppy-disk drives (for a storage total of 2.4 megabytes). and a privately labeled and packaged Winchester hard-disk drive.
Gifford has researched the rapidly changing Winchester market and has offered the CompuPro Disk 2 and Disk 3 controllers, Morrow controllers. Konan controllers, and a wide variety of drives. The systems used in this review are based upon the Konan DGC-100 ("David") controller interfaced to an ST-506-compatible Ampex Pyxis harddisk drive (manufactured by Rodime), offering a formatted capacity of 21 megabytes. This controller/drive combination has rather conservative specifications in terms of speed but has been found by the Gifford staff to be extremely trouble-free.
A typical three-user system is equipped with 320 K bytes of memory. The OS itself requires 64 K bytes for a basic system, and a 32 K - or 64 K -byte hard-disk cache (which is automatically flushed every 30 seconds or when a SYNC command is issued) also eats into the basic memory inventory. It quickly became apparent that there is no
such thing as too much RAM (randomaccess read/write memory): I have 448 K bytes in a four-user (plus modem line) system. Up to nine serial devices are accommodated by the CompuPro System Support and Interfacer 3 boards, and Gifford can configure systems with more serial ports.
The system supports four TeleVideo 950 terminals, a Diablo 630ECS printer, an Okidata Microline 82A printer, and a RacalVadic 3451 modem. Total RAM in the system determines how many devices may be used simultaneously as, of course, do the particular applications being executed at any time. I could thus add two additional terminals, though it is unlikely there is enough memory to support simultaneous operation of all consoles.
Gifford sells and supports the TeleVideo 925 and 950, the Freedom 200, and the GCS 80 terminal (manufactured by C. Itoh and privately labeled by Gifford). I've had no problems running any "atypical" terminal (such as the Zenith Z -29 I use on my MP/M 8-16 system at home).
CompuPro's M-Drive/H board, a popular option for the system, is a 512 K -byte RAMdisk emulator. This board is integrated into MP/M 8-16 as drive N ., or it can be optionally made the A: drive using Gifford's SWAP command. The advantage of the latter approach is related to a feature of generic MP/M-86 that allows global access to any files on drive A:, USER 0 that have the SYS attribute sel. Thus, you can place commonly used executable files, such as STAT.CMD. DIR.CMD. WS.COM and its overlays, on drive A: as SYS files and enjoy a significant speed advantage.
Normal system RAM can be partitioned at cold boot to be a pseudodisk (in this case drive M:), but there is no SWAP command to convert M : to \(\mathrm{A}:\).

\section*{Booting MP/M 8-16}

The system is designed to run continuously: in fact. with the advent of version 2.1G.
(continued)

\section*{Gifford supplies utilities to make}

\author{
the OS easy to use.
}

1 have not needed to cold-boot the system for many weeks. In any case. it is not a terribly tedious process to boot up an MP/M 8-16 system. A floppy loader disk contains a bootstrap on the system tracks, and MPM.SYS. the actual OS image, is the only required file in the directory. Once booted, the hard disk is partitioned into several logical drives (A:, B:, and C: in my case), while the 8 -inch floppydisk drives are D : and E :. My single 514 -inch floppy-disk drive (which requires a separate Disk 1 controller) is drive F:, and the M-Drive/H is N :. The \(5 / 4\)-inch floppy-disk drive can read/write/format IBM- (CP/M-86) and Morrow-format disks. Gifford was having some trouble supporting doublesided \(5 / 4\)-inch floppy disks at the time I obtained a single-sided add-on.

After loading MPM.SYS, the OS searches drive \(A\) : for several initialization files. MPMINIT.SUB is a SUBMIT file configured by the user for his particular system characteristics. When MPMINIT.SUB terminates, you can optionally execute a command. MPMINIT.CMD. go into multiuser mode, activating all terminals with a user-alterable banner and a NAME: prompt.

\section*{System Security}

Gifford apparently has devoted a great deal of effort to system security. particularly in recent updates of its OS. The company has produced a reasonably secure system. It is possible to configure MP/M 8-16 with no security. a moderate level of security, or a relatively high level of security. Most users will opt for the middle route since it offers a good deal of safety without taxing the resources of the hardware to the point of significantly reduced throughput (every added security measure results in increased system overhead).

A PASSWD file has an entry for each user permitted on the system; security features also include two related utilities, NEWUSER.CMD and PASSWORD.CMD. NEWUSER.CMD is a program accessible only by the system manager (who must log in as SYSTEM with a unique password to use this program). It allows addition of new users to the PASSWD file; entry of an initial password for each user; default drive selection for each defined user upon logging in; accessible user areas; and default selection for printers, terminals, etc. The system manager can lock a user into a particular user area (or areas) or even into a particular 8 - or 16 -bit program. A user profile in the PASSWD file can thus be configured so that a person. upon logging in, is automatically shunted into WordStar, for example, and upon exiting from the program is logged off the MP/M system. Gifford uses this feature on a system in its offices with modem access. A customer may \(\log\) in with the name MESSAG (no password is needed). and the message program is automatically executed. letting the customer leave communications for any of the Gifford staff.
The PASSWORD utility lets a user change his password at any time. Even the system manager does not have knowledge of individual passwords. In fact. since they are encrypted, there is no way to retrieve them. If a user forgets his password, the system manager can delete the entry in the PASSWD file and a new one can be added.
My major complaint with the security features of MP/M 8-16 is that there is no time-out function to automatically log out a user if there is no console activity for a certain time period. This makes it possible to hog system resources by logging in early in the morning and never logging out, even when not using the system. Also, since modems are typically used as consoles on MP/M 8-16 systems, a serious security flaw exists if a legal user is disconnected prematurely or neglects to type LOGOUT to exit the system before terminating the call. If an
unauthorized party were then to call the system, he would be logged in under the legal user's PASSWD profile and could cause trouble. In addition, it would be convenient if the manager could force a user off the system.

\section*{System Utilities}

Once you are logged on to the system, you can execute several files (such as LOGIN.SUB and LOGIN.CMD). All of the well-known MP/M-86 utilities are available. and since they are well documented in the Digital Research literature. I will not go into them in any detail. Gifford has added considerable functionality, however, in the form of new utilities. A prime example is the ability to run 8 -bit software. With rare exceptions-some programs that perform direct BIOS (basic input/output system) calls-you can use the 8085 on the CompuPro dual-processor board to full advantage. Suppose I type WS FU.BAR at the system prompt. The OS looks for WS.CMD; if it finds it, the OS executes the command line normally. If it doesn't find it. the OS searches for WS.COM; and if WS.COM is located. the OS parses the command line again (transparently to the user) to SW WS FU.BAR and executes this new command line. SW.CMD is a Gifford utility that sets up the 8085 with a 64K-byte block of contiguous RAM and simulates a CP/M 2.2 environment, complete with 62 K -byte transient program area. the actual memory available to a CP/M 2.2 program. Since it lets you preserve your investment in 8-bit software while converting to 16 -bit programs at a measured pace, this is clearly one of the outstanding features of MP/M 8-16. And, since the 8085 is directly executing the machine code at 6 MHz , there is no degradation of operation as might be observed with an 8080 emulator running on a 16 -bit microprocessor. Gifford supplies a number of utilities to make the OS easier to use: TOD displays system time and date (using the hardware-clock chip on the CompuPro System Support board): (continued)

\section*{AT A GLANCE}

\section*{Name}

Gifford MP/M 8-16

\section*{Manufacturer}

Gifford Computer Systems 2446 Verna Court
San Leandro, CA 94577
(415) 895-0798

\section*{Processors}

8 -bit \(8085,6 \mathrm{MHz} ; 16\) - 8 -bit \(8088,8 \mathrm{MHz}\)

\section*{Memory}

64 K minimum to 1 megabyte maximum

\section*{Storage}

Standard configuration includes two 8 -inch doublesided double-density floppydisk drives ( 1.2 megabytes each); \(51 /\)-inch floppy-disk drives and 5- to 74-megabyte hard-disk drives are optional

\section*{Expansion}

System enclosure is a CompuPro desktop unit with 20 IEEE-696/S-100 slots

\section*{Bundled Software}

CP/M 2.2, CP/M-86,
Concurrent CPIM, dBASE II (8-bit version), SuperCalc-86

\section*{Optional Equipment}

Hard disks: 5-megabyte, \$1660; 21-megabyte, \$2660; 37-megabyte, \(\$ 3860 ;\) MDrive/H RAM disk with 512 K , \$995; CompuPro 8086 CPU board, \(\$ 495\)

\section*{Price}

Single-user system with two 8 -inch floppy-disk drives and 64K RAM, \$5330; eight-user system with two 8 -inch floppydisk drives, 1 -megabyte RAM, 74-megabyte hard disk (two 37-megabyte drives), and additional user interface boards and equipment, \$19,925






IBM PC

\section*{UZD APple ㅍe}

The Memory Size graph shows the standard and optional memory that's available for the computers under comparison. The graph of Disk Storage capacity shows the highest capacity for typical disk drives for each system. The Bundled Sotware Packages graph shows the number of software packages included with each standard system. The Price graph shows the list prices for a minimum, single-user Gif-
ford MPIM 8-16 and also for the fully configured, eight-user system. This Giftord system is compared to systems with two floppy-disk drives, a monochrome monitor, graphics and color-display capability, a printer port and a serial port. 256 K bytes of memory ( 64 K bytes for 8 -bit systems), the standa d operating systems, and a BASIC interpreter for each system.



Gifford Computer Systems' MP/M 8 -16 computer uses the CompuPro Dual Processor 8085/8088 board to run both CP/M-80 and CP/M-86.


SYSTEM UTILITIES (SEC)



SPREADSHEET (SEC)


The graph for Disk Access in BASIC shows how long it takes to write a 64 K -byte sequential test file to a blank floppy disk and how long it takes to read this file (For the program listings, see the June BYTE, page 327, and the October BYTE, page 33.) The BASIC Performance graph shows how long it takes to run one iteration of the Sieve of Eratosthenes prime-number benchmark. In the same graph, the Calculations results show how long it takes to do 10,000 multiplica-
tion and division operations using single-precision numbers. The System Utilities graph shows how tong it takes to format and copy a disk (adjusted time for 40K bytes of cisk data). The Spreadsheet graph shows how long the computers take to load and recalculate a 25 - by 25 -cell spreadsheet, where each cell equals 1.001 times the cell to its left. The Apple and the IBM used Multiplan; the Gifford system used SuperCalc-86.

DOWN deactivates multiuser operation, aborting any tasks in process (and optionally executing DOWN. SUB): HISTORY is an optional file that maintains a complete chronological record of all commands submitted to the system; MOTD is a "message of the day" that is displayed upon logging in: SCHED schedules any command, program, or SUBMIT file to \(\circ\) ccur at a user-specified time: SETMEM defines the maximum memory block allocated to a 16 -bit process: TIME is a program that can benchmark the duration of another program (and was used to record the BYTE benchmarks in this article: see table 1).
Several utilities are targeted toward the particular multiuser environment and deserve special mention. There is a sophisticated MAIL system modeled after the UNIX mail system, and WRITE allows real-time communication between users.
An exhaustive HELP facility provides on-line documentation of virtually all features of MP/M 8-16. HELP is fully documented, enabling a user to generate his own files and provide similar documentation for his own programs or processes.

\section*{Applications Software}

The MP/M 8-16 system used in this review was bundled with an 8 -bit version of dBASE Il and a 16 -bit version of SuperCalc. Apparently the CP/M-86 version of dBASE 11 is a poor performer, so this probably explains Gifford's furnishing this version. 1 also purchased a couple of software packages including WordStar and Spellguard (both 8 -bit versions). Gifford is one of the few dealers that charges list price for such software. The company does deliver the MP/M 8-16 system with all purchased software (including applications and OS utilities) preinstalled on the hard disk, which saves the user considerable time and effort. Getting the computer running is essentially a plug-and-go operation.
One last product worthy of note is Modem 8-16. Gifford's proprietary communications utility. Modem 8-16 is one of the few communications programs that will run on an MP/M
\(8-16\) system. It has a flexible and versatile user interface supports script files, handles auto-dialing modems. unattended operation, and file transfer in conjunction with SCHED, and more. Modem 8-16 is one of the nicest communications programs I have seen. Its one serious deficiency is the absence of any error-checking protocol for file transfer. Modem 8-16 does transfer files with XON/XOFF handshaking, but it does not include
the Christensen (XMODEM) or CIS (CompuServe Information Service) protocols. I have indications that the company will soon add error-checking file-transfer protocols to a new version of Modem 8-16.

\section*{DOCUMENTATION AND SUPPORT}

In recent months. Gifford has made significant strides in improving its documentation of MP/M 8-16. In the
(continued)

Table 1: Benchmark results for the Gifford MP/M 8-16 System. The BASIC benchmarks were determined using an 8-bit version of Microsoft BASIC 5.2. SuperCalc-86 version 1.0 was used in the spreadsheet benchmarks.

\section*{Benchmark}

BASIC
Sequential write -to single-sided single-density floppy disk
-to hard disk

Sequential read -from single-sided single-density floppy disk
-from hard disk
Sieve of Eratosthenes

Calculate with single-precision numbers
past, it could have been argued that someone with a "hacker" mentality should install and maintain the system; the documentation consisted of the not-uncomplicated Digital Research MP/M-86 manuals (not to be confused with the brain-damaged 2.2 manuals-the MP/M-86 manuals are far superior) and a thin 8-16 imple-
mentation manual containing much information that can only be described as extremely terse. Luckily. this deficiency has been addressed, and the new Gifford manual is a tremendous improvement. The MP/M 8-16 users manual is bound in an attractive "IBM PC-style" loose-leaf binder. consisting of hundreds of


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pages of clearly written and indexed documentation. Special attention is given to system set-up, descriptions of every available command, system software maintenance, security measures, and hardware troubleshooting. The manual is supplemented by a bimonthly newsietter that announces new products, updates, patches, user contributions, etc.
Gifford appears to take its role of providing customer support quite seriously and offers several types of support, including the newsletter, an on-line message system, and a dedicated telephone-support staff. I have used the latter service several times; the support offered by the Gifford staff is unparalieled in the industry The people are knowledgeable and involved in the software-development effort at Gifford.
Since all boards sold by Gifford are CompuPro CSC grade, they carry an unconditional two-year replacement warranty. I recently experienced a failure of an M-Drive/H board. contacted Gifford. and had a replacement board the following day. I am not aware of the service policy on hardware more than two years old or not from CompuPro

\section*{Criticisms}

This review is complimentary. I should admit that frankly I find little on which to fault Gifford, and I am not inclined to review a product unless I feel strongly enough about it to use it heavily over an extended time period. To be fair, however, there are some areas needing improvement.
The most serious problem I have with MP/M 8-16 is its treatment of modem ports and its lack of autologout. Another problem area is the use of the M -Drive/H as drive A : Although the basic speed advantage is there, it seems that several utilities. particularly those dealing with user accounts and passwords. do not deal effectively with a volatile A: drive. There are ways to get around this shortcoming, but they are circuitous and are not documented.

Another shortcoming is that the so-
(continued)

\title{
A few smart reasons to buy our smart modem:
}
\begin{tabular}{lll} 
Features & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Ven-Tel \\
1200 PLUS
\end{tabular} & Hayes \\
& Yes & Yes \\
\hline 1200 and 300 baud, auto-dial, auto-answer & Yes & Yes \\
Compatible with "AT" command set & Yes & Yes \\
Can be used with CROSSTALK-XVI or Smartcom II software & Yes & No \\
Regulated DC power pack for cool, reliable operation & Yes & Yes \\
Eight indicator lights to display modem status & Yes \\
Speaker to monitor call progress & Yes & Yes \\
Attractive, compact aluminum case & Yes & No \\
Two built-in phone connectors & Yes \\
Compatible with The Source and Dow Jones News Retrieval & Yes & No \\
Unattended remote test capability & Yes & Yes \\
Phone cable included & & \\
Availability & Now & \\
Price & \(\mathbf{\$ 4 9 9}\) & \(\mathbf{\$ 6 9 9}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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phistication of the OS has extracted a dear cost in terms of system RAM requirements. It is safe to say that there is no such thing as too much RAM on an MP/M 8-16 system. The 384 K -byte three-user system widely advertised by Gifford indeed supports three users in many cases, but another 128 K bytes of memory would make life much more pleasant. This is really more of an observation than a criticism. Gifford freely admits this requirement. In fact, the company encourages prospective purchasers to consider more RAM in their planned systems and warns that the budgetconscious may run into difficulty. Each 8 -bit process running under the OS requires a 64 K -byte block of contiguous RAM. while it is possible that a 16 -bit process could require more or less than this. Making matters worse. Gifford charges virtually list price across the board for the hardware it offers. so bargain hunters need not apply. The axiom "you get what you pay for" certainly is relevant here, and the cost of superior software development and support staff offered by Gifford accounts for the premium pricing.
A multiuser OS running on a pair of microprocessors is not a panacea for data-processing ills. Although it is theoretically possible to run an MP/M 8-16 system with a dozen users, it's probably more realistic to use four to six consoles simultaneously. This depends upon the type of work being performed; running WordStar, for example, is much less taxing on system resources than SuperCalc is. Gifford seems to view the "horsepower" issue in a practical light and will be able to advise a prospective purchaser if an MP/M 8-16 system will satisfy his needs (as long as Gifford can get a clear idea of the proposed application).

\section*{Recent Developments}

With the latest release of MP/M 8-16 (version 2.1G). Gifford has added a significant enhancement it calls "virtual terminals." Modeled after the virtual-console concept of Concurrent \(\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}\), virtual terminals provide each user with true multitasking operation.

In contrast to plain MP/M-86, where a detached process pauses when any console I/O (input/output) is required, virtual terminals let terminal output be buffered to a temporary file. You switch screens with a user-defined "escape" sequence and thus can conveniently toggle among up to four virtual terminals per physical terminal. Gifford's implementation of this feature depends on hardware in the display terminal to support an additional page of display memory for each virtual screen so that you do not lose your bearings when switched among virtual terminals. In other words, if there is no console output while a given virtual terminal is in the background mode, no screen updating will take place when this terminal is called back into the foreground. This contrasts with Concurrent CP/M, which enables RAM-resident screen buffering for each virtual console and automatic screen redraw whenever a console is brought into the foreground. Gifford apparently decided that the software and space overhead required to support a lot of terminad hardware for implementation of virtual consoles as envisioned by Digital Research for Concurrent CP/M is prohibitive. That argument certainly has merit. and addition of hardware to support the background screen displays has the benefit of no additional processor overhead as required by the Digital Research approach. I have. in fact. implemented the Gifford virtual-terminal scheme on hardware both with and without alternate display memory: 1 have found the latter is usable, though inconvenient at times. Programs such as WordStar. which do not have a command to repaint the screen, are certainly inconvenient if you want to switch between several virtual screens.
What do you pay in terms of systems resources for the virtual-terminal feature? Memory, more memory, and still more memory. Not only does the MPM.SYS file grow by approximately 64 K bytes (its typical size now on the order of 160 K bytes), but each additional task initiated by a user naturally requires an independent. unused
segment of RAM. For example, if 1 run an 8 -bit WordStar on VTI, it requires a contiguous 64 K -byte block (as does any 8 -bit process); and if 1 am assembling a 16 -bit program on VT2 using ASM86, it also requires RAM, just as though another user were running it. It should be clear how quickly my 448K bytes of memory becomes insufficient for several users. all of whom want to run several processes concurrently. Suddenly, 1 megabyte of addressable memory space for the 8088 processor does not sound infinite after all.
The addition of virtual-terminal operation to MP/M 8-16 represents the zenith of development of this OS. Gifford's virtual-terminal scheme was inspired by Concurrent CP/M (now apparently called Concurrent DOS) from Digital Research. Gifford is already running its own version of Concurrent CP/M 8-16 in house and will be releasing it by the time you read this. The user interface will be virtually indistinguishable from MP/M 8-16. but Gifford has promised significantly improved hard-disk speed.
Gifford is also quite proud of its implementation of DR Net, a local-area network based on Datapoint's ARCNET hardware and released along with Concurrent CP/M. DR Net supports the networking of CompuPro and IBM PC hardware running under Concurrent DOS. Each user may have access to any peripheral or system resource on the network. Gifford is busily modifying its utilities to operate across the network.

\section*{Summary}

Although the use of an S-100-based system may seem anachronistic compared to some of the newer desktop and portable computers, the Gifford system offers several important advantages. The CompuPro hardware is rock-solid and reliable. The MP/M 8-16 operating system lets you access a tremendous base of both 8 - and 16-bit software. Because it is tailored to a particular user environment and comes complete with all equipment and software. Gifford's MP/M 8-16 is a very attractive system.
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\section*{should}

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\section*{S.O.F.T.W.A.R.E R.E.V.I.E.W}

\section*{Lotus's Symphony}

Real and rational advances over 1-2-3

\author{
by Dick Pountain
}

Dick Pountain is a technical author and software consultant living in London, England. He can be contacted do BYTE, POB 372.

Hancock. NH 03449.

After Lotus 1-2-3 was released, Lotus Development Corporation was faced with the problem that every hit-maker faces: What next? The company responded with Symphony, another large multipurpose spreadsheet program (see the Preview "Symphony: A FullOrchestra Version of Lotus 1-2-3." by Rik Jadrnicek, July 1984 BYTE, page 121).

When I first used 1-2-3, I had a feeling that Lotus had raised the stakes in the personal computer software market. It wasn't so much a matter of performance because, although the program works very well. you can find competitors in each of 1-2-3's application areas that perform equally well. It was the design, ergonomics, documentation, and packaging that made \(1-2-3\) a superior product. Lotus 1-2-3 was a polished product in an industry that had needed a good dose of professionalism.

Symphony is based on the same spreadsheet data metaphor as 1-2-3, and this spreadsheet is also located entirely in main memory. Despite last year's rumors, it doesn't have any form of virtual memory management (i.e., swapping to and from disk to make the memory look bigger).

When you first boot Symphony up, the displayed spreadsheet looks similar to 1-2-3's, and an experienced 1-2-3 user could start entering data immediately. However, significant differences in the commandmenu structure soon become apparent. When you use Lotus 1-2-3 you press the slash key to access one master command menu, but Symphony has two menus. You access these with the IBM function keys F9 (called "Services" on the supplied plastic overlay) and FIO ("Menu").

The FIO key brings you to a menu that roughly corresponds to the 1-2-3 master menu (Lotus also lets you access this menu by pressing the slash key). However, the Symphony/1-2-3 menu options don't correspond: some of \(1-2-3\) 's options are now in Symphony's Services menu and some submenus are in different places. This
means that only a few of the 1-2-3 keyboard macros will run unaltered on Symphony, and many will run with undesired results (e.g.. /ws will give you "Worksheet Status" in 1-2-3 and "Width Set" in Symphony).

Symphony menus work even better than 1-2-3's. They're well designed and can easily cope with the extra function load by presenting different context-specific main menus for each environment. The program's services. on the other hand. remain the same as I-2-3's throughout, including such basics as file saving and retrieval. Overall. Symphony provides a good balance between command consistency and context sensitivity.
Symphony's on-line help facility (the FI key) is just as good as 1-2-3's so you won't have to spend much time poring over the manuals. However, because Symphony is so large, the help facility can't fit on the same disk as the rest of the program. You have to replace the program boot disk with a Help and Tutorial Disk (in drive A) if you want on-line help on a floppy-disk-based system. I could do without this disk swapping, but Symphony handles it gracefully and gives you all the right prompts at the right times. On an IBM PC XT (or other machines with larger floppy disks) disk swapping won't be a problem.

\section*{Windows}

Lotus 1-2-3 has a limited form of "windowing"; it splits the spreadsheet into independently scrolling areas. In Symphony. the windowing capacity has been enhanced enormously. You can create different types of windows that can be moved around freely on the screen, shrunk or expanded, and overlapped. Symphony has five types of windows that correspond to the five separate application areas of the program: the spreadsheet window is called Sheet, the word-processor window is Doc, the data-base-manager window is Form, the graphics window is Graph, and the telecommu-
(continued)
nications window is called Comm.
It's important to understand how Symphony windows differ from the "desktop" style of windows used by the Lisa. Macintosh. Visi On, etc. Symphony's windows present different ways of viewing the same data. The spreadsheet, organized in cells, is always the base program. You can change the type of window at will. For example, you can enter a document into a Doc window (which looks like a word-processor screen with a format line). move it to a Sheet window (the text appears in a column of the spreadsheet), and then transfer it to a Comm window and send it to a remote computer with your auto-dial modem.
On the Lisa, the different windows let you accomplish different tasks. which are performed by different programs on different data files. To exchange data between the different windows (hence, different files) you have to cut and paste.
Symphony also can let you look into different jobs (perhaps a financial model and a report), but those jobs would have to be in different areas of the same spreadsheet in memory. This makes the program less complex than the Lisa's desktop environment, but it is not necessarily inferior.
An IBM PC with a Symphony program runs faster than the Lisa or Mac loaded with a similar application. Because all the data is in RAM (random-access read/write memory) Symphony is never disk-bound and the program's response time is very fast. This is particularly true when you have to copy and move data; the spreadsheet operations are much faster than cutting and pasting.
The main drawback to Symphony's type of windows is that, by sharing the spreadsheet between different jobs. Symphony places some of the onus on you to make sure that the jobs don't interfere with each other. For instance. inserting and deleting columns or rows globally can interfere with something at the other end of the sheet.
Symphony doesn't use a mouse to manipulate windows. Instead it relies
on the furiction and cursor-control keys (in established Lotus style). The commands are exceptionally well thought out and I doubt that using a mouse would be any faster. For example. you can flip between windows by hitting a single key; if you hit the Alt key and the first key again, the current window will "zoom" to full screen size. If you use the End key in conjunction with the other cursor and page keys you will be able to move quickly around even the largest sheets or documents.
Symphony helps you isolate different data areas on the sheet. For example, in the database and wordprocessing environments it won't accept data that would overwrite occupied cells. In addition, you can restrict the cursor's movement within a window to a specified range by recording its boundaries on a settings sheet.
Every part of Symphony has its own settings sheet. These appear as control panels when you choose "Settings" from the menu. These sheets can be given unique names and saved on disk independently of the main worksheet. Document settings sheets store document formats; Form settings sheets store the structure of databases; Window settings sheets store the name and properties of a window, etc.
Experienced Symphony users will have a complete set of such sheets so that each application will boot up exactly the way they want it. For novices, settings sheets can be somewhat overwhelming; it's probably best to set your screen parameters manually from the keyboard. The settings sheets are good news for the "valueadded" vendors. Together with the extended macro language. which I will discuss later. they make it easy to write custom applications in Symphony.

\section*{Doc}

The text-editing facilities in 1-2-3 are so rudimentary that Lotus, showing commendable restraint. never claimed that it had word-processing capabilities. However, the word-
processing facility in Symphony should be adequate for any lowvolume user. It does not have features that professional and technical authors may demand (for example, it lacks footnote management and conditional page breaks), and technosnobs may lament the absence of screen-displayed attributes such as boldface and italic. And it doesn't have a spelling checker. On the other hand, it's simple and pleasant to use. which cannot be said for some of the state-of-the-art programs I've seen.
To enter text, you create a Doc window or change the type of an existing window to Doc. The row and column numbers disappear and are replaced by a format line showing margins and tab stops. Then type as you would with any other word processor. The editor can insert text and overtype. It has automatic word wrap and automatic justification (left, right, or center) that you can disable if you want.

Printing is largely "what you see is what you get" and there is no separate formatting pass. Double and triple spacing aren't shown on the screen (except as flags). Boldface and other type attributes must be set with embedded codes. However, you can put all the IBM alternative characters onto the screen with the Compose key. Automatic page breaks are not visible, but if you press a Where key the program will tell you your page and line location on the printed document. Manually inserted page-break characters are visible.
The Search and Replace functions are excellent: they allow you to manually replace or skip some specific instances of the target test and then say "go ahead and do all the rest"-a feature that is missing from many well-known word-processing packages. The Search function is casesensitive. and paragraphs are automatically rejustified after text is replaced.
Symphony lets you invoke special lines in the text that override the margin. tab. and indent settings of the master format line at the top of the screen so that you control the page's

\section*{AT A GLANCE}
appearance. These special format lines can be given names, stored, and recalled when you need them. You can also invoke a GOTO command to bring up a named format line. Because this system is wholly visual, it is easier to understand its workings than abstract environments or "style sheets," but it is complicated by things such as nested numbered subparagraphs. Headers, footers, automatic page numbering, and date stamping are all supported.
Holding all the text in RAM is not a problem for the hardware for which Symphony is intended. I managed to get a 32.000 -word document into an IBM PC with 512 K bytes of RAM, and it took less than a second to go from beginning to end. Try that with virtual memory!
Symphony has all the facilities of a spreadsheet, database and programming language available when you are word processing. With Symphony, it's possible to write formulas or macro programs to do mail-merge and other document manipulation.

\section*{FORM}

The Symphony database is the program's largest single improvement over 1-2-3. In 1-2-3. Lotus uses the columns of the spreadsheet for fields, which make the data structure tangible. Unfortunately, this involves the user at too low a level, defining input and output cell ranges.
In Symphony, this feature has been replaced with the Form window. To set up a database in Symphony, type the names of the fields you want into consecutive spreadsheet cells. Then create a Form window. When you hit the GENERATE command, you'll be asked to choose the default field type and length (from a menu), and then to point to the range of cells containing the field names. The new window becomes a data-entry form. Data can be entered immediately and all your interaction with the database (including searches and sorts) can be performed with this form if you want.
Browsing through the records, inserting and deleting records. and

\section*{Name}

Symphony

\section*{Manufacturer}

Lotus Development Corporation 161 First St.
Cambridge, MA 02142
(617) 492.7171

\section*{Price}
\$695

\section*{Size}

Program takes about 300 K bytes of memory and Lotus recommends at least 320K bytes

\section*{Features}

Variable, overlapping windows; data can be viewed as text, spreadsheet, or structured records; integral report generator; programming macro language; add-on applications; drivers for displays, printers, and modems

\section*{Documentation}

Two manuals, an Introduction booklet a Quick Reference Guide, and a Glossary; disk-based Help and Tutorial Disk program

\section*{Comments}

Easy to use and learn; fast response in most operations; individual functions (spreadsheet excepted) are not as powerful as best of standalone competitors; could serve well as sole computing resource if your data volume is low


A comparison of Symphony with standalone packages specifically designed for word processing, spreadsheeting, and database management shows that Symphony performs well in all categories. Its
very fast times compared to dBASE II in the Record Access test should be read with the knowledge that Symphony's records are indexed, while dBASE II's are not.
editing field contents can all be accomplished by the appropriate IBM control and cursor keys.

To perform a search and select operation, choose "Criteria" from the Form menu and then fill in the fields you want to match. Any of Symphony's @FUNCTIONS can be used in a criterion, as well as the ? and * wild-card characters. When you return from the menu, the database will appear to contain only those records that match the criteria. To get back to the whole database, choose IGNORE CRITERIA. Performing a sort operation on up to three keys is just as easy. Many Form windows can look at a single database, so some users could be given access to restricted subsets of the data (Symphony also provides locking with passwords). Novice users should find these facilities sufficient for all database operations. More experienced users can switch to a Sheet window to view the raw data.

Symphony has even more special ranges than 1-2-3, and it creates them automatically and transparently when you type GENERATE. They can all be manually tweaked to fine-tune the database. Most important is the Definition Range, which performs the task of mapping the entry form onto the records in the database. This range has several empty columns for the formulas that do input validation (both type and range checking), computed fields, and input transformations. It also holds the default values for nonentered fields. Since Symphony has powerful string (as well as numeric) arithmetic, the Definition Range lets you set up sophisticated databases. The most serious limitation I found of the Definition Range was that computed fields can only use values from their own record. not from prior or succeeding records. For example, you can't accumulate running totals. You'd have to use spreadsheet functions (e.g., @SUM) on a column instead.

The fact that all data has to be in RAM is more of a limitation for a database than it is for the word processor. Even so. a 512 K -byte machine will hold 1700 records of 100 bytes-
which will do for a price list, mailing list, or even stock control for a small business. Symphony's powerful range of statistical functions can be applied to databases, which should prove useful to analysts of all persuasions from the laboratory to Wall Street.

\section*{GRAPH}

Symphony's graphing function is somewhat better than 1-2-3's. The most obvious difference between the two programs is that Symphony's graphs appear in Graph windows and are automatically scaled to fit. When you resize a window, the graph is redrawn at lightning speed before your eyes.
I was rather disappointed that I could not have color-graph windows on the same screen as text on my system, which includes the IBM Color Graphics Adapter and an IBM color monitor. The best I could manage was either monochrome graphs and text or a color display where I had to toggle between text and graphics mode. That pretty picture in the BYTE Preview (July 1984, page 121) must have been taken from a system using the Plantronics Colorplus Card: according to the Lotus Install notes that's the only way it could have been created.
In general. I found color management to be a weak point of Symphony. I'm thoroughly addicted to black type on a pale blue background (Lisa style) and I use WordStar set up this way. Symphony has a Henry Ford background color scheme (any color as long as it's black), and the foreground can only be changed for graphs. The reason is a combination of the inherent weakness of IBM's color graphics and the company's desire to cater to as many look-alikes and option boards as possible.

\section*{COMM}

We Brits still live in the Stone Age as far as telecommunications go. 1 have a 300-bps (bits per second) coupler (and only a handful of bulletin boards to talk to), while auto-dial modems are about as common as domestic nuclear reactors.

With this proviso, the communications facility in Symphony looks fine to me. Creating a Comm window gives you a main menu. The main menu lets you alter all the communication parameters while you are on line, or load a settings sheet in which you've recorded all the parameters (including telephone numbers and log-on procedures) for a particular source. Symphony will dial numbers for you, perhaps from a database of stored numbers or from a macro program. It lets you prefix the number, if necessary, to get an outside line through a switchboard.
Text can be captured on the worksheet and then looked at via Sheet, Doc, or Form windows. Or you can send any of these types of data to a remote site, with highly flexible formatting options (such as data conversion from foreign character sets). If you're busy when a call comes in. you can switch to a Comm window to receive it without disrupting your work. You can have Symphony answer the phone, unattended if necessary. File transmission under the widely used Ward Christensen XMODEM protocol is built in, but no mainframe protocols are supported. These may be available later as applications. I could only use Symphony in a basic terminal-emulation role, calling a few local bulletin boards. It worked fine, capturing neatly formatted text when required.

\section*{Macros and \\ COMMAND LANGUAGE}

Lotus 1-2-3 has a simple form of programmability: it uses "keyboard macros," which are named collections of keystrokes (represented either as single-letter menu choices or names of special keys in braces) that are executed automatically when you invoke their name. In Symphony this facility has been enhanced to the point where it becomes a full programming language.

You can still use keyboard macros but now there is an automated way to produce them. Press the Learn function key to set Symphony in Learn
(continued)

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mode so that it captures and records all the keys you press. Step through a sequence of operations in Learn mode and the commands will appear in the range you've allocated to the macro.
The command language consists of an assortment of extra commands that can't be invoked from the keyboard: the most important are the control structures (which 1-2-3 lacks). BRANCH permits looping and branching, IF <test> causes conditional branching, and FOR produces a counted loop. Named subroutines are allowed and you can pass any number of parameters to them. There are also commands for error trapping (ONERROR), controlling user-defined menus, controlling a communications link (including auto-dial links). and interaction with the keyboard.

Programming in Symphonese takes a bit of getting used to. I like to think of it as the assembly language of a huge and weird chip with 53.000 registers whose contents are visible on the screen.
Because of the evaluation rules of the spreadsheet there are lots of things you can't do (like compute cell addresses for indexed addressing) but you'll usually find a @FUNCTION that will get you out of trouble.

Purely as a demonstration, I managed to get the Sieve of Eratosthenes to run (albeit slowly) and listing 1 shows you that it's readable code. Holding variables in named, singlecell ranges, instead of absolute cell addresses, makes the program read better, but more important, this makes the program relocatable. The @NOW function reads the system clock: Symphony has a comprehensive set of functions for dealing with real-time dates and intervals.

\section*{Applications}

Symphony can be expanded with command extensions (called Applications) supplied as disk files. These are "attached" or "detached" through the services menu, and they add new options to Symphony's menus. The only Application that comes with the program is one that lets you exit to the disk operating system and run various housekeeping programs before returning to Symphony. It works if you remember to copy COMMAND.COM onto your Help disk.

\section*{Performance \\ and Other Matters}

I ran the BYTE benchmarks (see the "At a Glance" page) and the results
(continued)

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Listing 1: The Sieve of Eratosthenes in Symphonese. Note that the time shown is for only one iteration.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} & \{LET start,@NOW \} & 1899 & count \\
\hline & \{LET count,0\} & 8191 & i \\
\hline & \{LET A1,1\} & 24570 & k \\
\hline fill array & \{MENU\}CA1 . . A1-A1 . . A8191~ & 16381 & prime \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1 iteration} & \{FOR i,0,8190,1,do-sieve\} & 30910.93 & start \\
\hline & \{LET finish,@NOW\} & 30910.95 & finish \\
\hline do-sieve & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\{IF@INDEX (flags,0,i)\} \{kill•multiples \}} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{kill-multiples} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
\(\{\) LET prime,\(i+i+3\}\) \\
\{LET k,i+prime
\end{tabular}}} \\
\hline & & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{loop} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\(\{\) IF \(+k>8190\}\{\) LET count:count +1\(\}\{\) RETURN \(\}\) \{PUT flags,0,k,0\}} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\{LET k,k+prime\}} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\{BRANCH loop\}} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Execution time: \(\quad 38\) minutes

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compare well with other market-leading packages.
My most serious criticism of Symphony concerns memory management. Symphony requires 320 K bytes of RAM to run and showed 218.240 bytes of free workspace on my 512 K byte system. This allows a maximum 255 - by 211 -cell spreadsheet ( 53.805 cells). which is large enough for most users. However. like 1-2-3. Symphony uses a fairly naive memory-allocation scheme, so for example, if you add a single number to the extreme bottom right cell (IV8192) of an otherwise empty sheet, it will respond with a "memory full" error
This is irritating. but there is a more serious problem with garbage collection. When I ran the Sieve program. it created a column of 8190 flags. which uses a lot of free memory. When 1 erased this column. Symphony didn't take back this space. Storing worksheets on magnetic media when they contain huge amounts of "phantom" data can eat up disk space by filling it full of blanks

To optimize disk use I had to selectively store the program code (using XTRACT), then reload it and store the whole sheet (with all free space now reclaimed). This means that you have to think seriously about memory use if you are using far-flung corners of the sheet. and you will probably have to move some things around.
In a sophisticated program such as this I would have liked to see fully automatic memory optimization and garbage collection using sparse matrix methods.

\section*{DOCUMENTATION}

The only complaint you could have about Symphonys documentation is that there's too much of it. As was the case with \(1-2-3\), the manuals are beautifully produced, fully indexed. clearly written, and comprehensive. There are two huge main manuals (How-To Manual and Reference Manual). a Glossary, a Quick Reference Guide, and an Introduction booklet that has installation guidance. I found the volume of information overwhelming. and the frequent cross-references between the
two main books were disconcerting. The on-line help is so good that previous \(1-2-3\) users will not have to use the documentation often. And I must say that I feel slightly churlish for complaining about too much documentation in an industry where too little information is a far more common problem than too much. Symphony does a lot of things. hence it needs a lot of documentation.

\section*{Conclusions}

It would have been easy for Lotus to foul up after a winner like 1-2-3. The company didn't. Symphony provides real and rational advances over 1-2-3 and manages to improve on the already excellent ergonomics of that program. The upgrade from \(1-2-3\) is a good value for the money if you need the extra functions

I've heard some muttering that Symphony is too complicated. This is not true. The problem is that the program does so much that a user is tempted to try too much too fast. Sensibly approached, every part of Symphony is as easy as \(1-2-3\). The tutorial program is good: it gets you using all the parts in a simple ways quickly. The beauty of Symphony's design is that all the more advanced features are optional. and you can work up to them as you gain confidence.
For a certain class of user, particularly business managers and executives. Symphony really might be the only program they need to buy. To get the most out of it though. they'll need about 512 K bytes of RAM and, preferably, a hard disk.
The various kinds of data-view can be combined with the new command language in so many ways that it's fruitless to speculate about what you could possibly "do" with Symphony. Merely thinking about the communications facility combined with a realtime clock and macro programs gives me a score of exciting ideas.
I can't shake off the feeling that Symphony deserves a more powerful host than the IBM PC. Many of the criticisms I've made reflect as much on the limitations of that machine as on the program

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\section*{MagicPrint}

\title{
A print processor with true proportional spacing
}
by Alan R. Miller

Alan R. Miller is a professor at New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology (Socorro. NM 87801 ) where he has taught materials science. thermodynamics. electrical engineering, and programming methods since 1967. He holds a Ph.D. in engineering from the University of California at Berkeley. and he was written six books about computer languages and operating systems.

The difference in print quality between professionally typeset documents and documents produced by most personal computer word processors and standard printers is vast, but three new programs from Computer EdiType Systems are helping to bridge that gap. The first. MagicPrint. which sells for \$195. allows you to print documents with true proportional spacing by using mıcrojustification. MagicBind ( \(\$ 250\) ) does all that MagicPrint can do. plus boilerplate insertions and mailmerging. And MagicIndex (\$295) has all of MagicBind's capabilities with additional features for creating indexes and tables of contents. Available for any computer running CP/M. CP/M-86, or MS-DOS, these programs can work with WordStar and most other word processors.
Note that none of these programs are word processors. Word processing consists of two separate steps-editing and printing. You create and alter text with an editor program. Then the resulting document is printed out with the word processor or with a separate print-processing program.
You may have to format the text before it is printed. For example, you may want the right margin to be justified or the text to be double-spaced. The document can be formatted either when it is created or when it is printed.
The WordStar word processor formats the document as you compose it. What you see on the video screen is approximately what you get when the document is printed. This feature is especially convenient if you want to see how the result will look or where the pages begin and end. With other word processors, such as PeachText. you use an editor program to create the document and a separate print-processor program to format and print it. With this latter method, the document is composed in a free form, unrelated to the finished appearance. Then the document is re-formed during the printing step. MagicPrint is a print processor that does more than print formatting. But before
considering MagicPrint, let's look at severa! ways that text can be printed.

\section*{Printing Alternatives}

Typewriters and some computer printers print each letter with a constant spacing or pitch. Ten letters per inch is common, although 12 pitch is also used. With this syster., letters from each row line up vertically with those in adjacent rows (see figure I). Justification of the right margin is obtained by adding extra spaces between words, but the blank spaces are prominent.
Daisy-wheel printers can position characters to the nearest \(1 / 128\) of an inch. As a result, the pitch can be set at any desired value. Taking advantage of this capability, WordStar introduced the concept of microjustification, another method for spacing characters during printing. With this technique, right justification is obtained by adding spaces between letters as well as between words. Letters in adjacent lines do not line up vertically. The distance between letters can change from line to line, but for any one line the pitch is constant. This method is sometimes incorrectly called proportional spacing. Microjustification (see figure 2) is an improvement over fixed pitch because the gaps between words are smaller. However, an even better output is possible if each letter is assigned its own size.
If you look carefully at the text on this page, you can see that letters have different widths: some letters, such as M and W , are wide. and others. such as \(i\) and \(j\), are narrow. Unfortunately, word-processing programs are generally designed to print at a fixed pitch. Consequently, the characters on standard print wheels have a nearly constant width: that is, the character set has been distorted. The \(M\) and \(W\) are unnaturally skinny and the letter \(i\) is wide. Fortunately, it is possible to obtain print wheels with proportionally spaced characters, where the characters \(M\) and \(W\) are wide and \(i\) and \(i\)
(continued)
are narrow. These wheels have the symbol PS on them to indicate that the letters have proportional spacing. Such a print wheel should not be used for constant-pitch printing because the wide letters will overlap.
MagicPrint is designed to use a PS print wheel to produce true proportional spacing during printing. Each letter is assigned its own width with a print table. Although a document is prepared with a text editor in the usual way, the result is printed out using MagicPrint.
MagicPrint can be programmed for a standard 10 -pitch print wheel. However, the results are not a great improvement over microjustification (see figure 3). The problem is that each character of the standard print wheel has about the same width. To fully use the capabilities of MagicPrint, you can program a PS for every letter so that each character is assigned its natural width. The results are now much improved (see figure 4) and are comparable to typeset text.

\section*{Installation}

MagicPrint must be configured before it is used for the first time. First, you
must choose between one of two separate versions of MagicPrint. One version is compatible with the WordStar embedded commands. The other is for editors such as Electric Pencil. PeachText, Mince. P/Mate. Select, and Word Master.
The installation program alters MagicPrint for your brand of printer and its method of handshaking. Indicating the type of printer is straightforward: just choose the appropriate number from a list given on the screen. Selecting the method of handshaking is more complicated.
A printer can receive data from a computer faster than it can be printed. The printer places the data into its buffer until it can be used. However, if the buffer becomes full. the printer must signal the computer to stop sending data, either by software or by hardware. One method of software handshaking is known as XON/XOFF. completed by sending the common Control-O Control-S pair. Another method, called ETX/ACK. uses Control-C Control-F.
An alternate approach uses hardware handshaking. When the buffer is full, the printer changes the voltage
on a wire running to the computer, which signals the computer to stop sending information. Pin 20 on the RS-232C serial port is frequently used for this signal. Unfortunately, the computer may be looking for the signal on pin 6 (e.g., the IBM PC), while the printer may be sending it on pin 11 or pin 19. Thus, when you run the installation program, specifying the handshaking method is important.

\section*{Character Width Table}

MagicPrint performs proportional spacing by referencing a built-in table of character widths. Initially, this table is configured for the Diablo Bold PS print wheel. If you have a different print wheel, you may want to alter the character table to match. If you have several different wheels, using a separate version of MagicPrint for each wheel may be best. The character table, located near the beginning of the program, can be changed with a debugger program.
To customize MagicPrint. 1 printed every character for each of my three print wheels (standard 10 pitch, proportional spacing, and script). Then placing a plastic print-shop typeset-
The first sentence is the same
for all figures. This figure is
an example of text printed with a
fixed pitch for Figure l. Each
letter is separated from the next
by the same amount and is the
same from one line to the next.

Figure 1: An example of fixed-pitch printing.

The first sentence is the same for all figures. This figure is an example of text printed with proportional spacing for Figure 3. Each letter has its own width, but the characters are all about the same width.

Figure 3: Proportionally spaced printing with fixed-width letters.

The first sentence is the same for all figures. This figure is an example of text printed with microjustification for Figure 2. The distance from letter to letter is constant for each line but varies from one line to the next.

Figure 2: Microjustified printing.

The first sentence is the same for all figures. This figure is an example of text printed with proportional spacing for Figure 4. Each letter has its own width, and the characters have their natural widths.

Figure 4: Proportional spacing with natural-width letters.
ting overlay on the printouts, I determined the width for every character. The values for the characters for each print wheel were entered into separate versions of MagicPrint using the system debugger.
If you are using the \(C P / M\) version (as I did with the North Star Horizon). load MagicPrint into memory with DDT or SID. Dump memory starting at location 200 hexadecimal. You will see the lowercase letters, the uppercase letters, and then the special characters in the ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) representation on the right side of the screen. The width of each character is given immediately following the corresponding character. You can change the widths with the \(S\) command. You can also change the default-line length and character density at this time: the locations are II3 and 114 hexadecimal. Then return to \(C P / M\) and save the new version.

\section*{Dot Commands}

Formatting commands are given to MagicPrint by one of two methodsdot commands or embedded commands. The dot commands begin with two dots starting at the beginning of a line. Several commands can be combined on a single line, but no regular text can appear on this line. The single-dot commands of WordStar are ignored by MagicPrint, and conversely, the double-dot commands of MagicPrint are ignored by WordStar.
The first line of a document typically contains dot commands for turning on the page-numbering function and for setting the line length and the character density. A heading to be printed at the top of each page can be placed next. This section can have its own formatting commands as distinct from the main part of the text: for instance, justification of the right margin can be turned off and the character density can be changed.
A heading to be centered by MagicPrint is not actually centered in the original text but is begun at the left margin. A dot command in the previous line directs MagicPrint to center
the text during printing. The result is a considerable improvement over WordStar, which centers only to the nearest character. By contrast, MagicPrint centers each line precisely.
A flush-right command justifies a partial line with the right margin. This feature can be used to place a date on the right side of a letter. Twocolumn output is obtained by printing a narrow left column, rolling the platen backward with the B command, and offsetting the margin with the M command. Then the right column is printed. You can also use this method to make columns of data line up. Unfortunately, with proportional printing, each line has its own spacing and so columns will not line up normally. This is an inherent limitation of the proportional-printing method rather than of MagicPrint.

\section*{Embedded Commands}

Unlike dot commands, which are placed on separate lines, the embedded commands appear directly in the text. For the WordStar version, all the WordStar embedded commands are used. These commands include underline boldface doublestrike. backspace. subscript, and superscript. By contrast. the standard version of MagicPrint uses a two-character sequence, the first being a left bracket.
Other WordStar-compatible commands are the non-break space and the soft hyphen. The non-break space is used in the middle of a character string (such as a date) to ensure that it will not be split over two lines. You can place a soft hyphen, a Controlunderline sequence, in the middle of a long word. As with WordStar. MagicPrint looks for a soft hyphen to break a long word at the end of a line. but the soft hyphen is ignored if it is not needed.
Embedded commands peculiar to MagicPrint are the pitch change and footnote. Normally the pitch of an entire document is selected on the first line with a dot command. However. the pitch of any single letter or group of letters can be set by an embedded pitch command. A ligature, such as æ. (continued)

\section*{AT A GLANCE}

\section*{Name}

MagicPrint

\section*{Manufacturer}

Computer EdiType Systems
509 Cathedral Parkway
New York, NY 10025

\section*{Versions Available}

Standard version for CP/M, CP/M-86, PC.
DOS, or MS-DOS
WordStar version

\section*{Format}
\(51 / 4\) - or 8 -inch floppy disk

\section*{Minimum Hardware}

Daisy-wheel printer 48K bytes of RAM

\section*{Documentation}

50-page manual

\section*{Price}
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
MagicPrint & \(\$ 195\) \\
MagicBind & \(\$ 250\) \\
MagicIndex & \(\$ 295\)
\end{tabular}

\section*{Audience}

Anyone who uses a daisy-wheel printer


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Ad

\section*{MagicPrint will}
move the footnote from the text and put it at the bottom of the page.
can be produced by this means.
The embedded command for footnotes is a useful feature that lets you first place a footnote directly in the text at the point of reference as you are creating the document. Then MagicPrint will move the footnote from the text and put it at the bottom of the page. The footnote text can be separately formatted, like the heading, so that you can shorten the line length or tighten the character pitch. for example. One drawback is that the footnotes are not automatically numbered

\section*{File Merging and Indexing}

Text such as boilerplate material and resumes may be frequently needed in reports. However, it is not necessary to actually incorporate this material into each report. With the MagicBind program, you need only indicate at the proper point of the main document that an auxiliary file is to be inserted during printing. The MagicBind program can also perform all of the MagicPrint tasks. (Like MagicPrint, both a standard version and a WordStar version are available.) And of course MagicBind prints with proportional spacing.
MagicBind can also print a set of personalized form letters, each addressed to a different person. Furthermore, each letter is individually formatted so that extra spaces do not appear after short names

MagicIndex, the third program from Computer EdiType Systems, includes all the features of MagicBind. In addition, it can generate an alphabetical index of selected words in a document with their corresponding page
numbers. MagicIndex can also create a table of contents.
Single words or groups of words in your text can be selected for indexing by surrounding them with one of several special symbols. These selected index words are regular words in the text and not separate entries that have to be specially typed in.
You can opt for any of several categories of index entry. Generally, the selected words will appear both in the printed text and in the index. However, the selected words need not necessarily be taken from the printed text, and they will only appear in the index. It is also possible to change the case between the printed version and the index version. Special provisions are made for marking "see also" entries Of course text marked for indexing appears strange when viewed on the video screen because of the special indexing symbols.

\section*{Problems and Counters}

MagicPrint can produce a betterlooking printout than WordStar. However, what you see on the screen when creating a file with WordStar is not what you get when the file is printed with MagicPrint. Headings are not centered, page breaks are wrong. and text is not justified. Nevertheless, you can give MagicPrint a keyboard command to display your file on the video screen. Page breaks are then correctly shown but the text is not justified
MagicPrint is initially configured for the Diablo Bold PS print wheel. However, changing the built-in table to match your particular print wheel is relatively easy if you are a systems programmer but can be difficult for others.

\section*{Praiseworthy}

MagicPrint is ideal for producing finished documents that require a typeset appearance. As an example. editors of a newsletter could use a word processor and a letter-quality printer to produce camera-ready material. If the look of your printed material is important, then MagicPrint is a superb product

\section*{Best Comnectlom ProModemi 1200A Apple Gard Pack \\ }

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\section*{PRICE COMPARISON}

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List Price: \$449
hayes
(1) Smartmodem 1200 "standalone modem"
(2) Serial Card
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\title{
The Hewlett-Packard ThinkJet Printer
}

\section*{A compact, portable, and innovative printer}

\author{
by Mark Haas
}

Mark Haas 12600 Tenth St. Berkeley. CA 94710) is the technical director for Osborne/McGraw-Hill.

The Thinklet printer is a lightweight ink-jet printer that comes in three "flavors": the HP 2225A, with an HPIB (Hewlett-Packard Interface Bus) IEEE-488 interface: the battery-powered HP 2225B. with an HPIL (Hewlett-Packard Interface Loop) interface: and the HP 2225C. with a Centronics-compatible interface for use with most non-Hewlett-Packard computers such as the IBM Personal Computer (PC) and Apple computers. The printers are identical in all other respects including the price of \(\$ 495\). Each printer is about II inches wide by \(31 / 2\) inches high by 8 inches deep and weighs about \(61 / 2\) pounds. The unit I tested. the HP 2225B, sat nicely on top of the 9114A disk drive I had already connected to the HP 110 portable computer. The Thinklet features most of the things you'd expect in a printer, including several print pitches, bold and underlining. short line-seeking logic to position the print head, graphics, and reasonable speed. I was also impressed by the ease of setup and use.

\section*{Setting It Up}

Before I could use the Thinklet printer. I had to connect it to the HPIL, which is HewlettPackard's proprietary scheme for connecting computers and peripherals. Connecting any device to the HPIL is child's play because it's virtually impossible to connect the cables incorrectly. In some situations. however, you have to place a device in a certain position in the loop. This is the case when using the Thinklet in a loop with both the HP 110 portable and the HP 150 desktop computers (using the Portable-Desktop Link): you must position the HP 150 before the Thinklet printer and after the HP 9114A portable disk drive. The owner's guide that comes with the Portable-Desktop Link provides more details.
Regardless of which interface you have, the next step is to insert the print-head cartridge, which comes in a metal container not unlike those used for salad dressing on the
airlines. You remove the thin foil top by peeling it back to reveal the cartridge and a small piece of blotting paper called an absorber. First. you insert the absorber in a small metal clip at the left end of the carriage. The absorber catches the initial spurt of ink the printer makes when first turned on. You then drop the cartridge into the print-head carriage and close the retaining latch by lifting upward. The manual says the latch will snap shut. Mine did not snap. though it was closed firmly. If anything, it seemed to snap when opening the latch.
The cartridge itself is quite amazing. Cylindrical in shape and just over an inch long, the clear plastic cartridge houses a plastic sack containing the ink supply and a solidstate device that squirts the drops of ink. Actually, it's an array of squirters stacked 12 high. Electrical paths lead from each squirter down the front of the cartridge to small contact points. When the cartridge is installed, these contacts connect with matching contacts on the carriage assembly. Changing the cartridge therefore, not only replenishes the ink supply but also replaces the entire print-head mechanism-for only \(\$ 7.95\). Each cartridge is good for about 500 pages of text and has an expiration date.

Choosing the proper paper is very important. Since the printer is actually projecting droplets of ink onto the paper, the ink will bleed on a paper that is too absorbentroughly equivalent to writing with a fountain pen on tissue paper. So be sure to buy paper suited for an ink-jet printer. The paper supplied by Hewlett-Packard has only one good side, and therefore you must be careful how you load the paper.
I found the paper loading to be very easy. The left pin wheel (tractor) is fixed so only the right side needs to be adjusted. You insert the paper from the back, under the paper separator, place it behind the pin wheels, and bring it around to the front. There is no platen. After you adjust the right pin wheel and close the paper bail, you're
(continued)

\section*{AT A GLANCE}

\section*{Name}

Hewlett-Packard ThinkJet printer

\section*{Manufacturer}

Hewlett-Packard Company 1081 Embarcadero Rd Palo Alto, CA 94304
800-367-4772

\section*{Type}

Dot matrix, ink jet

\section*{Size}

Approximately 11 inches wide by \(31 / 2\) inches high by 8 inches deep

\section*{Equipment Needed}

Computer with Hewlett-
Packard Interface Loop port, Hewlett-Packard Interface Bus
(IEEE-488) interface. or Centronics-compatible interface

\section*{Features}

Quiet operation, batterypowered portable (2225B only). 4 pitches, bold,
underline, raster graphics

\section*{Documentation}

78-page owner's manual

\section*{Price}

Printer: \(\$ 495\) (all models), replacement cartridge: \(\$ 7.95\)

\section*{Warranty}

90 -day limited


This is the Hewlett-Packard 2225B Thinkjet Printer.
This is the Epson RX-80. This is the Epson
This is the Star Gemini-10X This is the St

These graphs compare the ThinkJet 2225B printer with the Epson RX-80 and Gemini-10X in print speed (emphasized and draft modes). list price, and print quality. The print speeds were determined by timing how long each
printer took to print 50 lines of 60 As (see "The Art of Benchmarking Printers," by Sergio MelloGrand in the February 1984 BYTE, page 193). The prices shown are list prices and include tractor-feed mechanisms.

\section*{The ThinkJet}
printer accepts
both single sheets
and fanfold paper.
done. The Thinklet will accept both single sheets and fanfold paper.
Since the Thinklet 2225B is battery powered, you don't have to plug it in before turning it on. which you do by hitting a rocker switch on the back of the printer. You can perform the builtin self-test by holding down the linefeed button and turning the printer on. When you release the button, a programmed set of printed examples will appear, including the full character set, graphics, different pitches, etc. A full page is printed, though you can terminate the test at any time by turning the printer off.
I had never used an ink-jet printer before, and I was impressed at how quiet the Thinklet was. All I heard was the gentle whir of the motor moving the print head back and forth. There's none of the high-frequency noise usually associated with print-head pins hitting paper.

\section*{Printer Features}

Though the Thinklet printer doesn't perform as many functions as some of the more powerful (and expensive) printers, it can be quite flexible. Through software commands you can control pitch. print attributes. page length, text length, and graphics.
The Thinklet can print in four pitches: normal ( 12 characters per inch (cpil). expanded (6 cpi). compressed ( 21.3 cpi ), and a combination of expanded and compressed (10.7 \(\mathrm{cpi})\). Given the maximum line length the Thinklet can print, each pitch has its maximum number of characters per line: normal. 80; expanded. 40; compressed. 142: expanded-compressed. 71. The Thinklet cannot print normal characters at 10 cpi (as called for in BYTE's benchmark tests). so the
speed benchmark was performed at 12 cpi .
Thinklet can print each of the four pitches in bold, underlined, or both, all in one pass of the print head. An example of all the possible combinations is shown in figure I. You can set the line spacing (either 6 or 8 lines per inch), the page length (up to 255 lines). and the number of lines of text on each page. The last two are related, however, and changing the page length alone automatically adjusts the text length to 1 inch less than the page length. A full line of text still leaves a 1 -inch margin on both the left
and right sides of the paper, and there is no way to override this. The display functions mode is useful for debugging, and it prints control and escape sequences rather than executing them.
If you intend to use the Thinkjet printer with commercial software packages that have graphics output. such as Lotus I-2-3. be aware that Thinkjet interprets graphics data that it receives from the computer differently from other popular printers such as Epson's. Unless you are up to writing your own graphics drivers, you
(continued)








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Figure 1: Print sample from the Thinklet printer showing normal. compressed. expanded, and expanded-compressed pitches in combination with bold and underlining.

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\section*{The Thinkjet is very \\ easy to use, so not much is required for documentation.}
should make sure that the software has a driver for the ThinkJet.

\section*{Documentation}

The Thinklet printer is very easy to use, so not much is required for documentation. The manual includes sections on: initial setup, with appropriate warnings about things like not eating the ink; how to use each printer function and a table containing decimal equivalents of the command sequences that makes BASIC programming a snap: an explanation of the graphics function. including a simple example: a short maintenance and troubleshooting guide: and appendixes on using the printer with the HP 41. HP 71. HP 75, and HP series 80 computers. The manual also discusses how to connect the Thinklet printer through an HPIL/HPIB (IEEE-488) interface converter.

\section*{BYTE Benchmarks}

As I explained previously. I did the BYTE printer benchmarks for the Thinklet printer in the 12 -cpi (normal) mode. Note that the Thinklet's print head moves at a constant linear velocity, even for bold and underlining. Since the linear velocity is fixed, the number of characters per second ( \(c p s\) ) is really dependent on the pitch of the characters. The Thinklet prints a line of 40 characters in expanded mode. for example, in the same time as it prints a line of 142 characters in compressed mode, though the latter has a cps rate over \(31 / 2\) times greater than the expanded mode.

The Thinklet printer that I tested printed fifty 60 -character lines ( 3000 characters, normal pitch) in 32.96 seconds, or 90.02 characters per second. Hewlett-Packard is claiming a print
speed of 150 cps at 12 cpi , but they are measuring only burst speed and are not including the time it takes for the print head to accelerate and decelerate at the beginning and end of each line, as well as the time to advance the paper one line. To confirm this I printed fifty 50-character lines ( 2500 characters) at the normal pitch. 12 cpi. This took only 29.7 seconds. which means that the additional 500 characters of the first test took an additional 3.26 seconds ( \(32.96-29.7\) ), for a burst speed of 153.37 cps at normal pitch.

\section*{CONCLUSIONS}

I used the Thinklet with a prerelease version of WordStar for the HP 110 portable computer. All functions are supported except for microjustification and variable line height, as would be expected. I printed subscripts and superscripts using the printer's halfline feed function, as no reverse line feeds can be done. But the Thinklet's ability to print bold and underlining (or both together) in one pass does speed up printing documents containing these attributes. Most dot-matrix impact printers print bold and underlining by overprinting. sometimes several times, and this cuts throughput dramatically in documents containing many of these attributes.
Although Hewlett-Packard provides remedies for unclogging clogged print heads, I had no such trouble while testing the printer, even after it was left sitting unused for two weeks. Changing the cartridges couldn't be easier, and HP even provides you with a new print head.

The 2225 B battery-powered Thinklet printer makes a nice addition to Hewlett-Packard's portable line. The other two Thinklet models compare favorably to others in their price range. They are quiet, compact, lightweight. and provide enough features to make them useful for most applications. Together with the HP 110 portable computer and the HP 9114A disk drive, the Thinklet printer completes the loop. so to speak, on a powerful portable computing system.


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\hline SemiDisk II, \$-100 & \$1295 & 52095 & \(\$ 2549\) \\
\hline IBM PC, XT, 4 T & 8945 & \$1795 & \$2499 \\
\hline QX-10,QX-16 & \(\$ 799\) & & 82499 \\
\hline TRS 80 II, 12, 16 & 1995 & \$1795 & \(\$ 2499\) \\
\hline Battery Bactup Unit & \$150 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


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\author{
Bill Jacobson BYTE, October 1984
}

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Well over 10,000 business clients worldwide - large and small - say DATAEASE's power and ease-of-use greatly increases pro-
ductivity. In fact in September of 1984, MIS, Inc. (a leading supplier of software to corporate America) sold more DATAEASE programs than any other database management systems - ahead of dBASEIII \({ }^{@}\), Symphony \({ }^{\text {M }}\), Framework \({ }^{\text {TM }}\) and Rbase \({ }^{\text {TM }} 4000\) !

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Business Computer Systems
April 1984
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\section*{BYTE Review Comparison Chart}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & OATAEASE & Condor & dBASEII \\
\hline Menu driven & Yes & Mo & Mo \\
\hline Bultt-In programming language & Mo & Mo & Yes \\
\hline Command/Batch file processing & Yes & Yes & Yes (1) \\
\hline Custom screen generator. & Yes & Yes & Yes \\
\hline Password protection & Yes & Mo & Mo \\
\hline Prevents duplicate entries & Yes & Mo & Mo \\
\hline Data field masking & Yes & Mo & Yes (1) \\
\hline Lookup file capabilities & Yes & Mo & Yes (1) \\
\hline Maximum capacities & & & \\
\hline Files open concurrently & Mo limit & 1 & 2 \\
\hline Data-entry forms per file & Mo limit & 1 & 1 \\
\hline Records per file & 65,535 & 65,536 & 65,535 \\
\hline Fields per record & 255 & 127 & 32 \\
\hline Characters per record & 8000 & 1024 & 1000 \\
\hline Characters per field & 255 & 127 & 254 \\
\hline Active index keys & 255 & 1 & 7 \\
\hline Qulck report generator & Yes & Yes & Yes \\
\hline Complex report writer & Yes & Yes & Mo \\
\hline Color capabilitles & Yes & Mo & (2) \\
\hline Uses IBM PC function keys & Yes & Mo & Mo \\
\hline Program file disk space needed & 590K (3) & 270K & 96K \\
\hline Random-access memory required & 192K & 128K & 128K \\
\hline List price & \$595 & \$650 & \$495 \\
\hline Avallable formats & Most 16-blt & Most & Most \\
\hline Format tested & PC-DOS & PC-DCS & PC-DOS \\
\hline Version tested & 2.10 & 2.11 & 2.40 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

MOTES: (1) Requires programming. (2) Very limited capablities, requires programming. (3) Prograrr files may be located on more than one disk.
forms to generate standard or custom reports; interchange data with mainframes and popular programs . . . and much more.
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\title{
The TI Omni 800/Model 855 Printer
}

ROM-based cartridges provide a variety of fonts

\author{
by Mark HaAs
}

Like most computer users, I often find myself needing printouts of varying quality. Program listings can have a coarse dot-matrix look, as long as they are produced quickly. The letters I send. however. need a more polished look. The socalled enhanced mode on my dot-matrix printer is better than the normal draft mode but lacks the quality print associated with more expensive dot-matrix and daisy-wheel printers. But most of these cannot produce the graphics I use. Do I need two printers?
The Texas Instruments Omni 800/Model 855 printer is an interesting alternative for those of us in this situation. In addition to providing quick drafts. graphics, and highquality characters, the 855 's unique system of selectable font modules (ROM |read-only memoryl cartridges) gives you an easy, flexible way of choosing different type styles. This printer also comes with serial and parallel interfaces that can be connected to most computers. All this. including the tractor-feed mechanism. comes in a compact unit for \(\$ 995\). little more than many dot-matrix printers.

\section*{Setting It Up}

The printer I tested arrived in its factory carton and required me to set it up. This process includes unpacking the printer. installing the ribbon and tractor-drive assembly, setting the tractor width and position. loading the paper and font modules, adjusting the print head. and connecting the cable to the computer.
Unpacking the printer is straightforward, just a matter of checking that everything was in the carton. Installing the ribbon was remarkably easy-I didn't even get ink on my fingers. This involved a trick. however: I used the eraser end of a pencil to roll the ribbon into the ribbon guide in front of the print head. The manual provides another equally valid method and warns of the dangers of a hot print head when changing ribbons after using the printer. The tractor-drive assembly installs easily, too.

Loading the paper was an interesting diversion. In my enthusiasm to get started, I loaded it without looking at the manual. Since the tractors sit behind the platen and feed the paper into it. I passed the paper through them. closed the tractor covers. and turned the platen until the paper passed under it. around and up the front. This worked perfectly.
In preparing this article. however. I decided to follow the instructions in the manual: "Insert the paper |from behind the platen andl turn the paper advance knob to move the paper around the platen until the paper can be laid over the tractordrive pins. Close the tractor covers." Following these instructions will surely lead you to disaster because the paper coming out from in front of the platen will be pushed back into the platen by the movement of the tractors. Even the diagram in the manual showing the paper path with dotted lines will cause improper loading. It would lead you to believe that the tractors pull the paper out from the platen, which they don't. Could it be that this diagram and the instructions were "lifted" from another TI printer manual? The bottom line is don't follow the manual to load the paper. It's wrong.
|Editor's nete: Texas Instruments has acknowledged the problem with early editions of the manual and states that it began shipping corrected versions with the printer after March 1.1
You plug the font modules into the front of the printer in much the same way that a game cartridge plugs into its console. The 855 comes with one font module. Gothic ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) 96. and room for three font modules. Each module contains a small green LED (light-emitting diode) that lights when that module is selected. You can select modules by software or from the control panel that is atop the printer.
It is possible to configure the cabling from the printes to the computer for either serial
(continued)

\section*{The 855 can}

\section*{operate in two}

\section*{command modes.}
or parallel operation. The unit I tested was connected for parallel operation. The pinout is the standard Centronics type, and the manual has complete details on the interfacing. In fact, the cable sent to me from BYTE was not in the correct configuration. I followed the diagram and charts in the manual to reconfigure the cable and it then worked perfectly.

\section*{Features}

Turning on the printer causes it to light up like a Christmas tree, as all 12 LEDs on the control panel and each font module light up as part of the self-test feature. After about five seconds, the print head positions itself at the beginning of the line, and the printer assumes the default state. The default state means the printer is in the draft
mode (six lines per inch), the lowestnumbered (leftmost) font module is selected, and the printer is in either the word-processing or data-processing mode, as determined by an internal switch setting (more on this below). The font selected determines the character spacing ( 10 or 12 characters per inch).
Holding the Module Select switch down and then turning on the power causes the printer to produce a barber-pole pattern of characters across the paper. This helps you set the print head and test the different fonts, character and line spacings, and draft and quality modes
The 855 can operate in one of two command modes: word processing and data processing. In the word-processing mode the printer accepts most of the commands used with daisy-wheel printers such as the Qume Sprint 9/11 and the Diablo 630 This is useful for printing text with subscripts and superscripts, proportional spacing, and automatic justification. Most word processors have printer drivers for this type of printer


Figure 1: A triple-density graph produced by Lotus 1-2-3 and printed by the Model 855 printer (from The Osborne/McGraw-Hill Guide to Using Lotus (-2-3)

WordStar users in particular can more easily access features since WordStar does not support dot-matrix printers well. Now you can let WordStar think you have a Diablo 630.
The data-processing mode is useful with a program like Lotus \(1-2-3\), where you want to print both spreadsheets and graphics. The graphics commands for the \(855^{\circ} \mathrm{s} 60\) and 120 dot-per-inch bit-mapped images are identical to those for an Epson FX-80 Lotus 1-2-3 was able to produce single- double- and triple-density graphics using its FX-80 printer driver. but the printer did not support the quad-density ( 240 dot-per-inch) graphics mode. I tested this feature using Lotus \(1-2-3\) to print the graph of some data. The result is shown in figure 1.
You are able to set the 855 in either the word-processing or data-processing mode by setting a switch near the print head when the unit is first turned on. Subsequently either mode can be selected by a software command from the computer.
(continued)

Table 1: A comparison of the print speed of the Texas Instruments Omni 800/Model 855 printer with tested speeds of other popular printers. For the dot-matrix printers, the test consisted of printing 50 lines containing 80 As. The daisy-wheel printers were tested using Shannon text. All tests were done at 10 cpi .
\begin{tabular}{lrr} 
& \multicolumn{1}{c}{ Claimed Actual } \\
Model 855 & & \\
Draft mode & 150 & 115.9 \\
Quality mode & 35 & 29.9 \\
Epson FX-80 & & \\
Draft mode & 160 & 95.5 \\
Emphasized mode & & 60.3 \\
Star Gemini-10X & & \\
Draft mode & 120 & 63.6 \\
Emphasized mode & & 41.6 \\
Diablo 630 & 31.8 & 38.2 \\
Juki 6100 & 18 & 18.0
\end{tabular}

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\title{
The 855 performs admirably in regard to print quality.
}

Within each command mode, you choose either quality mode. a near letter-quality mode with 32 - by 18 -dot characters, or draft mode. with 9 by

9 dot-matrix characters.
A useful feature is the ability to configure certain parameters from the control panel atop the printer. These include the selection of the font module, character spacing. line spacing. draft or quality mode. setting the top of form, setting the form length. and performing linefeeds and formfeeds without having to go off line. This makes it possible to prepare and print several drafts of a letter, for ex-

This is the draft muse.
AEICDEFIHI, IK゙LMNDFQRETIUWXYZ12S45に7S90ztc de
This is the quality mode.
ABCDEFGHI JKL MNOPQRSTUVWXYZ1234567890abcde

This is compressed mode.
ABCDEFGHIJKLHNOPQRSTUVUXYZ1234567890abcdefghi jk Imnopqrsturwxyz
10 Opi-expAmdedprimt
12 cpi expanded primt moc
Now let's try the printer jumping jacks e \(N^{U} N_{D} N^{U} N_{D} N^{U} N_{D} N^{U} N_{D} N^{U} N_{D} N^{U} N_{D} N^{U} N_{D} N^{U} N_{D} N^{U} N_{D} N^{U} N_{D} N\)

This is the internal Eharacter set at 12 -ri ABCDEFGHI.JKLMNOFQRSTUVWXYZ 1234567890 abcdefigh jk1m

This is the Gothic character set at 10 cp ABCDEF GHI JKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ1234567890abcde

This is the Gothic character set at 12 cpi , draft ABCLIEFGHI.JKLMNOFORSTIVWXYZ1234567890abc defighi jkim

This is the Courier character set at 10 c ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ1234567890abcde

This is the Courier Gharacter set at 12 cpi, draf ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPORSTUUWXYZ1234567830abcdefghijklm

This is the Orator character set at 10 cp ABCDEFGHI JKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ1234567890ABCDE

Figure 2: Samples of the various print modes and fonts available with the Model 855 printer.
ample, and then print the final copy using the quality mode without having to concern yourself with embedded printer commands or changing printer drivers. A simple push of a button does it. And you can just as easily change the font. too.

\section*{Using the Printer}

I've used the printer for about two weeks and am pleased with it. I put the 855 through several tests, and it performed well on most of them. I tested the print speed in various modes, the forms handling, and overall operation. The "At a Glance" page reports the results.
The burst-speed rating in the draft mode is 150 characters per second (cps). bidirectional. at 10 characters per inch (cpi). When printing purely textual data, the speed is closer to 116 cps (see table 1). This was tested using Sergio Mello-Grand's benchmark test \#6 (from "The Art of Benchmarking Printers." February 1984 BYTE, page 193). which involves printing 50 lines of 80 characters.
I performed a similar test using the quality mode. The TI specification for this mode is 35 cps . bidirectional, at 12 cpi . The test results showed the actual print speed closer to 30 cps for both 10 and 12 cpi , a result closer to the published specification. This occurs because, in the quality mode, the print head makes two passes over the same line, printing in the same direction to ensure better registration. Thus, the specification already includes time for head acceleration and deceleration and the time it takes the head to come back to the start of the line for the second pass.
In my mind the tale of the tape of any printer is its print quality. (Samples appear on the "At a Glance" page.) The 855 performs admirably. As can be seen in figure 2, the quality of the draft-mode print for each character font is excellent. Characters are even. dot formation is very good. and the fonts are legible with true descenders. The quality-mode print approaches daisy-wheel print. although close inspection reveals visi-
(continued)

\section*{AT A GLANCE}

\section*{Name}

Texas Instruments Omni 800/ Model 855 Printer

\section*{Manufacturer}

Texas Instruments inc.
Data Systems Group
POB 402430
Dallas, TX 75240
(800) 527-3500

\section*{Physical Dimensions}

17 by 13 by 5 inches, 15 pounds

\section*{Features}

Interchangeable font modules; 116 cps in draft mode; 30 cps in quality mode; 7 by 9 or 9 by 9 dots per character in draft mode; 24 by 18 or 32 by 18 dots per character in quality mode; mosaic graphics; Epson-compatible raster graphics in 60 and 120 dot-per-inch densities; also capable of producing 72 and 144 dot-per-inch densities; friction paper feed; parallel and serial interfaces;
256 -character buffer

\section*{Options}

Adjustable-width tractor-drive assembly, paper stacking tray, roll-paper holder, 4Kbyte buffer, additional font modules

\section*{Documentation}

Operator's Manual and Technical Reference Manual

\section*{Price}
\(\$ 935\), friction-feed model
\(\$ 995\), with tractor feed


The Texas Instruments Omni 800/Model 855 printer provides both near letter-quality and draft-quality printing, with a variety of type styles available in removable font modules.


This is the Texas Instrumerts Ommi goo/Mod This is the Epson \(\mathrm{FX}-80\). This is the Epson

Thi \(=i s\) the Star Gemini-10y This is the St

The Texas Instruments Omni 800/Model 855 printer is compared with the Epson RX-80 and the Gemini-10X (all in draft mode). The pitch for all printers is 10 characters per inch. The print speeds in draft mode were determined by tim-
ing how long it took the printers to print 50 lines of 80 As each (see "The Att of Benchmarking Printers" by Sergio Mello-Grand, in the February 1984 BYTE page 193). The prices shown are list prices, including tractor-feed mechanism.

\section*{My greatest criticism of the} 855 is with the

\section*{tractor setup.}
ble dots and slight irregularities. Controlling the 855 through software is straightforward. From BASIC. it is necessary only to send the proper codes to the printer using the LPRINT and CHRS commands. I used a short BASIC program to generate figure 3. the mosaic graphics characters contained in the 855 (and the ASCII characters to produce them), and to perform the print-speed tests. Using PeachText to control the printer was just as easy, especially with PeachText's ability to send any code out the
printer port with the OUT command. The test in figure 2 was generated using PeachText, which was configured to operate a Diablo 630 printer and worked perfectly with the 855 in the word-processing mode.
My greatest criticism of the 855 is with its paper-feed mechanism, specifically, the tractor setup. Unlike many printers I have used, the tractors on the 855 are used to push paper into the printer. Most printers use the tractors to pull paper from the printer or have two sets of tractors to maintain an even tension on the paper. The consequence of using the tractors to feed paper into the printer is that it tends to jam. I found that any slight impedance to the paper exiting the 855 during a formfeed will cause the paper being fed into the printer by the tractors to pile up behind the platen. The only thing pulling the paper through the printer is the pressure of
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & - & - & - & - & - & 8 & \(\Gamma\) \\
\hline ! & " & \# & \$ & \% & 8 & , & 1 \\
\hline \(\square\) & 4 & 1 & - & - & In & 1 & \(\square\) \\
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\hline - & - & \({ }^{-1}\) & - & 1 & 1 & 1 & \(T\) \\
\hline 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\
\hline \(\square^{\circ}\) & 3 & 1 & 3 & \(F\) & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
\hline 9 & : & ; & \(<\) & \(=\) & > & ? & 0 \\
\hline - & - & \(\square\) & - & \(\cdots\) & d & 5 & 5 \\
\hline A & B & C & D & \(E\) & F & G & H \\
\hline 1 & 1 & & 1 & \(\checkmark\) & 4 & O & \% \\
\hline 1 & \(\checkmark\) & K & L & M & N & 0 & P \\
\hline \(\square\) & - & - & - & 5 & \(L\) & 1 & \(\underline{5}\) \\
\hline Q & R & S & T & U & V & W & \(\times\) \\
\hline - & 5 & \(\downarrow\) & 5 & - & & & \(\square\) \\
\hline Y & Z & [ & 1 & ] & \(\sim\) & - & - \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Figure 3: The mosaic graphics characters available with the Model 855 printer.
the paper-guide roliers on the platen: the friction rollers are disengaged by the installation of the tractors.
Besides the problem with paper jamming, I found this system susceptible to paper skewing. This became evident when performing the printer "jumping jacks" shown in figure 2. The printer is required to alternately perform two half-linefeeds followed by two réverse half-linefeeds. Ideally, all the Us. Ns, and Ds should align horizontally, and in most cases they do. But should the paper exiting the printer encounter any impedance, the characters tend to skew, or droop, in their horizontal alignment. This is also a problem when graphing. In extreme cases, it can cause one pass of the two-pass quality-mode print to be offset significantly from the other. TI even recommends not performing more than one reverse linefeed. I found no problem when using friction feed, as the friction rollers keep a secure grip on the paper.
|Editor's note: One advantage of having the tractor mechanism on the input side of the roller-and, in fact, the reason for putting it there, according to TI -is that it minimizes waste of paper and forms. Paper tear-off occurs about an inch away from the last printed line on a page, as opposed to printers with the tractor on the output side of the roller. which sometimes require throwing away an entire page or form upon removal of the completed document.|
Another small annoyance I encountered was due to the lack of any indicator showing what command mode you are in: word processing or data processing. More than once I tried to use the printer with PeachText. set up for a Diablo 630, after using the printer in the data-processing mode with Lotus 1-2-3. After a few pages of printout. strange things would start happening since PeachText expected the printer to be in the word-processing mode, acting like a Diablo 630. I hadn't remembered to reset the switch near the print head to change modes, and there was no external indicator to warn me. Since you can control so many things from the 855 's control panel, why not include changing command modes, too?

Printer operation was not particularly noisy for an office environment. but those using the unit at home may find the whine of the print-head pins a bit much, especially in the graphics mode when all pins are firing. The clamor from this kind of graphing penetrated a closed bedroom door, traveled the length of my house. and was clearly perceptible over the World War II battle on the television. It should be noted, however, that this was no noisier than other dot-matrix impact printers I have used. TI claims the printer has a noise level of 62 decibels with the tractor.

\section*{Conclusions}

Until the introduction of the TI 855 printer, one usually had to choose between buying a printer that produced fast drafts and graphics or one that produced high-quality print. If both were needed, it meant buying two printers or a very expensive one. Tl now offers an alternative.

The Tl 855 printer provides
- high-speed, draft-quality printing
- moderate-speed, near letter-qual-
ity printing
- compatibility with Epson FX-80
graphics commands
- compatibility with daisy-wheel
printers
- selectable, interchangeable font modules
- convenient control-panel operation
- mosaic and raster graphics
- parallel and serial interfaces
- 256-character buffer. expandable to 4 K bytes
In the near future, Tl intends to offer additional options, including downloadable character fonts and a character editor to produce them, the ability to produce double-height characters. a character set fully compatible with the Tl Professional Computer's. and more. All this is possible due to the plug-in font modules the printer accepts.

If you want a printer to dance all day with WordStar and still be able to graph your 1-2-3 data, take a look at the Tl 855 .

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terminals, user areas, programs, or nodes on the


\section*{Multimate 3.20}

The article "Word Processing Revisited" by Janet Cameron in BYTE's Guide to the IBM Personal Computers (page 165) seriously misrepresents the MultiMate 3.20 Word Processor. We think the reviewer paid our product much too short a "revisit," but that does not excuse or explain the many errors.
The review was obviously done in haste by a writer who was much more familiar with other products mentioned. In addition, this special edition seems to have been more interested in "colorful" writing than clarity or accuracy. That's not what readers expect from BYTE.
First I must correct Multimate's phone number. It is (203) 522-21I6.
The article is billed as a "new product" review but is actually a review of a product we replaced in March 1984 with MultiMate version 3.22. (See "Leading Edge and MultiMate" by C J Puotinen, November 1984, page 287.) The overlap of BYTE's publication schedule and our publication schedule was truly unfortunate, but the writer made little attempt to find out if the next version changed the things she criticized. The next release of MultiMate for the IBM will be version 3.3. with proportional-spacing capability, ability to merge data from ASCII files at print time. and other enhancements.
Even the article's simplest descriptions of our package are inaccurate. For instance, the reviewer claimed that an alphabetical list of features was lacking. It is in the manual, on the template, and available from our on-screen help facility. Editing is discussed at length before merge printing. There is a clear reminder to adjust your contrast controls so you can see on-screen highlighting. We don't know why the review said these things are missing from the manual.
Futhermore, the article is contradictory. The "At a Glance" box contradicts parts of the article on reference materials: the spelling corrector is described favorably at the beginning of the article and unfavorably elsewhere. It is a spelling corrector, not just a spell-check program, and it uses an 80.000 -word Merriam-Webster dictionary and an algorithm that recognizes
phonetic errors. A British version of the speller is also available.
BYTE's benchmark tests usually are important. This benchmark comparison is not explained at all and could lead readers to the false conclusion that it takes a terribly long time for MultiMate to get around inside a document.
A benchmark test of scrolling through a document with the down arrow is misleading in a review of a Wang-like, pageoriented program. Why not have a test of going to a specific page number? Most programs can't do it, while our Golo key (FI) lets you jump to page 25 as quickly as to page 2. You rarely scroll between pages, since MultiMate takes time to open and close each page on disk when you scroll past a page break. When you save a document, there is only ore page left to save. That's why MultiMate was the fastest program for saving a file. which the review barely mentioned.

Next, a few words about features and updates. Version 3.20 was a transitional edition of MultiMate. IBM MultiMate version 3.20 users were given free upgrades to the next version-at great cost to this company. The free update mentioned in the article was for that version only, but our update policies are still generous.
Finally, we should mention that the review concerned MultiMate for the IBM PC. while there are different versions of MultiMate for the Corona, Texas Instruments Professional. Tandy Model 2000. Toshiba. and other machines. Some features and policies vary under our OEM (original equipment manufacturer) contracts for these versions.

\section*{Bob Stepno \\ Multimate International \\ East Hartford, CT}

All the software programs I review for various computer magazines receive the same unbiased treatment. I have no vested interest in any word-processing program and am still seeking the perfect word processor: therefore I have no reason to rate one above or below the others. The experiences I have when I exclusively use a program over a period of several weeks are the results I pass along to the reader. And the results I get are
exactly the results I report.
Additionally, I use input from all the 100 or more members of the specialinterest word-processing user group of which I am a director. And of all the people with whom I spoke about MultiMate, only one had a kind word to say about the program.

A few points: the review was prepared after a three-month review of the five programs. I studied and used the MultiMate program exclusively for a period of several weeks. When reviewing any software program, I assume the position of an authorized user. This is the best way I know of to discover what other "authorized users" will experience when they call 800 numbers for technical support. I asked the Multimate technical-support person and directly quoted her answer regarding whether the next version would correct the errors noted.

Finally, regarding the table on features and performance on page 181: I asked Multimate's personnel each question, verbatim, from BYTE's desired matrix, recorded their responses on tape, and quoted them verbatim.

Ianet Cameron
Cambridge, MA
I was delighted by lanet Cameron's criticism of MultiMate. I recently wrote several chapters of a book using this monster. I could never understand why it led such a charmed life in the magazines. Anybody who had ever repaginated a lengthy document after using the world's most cumbersome spelling checker would share my bewilderment as they watched the:r text crumble into garbage before their eyes. Sure I had a backup. but I never dared repaginate again. You have probably experienced the scattered format-line effect. I once found 42 format lines in 16 pages of text. The people from Multimate thought it had something to do with the automatic page break, which they suggested I disable.
I have finally settled on a program that suits me better than any of the alternatives. I call this "choice by elimination" and it would not have been necessary if the magazines had been more forthcom-
(continued)

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ing about these products. The worst thing about my editor is its name; it's called The Idea Processor. [To be reviewed in an upcoming issue|
I hope you will continue to write about word processing. Janet Cameron's frankness may persuade others to speak more critically about these products that so many of us are becoming so dependent upon

\author{
R. C. Packer \\ Santa Barbara, CA
}

\section*{Lilith Personal Computer}

I read with interest the review of the Lilith machine ('The Lilith Personal Computer' by Paul A. Sand, September 1984, page 300 I. I can agree with most of the author's statements. However. I've got to contradict one of his opinions about the Lara editor. The author states that, to define the font of a piece of text. one has to type its name (Times Roman) each time. This is not true. Quite the reverse is true. We have made every effort to avoid the need (although not the possibility) of indirect specification of looks in Lara. be it via keyboard or via a collection of menu entries (as in the MaC ).
It is a basic principle of Lara that any looks and even combinations of looks can be copied simply by pointing with the mouse to any location on the display (within the same document or another) where the desired looks are available. This method applies to characters (font. size, offset. underlining. etc.) as well as to paragraphs (formatting mode margins. etc.)

As a straightforward application of this concept. we mention the use of a sample document from where the looks can be copied into the currently edited text. A sample document typically contains a collection of sample characters in different styles, sample titles, and sample, carefully formatted paragraphs. Once having introduced a look in the current text. it can clearly be taken from there
I. Gutknecht

Institut für Informatik ETH-Zentrum, Zürich.

Switzerland

\section*{Sage II}

In reviewing the Sage II computer in "The Sage II and Sage IV Computers" by Allen Munro (July 1984, page 235), the author says that personal computer users who are satisfied with a \(64 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{Z80}\) system are "letting their current systems set the limits
of their imaginations:
Using a powerful \(8-\mathrm{MHz} 68000\) microprocessor and the UCSD p-System. Mr. Munro's Sage runs the Sieve of Eratosthenes benchmark program. compiled from Pascal in 74.8 seconds. Wow!
1 am the owner of one of those pokey 64 K Z 80 systems. My Z 80 runs at a snaillike 2.5 MHz . Using my \(\$ 49.95\) Pascal compiler it takes my system just about half the time ( 35 seconds) to run the same program

John D. Fox
Nyack. NY

\section*{Sanyo MBC-550}

I have just finished reading "The Sanyo MBC-550" by Bill Sudbrink (August 1984 page 270 ) and was delighted to see that this machine is finally being recognized for its great value and performance. We wrote the Sanyo 550 Series Personal Computer Handbook which was published in February 1984 and addresses all the documentation issues found to be deficient by these authors. We followed this up with the first newsletter on Sanyos called "The Sanyo Source" to provide follow-up information that fills in the void from Sanyo.

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Fred Zurofsky
Computer U'ser Services
230 Anderson St.
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I found the review of the Sanyo MBC-550 in the August 1984 issue both interesting and informative, but I would like to make a few comments

Sanyo BASIC can access up to four disk drives. For example, to save a program to drive B the correct syntax is, SAVE B:filename". Note that there must not be a space between the colon and filename The syntax for LOAD is the same

To invoke the FILES command in order to view a directory on a disk on a drive other than drive A. the correct syntax is FILES"B:. Closing quotes are not neces sary

The use of CalcStar to compare spreadsheet handling is grossly unfair. On any machine CalcStar runs slower than Multiplan and has not been optimized to take advantage of 16 -bit processors.

At least two companies in the U.S.A. are selling versions of MS-DOS for the Sanyo that can format, read, and write single/ double-sided. 40/80-track drives I am currently running two double-sided double(continued)

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REVIEW FEEDBACK
density, 80-track drives giving 730K and 112 files under DS DOS-80 from Michtron of Pontiac. Michigan

\author{
Tom Drake \\ Ickenham, Middlesex \\ England
}

I recently purchased a Sanyo MBC-1000 using the \(C P / M 2.0\) operating system. I am addressing this letter to you because I need your help. I haven't been able to get any answers to my questions from Sanyo in New Jersey, and Fresno doesn't have any service or sales office for Sanyo computer products.
Today's question was brought on by the inability of the SBASIC interpreter to handle a variable filename. I must resort to using an assembly-language subroutine to perform that function. What I need to solve the dilemma is the address and a description of how the interpreter operates on the BASIC statement: OPEN \#1,"O", "FILENAME". I wanted to use FL\$ in place of "FILENAME". However. I found that to be impossible on this interpreter. F/\$ doesn't work either. I know that it can be done in assembly. But to write my routine. I need something that describes that process. I am not an inexperienced programmer. If I could just be led in the right direction. I can accomplish my goal.

> Robert S. Hunter
> Fresno, CA

\section*{Infoscope}

On the basis of Ceorge Bond's very good review of Infoscope the database manager marketed by Microstuf Inc. (fune 1984, page 367). I decided to purchase a copy. This program has lots of features that make it fun to play with, but for my purposes it is essentially useless. Why? Because it does not accept real numbers in any form other than as character strings. dollar equivalents, or stock prices. For example. 10.381 cannot be entered as anything but a character string. This means that you cannot obtain sums, averages, or true numeric sorts on this type of data. If 10.381 and 3.506 are sorted as leftjustified character strings (which is the only way they can be entered into Infoscope) you get the wrong order. You also cannot safely use "greater than," etc., in selecting records. It is necessary to pad the smaller numbers with preceding zeros le.g. 03.506 ) to get everything to work out properly. If you decide to limit yourself to two decimal places in order to get a true numeric field, you are forced to live with the dollar sign, even on printouts.

If you are trying to convert data from dBASE II. Infoscope appears to assume that anything with other than two decimal places is character data and that anything with exactly two decimals is "money" data. What a pain.
All in all. this seems to me to be a rather severe problem with Infoscope. I certainly wouldn't have purchased the product if I had known. Perhaps your other readers would appreciate knowing this.

Bruce LaZerte
Baysville, Ontario
Canada

\section*{Morrow MD-11}

I read with interest the letter from lim Icenhower (Review Feedback. September 1984. page 356) concerning his experiences with the Morrow MD-11
After a long search for a computer system that would be both dependable and inexpensive, I purchased a Morrow MD-II for a pharmaceutical application in one of my drugstores. For about seven months we have been using it about 10 hours a day. It is used for most every function connected with running a retail pharmacy and we have had only one very minor problem that was power-supply related. Shortly after this problem, we installed an uninterruptible power supply for power and more line filtration. As of this date we have not had any additional trouble with this MD-11. I know of three others that are working in other pharmacies in this area and have not heard of any additional trouble. Each uses a very fine program that was written by a local pharmacist who now specializes in computer programs for pharmacies.
The reason I bought the MD-II system was the price and the software that was included. I invested a total of \(\$ 7000\) in both hardware and software (including the pharmacy program). The starting price of similar systems would be about \(\$ 14,000\). 1 feel the MD-11 is a great value-and when I need to computerize my other store it will probably be with a Morrow MD-11

\section*{R. A. Mitchell \\ Sumas, WA}

\footnotetext{
REVIEW FEEDBACK is a new column of readers' letters. We welcome responses that support or challenge BYTE reviews. Send letters to Review Feedback. BYTE Publications. POB 372. Hancock. NH 03449. Name and address must be on all letters.
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\section*{The Fast Lane}

Orchid's PCturbo 186
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Ashton-Tate's dBASE III

By Jerry Pournelle
lerry Pournelle holds a doctorate in psychology and is a science-fiction writer who also eams a comfortable living writing about computers present and future.

If it isn't one thing. it's another: no sooner did Larry and I get Footfall completely done-copied. edited, table of contents, quotes verified. copied again, and off to Judy-Lynne Del Rey-than the phone rang. It was ye editor Phil Lemmons with a request. They're speeding up BYTE's cycle time, getting the magazine out earlier. But in order to do that. I'll have only three weeks each for the next three columns.
The result will be rrore than worth it, with nearly a month cut off the lag time from when I turn in a column until you see it, but it does mean more scrambling here at Chaos Manor. Oh, well.

\section*{Orchids to You}

Now that IBM has come out with the AT (advanced technology) machine, a number of IBM PC owners are worried: what will happen to their machines? Can they be upgraded?
I have two bits of good news. First. Dian Girard is doing a book (in the Pournelle Users Guide series) on upgrading your IBM PC; it ought to be out next summer. Second, we have Orchid's PCturbo 186.
Orchid Technology's PCturbo 186 board turns out to be the nicest thing that's happened to our IBM PC in months. We have version I.1: I'm assured by Orchid's Ron Wiener that version 1.2 and possibly a later one than that, will be available by the time you read this. The new versions will be compatible with even more hardware and allow communications at higher rates. II also expect Orchid will have redone the documentation by then; on that, much more below.)
The PCturbo 186 is a board containing an Intel 80186 chip; ours runs at 8 MHz . After you install the PCturbo board the 186 takes over. with the result that the IBM PC runs about three times as fast. The difference isn't just in computing time, either; the PCturbo allows a certain degree of concurrent operation, so that disk operations go on during computations, thus speeding up I/O (input/output). You will notice that there
are other I/O speedups, too.
The 186 is so much faster than the 8088 that the disk controller is never waiting because the processor isn't ready for the next sector. I won't explain it here, but if you know what you're doing, you can reformat your hard disk with a smaller interleave factor, speeding things up even more.
You can buy the PCturbo 186 board with as little as 128 K bytes of memory on it . but it won't work until you have 256 K bytes, and it doesn't really work well until you have more. The software allows a RAM (randomaccess read/write memory) disk (fooling your computer into thinking that part of the system's memory is a very fast disk) and disk caching, so the PCturbo works best if you completely fill it. The total capacity of the board is 640 K bytes.
The PCturbo 186 can't use your IBM PC's regular memory for running programs; only the memory on the PCturbo board is available for use by the 186 chip. However, the regular 8088 in the original IBM PC is still alive and active-it handles most of the I/O for the 186-and it can access whatever memory is available to it. Control is switched back and forth between the 186 and the 8088 through software.
The PCturbo will really shine with a hard or bubble-memory disk, since it can use disk caching. This is a bit different from a RAM disk: in a cache system, the computer watches what you're doing and keeps the stuff you use most often-specifically, the most frequently used disk sectors-in a chunk of memory known as cache memory. Orchid's PCturbo does this automatically: you don't have to understand it to make use of it. The disk cache is kept in the host IBM PC's memory (not in the memory available to the 186). which is why it's best to fill up the PCturbo 186 board with new chips and keep your IBM PC filled as well.
Memory is getting cheap nowadays anyway: California Digital is advertising 4164 chips at \(\$ 5.25\) in quantity \(32 . \$ 4.95\) in quan-

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tity 100 or more. Do recall that it takes 9 chips per bank of 64 K bytes, since one is required to store the memorychecking parity bit
Orchid's software allows caching for floppy disks, but this isn't smart since there's no way for the program to know when you have changed disks. Well, there is a way: you tell it every time you change disks. CP/M users wor't find that strange. The problem is that with CP/M if you forgot to do a Control-C after changing disks, you got a BDOS (basic disk operating system) error: with Orchid's cache software, you probably lose all the files on the disk. This is nearly inevitable; after all, the most used sectors on the disk are the directory. If you change disks, the computer is still working with the (newly revised) directory for the previous disk, and when it goes to write-well, you get the idea. Best not to use cache memory with floppy disks unless you're very careful.
Another great feature of the PCturbo 186 is that you can also use part of the original IBM PC's memory as a RAM disk. This is all explained in the Orchid installation manuals.
Of course the manuals are fairly typical: I'm sure they explain how to configure your system for a RAM disk and other such goodies. I'm equally sure that I'll never figure it out. There is a file called OPTION, but when I ran that I got a series of orders about swapping disks, ending with a flashing signal saying "TEST IS GOOD" that message could be exorcised only by turning the machine off.
The documents have no examples and a profusion of files (TURBO.SYS, RAMDISK.SYS, TURBEXEC.BAT), mostly empty or filled with nonsense: anyway, when you're reduced to typing out disk files for clues. you know you're in trouble. There are "explanations" that seem intentionally designed to be confusing. They show you an example to be placed in a file called CONFIG.SYS, but there is no such file on the boot system disk.
Fortunately, you need not understand any of this in order to get started. There is an Install program that will get the PCturbo system run-
ning: alas, the goodies like RAM disks and so forth seem reserved for those who understand Orchid's documents better than I do.
Once you do have it running, it goes well indeed. Most programs work fine with it. The one l've used most. I confess, is Cygnus's Star Fleet I game (I'm up to the rank of Commodore). This program is written in compiled BASICA and has no difficulties at all. The PCturbo 186 board really speeds things up, almost too much for some of the game messages. Because many games need precise timing loops, there's a simple way to drop out of the turbo mode and use your IBM PC in a normal manner.
Orchid provides a long list of programs that are claimed to be compatible with the turbo mode. These include Lotus 1-2-3 and Symphony; all Ashton-Tate software, including dBASE II; and Sorcim SuperCalc. We haven't tested all these; I have run Lotus 1-2-3. and you would not believe how fast the IBM PC with PCturbo will recalculate a spreadsheet.

When you invoke a program that cannot be run with PCturbo-BASICA is a good example-the machine reboots, or tries to. Usually it will succeed, but when I tried to bring up BASICA just now, it never finished running the start-up program: 1 got several messages, then nothing. Once again, the only remedy was to turn the machine off and back on.
The PCturbo board has a hardware reset button (which I've wished the IBM PC itself had) but only for itself. It doesn't reset the 8088 in the IBM PC, nor does it always work properly: once I got a message telling me to use the reset button on the PCturbo 186 board, but when I did it I was still locked out. The only certain remedy is to turn the power off and on-sigh.

I don't want things to sound worse than they are. I like this board. PCturbo runs fast. I've been using it with WordStar, which goes fine. WordStar 3.3 with the PCturbo 186 is so fast it scares me. Add Borland's Sidekickwhich works fine with the PCturbo system-and I have a real temptation.
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I write a lot. What I use is a customized CompuPro Z 80 system running WRITE, a text editor more or less customized by Tony Pietsch for me. It's fast, it's convenient, and l'm used to it. However, my rig does lack some frills.
First. it's an 8 -bit system. So far that's no great hardship; there's still plenty of good 8 -bit software. However, there's not likely to be much more. The real innovations will go to bigger and more powerful machines. for the simple reason that 8 -bit systems cannot, without using kludgey tricks, address more than 64 K bytes of memory.
Second, my system doesn't have Sidekick. For those few who don't know. Sidekick is a small demon program that sits up in an IBM PC or PC clone's high memory and provides you at all times with a calendar, notebook, calculator, and other goodies: if you're using an IBM PC without Sidekick, you don't know what you're missing.
My writing system also lacks graphics. I don't have on-screen underlining, on-screen boldface, and the like. What I do have is a big screen, 15 inches: and because my screen is driven by memory-mapped video (I'll explain in a moment), it scrolls smooth and fast. I'll trade all the graphics for that.
Still-WordStar 3.3 with PCturbo 186 scrolls just as fast as my memory map. The blinding speed of that Orchid board takes just about all the sting out of WordStar. The display isn't as good-1 still prefer a big screen and white on black, not green, letters-but that's fixable. I'm sure someone makes an oversize video monitor that will eat what the IBM PC's monochrome board puts out; which would give me a big. fast screen with graphics goodies.
Bruce Tonkin has written a pretty nice terminal-emulator program for the IBM PC; I could use that to run a number of the other machines we keep here. It's very tempting to cut down on the number of screens and keyboards I face daily. I really am tempted to change over, since it's ob-
vious that most of the compatibility problems will be taken care of in new releases of PCturbo software and documents.
Finally, there's ThinkTank, the idea processor. I don't have one for WRITE (or indeed for any 8 -bit system). and I hate that: writers who don't use ThinkTank are working too hard. I can use ThinkTank on the IBM PC, then pipe the files across (in our case, we use the wonderful Disk Maker I from New Generation Systems: it not only converts disk formats, but from PCDOS to CP/M); but it sure would be easier to do it all on one machine.
There are counterarguments. First, I keep hearing tales of a really splendid Concurrent PC-DOS that will run fine with big CompuPro 8/16 ma-chines-and there are ways to speed the CompuPro up. See below.
Concurrent DOS is said to include 99 percent of PC-DOS within it. while letting you run four jobs at once. I would dearly love to be able to run PC-DOS programs, 8 -bit programs. and CP/M-86 programs all at once: and even if they never get an \(8 / 16\) version of Concurrent PC-DOS, it's still good to be able to do more than one thing at a time. With true concurrency I could not only have the equivalent of Sidekick instantly available, but be using it while long jobs compile.
Tony Pietsch gets back from his European adventure-bicycling from above the Arctic Circle to Munich this week, and once he's here I'm sure to get one of the new CompuPro IBM PC-compatible video boards. Given Concurrent PC-DOS, I'll have all the advantages of the PC and its PCturbo 186 and get to keep my custom keyboard and 8 -inch disks as well.
Another reason I don't change is. alas, Magic Keyboard will not run with PCturbo 186. Magic Keyboard, you may recall, is a program that rearranges the wretched IBM PC keyboard so that the miserable " \" key becomes a Shift and the infuriatingly placed "~" becomes a Return. (You can get " \(\backslash\) " and "~" by pressing the regular key plus Alt.) I won't use an IBM PC without Magic Keyboard or at least something to tame that stupid IBM

PC keyboard.
Of course, there is an alternative. The Key Tronic KB 5151 keyboard works fine with both Sidekick and the PCturbo 186, and many will prefer the looks, heft, sound, and feel of the Key Tronic keyboard to the original keyboard supplied with the IBM PC. I happen to like the tactile characteristics of the genuine IBM keyboard (once tamed with Magic Keyboard): getting used to the Key Tronic wouldn't be that hard, but it would have to be done.
It's also possible that I'll get the authors of Magic Keyboard and Orchid's PCturbo together: Magic Keyboard almost works as it is, and it shouldn't take that much modification either to it or to PCturbo to take care of things. Orchid's list of compatible software includes Prokey 3.0.

When IBM brought out the AT, it was obvious that I would never want an IBM PC XT, and indeed IBM has pretty well slaughtered the XT market. I did think seriously of ordering an AT. I probably still will. but the Orchid PCturbo 186 board has taken the hurry out of the decision.

\section*{Documents Once More}

It's always a problem; we get something we like. It works, but the documents are wretched. The publisher is appalled. "We'll fix it! Really! Instantly!"
I even believe it. Now what? This column is built around reports of what we're doing here at Chaos Manor. and if what l've done is fight with a program because I can't understand the documents, then that's what I have to write about: yet I don't like to blast some publisher who really is trying to get his act together.

\section*{Oh. Well.}

One remedy is obvious: all publishers should heed Poumelle's Law of Documentation: "You can't have too many examples." Take the Orchid PCturbo 186 documents. All Orchid needed to do was furnish several complete examples of systems configured in different ways. "System with two RAM-disk drives enabled, one
(continued)


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EPROM: 2758, 2716, 2732, 2732A, 2764, 2764A. 27128, 27128A, \(27256,2508,2516,2532,2564,68764\) 68766, 5133, 5143, CMOS: 27C16, 27C32, 27C64 MC6716. EEPROM: 5213, X2816A, 48016, |2816A. 5213 H. MPU (w/adaptor): \(8748,8748 \mathrm{H}, 8749\), 8749H, 8741, 8742, 8751,8755.
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200K bytes, the other 100 K bytes. Put the following files on the boot disk and include the following file in AUTOEXEC.BAT." List the exact contents of every required configuration file. If there can be problems about switch settings-apparently there can beinclude examples of that, too. A few extra pages.
Another thing: Never Assume Too Much. Alex tells me that CONFIG.SYS is an optional file, one that is read automatically if included. I didn't know that. Orchid assumed that 1 had spelunked the DOS manual enough to know such things. Why should I? Will most IBM PC users do so? While I understand the counterargument: "If we assume you know nothing, we must recapitulate everything," examples can't hurt and will generally be enough.
After all. paper is cheap. and if you really understand your product. you're only talking about a couple of days' work having a naive user-someone who really doesn't understand the machine, possibly an engineer's spouse-follow the expert around and watch as the system is configured and brought up. A really naive user will ask lots of questions. "What did you just do? Why did you do that?"
Examples are sure cheaper than providing telephone support.
Orchid agrees and has fixed its documents.

\section*{MACROTECH'S MI-286}

The other reason I don't convert to the IBM PC with PCturbo 186 is that I've been using Macrotech International's Z80h/80286/80287 processor board in my big CompuPro system. You talk about fast! That board is supersonic.
Way back in the dark ages, CompuPro brought out the Dual Processor \(8 / 16\) as a painless transition between 8 -bit and 16 -bit micro systems. The system had an 8 -18-bit 8085 , which would run under \(C P / M 2.2\) and a \(16-1\) 8 -bit 8088 , which could be run under CP/M-86. CompuPro and consultants then developed the \(8 / 16\) operating system. which let the faster \(16-18\)-bit 8088 handle disk operations and
much of the housekeeping, so that even 8 -bit programs ran faster.
When my friend Ezekial the 280 finally expired. I was strongly tempted to replace him with a System \(8 / 16\); the only problem was that the \(8 / 16\) was at that time a development system that constantly changed. and I'm sufficiently paranoid as to want something stable when it comes to writing tools. The result was two systems: Zeke II. a CompuPro Z80, and the Golem, a CompuPro System 8/16. System \(8 / 16\) s are now very reliable and a lot of businesses use them; but mine, the Golem, remains truly experimental: he's absolutely stuffed with boards, and we often try out new boards and software on him. Zeke II. meanwhile, hasn't had the cover off for nearly two years.
A few months ago Tony installed a CompuPro 40-megabyte hard disk in the Golem. We also installed Tony's latest TMI BIOS (basic input/output system) software. including some revisions to the CP/M command processor. The machine runs with inter-rupt-driven I/O software and talks to the console at 19,200 bits per second (bps); the only reason we don't use a faster rate is that we've yet to find a terminal that can handle it.
In other words, my \(8 / 16\) is pretty advanced machinery.
In midsummer Tom Harincar, president of Macrotech International, came over to Chaos Manor with his new Dual Processor board. The Macrotech board uses an 8-18-bit Z8Oh running at 8 MHz and the 80286 for greater-than-8-bit operations. (1 don't want to get into the argument about just what the 80286 "really" is. so we'll leave it at that.) What Tom wanted to do was drop his board into the Golern.
"Well. I don't know." said 1. "That machine is just chock-full of boards, and Tony has some pretty special software running in it.
"It should be a good test." Tom said. "If my board will run with your system, it ought to go with any CompuPro S-100 system."
"Sounds reasonable.
(continued)
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Thus started months of experimentation. Tom had brought Frank Nichols, his design engineer, who did the actual work. The first attempt didn't work at all. Nichols wanted to make modifications in my system. I wouldn't let him: we were not, after all, testing his capability to modify a CompuPro system: what I wanted to
know was if an unmodified CompuPro system works with the Macrotech board.
The next attempt was closer. The board worked, but it didn't work for long. A month later, another attempt was made: this one worked for several days before it died.
Each time, though, things went

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Just before the World Science Fiction Convention over Labor Day weekend. Tom Harincar and Frank Nichols came back with two of their MI-286 Dual Processor boards. The idea was to take the lid off my CompuPro, remove the CompuPro Dual Processor's processor board, drop theirs in, and turn the system on: it should work.
It didn't quite. Frank had to do a bit of fiddling. The fiddle, however, was to make a CompuPro-documented revision to the CompuPro System Support board (one of the chips needs to have one of the pins disabled). Once that was done, nothing else was required. My system, with CompuPro memory, CompuPro M-Drive/H. CompuPro Disk Controller and hard disk. and CompuPro I/O boards, running under Tony's unmodified software, works like a screaming bomb. I mean-it's fast. The floppy-disk operations take about 80 percent of the time they previously took. Computation using the 80287 math chip is so fast l'm going to have to invent new benchmark software; my reaction times aren't fast enough to time the system using my matrix multiplication "benchmark of sorts."
The 8 MHz Z80h is no slouch, either; all my 8 -bit software runs faster, and because it makes use of the CompuPro \(8 / 16\) software. CP/M-80 programs have the same increased temporary program area (workspace) they had under the CompuPro processor.
In other words, the Macrotech MI-286 sounds too good to be true.

\section*{Bugs, Bugs, Bugs}

When I first told Dr. Godbout about the Macrotech board, he said it was too good to be true. The Intel 80286 chip has a number of documented bugs: enough that Godbout sells his 80286 board as a development system.
When I put that to Macrotech's Frank Nichols, he agreed completely. There are a lot of bugs in presently delivered versions of the 286 . "I de-
(continued)


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signed around them:" he said. "And not the way that IBM did with the AT. either. IBM can control the firmware and much of the software environment of the machine. I can't control what the user will do with our board so I had to put logic on the board to compensate for the bugs.'
Tom Harincar and Frank Nichols are proud of their MI-286 board. "It'll eat the IBM PC AT alive." Harincar says. "It's faster by a factor of four to three'. He's very much looking forward to the time when the CompuPro video board will come out; that will make a CompuPro system with Macrotech MI-286 truly competitive with the PC AT
The last time I spoke with Dr. Godbout he was still somewhat concerned about problems with the 286 and not convinced that Macrotech had done everything just right in interfacing the MI-286 board with the rest of the
components of a CompuPro system. I have no right to an opinion based on theoretical analysis. I can testify that I've had the Macrotech MI-286 running for more than a month now. It does spelling checks, runs Logitech's Modula-2 compiler, prints (including the 1000 -page manuscript of Footfall). drives WRITE and other text editors, does calculations, runs BASIC. drives databases, and runs my accounting system. l've gradually come to depend on it more and more: my big CompuPro Dual Processor is, except for word processing, the most important machine I own; and the MI-286 makes it fast. 1 love it.
There have been no glitches. None. No disk retries, no hiccups, nothing of that sort. Macrotech says the MI-286 will also let you add more users to your MP/M-8/16 system. I believe that. but I have no firsthand experience: I don't use MP/M. The MI-286 sure
jazzes up CP/M-8/16.
I'm going to keep using the MI-286. In fact. I'm just about to make an even more serious step: I'm going to convert Zeke II, my writing machine, to a Dual Processor using the Macrotech board. I haven't done that before in part because the CompuPro Dual Processor has an 8085 rather than a Z80, and there is some software-including Charlie Merrit's wonderful trapdoor public-key encryption system-that won't run without a Z80. Systems running under \(8 / 16\) have larger workspace and faster disk operations, but even so I've had insufficient incentive to tinker with Zeke II. That \(8-\mathrm{MHz}\) Z80h. plus the significantly faster floppy-disk operations, provides one.

\section*{So Why Don't You?}

Macrotech advertises the MI-286 as "the 20 -second revolution" because it takes about this long to change from

\title{
data Acoulsitin - Control Ready To Use System \\ 
}

NO PROGRAMMING NECESSARY


\section*{8 to 192 ANALOG INPUTS and 8 to 192 Digital Input/Outputs 2 to 24 Analog Outputs}



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the \(8085 / 8088\) processor to it. "That's all there is to it." Macrotech says.
This is essentially true, but -There's always a but.
First, you have to be sure your CompuPro S-100 8/16 system is completely up to specs; if it's not standard-if there are wait states set in or there's been some software compromise with slightly nonstandard hardware-it may take a bit more time and considerably more knowledge to convert your system to the MI-286. That's not inevitable. It's likely to be as easy as the Macrotech advertisements say. and I've heard no complaints about Macrotech's support services. Still. be prepared.
Second, it must be an \(8 / 16\) system. Zeke II, the machine I'm writing this on, is not: he runs just fine under CP/M 2.2. but he's never been converted to any kind of \(8 / 16\) system. You must have the \(8 / 16\) software.
Third, you must have fast memory. If you are using (ahem) inexpensive dynamic memory, you must put in so many wait states that it's not worth it. All of the later CompuPro memoryall of the boards marked " 816 "-will work. Naturally, so will Macrotech's half-megabyte static RAM boardsbut the 1 -megabyte dynamic board wont work at all.
Fourth, the newest CompuPro software that can accommodate Concurrent CP/M and slave units will not work. You need an older version of the SW!.CMD program.
Fifth. I understand the real bugs in the 80286 chip show up when you have multiple users. If you're using \(\mathrm{MP} / \mathrm{M}\) and more than one terminal, be wary.
Given those cautions, it ought to be easy to convert to the MI-286. Thus, in theory I could simply configure Zeke II to match the Golem and use the same operating system for both.
In practice, it's much more difficult than that.
Remember earlier when I mentoned memory-mapped video? That's what Zeke II uses to communicate with me. What this means is that there's a board in there that looks like memory, but it takes what's in those
memory cells and displays it on a monitor. Thus, to change my screen image, the software merely writes something new to memory. That's about the fastest operation a computer knows how to do, so the result is great speed in updating the video display.
The "software driver" that tells Zeke II how to do that is built into the CP/M 2.2 BIOS that runs the machine: and although 1 have the source code to that BIOS, it has been just long enough that I don't want to go hacking around on my own. Tony will be back soon enough, and I can get help from him. I hope.
And, finally. I do have some reluctrance to mess about. "If it ain't broke. don't fix it" is awfully good advice. "Better is the enemy of good enough" is another statement I believe with all my heart.
The upshot is that I've got a second

Macrotech MI-286 board. Tom Harincar is waiting for me to report that lm using that board for all my writing. I mean to do it, too. Real Soon Now.

\section*{More Than You'll \\ Ever Know...}

On the subject of upgrading your IBM PC: Bob Brown, of an outfit called Landmark Software (1142 Pomegranate Court, Sunnyvale. CA 94087. (408) 733-4032). has a book-well. it's more than a booklet, if a bit smaller than a real book-called About Hard Disks for the IBM PC. It contains seventy-five \(81 / 2\) - by 11 -inch single-spaced pages of solid information. (It's available for \(\$ 25\) plus tax and \(\$ 2\) for shipping and handling.)
Brown promises to tell you "more than you ever wanted to know" about selecting the right hard disk for your IBM PC, and he does just that. The
(continued)

book is written in English, too. Absolute beginners will find it a bit tough sledding; on the other hand. if you're a beginner, it might well pay to buy the book for your adviser. Alex now uses it as our reference work for IBM PC hard-disk problems: it explains things like the mysterious CONFIG.SYS. with its mystical "buffers ="
statement; goes through different vendors and their strong and weak points. complete with addresses and phone numbers: and talks about boot ROMs (read-only memories) and the like
The latest edition even includes IBM PC AT test results. It doesn't cover PC clones. but you can't have everything. Brown hasn't quite Peter Norton's


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remarkable talents for explaining the complex with clarity, but he does write real English sentences and doesn't assume all that much. I confess I haven't read the whole bookit's not light reading-but l'm very glad we have it, and both Alex and I have no difficulty recommending it

\section*{The Support Problem Revisited}

Digital Research's people continue to provide free support for their products: they just don't do it by telephone any longer. If you want telephone support, you must subscribe to their Technical Support Service. Otherwise use mail.
This doesn't seem unreasonable.
The support problem is a sticky one, particularly for companies that publish operating systems intended for a wide variety of machines. It's just not very easy to explain BDOS calls and how to hack a BIOS; there are whole books on those subjects, and reading one of those books, or otherwise conducting basic education classes in computer programming, is a pretty expensive proposition by telephone.
In the old days when most computer users were hobbyists, it made some sense for manufacturers to provide direct support; now, alas, I think we've outgrown that. There's no help for it: dealers will have to be the intermediaries. There are just too many users for Digital Research, or CompuPro, or Cromemco, or Microsoft. to provide telephone answerers for.
Pretty soon they won't be able to provide free support by mail, either.
The problem, of course, is that some companies continue to sel direct to the consumer-and thus are dealers-and many others have their products sold through discount houses operating on such a small margin that they can't possibly provide support
If you buy your automobile at \(\$ 10\) above dealer's cost, you don't really expect a lot of help from that dealer do you? Alas, the computer business has got there as well.
Thus, while I'll continue to try to (continued)

\title{
Make 1-23 Look Like 1-23 \({ }^{1 / 2}\)
}

if you're a Lotus 1-2-3 user, you're already using the state of the art in business software, but if you're using a dot-matrix printer to produce your 1-2-3 graphics, you're living in the Stone-Age of computer graphics.

Produce outstanding 1-2-3 business graphics with the Roland DXY-880 8 . Pen Plotter. Why is the Roland DXY-880 better than any dot-matrix printer? For the same reason a Rolls Royce is better than a pickup truck - both will get you to the dance, but one does it with so much more style.

The Roland DXY-880 produces highquality business graphics in eight different colors on standard \(8 / k^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{x}\) \(11^{\prime \prime}\) or \(11^{\prime \prime}\) x \(17^{\prime \prime}\) paper, and draws with a lightning quickness and accuracy that can't be matched by any artist. And because the DXY-880 emu lates the Hewlett-Pachard graphics language, it has at its disposal hundreds of business graphics and CAD/ CAM software packages.
If you do a lot of group presentations, you'll like the fact you can easily produce instant overhead projection graphics just by using ace tate instead of paper.


1otus: 1-2.3 and Roland DXY are very compatible


DXY-880


Actual Lotus graph drawn by the DXY-880
 s limited desk-top space a problem?

The DXY-880 also stands up to run at a 60 degree angle-perfect for a
bookshelf. You can even reverse the plotting process and use the DXY-880 as an input device by activating the built-in multispeed digitizer

And the best part of all, is that the DXY-880 does all of this for a price that is unbelievably low (\$1295.00-hundreds less than its closest competitor).

How is this possible? Because the DXY-880 is from Roland DG-the new kid on

the computer peripherals block (who's out to make a name for itself by packing innovation, performance, and low-price into every product).
Don't settle for 1-2-3 when you can have \(1-2-3^{1 / 2}\) with a DXY-880 Plotter from Roland DC. Ask for it at fine computer dealers everywhere. Roland DG, 7200 Dominion Circle, Los Angeles, CA 90040 (213) 6855141.

\footnotetext{
Lus and 1.2 ? of Lotus Development of Lotus Development Corporation, Hewlett Packard is trademark of tewteft Packard. rademarks of Rolat Comporation.
}

\section*{Roland \(\quad\) ㄷ}
help. I will not automatically intervene in every probiem I get letters about. In the old days I could act as a sort of general ombudsman, and heaven knows I tried; but there are just too many problems, and many of them are not problems I can do anything about.

Pournelle's law: If you don't know what you're doing, deal with those who do-even if that costs more.

\section*{For Example...}

Some months ago I wanted to add color to my IBM PC. (You can't run the wonderful KoalaPad paint stuff without color.) We have several Zenith

ZVM-135 13-inch color monitorsabout as good as you can get-so all I needed was a board for Lucy Van Pelt. We bought an STB Graphix Plus board from a discount house.
Alas.
The board wouldn't work with our monitor. When we returned it, the people we bought it from said it works fine-with an IBM color monitor. The board has both composite and RGB (red-green-blue) outputs, but it doesn't put color out the composite port.

More tests are in the works: they will, eventually, make the board work as I want it or give me my money

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dBASE 111 .................... \(\$ 695\)
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MI-286 Processor BOARD. . . \(\$ 1395\)
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PCturbo 186 ............from \(\$ 1095\)
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Orchid Technology \(\$ 1970\) (640K
47790 Westinghouse Dr. bytes)
Fremont, CA 94539
(415) 490-8586
back. I make no doubt l'll eventually have color, so we can hook up the KoalaPad, but so far we've used a couple of months: if I'd gone to a fullprice dealer, I expect things would be settled by now.

\section*{The Clock Quest Concluded}

Last month we reported on our quest for a clock board for Mrs. Pournelle's Z-150 PC clone the Zenith people want me to call it the Heath/Zenith PCl50, but that's just too much to write each time). We had bought an STB RIO Plus board, and it didn't work properly.
Blake Handler. Priority One's tech-nical-support guru, figured out what the problem was.
The IBM PC normally has either 64 K bytes or 256 K bytes of memory on the motherboard, and the RIO Plus is set to add memory above those addresses. The \(\mathrm{Z}-150\) has 320 K bytes of memory on its board: consequently. if you pack memory onto the RIO Plus. you must leave the first bank blank. (I don't know what would happen if you leave off the top bank on the Z-150; better to populate it fully and leave out the first bank on the RIO.)
The RIO's documents have this, and only this, to say: "Note that memory map 4 requires the memory chips on the RIO Plus board to be installed starting in row \#2 if all six rows of memory chips are not implemented." This accompanies a diagram and text of remarkable obscurity: it took the Priority One technicians about two weeks to figure out what was wrong.
The RIO's parallel port must be configured as LPT2. There's also a potential problem with the RIO's serial port: if your Z - 150 already has two communications ports, then the one on the RIO Plus board must be disabled. STB sells a chip. PLSNOS, which you plug into the board to accomplish that. This is a PAL (programmable array logic) chip, and you must use it if you want to disable the RIO's serial port: that cannot be done with switches. This means that if you want an RIO Plus for your Z-150, or any other computer with two serial ports, you must
(continued)

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100 MHz dual time base scope. Easy-to-read CRT; bright, full-sized \(8 \times 10 \mathrm{~cm} ; 14 \mathrm{kv}\) accelerating potential complete with BEAM FIND,
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Two 100 MHz , high sensitivity channels. 3.5 ns risetime; dc to \(\geqslant\) 100 MHz band width from \(5 \mathrm{~V} /\) div to \(5 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{div}\) extended sensitivity of \(2 \mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{div}\) \(\mathrm{at} \geqslant 90 \mathrm{MHz}\).

A/B sweep selec-
tion. Calibrated
A sweeps from
\(50 \mathrm{~ns} /\) div to
0.5 s/div; B sweeps from \(50 \mathrm{~ns} / \mathrm{div}\) \(1050 \mathrm{~ms} / \mathrm{div}\); variable control tor up to 2.5 to 1 reduction and \(10 x\) magnification for sweeps 10 \(5 \mathrm{~ns} / \mathrm{div}\).

Dual time base measurements. Select either A or B sweeps, or both alternately with \(A\) intensilied by B.

B trigger slope and level. Use B trigger level to select B-triggered or run-after-delay modes; use B TRIGGER SLOPE to select transitions


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THE MAXWELL MODEM.
From Racal-Vadic
order the PAL chip at the same time. In the unlikely event that your \(Z=150\) has only one serial port-two come standard-address the RIO's serial port as COM2
The RIO Plus has a number of nice features, including the ability to connect two game paddles-Apple game paddles would work. We like the
board, but the documents need revision. Rewriting would be better. There's no reason why STB can't explicitly state the potential problems with PC clones.
The memory-conflict problem is likely to be generic for all manufacturers: most PC-compatible boards are going to conform to the IBM PC

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MasterCord, VISA, P.O. Checks, Monev Orders, and
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memory pattern, so Z-150 owners should be wary, as should anyone else with a clone that doesn't have exactly 64 K bytes or 256 K bytes of memory on the motherboard.

\section*{Sprinting}

We've mentioned MPI printers before. We're now in a position to state that they're pretty rugged.
Last week Alex hooked up the serially configured MPI Sprinter to the Z-150; alas, he hooked it to the parallel port. It doesn't seem to have hurt anything. Didn't work, of course.
The printer works fine now that it has been connected to the serial port. We did have to swap pins 2 and 3 in the Sprinter's cable; we did not have to do that to get it to run on the Otrona Attache.
I've never really understood the RS-232C "standard" connectors and certainly never understood when you have to swap wires in a cable. The only real solution I know of to the problem is to get an RS-232C "breakout box," which looks like a cable with a plastic box in the middle: inside the plastic box are pins and jacks that let you reconfigure the cable. Given one of these, good documents, and plenty of time, you can generally manage to make serial connections, provided the phase of the moon isn't too unfavorable and you hold your mouth right.

\section*{Do You Really Need Shelter?}

There are about a zillion tax shelters offered for sale. I'm no financial wizard, but all the investment brokers I know counsel lots of caution for those contemplating buying one of these things. The advertisements promise wealth untold and the riches of Croesus, all at the expense of the government; but the realities can be quite different.

Comes now the Tax Shelter Eater.
This is a program by attorney Schuyier Moore member of a prestigious Los Angeles (Century City) law firm. The version I have runs on an IBM PC: I'm told there's also one for Apple DOS 3.3.
This program analyzes tax-shelter

\section*{The Tax Shelter}

\section*{Eater analyzes}

\section*{tax-shelter offers.}
offers. It does it by asking you questions: if you can't answer those questions, you've no business buying into a tax shelter in the first place. If you got nothing from the program but the questions it asks, you'd probably be ahead.
Alas. that's about all I can say about it. I'm no investment counselor. You don't need a Pepperdine M.B.A. to understand the firiancial theory that comes with the program, but it wouldn't hurt. either. One of my friends who does have an M.B.A. says it looks like a pretty good program.
I mention the Tax Shelter Eater because l've seen friends get burned by odd tax-shelter investments. If they'd had this program and followed its advice, they wouldn't have. Fair warning, though: for all I know the program might cause you to miss out on a good deal, and I cannot possibly know whether it would reject all the bad ones
Use it at your risk, not mine

\section*{ARIS}

One reason I want an IBM PCcompatible machine is that all the new integrated software is being written for them. I don't know whether Aris is the program I really want to use-there are a lot of them, and I haven't had a chance to test manybut it certainly has many of the characteristics of the "Executive Secretary" program I put on my wish list three years ago
Aris bills itself as a "personal work processor." It integrates your spreadsheet, a word processor, printing. phone answerer, etc., into one program. It's a desk-replacement program, though-its word processor isn't designed to compete with WordStar, and you use your own spreadsheet. Instead, they are all for "run-
(continued)

\title{
The Brand NEW Fancy Font 2 printed this ad on an Epson FX printer
}

\section*{Letter Quality}

Say goodbye to correspondence quality and hello to Fancy Font's high-resolution, proportionally spaced, letter quality. Fonts are available in sizes from 6 to 72 points; styles include Roman, Bold, Italic, Script, Old English, and more. All this on low-cost dot-matrix printers. fancy Font is an easy-to-use software package, developed by SoftCraft, Inc., for IBM PC compatible systems and CP/M systems; no special hardware or installation is required.

\section*{New Features Now Available in Version 2}

The latest version of Fancy Foni takes advantage of the phenomenal resolution of the Epson FX and RX printers to achieve laser printer quality. High resolution versions for the Toshiba 1350, 1351, 1340 and the Epson LQ- 1500 will soon be available.

This version boasts a greatly expanded set of formatting commands, including word-wrap. Special typesetting features such as kerning and automatic ligature formation are provided by an optional utility.

As part of our library of fonts and utilities we have packages that make Fancy Font directly compatible with Microsoft Word, Wordstar and Valdocs; if you know how to use any of these word processors then you already know how to use Fancy Fond. Alternatively, you can still use almost any word processor to create a text file to be printed with \(\mathscr{F}_{\text {ancy }}\) Fond.

\section*{Numerous Applications}

Fancy Font customers are constantly discovering new applications.
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Prowriter, NEC 8029. Specify 187.50 of demo coat is appiseable towarde Fancy Font purchase.
printer when ordering. \(\quad \mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}\) requires \(64 \mathrm{~K}, \mathrm{MSDOS} 128 \mathrm{~K}\) memory.
Fully tranaparent \(8=\) bit printer interface required on Apple and \(\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}\)
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\section*{Software Services}

CHAOS MANOR
ning your business life": taking down phone notes. writing a simple letter, balancing payments, etc.
At least, that's what a first glance showed me. There are bugs-especially in the word processor. For instance, you cannot press Return to go to a blank line below unless you are in insert mode. Mode-oriented editors have never been among my favorites anyway.
On the other hand, you can use your favorite word processor: you're not stuck with the one built into Aris. A few random observations: Aris works much better with a hard disk and lots of memory than with a machine with two floppy disks, but that will be true of all the "executiveassistant" type programs. Alas, there is no single "bailout key" that gets you out of the current function, although Esc comes close. If there are no assignments to print out. Aris says "no matching assignments" instead of "there are no assignments."
Aris provides an interesting contrast to Sidekick. Instead of one program you can call up at any time, Aris is one program from which you can call others. Of course that means you must use its command structure.
The appointment calendar is called a "diary." and I couldn't find it at first. It's pretty neat and keeps track of time and work-assignment due dates. and the like.
The Aris documents are obviously preliminary. The manual needs to be typeset, indexed, and longer. It's a good start to a tutorial and manual. but it's nowhere near complete. Excel seems to be primarily concerned with Aris, and the program advertisements say the program was written by the company's President Krista LaBianca, so I expect there will be improvements in both software and documents.

The program comes in fairly elegant packaging. It is not copy-protected; the documents urge you to make backup copies immediately. This is a very large plus over some of the betteradvertised programs.
Aris has considerable promise, but (continued)


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}

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\section*{The 3B2/300}
has the potential
to be an important microcomputer of

\section*{the future.}
it needs work. More when I've played with it more or have an update.
Excel says it's doing new documents now.

\author{
Well. It's a Step Up. . .
}

ATET recently sent around an announcement of a new UNIX Pascal compiler to run on the ATET 3B computer series. The compiler is said to have lots of goodies, including
separate compilation, hooks into UNIX utilities, and the ability to call programs written in C .
The price for source code is \(\$ 7500\) ( \(\$ 2000\) for qualified educational institutions). This isn't cheap, but it's pretty reasonable compared to the goofy prices ATET wanted last year for the COBOL syntax checker.
I'm less convinced than I was last lanuary, but I still believe the ATET \(3 B 2 / 300\) has the potential to be one of the most important microcomputers of the future; certainly the more languages ATET has, the better its chance

\section*{The Back Room}

The back room at Chaos Manor is filled with computers: the Apple, an Atari, a Corvus Concept. Zorro the Z-100 with his attached wonderful Disk Maker I that can read and write more than 100 disk formats, and any
number of other machines. In the center of it all sits Peter Flynn and Shirley (officially known as a CompuPro 10).
One of Peter's jobs is indexing books. After his problems with my first computer book (see the October 1984 BYTE, "The Index Dilemma" page 332), we got a new version of SuperDex with faster screen I/O. The theory is that you go through a WordStar copy of your manuscript marking words and phrases with Control-P. after which SuperDex does, if not all. then much of the work.

Peter didn't use that approach. Instead, he made a paper copy using WRITE. With our HP Laserlet printer, that's a fairly quick and easy thing to do. Then he brought up WRITE on Shirley and proceeded to page through the paper copy making notes that look like
(continued)


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\title{
The copy protection of dBASE III puts \\ a number of bad sectors on the disk.
}

\author{
P>Major Heading \\ S \(>\) Subheading \\ © \(>57\) \\ \(\mathrm{P}>\) another major head (0)>57 \\ \(\mathrm{P}>\) Yet another major \\ S \(>\) corresponding minor (a) \(>60\)
}
and so forth. This creates the "raw index" file wanted by SuperDex; the program takes it from there and prints out quite a nice-looking index keyed to the paper copy. Now our publisher's copy editor can take the typeset page proofs and our index and finish the job.
Peter says this works better than the primary method recommended by SuperDex. For one thing, he would have to convert from a series of WRITE files into one big WordStar file; and WordStar is pretty slow even running on Shirley. (Next time he can. I suppose, use WordStar 3.3 on our IBM PC with the PCturbo 186; we'll see.) For another, simply scrolling through the manuscript marking pages won't give you an index entry for, say. "future of computers" on a page that never actually uses that phrase.
As Peter notes, what he's doing is a bit like the old-fashioned method of indexing with a card-file box, but using the computer to write the card entries, file them, sort them, then format and print out the index: much easier. He does wish he had a program that would give him a current list of indexed words and phrases. (Of course, he can from time to time print out the partial index already made. but it won't be on line-ha! Phrases it won't do, but The Word Plus has a program that will make an alpha-
betized list of unique words: aim that at the "raw index" file.) He would also like a computerized way to handle multiple listings, as, for example, each computer to be indexed under its own company name as well as being subheads under "computer:'
Indexing is still as much art as science, but computers sure make it a lot easier.

\section*{Go FOR IT}

We just received a new copy of Ashton-Tate's dBASE III. I haven't had a chance to do more than put it into Lucy Van Pelt and determine that it does come up. and it does seem to work with PCturbo 186.
The manuals look much improved over the old dBASE II (Vulcan) manuals, and there seem to be a lot of nice features. I don't know how many of those I'll learn, because, alas. dBASE III is copy-protected. I used dBASE II for years; it wasn't copyprotected and indeed urged you to make backup copies.
The scheme of copy protection (I) puts a number of bad sectors on the disk and (2) won't let you use the program on a hard disk without the original system disk. Moreover, when we were trying to determine whether we could run dBASE III with PCturbo 186, we crashed it: I'm not sure how. but now the dBASE III master locks up the machine when we try to run it. It may be that we had a defective disk to begin with; when you deliberately put bad sectors on a disk. it's pretty hard to devise good qualityassurance procedures
We have dBASE III running under the backup disk provided, but this is absurd.
The only good news is that dBASE III is copy-protected with one of those "unbreakable" systems, meaning that it took the crackers almost three weeks to break it: I'm reliably informed that a number of dealers will give you a copy of the backup program when you buy your regular copy. There are other ways to defeat the copy protection if you have a hard disk.
However, most business owners will
not want to fool with demons and unauthorized copies: it will be interesting to see how many will entrust their business records, including all their inventories and accounts. to the frailties of a floppy disk-and that is precisely what Ashton-Tate is inviting them to do. Just think. you too can be at the mercy of kittens, telephones (one good way to lunch a disk is to put it under the phone and wait for it to ring), coffee magnetic paper-clip holders. and other such goodies. Me, I think IIl stick to my own accounting system and dBASE 11 .
One of the Ashton-Tate programmers tells me that dBASE III was developed in C on a VAX, so there is obviously a version that will run on a VAX. Ashton-Tate's people don't know what to do with it. One possibility is to market it , but the problem would be to provide support: they don't have that many VAX wizards. If they go this route. it will be interesting to see what they sell it for: recall the database program that sells for \(\$ 500\) to run under PC-DOS and \(\$ 98,000\) to run on an IBM mainframe.
Another thought they've had is to market the VAX version unsupported for the price of the distribution tape. If they want my opinion, that's the route they ought to go. They'll get an awful lot of students, hackers, wizards. and general VAX users accustomed to dBASE III; it won't be hard to guess what program they'll get for their own computers and recommend to their friends.

Of course, if they want my advice they'll get rid of the stupid copy protection, too. Ashton-Tate made a lot of money with dBASE II while remaining good guys; why do they want to go spoil it now?

\section*{Winding Down}

There are several recommended books this month. First. The Odyssey File by Arthur C. Clarke (Ballantine Books, 1984, \(\$ 3.95\) ) details his conversations. by modem, from Sri Lanka as he was setting up his system, writing books. and working with the director of 2010 . Amusing. instructive, and fun.
(continued)

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\section*{Software for the}

\section*{Macintosh continues}

\section*{to be more}

\section*{potential than real.}

The Omni Complete Catalog of Computer Software edited by Owen Davies (Collier Books, 1984, \$23.99 hardcover. \(\$ 13.95\) paperback) is well worth your attention. The reviews are a bit uneven. With darned near 1000 programs reviewed, how could it be otherwise? They are, for the most part, very fair, and I found few to disagree with. Coverage is also spotty-it would have to be-but they don't just review the biggies. For example, there is a very fair treatment of WRITE, my favorite (if a bit obscure) text editor. and it includes a number of other smaller programs, including several I never heard of but have decided I want to look at. Recommended.
Structure and Interpretation of Computer Programs by Harold Abelson, Gerald Sussman, and Julie Sussman (McGrawHill, \(\$ 32.50\) ) is written by the people who teach the MIT course of the same name; this is traditionally the first computer course at MIT for com-puter-science and electronics-engineering majors.
If you hate Pascal and love LISP, you'll like this book. If you don't know much about either Pascal or LISP, you will not get an objective treatment. The authors say: "In teaching our material we use a dialect of the programming language LISP. We never teach the language, because we don't have to. We just use it, and students pick it up in a few days:
That may happen at MIT. It hasn't happened yet for me.
The preface of the book is by Alan Perlis and contains this sentence: "The discretionary exportable functionality entrusted to the individual Lisp programmer is more than an order of magnitude greater than that to be found within Pascal enterprises:"

Fortunately, the rest of the book is somewhat clearer. Structure and Interpretation is a frustrating book: I get the distinct impression that if I could just go through it (possibly by taking a month off to plow through without interruptions) I'd learn a lot: but so far enlightenment has eluded me.

Two games of the month are Safari and Elsinore, both for the IBM PC and sold by Workman. They're Adventuretype games (no graphics, just script) written by Dian Girard. My personal game of the month was Millionaire on the Macintosh: the Mac is very well suited to that kind of game. Incidentally. Workman reports that replacement door latches for the Tandon disk drives on the IBM PC are one of his hottest selling items.

Macintosh software continues to be more potential than real. I've even signed a bunch of papers, although I've yet to get much actual software. The 512 K -byte memory expansion is now available and we've ordered ours; I suspect that when Fat Mac becomes widely available we'll finally see some of that promised flood of programs.
As usual. I'm out of time and space, but there's much to cover. Next time I'll try to get to the new Sage VI. which is now officially known as the Stride 460: Sage Computer has now become Stride Micro. Alex says the name reminds him of "the really great coffee with the really ugly label." I can't say the new name instantly appealed to me, either: I do like the new line of computers, which run at 10 MHz and sell for prices ranging from \(\$ 2900\) to nearly \(\$ 60,000\) for an all-up 448megabyte system
David Gerrold says the micro revolution "shambles" onward. Maybe for him. Me. I feel like I've been run over by the Bullet Train.

\footnotetext{
Ierry Pournelle welcomes readers' comments and opinions. Send a selfaddressed, stamped envelope to Jerry Pournelle, clo BYTE Publications, POB 372. Hancock, NH 03449. Please put your address on the letter as well as on the envelope. Due to the high volume of letters. Jerry cannot guarantee a personal reply.
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your program steps so you can make easy modifications as you go along.

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Amazing.


\section*{and when you get to your hotel, change everything.}

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don, Connecticut, are encouraged to take responsibility almost immediately. They design, develop and test prototypes of these systems and work with private industry on production of the final product
"I got responsibility right away," says Ronald Jackson, an electronic engineer "As I showed ability, my responsibility grew. Today, I'm a project engineer."
Through NUSC's liberal education policy, Ron has earned a master's since he joined Newport and is working toward a Ph. D.

Because the Center helos its scientists become expert in other fields, electronic engineer Donna Doane is concentrating on computer software. "I'm doing things people never have done before," Donna says. "I design the project, and I see it to the end- to the final product." Monica Sachs is learning something new each day. "I'm working on weapons systems engineering, a broad subject that allows you to get into several different kinds of engineering. I use my electronic engineering background to understand the other disciplines." And Peter Santiago applies his com-
puter background to quality assurance. "I look for self-gratification in the job, and I get that at NUSC

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\section*{More MacLetters}

\section*{Dear Jerry}

As an avid BYTE reader. I generally find the shoot-from-the-hip style of your column both informative and entertaining. Alas. your stabs at the Macintosh in the July 1984 BYTE ("Big Mac." page 312) had neither characteristic for anyone who knows that excellent machine. Your comments on the lack of Macintosh applications at the West Coast Computer Faire (July. "The Big Mac," page 376) completely miss the point. It is of course true that just two months after its introduction a machine that attempts something really new and thereby spurns compatibility with existing systems will have little written for it. But what of the ease of use of the machine, its speed and flexibility, and future software?
In fact. MacWrite is fast, powerful, and easy to learn. As a university professor, I have watched in dismay as secretaries suffered through WordStar on the office IBM PC. It is a real thrill to see how quickly they can pick up MacWrite and how they enjoy the restful screen, the easy formatting, and the magnificent flexibility of the Mac (try doing French in WordStar, Jerry!): the high-quality mode on the printer produces a very pleasing typescript. By July we had Multiplan up and running beautifully the bug in the first release having long since been corrected) and were eagerly awaiting Microsoft Chart. which will combine with the Imagewriter printer to produce knockout graphics already evident in MacPaint. And all this without the expense and bother of running separate monitors and/or adapter cards for graphics. as one must for the IBM PC.
And what does BYTE have to say about all this. apart from the superb and balanced preview by Gregg Williams in the February 1984 issue? Not much. You say it takes two minutes to call MacWrite, and the July editorial by Phil Lemmons complains that it takes three selections to eject a disk. I timed my 11 -year-old son. who is an eager Mac user. on these operations: 50 seconds to enter a specific MacWrite document from the time the power is first turned on: 12 seconds to eject a disk start-
ing from the desktop. For many operations in word processing and spreadsheets. the mouse is much faster than cursor keys (note the large sums of money people are paying to attach a mouse to existing PCs).
Indeed, to paint the Mac a slow or inflexible machine for the average user is the reverse of the truth. Yet when a Macintosh owner writes to ask you to join him in criticizing Microsoft for its copyprotection format on Mac Multiplan ("maybe Microsoft will listen to you"), you respond by attacking the Mac! Those of us using the superb Mac version of Multiplan in an office setting can only grind our teeth in dismay and amazement when you refer to it as "an expensive toy" that is "Macuseless for business:"
The Apple people did make one big mistake, for which you and many other reviewers have rightly chastised them: the original model should have had 256 K bytes of RAM. By resisting the IBM-compatibility bandwagon, the Mac owner therefore runs a risk, but I bet it's one that pays off. I wager that soon the Mac with 512 K bytes will have a large supply of superb software, while many of the IBM clones and compatibles will face declining sales and/or imminent bankruptcy.

Paul Davenport
Montreal, Quebec. Canada
Sigh. If Macintoshes were free, we'd have no quarrel. Indeed, I've said before that if you can get one at the heavily discounted university price, you should think about that seriously.

On the other hand, in my judgment you can get more bang for the buck with some other machine. That may not always be true, but I think it's true now.
I don't know what to say about the Microsoft copy protection of Multiplan. I don't like copy protection, and I'd think everyone south of Oshkosh would know that. Alas, I don't think Microsoft is going to change policies because of me. It's just too easy to copy-protect Mac disks.
As to doing French in WordStar, thank you, no; of course, a Mac won't help either, since French is what my parents spoke when they didn't want me to understand.

Stay well.-lerry

\section*{Dear Jerry,}

As an owner of a Macintosh, having but recently come to the worid of the personal computer. I was interested in your comments in your August 1984 column (page 313).

It is difficult to understand why the Macintosh manual and the books I have read are so poorly written and so lacking in vital information. To make matters worse the commercials for the Mac that I saw on TV during the Olympics actually dwell upon the fact that the manual is small compared with the competition. To my way of thinking. this is not an advantage to be advertised but a serious disadvantage that needs immediate correction. One would expect that Apple would be making every effort to correct the matter instead of using it as advertising copy.
For example. some of "the rest of us" are interested in how to fix a disk that has "bombed." I experienced two "bombed" disks within the first two weeks of Macintosh ownership and only a chance reading of a magazine article gave me the answer.

While the Macintosh does what I want it to do. I would still like to be provided with a detailed. correct. and thorough manual. It is irritating. when setting up simple programs in BASIC. to have to work through feature after feature by trial and error. This computer has not been well served by its documentation, and I appreciated your comments. Perhaps in the near future, Apple will undertake a serious reexamination of its objectives for the Macintosh and make a new manual one of its high-priority projects.

\author{
Charles S. Allyn \\ Pauma Valley, CA
}

Agreed. There are a lot of "features" about the Macintosh that seem inspired more by ideology than anything else. - Jerry

\section*{Perfect Writer}

Dear Jerry.
I read with interest your problems involving indexing and other jobs using WRITE and WordStar. I think that you
(continued)
might want to look at some of the features of Perfect Writer
I received Perfect Writer as part of a Kaypro package a year ago and have grown to like it. For example, it has indexing already built into the basic program. As you write, you can include an index command and a reference word(s) and Perfect Writer automatically will make an alphabetized index of subjects and the pages on which they appear. Perfect Writer also will create a table of contents if you desire, with chapters. sections, subsections, and even paragraphs. Perfect Writer also can print automatically numbered footnotes on the bottom of each page or references listed at the end of the document.

Although Perfect Writer is not compatible with WordStar, it can be made compatible by judicious use of the PIP command or probably by a program such as FILTER.COM. (Of course, a program such as Footnote is superfluous to Perfect Writer users.) Perfect Writer is not the "in" program these days it seems, but it does have some interesting features.

Robert I. Schechter
Los Angeles, CA
You're hardly the only one who likes Perfect Writer, which does have a number of features. I don't use it myself; and one reason it isn't the "in" program is that you have to know some of its idiosyncrasies before you're totally safe from text-losing blunders.

Thanks.-Jerry

\section*{Printers}

\section*{Dear Jerry.}

Concerning your quote ". . . one day we'll be able to replace both the office copier and the printer with one device" ("Electrostatic Printers." July 1984, page 328) IBM has already achieved this goal with its 6670 (Models I and II) laser printers that double as convenience copiers.

Tony Patti
Arlington, VA
Yeah, IBM sure has, but to buy one you'll need scientific notation to write the price and a government subsidy to pay it. - lerry

\section*{The Scientists Strike Back}

\section*{Dear Jerry.}

Ye gods and little fishes! Talk about turning a nonproblem into pandemia. APL to
do complex arithmetic-and data typing yet? What is all this talk? You are (sob!) beginning to sound like one of those (aaargh!) computer high priests. Steve Maas posed a valid point about the widespread use of complex arithmetic in science and engineering ("Scientific Computing." August 1984, page 334). For microcomputer users your suggestions had about as much practicality as proposing to do sums and differences on a slide rule. Who has, and at what price. APL for microcomputers?
If a language can handle trig and log functions, it can be used to do complex arithmetic (provided it can recognize the difference between a character and an integer). Most microcomputer BASICs have these capabilities. What you should have told Mr. Maas is to put together a set of subroutines to perform addition, subtraction, inversion, and square roots of complex numbers in BASIC and deal with his inversion of a matrix of complex numbers.
I do all this and more (e.g., complex hyperbolic functions) on a Sharp PC-1500 hand-held computer. To show the simplicity here are the BASIC statements for multiplication of complex numbers:
```

REM: $(S+i T)$ ( $U+i V)$
"MULT": $W O=(S \cdot U)-(T * V)$
$T=(S \cdot V)+(T \cdot U)$
$S=W 0:$ RETURN

```

This subroutine is entered with the variables \(S\) and \(T\) containing the real and imaginary parts of the first complex number, and U and V . respectively, for the second complex number. The product is returned in \(S\) and \(T\). W0 is a temporary variable.
The remaining functions are similarly succinct and not at all difficult. APL indeed!

\section*{Forrest Gehrke \\ Mountain Lakes, NJ}

Ah, well. you see I have this mad desire to play about with APL, and the theoretical) problem posed to me prompted me to say I'd use APL to work the problem.
Actually, like you, I'd very probably use BASIC. which I understand and have at hand.
Thanks.-lerry
Dear lerry.
I have been using Pascal for scientific computing for several years, and I couldn't resist writing. FORTRAN was the first language that I learned (more than 10 years ago), while I have known Pascal for only
the past four. My scientific-computing needs include numerical simulation, statistics, and the analysis of experimental data. Yet my preferred language for such work is Pascal. and I will use it when writing a new program unless I have an explicit reason not to. (One such reason is when the program must be used on several mainframes. Alas not many mainframes have a very good implementation of Pascal: no one thinks it's suitable for scientific computing.)
I did a survey of my disk directories and found that of 420 programs, packages and library routines, literally half of them were written in Pascal and the other half in FORTRAN. I now use FORTRAN for scientific computing like I use BASIC-only when I have no other choice.
On another note. I'd like to let you know of a rather horrifying experience that I recently had at several computer stores. First. I should let you know that my personal computing experience is with homebrew hardware and software (including operating-system and language implementations), and I understand the point of view of a friend of mine who once said that it was all over when they started carpeting the floors of computer shops After all. who would ever walk around such a place with bare chips in their hands! Anyway. I wasn't looking for anything too exotic-just an ordinary RS-232C cable with a 25 -pin subminiature \(D\) connector that was male on both ends. Because I needed the cable in order to connect a terminal to a modem, the cable didn't even need all 25 pins wired (just I through 8 and pin 20 would do). Sound simple? I usually get such things from one of several mail-order sources. but I was in a hurry
The first three places I went to asked what kind of computer I wanted to connect to. When I told them just an ordinary terminal, they looked at me like I was from Mars. A fourth place said that they had heard of such cables, but the store manager told me-with a straight facethat it was not a standard cable and the industry was phasing it out! Start hoarding those cables now! Anyway in a panic I found another shop. They said that they thought that they could help. The salesman looked around for the one guy in the shop that knows what's in the back room. and he found them in the basement. They even had two cables, which I wanted. The only catch was that they wanted \$55 apiece for them. This was turning into a nightmare. I eventually gave up and went
(continued)


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back to my mail-order sources. One of them. Inmac. which is a premium-price. premium-quality place with a superfast delivery time (about 18 hours for me). had the identical cable for about \(\$ 35\). And I found ribbon-cable versions for less than \(\$ 25\) from several sources.
I'm not sure what circumstances could now drag me into a typical computer shop. Those people remind me of a usedcar salesman I once knew.

Everett Carter
Your letter is typical: lots of people familiar with both FORTRAN and Pascal (or Modula-2) prefer the highly structured languages for number crunching.
I've had good experiences with Inmac. You can find stuff at lower prices, but l've had fast and reliable service.-Jerry

\section*{LOOKING FOR A PASCAL}

\section*{Dear Jerry.}

I am interested in buying a Pascal for my Morrow MD2, but I don't think JRT is good
enough, and Borland's Turbo doesn't come in the right DOS. A recent Ellis Computing ad in BYTE included the addition of Nevada Pascal to its line of products. I sent for a catalog hoping to learn more about it. but 1 received the same catalog that I had before. without the Pascal. I am left almost totally ignorant as to what Nevada Pascal is like. Since you seem to be an expert on Pascal. why don't you do a review of Nevada Pascal?

Andy Marken Columbia City, IN

Alas, the Ellis Nevada Pascal is IRT Pascal (version 3.0), or so l've been told. - jerry

\section*{TK!SOLVER}

\section*{Dear lerry.}

I have been reading for some time of the lapanese fifth-generation computer and of nonalgorithmic languages. I thought I would let you know that I have been using such a language for a couple of months.

It is called TK!Solver. and it's wonderful. It solves problems that can be modeled as algebraic equations.

About six months ago I had to design a three-port network with five unknown resistors. subject to five constraints. The equations were nonlinear, involving sums of reciprocals of the resistors. Using various mathematical tricks. I reduced the problem to three equations in three unknowns and then wrote a FORTRAN program to help evaluate the equations as I searched a three-dimensional space for an answer. I am a computer user, not a computer programmer, and the inevitable bugs took their toll. I finally got my answer after 40 man-hours. Was it worth it? Yes, the payback over the life of the product will cover the cost. Would I have spent the 40 hours if I had known it would take that long? No, a more expensive solution was available, and there were more important problems to solve.
Well. about two months ago. some fellows down the hall bought TK!Solver and put it to work evaluating some straightforward equations and making

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some plots. It looked interesting, and 1 looked through the manual. After two hours. I decided to try the three-port problem on it as a test. Four hours after I picked up the manual, I had a solution. A 10:1 improvement. Actually, more than 10:1 when you consider my years of FORTRAN experience and no experience with TK!Solver.
Now I use the TK!Solver program frequently. I have several of my favorite active filters programmed into it. I just enter the desired center frequency, \(Q\), gain, and capacitor values, and TK!Solver calculates the required resistors.
This program is going to do to algebra what calculators have done to arithmetic. You ought to try it.
Any complaints? A few. It does not handle complex numbers. (Laplace transforms have to wait.) The control structure lacks orthogonality. Some commands are invoked by special characters, some from a menu. and some by typing things in special fields.

> I really enjoy your column.

Roy McCammon Austin. TX

I've previously reviewed TK!Solver, and I agree: it can do wonders for my ability to work algebra problems. The manuals leave a bit to be desired, but if you study them hard you'll figure out how to use the program-and it certainly works -lerry

\section*{Tом TCIMPIDIS}

Dear Jerry
As a follow-up on your comments in September 1984 ("The RCBS Blues," page 368). you may be interested in this message from Tom Tcimpidis's bulletin board (see figure !).

\author{
Mervin E. Frank \\ Santa Ana, CA
}

I understand that Pacific Telephone and the Los Angeles City Attorney held a meeting to which neither Tom Tcimpidis nor his attorney were invited; and after that meeting, the City Attorney changed his mind and decided to prosecute Tom because some wag had put telephone access codes on Tom's public bulletin board. Tom's bulletin board can be reached at (818) 366-1238.
Those interested can send funds for Tom's defense to Lynzie's Motherboard. POB 284, Nörth Hollywood, CA 91603. The address of the Los Angeles City At-

FROM MOG-URS BULLETIN BOARD
(818) 366 - 1238

MSG \#10705 ON 08/29/84 AT 00:49:04
FROM: SYSOP (I)
TO: ALL
SUBIECT: THE MOG-UR BATTLE WITH PACTELPOLICE MAY NOT BE OVER YET! 8

I HAVE RECEIVED WORD THAT THE L.A. CITY ATTORNEY HAS. WITHOUT ANY ADVANCE WORD NOR ANY INDICATION OF REASON. INDICATED THAT HE INTENDS TO FILE CHARGES UNDER SECTION 502 (?). CHARLES LINDNER. MY ATTORNEY. WAS NOTIFIED OF THIS TODAY AND WILL ATTEMPT TO FIND OUT WHAT IS TRANSPIRING

I WILL KEEP EVERYONE INFORMED AS INFORMATION BECOMES AVAILABLE. THE FIGHT MÁY NOT BE OVER YET (UNFORTUNATELY)!
-TOM
END OF MSG \# 10705 FROM SYSOP (I)

Figure 1: Message from Tom Tcimpidis's bulletin board.
torney is Ira Reiner, Los Angeles City Attorney. Suite 2000, 200 North Main St., Los Angeles. CA 90012
When I talked to Pacific Telephone officials, they swore they wanted to find a reasonable settlement to the conflict of interest between the free flow of information and protecting their property rights; this seems an odd way to go about it.-Jerry

\section*{Encrypted Software}

Dear Jerry.
Be patient. Only a few more years of copy protection and software piracy remain. Soon, microprocessors will be able to run encrypted software. Each processor will come with its own encryption key. When ordering software, you give the key over the phone to the manufacturer who will send you your own special version of the program. You can make as many copies as you want or copy it to a hard disk; it doesn't matter since you can run the program on only that particular processor. Of course, if you use more than one computer (one at home. one at the office) or if several computers share a single disk, there is still a problem, but software vendors will probably have a more liberal policy for multiple copies.
While each processor will probably cost a little more, the decline in software prices
should easily make up for that. Nor should the encryption affect the speed, since the decryption can be done in parallel with the execution of previous instructions. Since the decryption key is locked inside the processor, it would be almost impossible to decrypt the program. As a programmer and a user. I'm looking forward to the day of secure (and affordable) software

Kenny Hirsch Chapel Hill. NC

Over my dead body! Next they'll want us to have our social security number permanently stamped into any copy of a book we buy, and severe penalties for reading someone else's book

The decline in software prices will be enough; we don't need schemes like this! - Jerry

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\section*{B•Y•T•E U.K.}


\section*{The Amstrad CPC 464}

The home computer in the U.K.

\author{
By Dick Pountain
}

Dick Pountain is a technical author and software consultant living in London. England. He can be contacted co BYTE. POB 372

Hancock. NH 03449

It's not easy for a U.K. citizen to write about home computers for an American magazine. We use the term to refer to an altogether different object on our side of the Atlantic.
In the U.S.A., an Apple II is a home computer: the IBM PC in its smaller configurations is a home computer: the Macintosh is a home computer. Home computers use floppy disks for mass storage and perform useful functions like word processing and income tax preparation as well as playing games.
In the U.K... those computers would be considered rather expensive as business computers, let alone for home use. Home computers here typically cost less than £200 (about \(\$ 250\) ) and use cassette tape recorders for mass storage. We have various manufacturers of our own, some unheard of in the U.S.A.-Sinclair Spectrum, Acorn Electron, Oric Atmos. Memotech. Enterprise, and Amstrad. Others, like Newbrain. Jupiter, Lynx, and Dragon, are already defunct. Even when we do have machines in common (the Commodore 64), I suspect that the vast majority of U.S. users buy the disk drive, while the majority of U.K. users have only the cassette deck.
A philosophical question that our Sunday newspapers love to debate (once a month on average) is: what are home computers for? The truthful answer (though seldom the one given) is: to play with. The vast majority of home computers are used solely for playing games or learning programming. Until disk drives become the norm rather than the exception, that will remain the case.
The fact that "home computer" has an essentially different meaning in our respective cultures is clearly demonstrated by the relative lack of success of those British models marketed in the U.S.A. (e.g., the Timex Sinclair 2068). With higher spending power and expectations than their British equivalents. U.S. buyers aren't tempted (and might even be repelled) by ultralow prices.

I'm devoting this month's column to a recent British home computer that promises to be more useful than most. My criteria for usefulness include a robust typewriter keyboard, the ability to display the standard 80 -column by 24 -character text screen (most go up to only 40 columns). a diskdrive option of reasonable capacity and cost, and support for a mainstream operating system such as \(\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}\) or MS-DOS. Only then could I recommend a home computer as a dual-purpose business and pleasure purchase. The Amstrad computer comes the closest yet to filling this bill.

\section*{Amstrad CPC 464}

The name Amstrad is associated with budget hi-fi in Britain. The firm, part of the giant GEC group, has beaten the lapanese at their own game and captured a lion's share of our home market for low-priced racked systems.
In June 1984, Amstrad entered the home computer market with a machine bearing the unsexy title CPC 464. It was designed wholly in Britain in conjunction with Locomotive Software, a seasoned Z 80 systems house. Locomotive produced a neat operating system for the CPC 464; it incorporates so many good ideas that I wish it had emerged four years ago when the \(\mathbf{Z 8 0}\) was still hot.
The CPC 464 is based around a \(4-\mathrm{MHz}\) Z80A with a full 64 K bytes of RAM (random-access read/write memory) and a paged ROM (read-only memory) system of fiendish ingenuity. The computer package is noteworthy for consumer-oriented features that have accrued from Amstrad's hifi experience. It's a "ready to go" system, incorporating both a video-display unit (VDU) and a cassette recorder in the basic package. Two models are available, with either a monochrome or RGB (red-greenblue) color monitor. for \(£ 200\) or \(£ 300\) (about \(\$ 250\) or \(\$ 375\) ), respectively. Most color monitors cost \(£ 300\) here, without a computer.
(continued)

The color monitor uses a modified Amstrad television tube and the bandwidth is barely adequate for the computer's 80 -column text mode. though it gives good saturated color and a steady display. The greenscreen monochrome monitor is fine for 80 -column work.

A power supply, which is incor-
porated into both monitors, drives the computer console, so only a single power cord is necessary for the whole system. The console is the size of an IBM keyboard unit (though deeper) and has a cassette recorder built in at the right end. This unit is not fully software-operated though; like the old PET, you must switch the Play. Record,

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and Rewind buttons by hand. The keyboard is the best I've found on a home computer and quite adequate for word processing. It has a huge Enter key, a separate numeric pad. and a compass-style cursor group; the keys are brightly color-coded.

Sound and color are strongly featured. The CPC 464 has a total of 27 colors, from which a palette of 16,4 , or 2 must be selected according to screen mode. The GI AY-3-8912 chip provides sound; it supports three voices (in stereo), with both tone and volume envelopes. The operating system allows sophisticated concurrent manipulation of sounds using queues and rendezvous. While this chip lacks the filters and ring modulators of Commodore's sound interface device (SID), you can easily exploit its capabilities through BASIC: I certainly can't say that about the Commodore 64

As for the CPC 464's other silicon content, a 6845 controls the CRT (cathode-ray tube) display while an 82.55 parallel peripheral interface controls the cassette recorder and the built-in Centronics printer port. A single Ferranti custom gate array does everything else. Since the memory is in the form of a mere eight 64 K -byte chips, the circuit board resembles an underpopulated suburb rather than the usual city center
The most obvious hardware omission is a serial port: Amstrad will offer one later but only as an add-on.

\section*{BASIC}

The most interesting features of the CPC 464 are Locomotive's BASIC and the operating system. The BASIC is largely standard Microsoft version 5.X with extensions for graphics, sound, multitasking, and interrupts, and a clean implementation of streamed I/O (input/output). It ran the Sieve of Eratosthenes in 1324 seconds, faster than a grown-up \(\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}\) machine running MS-BASIC.
A SOUND command that takes seven parameters supports sound. Envelopes are declared like arrays with the ENV (volume) and ENT
(continued)


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(tone) keywords. You can declare any number of envelopes because only the envelope number is passed to SOUND, which means you can swap envelopes easily.
The graphics commands are unsophisticated by today's standards: only point and line drawing. with no fill or circle draw routines. Amstrad will release an extended graphics set as a ROM expansion.

The multitasking and interrupt facilities use a nice natural syntax, similar to the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) BASIC real-time extensions. Four independent interval timers are provided, prioritized in the order 3, 2, 1, 0. A task is set in motion by calling its subroutine with either EVERY (repeat at stated intervals) or AFTER (delay for stated period) and a timer number. Such a subroutine then interrupts the main program at the specified times. The time units for specifying intervals are 1/300th-second timer ticks, which allows some pretty fine-grained interleaving of tasks. I used listing 1 to check this function.

Listing I uses interrupting routines on timers 0 and 1 and, at first, prints a string of c characters interspersed with an \(a b\) combination. As \(y\) increases and the \(b\) routine takes longer, the main program gets squeezed out (the C characters gradually disappear). Then the a routine is smothered, leaving only a string of bbbbbbbbbbbb.... If I change line 100 to give a the higher priority timer 2 , then only aaaaaaaa
will survive this Darwinian strug. gle for processor time. This simple scheme of resource allocation ensures that you can't blow up the system and that something will always
run (even if it isn't what you intend). an important feature in a system aimed at beginners.

When it's important that some program be allowed to terminate unmolested, you can disable software interrupts with the DI directive and reenable them later with El. The operating system maintains a queue for all interrupt routines, although calls that overflow the queue will be lost. The REMAIN keyword returns the current count from any of the timers and resets it to zero.
\(1 / 0\) is handled by streams with an associated windowing capability. There are 10 streams recognized by the system, 0 to 7 for the screen, 8 for the printer, and 9 for the cassette. They don't have to be declared. opened, or closed, and stream 0 to the screen is the default. The WINDOW command links a stream with a screen window whose corner coordinates are optional arguments (whole screen is the default). Then PRINT and INPUT are simply redirected, by specifying the stream number, to the desired window. You can also create a high-resolution graphics window. These ideas aren't new, but the syntax feels cleaner and easier to use than previous attempts l've seen.
In short, the CPC 464's BASIC supports the available hardware to the extent that PEEK and POKE become redundant (though people will use them just the same).

\section*{Operating System}

The CPC 464's operating system (OS) and architecture are neat. The OS sits in 16 K -byte ROM at the bottom of memory while BASIC is in a 16 K -byte ROM at the top of memory. Both

Listing 1: Program to check out interrupt timing on the CPC 464

\footnotetext{
100 EVERY 10,0 GOSUB 1000
200 EVERY 10,1 GOSUB 2000
300 PRINT ' "c",: GOTO 300
1000 FOR \(x=1\) TO 100: NEXT \(x:\) PRINT " \(a\) " \(:: y=y+1\)
1100 RETURN
2000 FOR \(x=1\) TO \(y\) :NEXT \(x:\) PRINT " \(b\) ";
2100 RETURN
}

ROMs overlap the 64 K bytes of RAM. the upper one overlapping screen memory. They are switched in and out in a most ingenious fashion. Locomotive Software uses five of the 280 RESTART instructions to effectively extend the processor's instruction set, so that programs bring ROMs into the address space in a way that's transparent to the user. In particular the RST pseudo-instructions guarantee that a write operation always accesses RAM regardless of the ROM switch state. If an operating-system routine is called, the lower ROM will be switched in; the operating system switches out the upper ROM if it needs to access the screen. All oper-ating-system routines restore the previous ROM state when they return. This scheme leaves you with a total of 43.533 bytes free for BASIC programs, which is at least IOK bytes more than on comparable machines.

Furthermore, you can place up to 252 extra 16 K -byte ROMs into the upper ROM area, bank-switched via an I/O port and a unique ROM address. Expansion ROMs can be one of two types: background or foreground. BASIC is a foreground program that could be replaced by another. such as FORTH or CP/M. Whichever program is installed at ROM address 0 will take over the machine at boot-up-you don't need to physically replace the on-board ROM.
Background ROMs provide services to the current operating system. such as device drivers for new peripherals or extensions to the graphics routines. Only seven background ROMs can be installed. The operating-system kernel supports a kind of far addressing (a branch via I/O mapping to any one of 252 parallel ROMs in the upper ROM area) that lets a program call subroutines in ROM. In addition. ROM rou-
tines can call subroutines in other ROMs. Resident system extensions (RSXs) behave like background ROMs but must be loaded into memorythey are similar to MS-DOS version 2 configurable device drivers. For some applications that don't justify the cost of blowing a ROM, an RSX might be more suitable.
The operating-system software is written in a highly modular fashion. Separate units (called packs) deal with the keyboard, text VDU, graphics VDU, cassette, and sound, while a kernel handles interrupts, events, and the ROM selection mechanism. All OS calls are vectored through a RAMbased jump table in proper fashion. so programs can be insulated against future firmware changes.
The Keyboard Manager pack completely defines the interface to the keyboard hardware, so that a program (continued)

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can alter attributes such as which keys repeat and their repeat speed. Joysticks are scanned as part of the keyboard. You can program up to 32 keys (except Escape) to produce userdefined strings or to generate any of the 255 (full 8-bit) characters. The Escape key is given special treatment; pressing it once suspends execution and a second Escape causes a breakout from the program, while any other keypress resumes execution. This global-friendly behavior should be a function of all operating systems, but usually it's left to individual applications and so is inconsistent.
The VDU is handled by two packs for text and graphics, which are coordinated by a third layer, the Screen Manager. All screen output on the CPC 464 is fully bit-mapped (maximum resolution: 640 by 200 pixels). Text and pixel graphics use the same 16K-byte buffer. The standard charac-
ter matrixes are stored in ROM but the user can, as on the Commodore 64. download them into RAM and redefine them.

A special mode of character output called "transparent print" permits superimposing a character shape on the current screen contents (i.e., the cell background is transparent), so graphics can be annotated with text without making holes in the lines.

The CPC 464 supports three screen modes corresponding to 20,40 , and 80 columns, and the graphics pack is cleverly designed so that the plotting coordinates remain the same in all modes. A picture will remain the same size but will have coarser lines as the modes change. The cost of this scheme is that the screen memory map has a nasty, interleaved structure that complicates attempts to bypass the operating system and poke straight into it. On the other hand, the

OS offers four graphics write modes (replace, and, or, xor) that allow a combination of the new pixel color with the current color so you can have tricky bit-plane effects if you stay legal.

The Sound Manager is complicated; suffice it to say that it maintains a separate sound queue for each of the three channels, and these are processed concurrently. When a tune requires synchronization, you can force a rendezvous between any or all of the queues. You can also cause a channel to hold until explicitly released.
The kernel is based around an event handler that is driven by a regular timer interrupt synchronized to the VDU frame flyback. Elapsed-time measurement for the BASIC multitasking is provided by a separate counter that counts these timer interrupts and
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\section*{The CPC 464 was} designed to be used for serious work as well as for game playing.
then triggers an event. This avoids the heavy overhead of triggering a timer event every tick.
All the foregoing is documented in an impressive programmers technical manual that is clear, intelligent, and comprehensive (more so than those for many supposedly professional operating systems)

\section*{CP/M}

As I write this column. Amstrad is a few weeks from releasing a disk drive for the CPC 464 based on the Hitachi 3-inch floppy disk, giving 180 K bytes per side in "flip-over" two-sided operation. Two drives can be supported by the same interface and cable. At \(£ 199.95\), the drive is cheaper than the notorious Commodore 1541 .
Amstrad will supply \(C P / M\) free with the drive. A foreground ROM in the drive contains a special BIOS (basic input/output system) that actually works through the Amstrad OS ROM routines. When you boot a disk, the BDOS (basic disk operating system) and CCP (console command processor) will load into memory from disk as usual. You can also use the disk from Amstrad BASIC via a stream, and the file format will be the same as CP/M's to avoid introducing two different disk formats.

Although the CPC 464 will be the cheapest CP/M system available by a comfortable margin (just £400 or about \$500 for a single-disk, monochrome system), it has limitations. CP/M was not designed to cope with the memory-mapped video of typical home computers, but for systems with a serial terminal. Because the CPC 464 has its screen buffer fixed in the
upper 16 K bytes of memory, it can support only a 43.5 K -byte CP/M system, which leaves a transient program area (TPA) of some 36 K bytes. Some CP/M software (including standard WordStar) needs more space. However, since 48 K -byte CP/M systems were quite common until recently, a lot of older packages should work.

\section*{Overview}

The technical problem posed to designers of low-cost home computers is: how can you support the color graphics, complex sound capabilities, acceptable speed, and adequate working store that the market demands, by using a cheap 8 -bit processor with only a 64 K -byte address space? The most obvious solution is not to try, but to use a 16 -bit processor. The prices of 16 -bit components and the relative lack of design and programming experience for them have delayed this natural step, although the picture will change drastically if Commodore drops the launch price of the Amiga to the rumored level.
The Amstrad approach might be the best compromise l've seen so far, providing fast (for an interpreter) and usable BASIC with more than average free workspace. The ROM paging system allows virtually unlimited expansion or reconfiguration of the firmware. Its closest competitors are the Commodore 64 and the proposed machines based on Microsoft's MSX standard. The operating firmware and BASIC are better thought out than the ad hoc jumble supplied by Commodore, while MSX is likely to be slower and offer less free workspace. On the other hand, both competitors offer sprites, and MSX has more powerful graphics commands (including a graphics macro language). The Amstrad compromise allows for the possibility that the CPC 464 will be used for serious work as well as game playing, although time will tell whether the marketplace agrees.
Heeding the dismal experiences of other U.K. manufacturers. Amstrad has no plans at present to launch the CPC 464 in the U.S.A.

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\(\square\) IBM PC or XT with 192K RAM, 2 disk drives and DOS Version 2.0
\(\square\) IBM Color/Graphics Adapter with REB color or b\&w monitor
\(\square\) Epson MX-80/MX-100 or FX-80/ FX-100 dot-matrix printer
\(\square\) Houston Instrument DMP-41 pen-and-ink plotter (optional)
\(\square\) Microsoft Mouse (optional)
hardcopy of your artwork is produced using the Epson dot-matrix printers or the Houston Instrument DMP-41 pen-and-ink plotter. Quick 1 X check plot is also available from Epson printers.

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\section*{This October, 1983 ad}


This is not an exception. In the same issue on page 409, WYSE Technology's ad generated 1,792 inquiries and the Prometheus ad - way back on page 495 - garnered 1,588.

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\section*{Conducted by Steve Ciarcia}

\section*{More i/O}

Dear Steve
I would like to embark on my first hardware project by building a home-control system constructed around a 280 -based Heathkit H-89 CP/M computer. My problem is the I/O interface. My computer has only two available I/O slots. I need more. so I want to build a board that fits into the processor socket and runs all the signal lines into a ribbon cable that connects to new I/O slots. This board will also contain the processor IC. I will have to bypass the I/O-mapping ROM in the computer to enable the new I/O slots. What do you think. Steve?

\section*{Charles M. Fingerman \\ Toms River, NJ}

\begin{abstract}
My April article will address most of your questions on I/O for a home-security system. The system will use a microprocessor that sends its control signals through the power lines to various BSR modules but has closed-loop input and output lines in addition. While my unit is built around a Motorola 6800 microprocessor, the techniques and software should be applicable to your \(\mathbf{Z 8 0}\) system.

You may want to consider my unit for your control applications and merely use your \(\mathrm{H}-89\) to remotely communicate with my home-control system. Tying up an entire Z80-based CP/M system for home control is a bit of overkill. A small, dedicated controller is more practical.-Steve
\end{abstract}

\section*{Term-Mite and Color Television}

\section*{Dear Steve}

I want to build the Term-Mite smart terminal that you described in the January and February 1984 issues of BYTE. Can you tell me how to connect the composite video output of the Term-Mite to a color television?

> RObert E. Scott
> Lawrenceville, GA

The composite video output of the Term-Mite is similar to the composite output of any computer and will directly
drive a video monitor. To drive a color or black-and-white television, this composite video signal must be superimposed on a radio-frequency signal so that the television can receive it. The device to do this, an RF modulator, is available at almost any computer or electronics store.

Simply connect the video output of the Term-Mite into the RF modulator, connect the modulator output to your television antenna terminals, and apply power to all units. Turn the channel selector to the channel for which the modulator is designed and adjust the fine-tuning control as required.-Steve

\section*{Simple Clock Not So Simple}

Dear Steve,
In your May 1982 article you highlighted the then-new MM58167A clock chip and its companion, the MM58174A. I wired the MM58174A to my Apple II to use the chip as a simple clock. Though I did so exactly as shown in National Semiconductor's data sheet, one problem has always remained: the interrupt output refuses to work as it's supposed to. I followed the interrupt-setting procedure but could get no more than a single immediate pulse or a change of state. As you may know, the interrupt is supposed to be programmable for three different intervals. single or repeated. Do you have any idea what I can do to resolve the problem?

Lance Walley
Carmichael, CA
A rather subtle problem exists with the MM58174A real-time-clock chip. It is relatively slow when compared to a typical microprocessor clock cycle, with access times on the order of 1 microsecond. An interrupt pin is available to introduce wait states for the read and write cycles of the microprocessor to offset this timing difference. This is fine for an 8080 system that supports such wait states but cannot be directly implemented on your Apple II since the Ready input of the 6502 is available only during a read cycle.
One solution would be to drive the MM58174A chip through a PIA or VIA
chip such as a 6520 or 6522 . One port can be used to latch the address of the desired clock registers, and the other used to write data on a subsequent cycle. -Steve

\section*{Trump Card Harmony}

\section*{Dear Steve.}

Will the Trump Card (May and June 1984) memory interface with other cards in the computer? Also, can I use it as RAM in addition to other RAM boards in the system?

\section*{Chip O'Neal Orlando, FL}

The Trump Card memory is totally independent of the memory in the host computer and does not take up any space in the host memory map. The other memory boards in the system will operate the same as they did before the Trump Card was installed. The memory on the Trump Card can be used as an independent spooler and RAM disk for the host system when not being used to run any of the Trump Card languages. In this mode, the Trump Card memory acts like an extra 512 K bytes of memory added to your system.-Steve

\section*{A Mistake?}

Dear Steve.
I really enjoyed your BYTE articles on the Trump Card. and I intend to implement it in part or whole some day. I may not fully understand the circuit, but there are a couple of anomalies I want to ask about and some ideas that I would like to hear your reaction to.
The INH line of the \(\mathbf{Z 8 5 8}\) I clock IC is tied to ground on the Trump Card circuit. The 28581 data sheet indicates that this should make the \(\overline{\mathrm{ADD1}}\) and \(\overline{\mathrm{ADD} 2}\) lines inactive. Yet. you have logic feeding \(\overline{\mathrm{ADD2}}\). Is something drawn wrong, or am I misinterpreting something?
The oll 16 buffer is normally a 2 K by 8 -bit RAM, but the Trump Card appears to use only 256 bytes of it, since only eight of the address lines are fed from the counters. I suppose that's enough. but it
(continued)
seems a waste Would there be any advantage to adding another 74LS393 or similar (maybe single 4-bit) counter to supply the other three address lines? I realize the software on both sides would have to be changed to make use of the larger buffer size.
Your software and documentation offer sounds almost too good to be true. Is the host (IBM PC) soltware locked into the IBM or the 8088 ? The reason I ask is that I would really like to implement a Trump Card and use the software package you are offering. but my present system is a Heath \(\mathrm{H}-8\) with an 8080 processor. I may someday change to a Z80. but I don't expect to go to an 8088 . I can't justify an 8088-based system. IBM or otherwise. since my current system does what I need as it is.
So why implement the Trump Card? I guess l've got solder in my blood and a hacker's spirit of adventure. (I also prefer programming in solder and wire.) Anyway. since I do my software hacking in C (mostly) or assembly language. I don't see any problem making the Trump Card work with my 8 -bit CP/M system. assuming that the source for the host code is available (hopefully, part of your offer). As a matter of fact. I like C so much that the C compiler part of your software offer is the most important part to me. The \(\mathrm{Z80}\) emulator sounds interesting, though. Does it emulate any specific operating-system calls (BDOS or BIOS). or does the application software have to know that it's talking to another processor through the FIFO buffer? If I can plug a Trump Card into my CP/M-80 system. I won't have to even consider getting an 8088 or other 16 -bit processor, will ?? With TBASIC and 28000 C . and Pascal on the way. what more could I want?

Dwain Henderson
Florida, \(N Y\)
Yes, something is wrong! The four pins on the \(\mathbf{Z 8 5 8 1}\) clock chip numbered 4, 8 . 9. and 10 are mislabeled but wired correctly. They should be labeled as follows:
\begin{tabular}{lll} 
Pin 4 & \(\overline{I N H}\) & HI \\
Pin 8 & CO & N/C \\
Pin 9 & CI & N/C \\
Pin 10 & \(\overline{\text { STRT }}\) & LOW
\end{tabular}

This arrangement allows ZCLK to be stretched by one period when \(\overline{A D D R 2}\) is low to account for the slower PROM memory.
Again, you are correct about the Trump Card using only the first 256 bytes of the \(2 K\)-byte 6116 buffer. A smaller static RAM
could have been used in this case, but the low cost and availability of the byte-wide 6116 outweigh any advantage of using the smaller RAM. There is no advantage in board space with the smaller RAM since the available 256-byte RAM chips are 4 bits wide, and two chips would have been required for the buffer.

You can add an additional 74LS393 and use more of the 6116. but since much of the I/O between the Z8001 and the 8088 consists of short commands, this would only add an additional delay in these operations.

Your ideas about using the Trump Card with another host processor can be implemented, but the object code for LDSYS would have to be modified to accommodate your new host. Unfortunately , at the moment the source code for the LDSYS program is not part of the available software package.

The Z80 emulator supports most of the standand CP/M BIOS calls, except for calls dealing with the disk, the punch, and the reader. The calls that are supported by the emulator are listed in the software manual for the Trump Card.-Steve

\section*{Speech Chips}

\section*{Dear Steve,}

After reading your article "Use ADPCM for Highly Intelligible Speech Synthesis" in the June 1983 BYTE. I became interested in building the circuit you described. Since I am not familiar with the ICs used, I would appreciate it if you can send me more information concerning the design of this circuit. I would also like to know if there have been any new developments in this area of waveform speech synthesis Finally, are there possible variations on the circuit built around the Oki MSM5218?

Joe Lee
New York, NY
The chips used in that article are manufactured by Oki Semiconductor, 1333 Lawrence Expressway. Suite 401, Santa Clara, CA 9505I. (408) 984-4842.

Oki has several technical data sheets that give additional information and applications. Two of them are "Simultaneous Speech Analysis and Synthesis with the OKI MSM5218" and "Speech Synthesis using the OKI MSM5205 ADPCM Speech Synthesizer Circuit.'

The information in my article and the additional data from Oki should give you the background you need to build your own speech circuits. If you are unfamiliar with such circuits, build the one de-
scribed in my article first. After you understand how it functions, you can adapt your own variations.-Steve

\section*{Do I Have Circuits?}

\section*{Dear Steve}

Your July 1984 article about the WhimsiBell contained information and circuits on a ring detector for the phone line. Do you have circuits that will detect the busy signal and dial tone?

Paul I. Roumanis
Roanoke. VA
Dial tones, busy signals, ringing tones, and recorder tones are known as callprogress tones. They are easily detected by specialized integrated circuits. One company making such chips is Teltone. IO80I I20th Ave. N.E., POB 657, Kirkland. WA 98033. (800) 227-3800 ext. 1130.

Its M-980 is a CMOS call-progress tone detector that monitors dial tone, circuitsbusy, station-busy, audible ringing, and other call-routing tones in the 300 -\(640-\mathrm{Hz}\) band. It operates from a single 5-V supply and uses a color-television crystal ( 3.58 MHz ).
The M-982 gives precise detection of the four common call-progress tones and features Tri-state output. It too is powered by a single 5-V supply and uses the \(3.58-\mathrm{MHz}\) crystal time base.
My March project is building a TouchTone interactive messaging system. -Steve

\section*{But Will It Work in Hoboken?}

\section*{Dear Steve.}

Many thanks for your article about the ECM-103 modem in the March 1983 issue. Here in Switzerland our CCITT-compatible modems use 980 Hz for al and 1270 Hz for a 0 in the originate mode and 1650 Hz for a 1 and 1850 Hz for a 0 in the answer mode. Can 1 make any modifications so that your modem will work here?

Karl Klingler
Zürich. Switzerland
The Texas Instruments TMS99532 modem chip is designed to be Bell-103-compatible and will not work with the CCITT format. However, the TI TMS99534 modem chip is designed for the CCITT format and will work fine, just replace the TMS99532 with the TMS99534 and you have a CCITT-compatible modem.-Steve

\section*{B.Y.T.E W.ESST C.O.A.S.T}


\section*{Light Touches}

Macs, Mice, and Laser Disks

\author{
BY John Markoff
}

AND
Phillip Robinson

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Apple Computer's policy of seeding college campuses with Macintosh computers is starting to bear fruit. On a recent visit to Reed College in Portland. Oregon we saw a number of com-mercial-quality programs for the Macintosh All were developed by students and faculty. under the direction of physics professor Richard Crandall, in the college's newly established "Maclab." Crandall's direction of the Maclab has given him a key role in planning the college's computer future.
The plan is for Reed College to become a heavily computerized liberal arts campus of the future and the Macintosh softwaredevelopment effort is just the first step in a five-year program. Ultimately the plan will supply each member of the Reed academic community with a Macintosh computer, link classrooms, dormitories, and administration buildings by means of an Ethernet-type local-area network (LAN), and provide highbandwidth access to microprocessor-based. timesharing network nodes.
According to Crandall, the people at Reed College are working with the Intel Corporation on the LAN aspect of the five-year program to develop the "ultimate Macintosh network." Their goal is to develop individual. \(\$ 5000,32\)-user, timesharing network nodes that can be distributed around campus. Crandall refers to the network as a "running-water network." in which faculty. students, and administrators will have "taps" into dispersed computing and storage resources. The plan calls for the network to be "iconic," depicting such remote resources as file, communication. and print servers with pictographs.
Reed College has set up a private corporation. Metaresearch Inc... to market products developed in the Maclab. Metaresearch currently offers GriffinTerminal (a terminal program for the Macintosh with Tektronix terminal-emulation capability for \$89). GriffinText (a simple text editor), and the EMM-2048a Universal Microcontroller, an

Intel 8031 microprocessor-based standalone serial laboratory interface to the Macintosh

Students and faculty at Reed have developed software and hardware that permit the Macintosh to emulate more expensive laboratory instruments. Simple demonstration projects include a light meter and thermometer written in MacPascal, the interpreted Pascal language developed for Apple by Think Technologies Inc. The light meter displays the logarithmic light intensity measured by a photosensitive cell connected to the Metaresearch EMM computer. A light-meter-type dial is drawn on the Macintosh screen using both Apple's QuickDraw and additional graphics routines. The beefed-up graphics software lets the light-meter program create a picture based on a real-value coordinate system (as opposed to the Macintosh system, which permits only integer values for coordinates). The thermometer program takes temperature data input via the EMM interface and draws a thermometer on the screen with a range of 54 to 104 degrees Fahrenheit. The degrees are five pixels apart on the Macintosh display.
The EMM Universal Microcontroller can be used for a wide range of interfacesprocess control, energy management (Reed is already using a similar system for oncampus energy management). and laboratory test management. Up to 256 separate microcontrollers may be networked and controlled by a single terminal or computer with an RS-232C interface. The EMM has 2 K bytes of on-board RAM (random-access read'write memory) for program and/or data storage. Monitor software that resides in 4 K bytes of ROM (read-only memory) includes communications routines and functions such as selecting a multiplex channel. setting and reading I/O (input/output) ports. accessing the real-time clock digital-toanalog (D/A) and analog-to-digital (A/D) con-
(continued)

\section*{Higher-resolution}
mice cut down work-surface movement while still letting
you point to individual pixels.
version, reading the auto-ranging frequency counter, and displaying memory and registers.
The EMM hardware includes both 8 -bit and 12 -bit C.MOS (complementary metal-oxide semiconductor) multiplying D/A converters, comparators for \(A / D\) conversion. a 13 -bit voltage-to-frequency converter, a realtime clock, onboard SIN (symbolic integrator) and TTL (transistortransistor logic) square-wave generators, an 8 -channel analog CMOS multiplex switch, 16 bits of TTL I/O. eight diode-protected relay drivers, and optoisolated serial communication lines.
In a network, each EMM can be individually addressed and controlled (there is an onboard 8 -bit network address jumper), either manually or under program control.
The GriffinTerminal communications program was originally written to provide Reed's Macintosh users with
high-speed access to the campus mainframe computers. It has full Tektronix 4012 terminal-emulation capability to let it run graphics programs on the host computers and display the output on the Macintosh. Additionally. GriffinTerminal can be set for data rates ranging up to 38,400 bps. It can save graphics screens in MacPaint format and transfer 8 -bit text and graphics files between the Macintosh and host computer. GriffinTerminal lets you control the cursor location with the Macintosh mouse. The software translates mouse movement into \(x, y\)-coordinates and then sends them back to the host computer.

\section*{Tailless Mice}

It had to happen. When Metaphor Computer Systems, a recent addition to Silicon Valley, introduced its sleek new information-retrieval system. those who looked closely noticed that the workstation came with a tailless mouse. In fact, founders Donald Massaro and David Liddle also left off the cable for the keyboard and the auxiliary keypad. In its place, they chose an infrared technology that resembles the IBM PCir keyboard arrangement. There are significant differences however. The Metaphor infrared transmitter/receiver has a shorter physical range, operates on multiple frequencies, and has a wide field of view ( 270 degrees).

Metaphor decided to use a cordless mouse because it wanted a highly
ergonomic workstation for executives who weren't used to having computers on their desks. The Metaphor mouse is easily used by both left- and right-handed people and comes with a rechargeable nicad (nicke)cadmium) battery. To conserve power. the mouse goes to sleep if you don't use it for more than one minute. It wakes up again when you move it or click one of its buttons. When the mouse isn't in use, you store it along with the keyboard and two separate keypads) in the terminal's special recharging sockets.

Now that mice are becoming more popular. it has become apparent that their design problems are much more subtle than previously suspected. Issues include resolution, optical versus mechanical technologies, and even the appropriate number of buttons.
Metaphor turned to Logitech. a U.S./ Swiss company, for development assistance. For Daniel Borel. a Logitech vice president involved in designing the Metaphor tailless mouse, resolution has become crucial as high-resolution. bit-mapped displays proliferate. In pärticular, higher-resolution mice cut down work-surface movement while still letting you point to individual pixels. If you use a mouse with a resolution of 200 dots per inch (dpi), says Borel. you should be able to move the cursor from one side of the screen to the other without beins forced to lift and reposition you. hand

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According to Borel, the Apple Macintosh mouse. which has coarser resolution gives the illusion of high resolution by employing a "software gearshift" mechanism. When the Macintosh mouse is moved quickly in any direction, the cursor moves several pixels at a time. Borel argues that this is only a partial solution. If the mouse is moved at different rates of speed, he says, it will gradually relocate itself on your desk fie.. its 0.0 position on an imaginary work surface \(x, y\) graph will "drift"). forcing you to pick it up and replace it in its original position on your work surface.
Mice sense motion differently depending on whether their basic design is mechanical or optical, and each type has its own advantages. Optical mice are generally said to be quieter and more reliable than their mechanical cousins as they have no moving parts. On the other hand, the
optical mice require a special reflective surface.

The Logitech mouse employs a hybrid of the two technologies. It has a specially coated metal ball for tracking its movement across the work surface. The coating is important because it makes the mouse significantly quieter and because rubber balls tend to pick up dirt. However. the mouse optically decodes the movement relayed by the ball with photo diodes and sensors inside its housing. This design makes it extremely simple for Logitech to increase the resolution of its mouse: models have been manufactured with resolution in excess of 380 dpi .
The Logitech mouse is also microprocessor controlled and therefore is quite flexible in meeting different protocols. The Motorola 6805 is used in the standard design and a CMOS part was added for Metaphor. It can be re-
configured in firmware to meet either the Summa. Microsoft. or Mouse Systems requirements.

Borel argues that communications speed is an important factor in mouse design. Given the increasing popularity of high-resolution displays the Metaphor workstation has a resolution of 896 by 960 pixels, and displays of 1024 by 1024 pixels are not all that unusual), he makes the point that you need high bandwidth between the mouse and the system in order to reproduce the mouse's movement accurately. The bit rate of the Logitech product is selectable under program control from a range of 1200 to 9600 bps.
Borel is pleased that Logitech has been successful in gaining a foothold in the growing mouse market. There were times over the past two years, he says, when he was discouraged by
(continued)

what seemed the almost universal rejection of the mouse in favor of keyboards. Another factor contributing to his discouragement was the mouse's dependence on slow-to-develop software technology. "People miscalcu-
lated the complexity of interfacing the mouse." he notes.

\section*{A Laser Disk for Databases}

The optical disk drive from Reference Technology won't replace Win-
chesters: it can only read, not write. data. But its use of cheap. removable disks makes it ideal for "electronic publishing and information distribu-tion"-a phrase that turns up repeatedly in Reference Technology

\section*{A Trip to the UNIX Show}

September's UNIX Systems Expo/84 in Los Angeles wasn't a huge affair like COMDEX or a West Coast Computer Faire, but a lot of the big guns were there: ATET. IBM. Honeywell. Digital Equipment Corporation. Tandy, Data Ceneral and so on. Because the show was dedicated to UNIX. rather than personal computers. there were many firms displaying minicomputer software and hardware However the interest in microcomputers was obvious. XENIX was running all over the place-on IBM Personal Computers (PCs). Tandy Model 16Bs fone with a Model 100 as a terminal). and Lisas (one with a Macintosh running MacTerminal hooked to the Lisa) IBM was showing PCIIX on ATs and XTs and was selling it for 5800 the list price is \(\$ 9001\).
Plenty of people were showing connections between UNIX systems and DOS-type personal computer systems. ATET. for instance had one of their 3 B 2 s connected to a 6300 PC . The 6300 could directly call up a DOS application that was stored on the 3B2 hard disk. which was controlled by UNIX
Another DOS-UNIX link was shown by Computerized Office Services Inc. (COSII. This scheme uses the UNIX machine to direct the workings of various DOS machines. leff Spencer of COSI regaled me with the vision of an office of PCs left idle at night transformed into an office where they were left on for the big guy (probably a VAX) 10 slave drive. The COSI software on the VAX finds a sleepy PC and barks out orders to run this or that application and report back when done.
A different approach. and the one of most immediate use to those with a single system was exemplified by the first appearance of a product from Uniform Software Systems called The Connector This program allows DOS to be run as a LNIX (in this case. PCIXI
process. In turn. DOS can then run applications-all without leaving UNIX. The particular advantage of this approach thaving DOS under UNIX instead of just co-resident on the disk) is that other UNIX processes can be running simultaneously with the DOS applications. I watched Lotus 1-2.3 running underneath DOS underneath UNIX-all without the XT leaving UNIX Switching from DOS to UNIX is very simple. DOS is treated as a UNIX process so you don't have to alter any of the UNIX procedures and operations. The Connector comes on a single disk and can then be stored on the hard disk. Entering a command as simple as "dos" lets you move to DOS and "unix" lets you move back
The Connector automatically sets the DOS date and time from UNIX. To run a DOS application you can enter DOS and then use the standard procedure to call the program. Alternatively. you can create a special link to enter the application call directly from UNIX Files can also be exchanged between UNIX and DOS.
To run The Connector you need an IBM PC XT with at least 512 K bytes of RAM Irandom-access read/write memoryl. a dual-sided floppy-disk drive. a 10-megabyte hard disk. PCIX. PC-DOS 11.0 . 1.1. 2.0 or 2.11 and whatever DOS applications you want. The program costs \(\$ 299\) and the PCIX version was supposed to be available on October 15. The Venix version should see the light of day by December 15 .
I was assured there would be no problem getting The Connector up or the IBM PC AT , though it hadn't actually been done by the time 1 saw it. The only problem. and again I was assured that it is a small problem. is that UNIX runs in the protected mode and DOS in the unprotected.
In an unrelated matter. I wandered into the small Sun Microsystems Inc booth. The Sun workstation has a 42 -
megabyte disk. 68010 CPU (central processing unitl. I-megabyte RAM. runs UNIX 4.2 with a proprietary window system. and can drive the screen with magnificent resolution. I asked. just to get the official line, what was the advantage of having this expensive microcomputer over having a terminal hooked to a VAX? A foraging software engineer who was playing with the Sun stopped, glanced dryly at me turned back to what he was doing. and contributed a few comments about how slow a VAX can get when several engineers are crunching on it.
Finally there seems to be an interesting relationship between UNIX and men's fashions. While I was watching the melee at the L.A. International Airport rental-car counter. I was told that there weren't any cars available because of The Magic Show. The Magic Show turned out to be a Men's Fashion Extravaganza. Larger than the UNIX show it was also accorded more importance at the L.A. convention center. The Magic Show had shuttle buses: UNIX did not The Magic Show got free parking at the Shrine parking lot: when I pulled into that lot. the attendant gave me a quick once-over and said. "UNIX." 1 agreed. and he directed me back out into the street. When I arrived at the convention center there were Magic Show people handing out brochures for some rather interesting clothing designs. No one handed one to me. In fact. I failed to fool anyone into thinking that I was attending a fashion show. As the coup de grace Magic Show attendees got complimentary passes to the UNIX show: UNIX show participants did not get treated in kind Perhaps it was the miniature red dirigible tethered to the UNIX show's roof With its three bomb-like fins and its "USE/84" slogan. it looked more like a commentary on arms talks than an invitation to a good time.
-Phil Robinson
literature. It isn't inexpensive- \(\$ 8900\) apiece in lots of 100 -but it offers direct. fast access to 1 gigabyte of cheaply stored information (a disk costs only \(\$ 14\) in quantity), and the drive's speed makes it a fine cándidate for multiuser systems.
Reference Technology. located in Boulder. Colorado, is just beginning to explore this new market. Prior to September. only seven units had been shipped. According to Ronald Rediesel. vice president of strategic marketing most of the company's sales will be to OEMs (original equipment manufacturers). The OEMs, in turn. will take the disk drive, add a particular set of data. some software. and a controlling computer system. and then resell the entire package.
The Reference Technology CLASIX (Computer/Laser Access Systems for Information Exchange) DataDrive holds I gigabyte per disk side. The DataDrive uses a CAV fonstant angular velocity) scheme and can transfer data at I megabyte per second. There are 51,000 tracks per side, 2 fields per track. 11 planes per field. and 892 bytes in each plane. That yields a data-carrying capacity of 19.624 bytes per track and 15,000 tracks per inch. The average access time is 151 milliseconds, with an average seek time of 125 milliseconds. The disk rotates at 1800 rpm (revolutions per minute) and is read by a single head. It takes the drive about 20 seconds to get the disk up to speed and about 10 seconds to stop it. The significance of the tremendous access speed is apparent when searching through huge databases. The next generation of full-size DataDrives will be coming out in 1987 with better access times and greater storage density, as well as double-sided drives.
The DataDrive uses a standard, prerecorded NTSC (National Television System Committee) videodisc of aluminized acrylic (stamped by the commercial videodisc process) that comes in a plastic carrier. It can hold digital data. still-frame. or full-motion video, and analog or digitized audio.
The entire drive measures 8.4 by 16
by 23.6 inches and weighs 70 pounds. The DataDrive connects to the SCSI interface. With a video option kit. which can be added at the factory or in the field, it can read mixed video. audio. and digital information
The TRIDECC error-correction and -detection technology is an important element of this system. TRIDECC is a

Reference Technology proprietary three-dimensional. interleaved, ReedSolomon code with 26 percent redundancy at a data density of I gigabyte per disk side. The maker claims that it will correct input-error rates as high as 1 percent and will yield outputerror rates of less than I in 10 trillion
(continued)


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bytes. Without excellent error detection and correction, such huge volumes of data would not be useful
Reference Technology sees OROM loptical read-only memory) augmenting rather than replacing traditional data-storage techniques. Some of OROM's most obvious markets include: library services (card catalogs. bibliographies, indexes): legal services (case and patent law): medical-information services: scientific and technical services Ispecifications
abstracts bibliographies): economics. econometric. and financial analysis (data for modeling): and government. A number of companies have already developed applications that showcase the technology
Strategic Information Corporation, of Burlington. Massachusetts, has developed a multiuser system comprising two DataDrives. a Micro VAX, the Strategic Information Search Software (Data Visual Management System). several terminals. and the Haystack

\section*{Companies Mentioned}

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(800) 538-9696
in Canada. (800) 268-7796 or
(800) 268-7637

Computerized Office Services inc. (COSI)
313 North First Street
Ann Arbor, Ml 48103
(313) 665-8778

Intel Corp.
3065 Bowers Ave
Santa Clara CA 95051
(408) 987-8080
international thomson/
Carrollton Press
1611 North Kent Street. Suite 910
Arlington. VA 22209
(703) 525-5940

LaserData inc.
I Kendall Square
Building 200
Cambridge. MA 02139
(617) 494-4900

LOGitech Inc
805 Veterans Blvd
Redwood City. CA 94063
(415) 365-9852
in Switzerland. (021) 774545
Metaphor Compiter Systems
2500 Garcia Ave.
Mountain View. CA 94043
(415) 961-3600

Metaresearch Inc.
1100 Southeast Woodward St. Portland. OR 97202
(503) 232-1712

NCR/Micromedex Corp.
1700 Patterson Blvd.
Dayton. OH 45479
(513) 445-2380, (513) 445-5000.
(800) 222-1235

Reference Technology inc.
1832 North 55th Street
Boulder. CO 80301
(303) 449-4157

Strategic Information Corp.
80 Blanchard Rd
Burlington. MA 01803
(617) 273-5500

Sun Microsystems inc
2550 Garcia Ave.
Mountain View. CA 94043
(415) 960-1300

Tektronix inc.
POB 500. Station Y3-314
Beaverton. OR 97077
(503) 643-7768
(800) 452-1877 or
(800) 547-1512

Think Technolocies inc
420 Bedford St
Lexington. MA 02173
(617) 863-5590

Uniform Software Systems
201 Santa Monica Blvd.
Santa Monica. CA 90401
(213) 395-9674
database. (Two DataDrives were necessary because the database takes up 2 gigabytes.I Haystack contains an index to government military specification data standards. vendor catalogs. parts. and components.
From NCR/Micromedex Corporation, a multiuser system Ibuilt around a single DataDrive an IBM Personal Computer (PC). an NCR PC. and the NCR 6650 Micro Modus intelligent input/output controller) provides fast access to a hospital database on poisons. toxicology and pharmacology. The information in the database is already available as an on-line service, but when you bring it into a microcomputer system, you don't have data communications problems or expenses. In fact. this is the sort of application that makes you see how microcomputers can save lives. For instance by working through a menu quickly, a doctor can call up a particular poison and check effects. therapies. and special dangers-even enter the known data about the victim (sex. weight. and approximate age). The doctor can then have the computer infer related data and display a nomograph showing the risks of particular combinations of drugs.
In another demonstration, an IBM PC was hooked up to a single DataDrive and a Metheus display system. This combination delivered individual images from a National Aeronautics and Space Administration/let Propulsion Laboratory (NASA/IPL) library NASA commissioned the Laboratory for Atmospheric and Space Physics (LASP) to find a way to economically distribute the enormous data from interplanetary exploration missions. That data, claimed to be approximately \(10^{15}\) bits per year and accumulated on magnetic tapes isome stored in a paint shed because there was nowhere else to put it). can now be sent out to those who can use it. Because the data consists of 1024-by 1024 -pixel images. 1000 of them fit on a single disk each pixel requires a single byte to specify color and intensity). The system allows close inspection (and temporary manipulation) of any part of the image. The distribu-
tion, storage and manipulation of images will plainly be revolutionized by such optical disk-storage systems
An International Thomson/Carrollton Press demonstration showed the DataDrive searching through a library card catalog. Though the catalog was incomplete (covering only education and library-science classifications), the ability to search using keywords and Boolean operations was exciting. International Thomson/Carrollton Press will eventually offer the complete Library of Congress shelflist
Reference Technology isn't the only company eyeing this market. LaserData Inc of Cambridge Massachusetts, is making an optical disk-drive controller that personal computer owners can use with commercially available optical disk drives (such as Hitachi and Pioneer). Actually, there are two controllers. The Trio-110. which has an embedded 80186, can
control up to four disk drives or players, can work with up to four hosts, and costs \(\$ 2950\) (without the disk player). The PC-Trio is a card for the IBM PC and compatibles. It controls a single player, works with a single host. and costs \(\$ 1365\) (without the disk player). The disk players cost around \(\$ 1000\). The name "Trio" comes from the system's ability to work with video, data. or audio information. Either Trio version holds a mere 800 megabytes per disk but both are substantially slower than the Reference Technology system (an average access time of 1 second compared with the DataDrive's 151 milliseconds)

Another form of competition comes from the audio sector. Such manufacturers as Sony and Philips, who have been selling huge numbers of com-pact-disk players, which use smaller optical disks as a medium for digitized

\section*{Manufacturers such}

\section*{as Sony and Philips}

\section*{are eyeing the}

\section*{data-storage market.}
audio signals, are eyeing the datastorage market. Because of the economies of scale afforded them by success in the consumer market. they can experiment with computer applications. Most schemes see the \(12-\mathrm{cm}\) (4.68-inch) compact disk holding 550 megabytes and moving that data at 1.44 megabits per second with an average access time of 0.5 second Reference Technology intends to include a compact-disk ROM in its own line within the next eighteen months.
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\title{
The Fundamental Counting Principle
}

Counting without enumerating
by Michael W. Ecker

Dr. Michael W. Ecker (clo BYTE, POB 372. Hancock. NH 03449) is an associate professor in the Department of Mathematics and Computer Science at the University of Scranton, Pennsyluania

You are at a racetrack trying to pick the triple for a race featuring 10 horses. That is. to win you must predict which horses will come in first. second, and third place, with the specific order significant. How many possible triples do you have to choose from?
You wish to choose a fraternity name following the practice of using three Greek letters (e.g.. Alpha Beta Alpha), where repetition of letters, as in the example, is allowed. The Greek alphabet has 24 letters. How many possibilities are there?
You want to count the number of divisors of 750 . How can you do this without actually finding all the divisors first?
What is the smallest army that can be arranged in rows and columns of consistent sizes in exactly 16 different ways? (To illustrate, an "army" of 14 people could be arranged in four configurations: \(1 \times 14\). \(2 \times 7.7 \times 2\), and \(14 \times 1\). )
These four ostensibly different problems can be handled without recourse to enumeration (meaning lengthy listing of all possibilities). The branch of mathematics dedicated to counting without enumerating is called combinatorics. The most basic theorem of combinatorics, known as the fundamental counting principle, can be stated this way: If a first thing can be done in \(m\) ways and a second thing in \(n\) ways, then the number of ways in which you could do both things first one of the \(m\) followed by one of the \(n\) ) is \(m\) times \(n\). or \(m n\).
As an example, suppose you wish to travel from \(A\) to \(B\) and then from \(B\) to \(C\), as in figure I (without retracing any path or going in the wrong direction). Since you can go two ways from \(A\) to \(B\) and three ways from \(B\) to \(C\), you have \(2 \times 3=6\) ways to go from \(A\) to \(C\). As a check by direct enumeration. suppose you call the \(A\) to \(B\) paths \(u\) and \(v\). and the \(B\) to \(C\) paths \(w, x\), and \(y\). Then the possible paths from \(A\) to \(C\) are the six paths \(u-w, u-x, u-y, v-w, v-x\), and \(v-y\).
The fundamental counting principle is easily proven in general, but I think the
enumeration of the possible paths in our example should be convincing (table I). Note that since you are essentially counting with rows and columns, with all possibilities considered exactly once, the reason why you multiply is clear. This process extends to more than two things being done. as the solutions to the fraternity name question will show.
Since you have 24 choices for the first letter. 24 for the second, and 24 for the third. \(24 \times 24 \times 24=13.824\) names are possible. If instead the requirements insisted on no repetition of letters, you would have 24 choices for the first letter. 23 for the second (because I of the 24 choices can no longer be used), and 22 for the third, thus \(24 \times\) \(23 \times 22=12.144\) possibilities. The number of names with at least two letters repeated is \(13.824-12.144=1680\) names.
Applied to the horse race, where order matters, you could play \(10 \times 9 \times 8=720\) possible triples. You can now understand why the racetrack can afford to give such luxurious odds. Similarly, you could apply this principle to counting possible numbers of license plates, ways to line up people, etc. In any case, you can appreciate that the numbers in question begin to get large.

\section*{Factorials}

Combinatorics makes extensive use of factorials. Recall that the factorial of a positive integer \(n\) is written " \(n\) !" and read as " \(n\) factorial." The product is found by multiplying \(n\) by \(n-1\) by \(n-2 \ldots\) and so on down to 1. For instance. 5 ! \(=5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1\) \(=120\). Before continuing, you may want to write a BASIC program to compute factorials of small positive integers. You might be able to produce a more useful one than mine. which simply implements the definition and quickly gets into accuracy and precision questions for larger values (listing 1). For technical reasons, 0 ! is defined to be 1. much as a zeroth power (of a nonzero number) is defined to be 1 . (The primary

\section*{The number of possible orderings}

\section*{or arrangements} of \(n\) distinct objects is \(n\) factorial.
reason for 0 ! equaling 1 is so that the formula for combinations \(C(n, k)-\) arrangements where order is not significant-will be valid even if \(k=0\) or n.)

The connection of factorials to the fundamental counting principle is that the number of possible orderings or arrangements of \(n\) distinct objects is \(n\) !. Thus, four people can line up in 4 ! \(=24\) orders; the 10 horses in the race can finish (assuming all finish) in 10 ! \(=3.628 .800\) different orders.

\section*{Armies and Prisoners}

Let's now see what consequences can be derived from all this. Consider the question of how many divisors a given integer has. You probably know that a prime number is a positive integer greater than I whose only divisors are I and itself, To say that more elegantly, a prime is a natural number that


Figure 1: The two- by three-pathway map.

Table 1: The possible paths through figure I without backtracking.


Listing 1: A program to generate factorials through 33!.
```

10 REM ROUTINE TO COMPUTE FACTORIALS TO 33!, THE LARGEST
FACTORIAL THAT MICROSOFT BASIC CAN HANDLE IN THIS WAY.
20 CLS
30 DEFDBL F
40 DIM FACTORIAL(33)
50 FACTORIAL(0) = 1 'DEFINE 0! TO BE 1
60 REM COMPUTE FACTORIALS
70 FOR I = 1 TO 33
80 FACTORIAL(I) = I. FACTORIAL(1-1)
90 NEXT
100 REM PRINT RESULTS
110 FOR I= 0 TO 32 STEP 2
120 PRINT l;"| = ";FACTORIAL(I);TAB(40);I+1;"! = ";FACTORIAL(I+1)
130 NEXT
140 END

```
has precisely two divisors. Now take 750. You could enumerate all its divisors, but you don't want to. Instead, think about the following idea. The number 750 is uniquely expressible, apart from order, as \(2 \times 3 \times 5\) \(\times 5 \times 5\) or \(2 \times 3 \times 5^{3}\) when delineated as a product of prime numbers.
For a number to be a divisor of 750 . it cannot contain any prime that 750 doesn't contain. nor to a higher power. In other words, a typical divisor of 750 has to look like 2 to the power 0 or 1 : times 3 to the power 0 or 1 : times 5 to the power \(0,1,2\), or 3. Since two choices for the first power are possible, two for the second, and four for the third, there are \(2 \times 2 \times 4=16\) divisors. In general. if you have prime factorization \(p\) to the \(a\). times \(a\) to the \(b\). etc., then the number of divisors is \((a+1)\) times ( \(b\) \(+1)\) times etc., coming from \(a+1\) choices for power on \(p\), then \(b+1\) for power on \(q\), and so on. The reason you have power +1 choices for each prime's power is that 0 as a power is an extra choice. You might try writing your own program to calculate the number of divisors of any number. Then compare your version to mine (listing 2).

Factoring and the army problem have a strong similarity since a single configuration of an army corresponds precisely to one means of factoring into two factors, with order mattering. Specifically, a factoring into \(j \times k\) corresponds to a divisor \(i\). On the other hand, \(k \times j\) corresponds to the other paired divisor \(k\). All this is to say that each configuration corresponds precisely to a choice for the first factor, that is, the first divisor. Hence, the number of configurations equals the number of divisors. As such, since you know the number 750 has 16 divisors. the solution to the army problem is at most 750 . Modifying the previous program to finish this should not be too difficult, although it can be done without a computer as well. (For the same problem applied to 64 divisors with a purely mathematical solution. see my article "Some Recreational Applications of Elementary Number Theory," The Pentagon. Spring 1982.

Still another use of this result from the fundamental counting principle is the following alternate explanation of the jailer problem (Mathematical Recreations. November 1984 BYTE page 425 ). In that problem, the prisoners in cells that are open at the end of a certain process to determine a partial amnesty-based on locking and unlocking cell doors-were set free. It turned out that release required as a necessary and sufficient condition, that the cell number have an odd number of divisors. I showed this condition to be equivalent to the cell number being a perfect square. I will now show a different reason why a number with an odd number of divisors is necessarily a perfect square (and conversely).
If the cell number \(N\) is factored as
\[
N=p_{1}{ }^{a_{1}} p_{2}{ }^{a_{2}} \ldots p_{j}{ }_{j}{ }_{j}
\]
then the number of divisors it has is \(\left(a_{1}+1\right)\left(a_{2}+1\right) \ldots\left(a_{j}+1\right)\). In order for an integer to be odd, all its factors must be odd, and conversely. Hence, all of \(a_{1}+1, a_{2}+1\). etc., are odd. But then all of \(a_{1}, a_{2}, \ldots a_{j}\) are even. Write \(a_{1}=2 b_{1}, a_{2}=2 b_{2}\), etc. By virtue of the identity
\[
\begin{aligned}
& N=p_{1}{ }^{a}{ }_{1} p_{2}{ }^{a_{2}} \ldots p_{j}{ }^{a_{j}}=p_{1}{ }^{2 b_{1}} p_{2}{ }^{2 b_{2}} \ldots \\
& p_{j}^{2 b_{j}}=\left(p_{1}{ }^{b_{1}} p_{2}{ }^{b_{2}} \ldots \ldots p_{j}^{\left.b^{j} j\right)}{ }^{2}\right.
\end{aligned}
\]
\(N\) is forced to be a perfect square.

\section*{LAGNIAPPE}

With all the attention mathematicians pay to perfect squares, it might come as a bit of a surprise that there is a formula for producing nonsquares. only nonsquares, in order and without repetition. I will skip discussion or proof of the formula and just give you the program (listing 3 )
The key is the formula for the kth nonsquare given in line 30 . The result is stored as \(A\). Since the program has an infinite loop, hit your computer's Break key or equivalent when you've seen enough. I have avoided arrays so as not to limit how high you go.

\section*{Combinations}

I've digressed a bit from the original topic. so let's get back to counting. (continued)

Listing 2: A program to count the number of divisors of a number without enumerating the choices.
```

10
20
30 \ddots PROGRAM TO FACTOR A NUMBER INTO PRODUCTS OF PRIMES
40
50
6 0 ~ C L S ~
7 0 ~ D E F I N T ~ A - Z ~
80 INPUT "Enter largest number to be factored";NUMBER
90 IF NUMBER < 2 THEN PRINT "NUMBER MUST BE LARGER THAN 1":GOTO 80
100 REM FIRST, FIND THE NECESSARY PRIMES. FLAG.ARRAY WILL FLAG
NONPRIME (COMPOSITE) NUMBERS, PRIME ARRAY WILL HOLD
PRIMES WHEN FOUND. SOME BASICS REQUIRE SHORTER
VARIABLE NAMES.

```
110 REM SIEVE ALGORITHM PROVIDED EY WILLIAM F. DOSSETT OF AUSTIN TX.
120 DIM FLAG.ARRAY(NUMBER),PRIME(N UMBER)
130 COMPOSITE \(=-1\) 'NONPRIME FLAG.ARRAY ELE.
                                    MENT WILL BE GIVEN
                                    TRUTH-VALUE 'T'
                                    'SUBSCRIPT OF LARGEST
                                    NONEMPTY ENTRY IN PRIME
                                    ARRAY
\(150 \operatorname{PRIME}(\operatorname{INDEX})=2\)
                                    'DECLARE 2 PRIME AND
                                    LIMIT PRIME SEARCH TO
                                    ODD NUMBERS
160 REM AVOID UNNECESSARY DUPLICATION IN SEARCH. FIRST NONPRIME ODO
        NUMBER IS 9 (3 SQUARED), FIRST COMPOSITE ODD NUMBER NOT
        DIVISIBLE BY 3 IS 25 (5 SQUARED), ETC
170 FOR \(K=3\) TO SOR(NUMBER) STEP 2
180 IF FLAG.ARRAY(K) THEN 220 'SKIP TO NEXT PRIME
190 FOR \(I=K \cdot K\) TO NUMBER STEP \(K+K\) 'FLAG THE ODD NUMBERS IT
                                DIVIDES
\(200 \quad\) FLAG.ARRAY(I) \(=\) COMPOSITE
210 NEXT
220 NEXT
230 INPUT "Do you want a listing of the primes found \((y / n)\) "; PRIMEPRINT\$
240 IF PRIMEPRINT \(\$=\) " \(y\) " THEN PRIMEPRINT \(\$=\) " \(Y\) "
250 REM COPY ALL PRIMES FOUND TO PRIME ARRAY PRINT
                                PRIMES IF SO REQUESTED IN 230.
260 FOR I = 3 TO NUMBER STEP 2
270 IF NOT FLAG.ARRAY(I) THEN INDEX = \(\operatorname{INDEX}+1:\) PRIME \((\) INDEX \()=1\) :
                                    IF PRIMEPRINT\$ = "Y" THEN
                                    PRINT PRIME(INDEX);
280 NEXT
290 PRINT:PRINT
300 PRIME \((I N D E X+1)=\) NUMBER +1 'MARK END OF PRIME ARRAY
                                    IN CASE NUMBER IS PRIME
                                    'SAVE VALUE OF LARGEST
                                    NUMBER GUARANTEED FAC-
                                    TORABLE WITH CURRENT
                                    PRIMES LIST
320 DIVISORS \(=1\)
                                    'INITIALIZE NUMBER OF
                                    DIVISORS COUNTER
                                    'ACTIVE ELEMENT OF PRIME
                                    ARRAY
340 PRIME \(=\) PRIME(SUBSCRIPT)
350 REM PRINT UNIQUE FACTORING OF NUMBER
360 PRINT NUMBER;" CAN BE UNIQUELY FACTORED AS:"
```

370 REM IF YOUR BASIC DOES NOT SUPPORT 'WHILE...WEND',
CHANGE LINE 380 TO: IF PRIME >NUMBER THEN }480
380 WHILE PRIME < = NUMBER
REM WHAT POWER OF THE ACTIVE PRIME IS A FACTOR OF THE NUMBER?
NOTE THAT, ALTHOUGH ALL VARIABLES HAVE BEEN DE-
CLARED INTEGER, NUMBER/PRIME NEED NOT HAVE AN
INTEGER VALUE.
400 IF NUMBER/PRIME = INT(NUMBER/PRIME) THEN
EXPONENT = EXPONENT + 1:
NUMBER = NUMBER/PRIME:GOTO 400
410 REM PRINT THE RUNNING RESULTS, INCREMENT DIVISORS,
420 IF EXPONENT >0 THEN PRINT '"("; PRIME;''TO THE';EXPONENT;')";
DIVISORS = DIVISORS * (EXPONENT + 1)
REM RESET POWER COUNTER, LOOP
430 REM RESET
440 EXPONENT = 0
4 6 0 WEND
470
REM IF YOUR BASIC DOES NOT SUPPORT 'WHILE...WEND',
CHANGE LINE 460 TO: GOTO }38
480 PRINT:PRINT "NUMBER OF DIVISORS = '';DIVISORS
4 9 0 ~ P R I N T : P R I N T ~
500
REM IF MORE NUMBERS ARE TO BE FACTORED, DETERMINE WHETHER THE CURRENT PRIMES LIST IS ADEQUATE. IF SO, USE IT. IF NOT, ERASE ARRAYS TO AVOID PROGRAM CRASH AND RECALCULATE PRIMES.
510 INPUT "Do you want to factor another number $(\mathrm{y} / \mathrm{n})$ "; CHOICE\$
520 IF CHOICE $<>$ > " $y$ " AND CHOICE $<>$ > 'Y" THEN 560
530 CLS
540 INPUT "Enter the new number to be factored"; NUMBER
550 IF NUMBER < = MAXNUMBER THEN 320 ELSE
ERASE FLAG.ARRAY,PRIME:GOTO 120
560 END

```

Listing 3: A program to generate nonsquare numbers.

REM ROUTINE TO GENERATE NONSQUARE NATURAL :IUMBERS. PROGRAM CREATES AN INFINITE LOOP. HIT THE BREAK KEY TO TERMINATE.
20 CLS
30 COUNTER \(=1\)
40 NONSQUARE \(=\) INT \((C O U N T E R ~+S Q R(C O U N T E R)+.5)\)
50 PRINT "Nonsquare number'; COUNTER;" is"; NONSQUARE
60 COUNTER = COUNTER + 1
70 GOTO 40

Suppose you have a situation in which you have choices where the order doesn't matter. To dramatize the distinction, consider the following two questions:
1. From 10 people, a president. vicepresident, and secretary are to be chosen. How many slates of candidates are possible?
2. From 10 people, a clean-up committee of 3 people is to be formed. How many such committees are possible?

The distinction is this: In the first situation. order is significant. A, B, C is not the same as B.C. A since it is of interest not just which three people are chosen but which holds which

\section*{A number with}

\section*{an odd number of divisors}

\section*{is necessarily}

\section*{a perfect square.}
office. In the second case, order is not relevant. From these considerations. you discover that the fundamental counting principle applies to the first situation but not to the second. The number of possible slates for candidates is \(10 \times 9 \times 8=720\).
The solution to question I can assist you in handling question 2. For each clean-up committee (A, B, C) chosen, there are \(3!=6\) possible slates, namely \(A, B, C ; A, C, B: B, A, C\) : B. C, A:C. A, B: and C, B, A. In other words, there are six (3!) times as many slates as clean-up committees, or the number of clean-up committees is one-sixth the number of slates; in this case, \(720 / 6=120\). More generally, let \(C(n, k)\) represent the number of ways to choose \(k\) different things from \(n\) without regard for the order of choice. If order mattered, you would have \(n\) \(\times(n-1) \times(n-2) \times \ldots \times(n-k+1)\) possibilities. But because each choice of \(k\) things has been counted \(k\) ! times. this answer is \(k\) ! times too large. If you now divide by k!. you will have a representation for \(C(n, k)\). However, you customarily multiply top and bottom by ( \(n-k)\) ! to tidy up the numerator so that it contains only a factorial. Then \(C(n, k)=n!/(k!(n-k)!!\).
As a quick example. how many choices do you have if you wish to pick 3 distinct flavors from a choice of 31 flavors? Since the order of choice is irrelevant, there are \(C(31.3)\) \(=31!/(3!28!)\) choices. In practice, you would not compute 31! first. but rather would simplify first-31 \(\times 30 \times\) \(29 / 6=4495\).
After the foregoing. you should find it easy to write a program to calculate combinations.

\section*{B•Y•T•E J•A•P.A•N}

\section*{The New and the Old}

Denser Chips NEC PC-8401A Casio LCS-2400 Fujitsu FM-11BS Piracy
by William M. Raike

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 Cryptext Corporation in the United States. In 1980. he went to lapan looking for 64 K -bit RAMs. He has been there ever since as a technical translator and a software developer.

Ihave just spent the last two weeks exploring the quirks and idiosyncrasies of my new Fujitsu FM-IIBS, my first 16-bit machine, and I happily admit that I'm delighted with it. I'll say more about it later in this column. Meanwhile, there's news about integrated circuits (ICs), a report from my own source about a new hand-held computer from NEC. an announcement of a new printer from Casio, and some comments about the burgeoning market in pirated software in Taiwan.

\section*{Mitsubishis Tiny Transistors}

It seems as if every week there's an announcement of some "revolutionary breakthrough" in IC technology that makes the previous week's revolutionary breakthrough seem old. My candidate for this week's mind-blowing achievement award is Mitsubishi Electric. They have just announced the development of what they call "sub-micron-wafer processing technology," which can produce the types of thin wafer-like plates from which the next generation of extremely large-scale memory chips will be manufactured. Mitsubishi produced sample wafers that contain transistors small enough to build 4 -megabit thalf-million character) dynamic RAM (random-access read/write memory) chips.
The newest generation of memory chips is the 256 K -bit chip; the impact of these ICs. which can hold over 32 K bytes each. is just starting to be felt by designers who can now put 246 K bytes of memory in the same cir-cuit-board area that previously held only 64 K bytes. In order to cram enough microscopic transistors into the space of a single chip to hold that volume of data. the photographically produced lines on the chip can be only a few microns wide. (A micron is onemillionth of a meter.) For a 4-megabit RAM chip. the lines need to be almost an order of magnitude slimmer. Mitsubishi succeeded in making transistors with lines only 0.4 micron wide. For comparison, the wavelength of violet light is only about 0.45 micron.

It's too soon to predict who will be first into the marketplace with a 4 -megabit RAM (or a I-megabit RAM, for that matter), but this development means that technology that would have been considered esoteric even for research labs only a few years ago is coming closer to the production line.

\section*{New NEC Hand-held Computer}

Last month's BYTE Japan talked about the new hand-held computers from Epson and the 68000 -based. APL-oriented machine that Ampere Corporation will be introducing soon. This month we bring you a peek at the recently released NEC portable. the PC-840IA. (See What's New. December 1984 BYTE, page 39.) It is a substantial upgrade of the handy little PC-8201 and is clearly intended to compete with the machines already being marketed in the U.S. by Hewlett-Packard, Epson, and others.
The PC-8401A will be based on NEC's CMOS (complementary metal-oxide semiconductor) version of the Z 80 processor: the operating system will be a version of CP/M in ROM (read-only memory). The machine will have a liquid-crystal display (LCD) with 16 lines of 80 characters each ( 128 by 480 dots) and will include both a Centronics-type printer interface and an RS-232C interface as standard equipment. It will be supplied with 64 K bytes of RAM. plus at least 96 K bytes of ROM to hold the standard software supplied with the computer, which will include portable WordStar. spreadsheet and filing programs, and a telecommunications program.
The telecommunications program will support the built-in 300 -bps (bits per second) auto-dial modem, including a feature that will select telephone numbers from a telephone-directory file and will be able to upload and download files either with or without the popular XMODEM protocol. You'll be able to store frequently used logon procedures in files and to check the names of all current files at any time using

\section*{The PC-8401A sounds like}

\section*{a powerful,}
usable machine,
if not as dramatic as some others. an on-the-fly directory command. Two CP/M modes will be available: 32 K -byte mode and 64 K -byte mode. In 32 K mode. half of the built-in 64 K RAM will be used as a RAM disk for rapid-access file storage. In 64 K mode, the transient program area available for application programs will be a full 60 K bytes. but in that case either an optional 320 K -byte microfloppy disk unit or a 32 K -byte RAM cartridge will have to be connected in order to provide external file storage. Other options said to be available will include 32 K -byte ROM cartridges for user programs, a \(1200-\mathrm{bps}\) modem. and an expansion unit containing a standard CRT (cathoderay tube) interface and a floppy-disk interface. Another option that sounds interesting is a ROM cartridge with a built-in spelling-checker dictionary.
All in all. the PC-840IA sounds like a powerful, usable machine, even if it's not as dramatic as some of the other current (and prospective) offerings.

\section*{New Casio Printer}

In a future column. I'll survey some of the printers available here in lapan for use with personal and office-type computers ("pasocom" and "ofcon"). Meanwhile, the latest high-tech entry is the new LCS-2400, just announced by Casio: first shipments are expected in the second quarter of 1985. It's billed as a desktop machine. even though it weighs over 70 pounds. It uses the same printing method used in electrostatic copying machines. There's no moving print head at all:
instead, the characters are transferred to the photoconductive surface through a liquid-crystal shutter, which should produce very clear characters. The LCS-2400 can print nine standardsize pages per minute, with a resolution of 240 dots per inch.
The lapanese price will be equivalent to about \(\$ 1650\).

\section*{Happiness is \\ a New Computer}

I had a number of reasons for looking for a new computer. besides the slow screen functions on my NEC PC-8801. I finally settled on the Fuiitsu FM-IIBS. It uses separate microprocessors as display and keyboard handlers to reduce the load on the main processor. which is an 8088 type that runs at 8 MHz .
First. I wanted to be able to run and evaluate contemporary 16 -bit software. The FM-11 can run either Digital Research's CP/M-86 or Microsoft's MSDOS operating system, although the machine is supplied with Fujitsu's version of Kanji CP/M-86. which supports a large lapanese-language character set. It's also supplied with a fairly elaborate dialect of BASIC, plus a lapanese-language word processor called IWORD. The last few weeks have been so busy, though, that I haven't even had time to take the IWORD disk out of its envelope. I also have a 280 card on order, so l'll be able to run a considerable amount of my existing 8 -bit software.
Another reason for selecting the Fujitsu machine was that I'm completely sold on RAM disks. The FM-II is supplied with 256 K bytes of RAM and is expandable to 1 megabyte (MB): I've ordered an additional 256 K -byte memory board (for about \$300). With jumpers on that board to accommodate 256 K -bit RAM chips, 1 should have my megabyte in less than a month. I can use up to 512 K bytes of the available memory as a RAM disk under Fujitsu's version of Kanji CP/M-86. WordStar works with blinding speed when it is located in the RAM disk along with its overlay and message files. When the new memory board arrives. I'll be able to load all
the C compiler, linker, and library files into a 512 K -byte RAM disk and really sizzle.
Finally, 1 had gotten tired of disk swapping. With my old 320 K -byte drives, I had a text editor on one disk. the compiler, assembler, and debugger on another, and source library and archives on a third. In addition to the time it took to switch disks and/or copy files, there was always the problem of remembering just what files were in which drive at any given time. That's the kind of thing computers are supposed to keep track of. The FM-II has dual \(1-\mathrm{MB} 51 / 4\)-inch disk drives (with the same track and sector format as 8 -inch floppy disks); the large capacity saves me considerable time during the edit-compile-debug cycle. And it's delightful to be able to simply assume that everything I'm currently working on is in drive A (or in drive \(M\), which is the RAM disk). The next logical step is Fujitsu's 10- or 20-MB hard disk, but at the moment that looks postponable.
Software conversion has been fairly hassle-free. It was simple to download my C-language source files directly, with the machines side by side. through the RS-232C ports. I'm running Digital Research's C compiler. and converting my Software Toolworks \(\mathrm{C} / 80\) source programs for use on the Fujitsu required only modest effort. In a few cases the conversion turned out to be a pain in the neck, due largely to Digital Research's baroque approach to documentation and software "features." For instance, as far as I can tell. CP/M-86 retains such quirks from \(\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}-80\) as converting the command line to uppercase letters but no longer copies the full command-line tail (containing options. parameters, etc.) into a buffer for use by application programs. That made it tricky to convert the command-line batch submission utility 1 presented in the November 1984 BYTE Japan (page 401), which does its own parsing of the command line. 1 finally settled on the kludge of picking up the entire command line out of the CCP's (console command processor) own buffer.

\section*{I'm as anxious}
to try out new
software as the
next person, but
not at the price of
encouraging piracy.

Another problem arose when I tried to convert the CDIR do-it-yourself directory program presented in the August 1984 column (page 339). Digital Research's C compiler has a "feature" that automatically treats asterisks or question marks in the command line as CP/M wild-card file specifications and expands them on the spot before passing them to the main \(C\) routine via the argc and argv parameters. The expansion apparently cannot be disabled, and evidently it never occurred to Digital Research that there might be cases where it would be undesirable. Still worse, if there are no files that match the wildcard specification, the run-time module prints a gratuitous "No Match" message to that effect on the console. whether you want it or not.

Still another feature is that there are 27 different compiler options that you can specify on the command line, but
there's no way to change the default values of the options (such as locations of standard files, the levels of message and error output you want, etc.). My C/80 compiler, which costs about one-fifth the price, comes with a configuration program that lets you change the compiler's default options.

\section*{Piracy}

A friend of mine returned recently from a week-long business trip to Taipei. I hadn't been there in nearly three years and was anxious to learn whether the people were still as kind, the food as delicious, and the city as busy as I remembered. The answer to all three questions was "yes," but an active new industry seems to have emerged: software piracy. Years ago, Taipei was notorious as a source of unauthorized (pirated) copies of books, especially English-language technical and reference books. Bowing to international pressure, the government gradually made it more difficult for the pirates to operate, and in recent years the production of pirated books has been reduced to a bare trickle. But with the worldwide microcomputer explosion, a whole new fertile field has presented itself, and the enterprising citizens in Taipei have been copying floppy disks even faster than they used to run their printing presses.

Literally dozens of computer shops have sprung up near Pateh Road and all offer lists of hundreds of wellknown U.S.-produced software pack-
ages, usually in either IBM PC or Apple disk formats, for \(\$ 10\) to \(\$ 12\) each. Now it may simply be my suspicious nature, but I doubt that those shops could buy legitimate copies of Lotus I-2-3. dBASE II, or WordStar and make a profit by selling them for \(\$ 10\).

I'm as anxious to try out new software as the next person but not at the price of encouraging piracy. The U.S. Customs Service, quite properly, takes a very dim view of trying to bring bootleg software back into the United States, but total control is impossible. and the potential market outside the U.S. is very large. If carried to extremes, software piracy will only make it unprofitable, and therefore impossible for high-quality software to be produced and marketed

Copy protection is not the answer: Jerry Pournelle's Chaos Manor column has given plenty of reasons why that approach is both unreasonable and impractical. In the end, the solution to software piracy is probably the same solution that works for any kind of piracy: apply enough pressure to discourage the countries that harbor pirates from giving them the shelter they need.

\section*{Next Month}

In the Feburary BYTE Japan I'll report on some interesting optical disks and laser printers I saw at the 1984 Data Show in Harumi. I'll also discuss the Toshiba MS-X computer and some other tidbits.

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the american pascal StanDARD. Henry Ledgard, ed. New York: Springer-Verlag. 1984: 112 pages. 21.5 by 27.8 cm . softcover. ISBN 0-387-91248-7. \(\$ 16.95\).

Apple Graphics Activities Handbook. Harold I. Bailey and I. Edward Kerlin. Bowie, MD: Robert I. Brady Co.. 1984; 432 pages, 17.8 by 23.5 cm , softcover, ISBN 0-89303-308-I. S16.95.
the Apple lie Personal Computer for Beginners. Seamus Dunn and Valerie Morgan. Englewood Cliffs. NI: PrenticeHall. 1984: 272 pages. 15 by 22.5 cm . softcover. ISBN 0-13-038969-2. \$14.95
the Apple Writer II Handbook for the lie. Kate Lee Iohnson. Somerville, MA: Curtin \& London. 1984: 108 pages, 21.5 by 28 cm . softcover, ISBN 0-939764-82-X. \$19.50
the Art of Computer Management. lim McNitt. New York: Simon and Schuster. 1984: 272 pages, 14.8 by 22 cm . hardcover. ISBN 0-671-46471-X. \(\$ 15.95\)

Artificial intelligence tools. technioues. and Applications. Tim O'Shea and Marc Eisenstadt. eds. New York: Harper \& Row. 1984: 512 pages. 18.5 by 23.5 cm . softcover. ISBN 0-06-041894-X. \$22.95.

Atari User's Guide, Mark Ellis. Robert Ellis. and Larry loel Goldstein. Bowie. MD: Brady Communications Co. 1984: 286 pages. 17.8 by 23.5 cm , softcover, ISBN 0-89303-323-5. \(\$ 15.95\)

BASIC Exercises for the IBM PCIR, Jean-Pierre Lamoitier. Berkeley. CA: Sybex. 1984: 270 pages. 17.5 by 22.5 cm . softcover. ISBN 0-89588-218-3. \$15.95.

BASIC Program Conversions. the editors of Computer Skill Builders. Tucson. AZ: HP Books. 1984: 240 pages. 21.8 by 27.5 cm . softcover. ISBN 0-89586-297-2. \$12.95.

Bic Decisions for Small Business. Linda Strosberg. New York: Harper \& Row. 1984: 148 pages. 18.8 by 23.3 cm . softcover. ISBN 0-06-046485-2. \(\$ 15.95\).

Blast Off with Basic Games for Your VIC-20. David D. Busch. Bowie. MD: Robert J. Brady Co.. 1984: 192 pages. 17.8 by 23.5 cm . softcover. ISBN 0-89303-334-0. \$12.95.
C. A Reference Manual. Samuel P. Harbison and Guy L. Steele Ir. Englewood Cliffs. Ni: Prentice-Hall, 1984: 368 pages. 18.3 by 24 cm . hardcover. ISBN 0-13-110016-5. \(\$ 24.95\)
the Campus and the microcomputer Revolution. I. Victor Baldridge Janine Woodward Roberts, and Terri A. Weiner New York: American Council on Education and Macmillan Publishing. 1984: 192 pages. 16 by 24 cm , hardcover. ISBN 0-02-901370-4. \$19.95.

The Coleco Adam Entertainer. Brian Sawyer. Berkeley. CA: Osborne/McGraw-Hill. 1984: 190 pages. 20.5 by 27.5 cm . softcover, ISBN 0-88134-134-7. \(\$ 12.95\).

Commodore 64 BASIC Programming and Applications. Larry loel Goldstein and Fred

Mosher. Bowie. MD: Robert I. Brady Co.. 1984: 320 pages. 17.8 by 23.5 cm , softcover. ISBN 0-89303-381-2. \$15.95.

Commodore 64 Subroutine Cookbook. David D. Busch. Bowie. MD: Robert I. Brady Co., 1984: 208 pages. 17.8 by 23.5 cm , softcover. ISBN 0-89303-383-9. \$12.95.

Computer. David L. He:serman. Blue Ridge Summit. PA: Tab Books. 1984: 208 pages 18.8 by 23.5 cm . softcover, ISBN 0 -8306-1741-8. \$11.50.

The Computer Data and Database Source Book. Matthew Lesko. New York: Avon Books. 1984: 944 pages. 15.5 by 22.8 cm. softcover. ISBN 0-380-86942-X. \$14.95.

A Computer Dictionary for Kids and Other Beginners. David Fay Smith. New York: Ballantine Books. 1984: 112 pages. 20 by 25.3 cm , softcover. ISBN 345-31693-2, \$9.95.

Computer fundamentals. Barbara Kurshan and Nancy Healy. Reston, VA: Reston Publishing. 1984; 222 pages. 21.5 by 28 cm . spiral-bound. ISBN 0-8359-0939-5. S16.95.

Computer hunting. Susan B. Perricone and Charles R. Schneider. New York: Harper \& Row. 1984: 256 pages, 18.5 by 23.5 cm , softcover. ISBN 0-06-046575-I. \$16.95.

Computer Mathematics, D. I. Cooke and H. E. Bez. New York: Cambridge University Press. 1984: 408 pages. 16 by 23.5 cm . hardcover. ISBN 0-521-25341-1, \$49.50.

The Computer Tutor: IBM Personal Computer Edition. Gary

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W. Orwig and William S. Hodges. Boston. MA: Little. Brown and Co. 1984: 242 pages. 21.5 by 28 cm , softcover. ISBN 0-316-66503-7. \$15.95.

Computers in Crisis. lerome T. Murray and Marilyn I. Murray. Princeton, NJ: Petrocelli Books, 1984: 360 pages, 18.3 by 26 cm . hardcover. ISBN 0-89433-223-6. \$32.95.

Computers: The nontechnological (Human) Factors. lohn L. Burch. ed. Lawrence. KS: The Report Store. 1984: 106 pages. 17.3 by 21.3 cm . softcover. ISBN 0-916313-00-X. \(\$ 34.50\).

ComputerSpace: home Design Strategies that Work for COMPUTERS, lames Wagenvoord New York: Perigee Books. 1984: 128 pages. 18.8 by 23 cm . softcover. ISBN 0-399-51020-6. \$14.95.

Computing for Profits. Allan H. Schmidt and Ira Alterman. New York: Macmillan Publishing. 1984; 320 pages, 14 by 21 cm . softcover. ISBN 0-02-008760-8. S10.95

Contemporary Business Letters with Apple Writer II for the lie. lane E. Robbins and Kate Lee Johnson. Somerville. MA: Curtin \& London. 1984: 240 pages, 21.3 by 27.8 cm. softcover. ISBN 0-930764-80-3. \$19.50.

Coping: Survival in a Computerized Society. Robert S. Cheney and Jean E. Cheney. Princeton, Nl: Petrocelli Books. 1984: 230 pages. 15.5 by 23.3 cm. softcover. ISBN 0-89433-232-5. \$19.95.

Creating Courseware. Ruth \(K\). Landa. New York: Harper E Row. 1984: 318 pages. 20.5 by 27 cm , spiral-bound. ISBN 0-06-043837-I. \$20.95.
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Electronic Life. Michael Crichton. New York Ballantine Books. 1983: 276 pages. 10.5 by 17.5 cm . softcover. ISBN 0-345-31739-4. \$3.95

50 Simple. Readyto-Run VIC-20 Programs, Barbara Fulgham. Blue Ridge Summit. PA: Tab Books. 1984: 176 pages. 18.8 by 23.3 cm . softcover. ISBN 0 -8306-1754-X. \(\$ 6.95\).

Getting into Computers. Kurt Hanks. Chatsworth. CA: Datamost. 1984: 128 pages, 20.8 by 27.5 cm , softcover. ISBN O-88190-395-7. \$12.95.

Graphics Made Easy for the IBM PC AND XT, Gabriel Cuellar Reston. VA: Reston Publishing: 1984: 464 pages, 17.8 by 23.3 cm , softcover. ISBN 0-8359-2569-2. \$18.95.

Handbook of Applesoft BASIC for the Apple II and Ile. Roy Earl Myers and David I Schneider. Bowie. MD: Brady Communications Co. 1984: 336 pages, 17.5 by 23.3 cm , softcover. ISBN 0-89303-504-I, \(\$ 16.95\)

HANDBOOK OF BASIC FOR THE Commodore 64, Frederick E Mosher and David I. Schneider Bowie, MD: Robert J. Brady Co.. 1984: 368 pages, 17.8 by 23.5 cm . softcover, ISBN 0-89303-505-X. \$14.95

HANDBOOK OF COMPUTER APPLIcations for the Small or Medium-Sized Business. Howard Falk. Radnor. PA: Chilton Book Co. 1983: 350 pages. 18.3 by 23 cm . softcover. ISBN 0-8019-7393-7. \$19.95

Harnessing information TechNologies. Carolyn I. Mullins and Thomas W. West. Englewood Cliffs. NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1984 256 pages. 17.3 by 23.3 cm .
softcover, ISBN 0-13-383829-3 \(\$ 10.95\).

Household Budgeting and Accounting on Your home Computer. Fred N. Grayson. New York: Perigee Books. 1984:96 pages. 20.5 by 27.3 cm , softcover. ISBN 0-399-50986-0. \(\$ 5.95\).

The IBM PC and its Applications, Laurence Press New York: John Wiley \& Sons, 1984: 366 pages. 17 by 25.3 cm . software. ISBN 0-471-88440-5 Sl4.95.

The IBM PCIR User's Guide Michael Bane. New York: Macmillan Publishing. 1984: 126 pages. 13.5 by 21 cm . softcover. ISBN 0-02-008810-8. \$5.95.

THE IBM PC/XT Graphics Book John Fowler. Englewood Cliffs. N|: Prentice-Hall. 1984: 366 pages. 17.8 by 23.3 cm . softcover. ISBN 0-13-448416-9. \(\$ 29.95\). Includes floppy disk.

The Illustrated MS-DOSWordStar Handbook. Russell A. Stultz. Englewood Cliffs. N]: Prentice-Hall. 1984: 288 pages. 15.3 by 22.5 cm . softcover ISBN 0-13-451089-5. \$14.95

Learn to Type on Your home Computer, Fred N. Grayson. New York: Perigee Books. 1984 96 pages, 20.5 by 27.3 cm . softcover. ISBN 0-399-50991-7 \(\$ 5.95\).

Learning TI 99/4A Home Computer Assembly Language Programming. Ira McComic. Plano. TX: Wordware Publishing, 1984: 344 pages. 19 by 23.3 cm , softcover. ISBN 0-13-527862-7. \(\$ 16.95\).

Learning with Apple logo Daniel Watt. New York: McGrawHill. 1984: 336 pages, 20.5 by 27.8 cm . spiral-bound. ISBN \(0-\) 07-068571-1. \$19.95.

Let's Learn Basic. A Kids' Introduction to Basic Programming on ibM Personal Computers. Ben Shneiderman. Boston, MA: Little. Brown and Co. 1984: 208 pages, 19 by 23.3 cm , softcover. ISBN 0-316-78726-4. \$8.95

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ming on the Commodore 64. Ben Shneiderman. Boston. MA: Little. Brown and Co.. 1984: 208 pages. 19 by 23.3 cm , softcover. ISBN 0-316-78725-6. \$8.95.

Logic and Machines: Decision Problems and Complexity. E. Borger. G. Hasenjaeger, and D. Rodding, eds. Lecture Notes in Computer Science \#171. New York: Springer-Verlag. 1984: 464 pages. 16.5 by 24 cm . softcover. ISBN 0-387-13331-3. 520.

Lotus 1-2-3 Simplified. David Bolocan. Blue Ridge Summit. PA: Tab Books. 1984; 192 pages 18.8 by 23.5 cm . softcover. ISBN 0-8306-1748-X. \$10.25.

Microcomputing in Sport and physical education. David A. Brodie and John I. Thornhill. New York: Sterling Publishing Co., 1983: 160 pages. 19.8 by 25.3 cm , hardcover. ISBN 0 -86019-106-0. S16.95.

MICROPROCESSORS: HARDWARE and Applications. Andrew Veronis. Reston. VA: Reston Publishing. 1984: 944 pages. 18.5 by 24.3 cm . hardcover. ISBN 0-8359-4382-8. \$34.95

Micros. Minis and Mainframes. D. Michael Werner and Thomas W. Warrner. Radnor. PA: Chilton Book Co.. 1984: 420 pages, 18.5 by 22.8 cm . softcover, ISBN 0-8019-7303-1. \(\$ 19.95\)

Mr. Babbages Secret. Ole Immanuel Franksen. Birkerod. Denmark: Strandbergs Forlag. 1984: 320 pages, 17.8 by 22 cm . hardcover. ISBN 87-872-0086-4. \$30.

Modern Intellectual PropErty. Michael A. Epstein. Clinton. NJ: Harcourt Brace lovanovich. 1984: 650 pages. 19 by 25.3 cm . 5 -punch binder. ISBN 0-15-004367-8. \$75.

101 Programming Surprises e Tricks for Your Apple il/Ie Computer. David L. Heiserman. Blue Ridge Summit, PA: Tab Books. 1984: 208 pages. 18.5 by 23.5 cm . softcover. ISBN \(0-8306\) -1721-3. \$11.50.

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cm. softcover. ISBN 0-8306-1731-0. 511.50.

101 Programming Surprises \& Tricks for Your IBM PC COMputer. David L. Heiserman. Blue Ridge Summit. PA: Tab Books. 1984: 208 pages. 18.5 by 23.5 cm . softcover. ISBN 0-8306-1711-6. \$11.50.

101 Programming Surprises e TRICKS FOR YOUR TRS-80 COMputer. David L. Heiserman. Blue Ridge Summit, PA: Tab Books. 1984: 208 pages. 18.5 by 23.5 cm . softcover. ISBN 0-8306-1741-8. \$11.50.

Online Guide for the Commodore Computers, Mike Cane. New York: New American Library. 1984: 400 pages. 15.3 by 22.8 cm . softcover. ISBN 0 -451-82084-3. \$9.95.

The Osborne/McGraw-Hill MsdOS User's Guide. Paul Hoffman and Tamara Nicoloff. Berkeley. CA: Osborne/McGrawHill. 1984: 218 pages. 18.8 by 23.3 cm , softcover. ISBN O-88134-131-2. \$17.95.

PC Graphics. Dick Conklin. New York: John Wiley \(\varepsilon\) Sons. 1983: 192 pages. 17 by 25 cm , softcover. ISBN 0-471-89207-6. \(\$ 15.95\).

Perfect Writer Made Perfectly Clear. Elyse Sommer. Radnor. PA: Chilton Book Co.. 1984: 190 pages. 18.5 by 22.8 cm . softcover. ISBN 0-8019-7427-5. \(\$ 12.95\)

Personal Computers for the Successful Small Business. Donald Hockney. New York: Macmillan Publishing Co., 1984: 208 pages. 16.3 by 24 cm . hardcover ISBN 0-02-551870-4. \(\$ 19.95\).

Personal Money Management with Your Micro. Wendy L. Milner. Blue Ridge Summit. PA: Tab Books, 1984: 240 pages. 18.5 by 23.5 cm . softcover. ISBN 0-8306-1709-4. \(\$ 13.50\).

\section*{pocket Computing Power!} Henry Mullish and Richard Kestenbaum. New York: Harper \& Row, 1984; 192 pages, 15.5 by 23.5 cm . softcover. ISBN 0-06-044659-5. \$12.95.
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THE POWER OF: APPLEWORKS Robert E. Williams. Portland OR: Management Information Source. 1984: 238 pages. 21 by 27.5 cm . softcover. ISBN 0 943518-16-4. 519.95

Programming the ibM PC g XT. Clarence B. Germain. Bowie. MD: Robert I. Brady Co.. 1984 346 pages, 17.8 by 23.5 cm softcover. ISBN 0-89303-783-4 \(\$ 19.95\)

The Reston Directory of Online Databases. lay M. Shafritz and Louise Alexander. Reston VA: Reston Publishing, 1984 254 pages, 21.5 by 28 cm . soft cover, ISBN 0-8359-6666-6 \(\$ 17.95\)

Selecting the Right Data Base SOftware for the IBM PC Kathleen McHugh and Veronica Corchado. Berkeley. CA: Sybex 1984: 128 pages 15.3 by 22.8 cm, softcover, ISBN 0-89588-174-8. \$6.95.

Selecting the Right SpreadSheet Software for the IBM PC. Kathleen McHugh and Veronica Corchado. Berkeley. CA: Sybex. 1984: 142
pages. 15.3 by 22.8 cm , softcover. ISBN 0-89588-178-0 \(\$ 6.95\)

Selecting the Right Word Processing Software for the IBM PC. Kathleen McHugh and Veronica Corchado Berkeley, CA: Sybex. 1984: 114 pages 15.3 by 22.8 cm . softcover. ISBN 0-89588-177-2 \(\$ 6.95\).

Shapes and Sounds for the Atarl: Herb Moore. New York: John Wiley \& Sons. 1984; 132 pages, 13.8 by 21.5 cm , soft cover. ISBN 0-471-88547-9. \$45 Includes two floppy disks.

Simplified BASIC Programming for Microcomputers, Gerald A. Silver and Myrna Silver. New York: Harper \& Row, 1984: 320 pages 18.8 by 23.5 cm . softcover, ISBN 0-06-046162-4 \(\$ 15.95\).

Small Business Programs for the Commodore 64. S. Roberts. Holzkirchen. West Germany: Ing. W. Hofacker GmbH. 1984 136 pages. 13 by 21 cm . softcover. ISBN 3-88963-186-X
\(\$ 9.95\)

Small Business Programs for THE IBM PC. F Ende Holzkirchen. West Germany Ing. W. Hofacker GmbH, 1984 120 pages. 13 by 21 cm . softcover. ISBN 3-88963-052-9. \(\$ 12.95\)

Smart BASIC for the Adam Bill Searle and Donna Jones. Bowie, MD: Robert J. Brady Co 1984; 384 pages. 17.8 by 23.5 cm, softcover. ISBN 0-89303-846-6. \$11.95

The Software Catalog. Spring 1984 ed. New York: Elsevler Science Publishing Co. 1984 1412 pages, 21.3 by 27.8 cm . softcover. ISBN 0-444-00914-0. \$75

The State-of-the-Art Robot Catalog. Phil Berger. New York: Dodd. Mead \& Co., 1984 160 pages. 19 by 23.3 cm , soft cover, ISBN 0-396-08361-7 \(\$ 12.95\).

TRS-80 MODELS III \& 4. Larry Joel Goldstein. Bowie, MD Brady Communications Co 1984: 320 pages. 17.8 by 23.5 cm. softcover. ISBN 0-89303 903-9. \$15.95

UNIX ON The IBM PC. William B. Twitty Englewood Cliffs, N Prentice-Hall. 1984: 224 pages 15 by 22.3 cm . Softcover. ISBN 0-13-939075-8. \$14.95

THE UNIX SYSTEM EN cyclopedia. Los Altos, CA Yates Ventures 1984; 448 pages. 21.3 by 27.3 cm , softcover, ISBN 0-917195-00-0. \$34.95

Using \& Programming the Macintosh. Frederick Holtz Blue Ridge Summit. PA: Tab Books, 1984: 254 pages 18.5 by 23.5 cm . softcover ISBN 0-8306-1840-6.
\(\$ 12.50\)
Using Microsoft Compiled BASIC. Murray L. Lesser New York: McGraw-Hill. 1985 288 pages, 15 by 22.8 cm , soft cover. ISBN 0-07-037302-7. \(\$ 16.95\)

Using the IBM PCIR, Kenniston W. Lord Jr. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1984 384 pages, 15.3 by 22.8 cm softcover, ISBN 0-442-25964-6 \(\$ 16.50\).

\section*{a message to our subscribers}

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NEWSYSTEMS
Sanyo Introduces MBC 775

Sanyo's MBC 775 is an IBM PC-compatible portable color computer. It features the 8088 processor and provides for the 8087 chip. Its 256 K -byte RAM is expandable to 640 K bytes. Also standard are two \(51 / 4\)-inch 360 K -byte floppydisk drives and a built-in 9 -inch color monitor.
The MBC 775's detachable keyboard has 84 keys. including a numeric keypad and special-function keys. Two expansion slots will accept IBM PC-compatible add-on boards. and a Centronics parallel port lets the operator connect the color computer to most printers.


The Sanyo's screen accommodates 80 by 25 characters in regular mode and 40 by 25 characters in double-sized mode. The machine has 16 -color
graphics capabilities with 640 - by 200 -pixel resolution in color mode. In black-andwhite mode. resolution is 320 by 200 pixels.
Bundled software for the

MBC 775 includes EasyWriter 2. EasyMailer. EasyPlanner, and EasyFiler. Its operating system is MSDOS 2.11, and it also features GW-BASIC.
Among several available options are an RS-232C serial board, an expansion RAM board. a Sanyo monochrome monitor CRT 30/CRT 36. the Sanyo color monitor CRT 70. and the Sanyo PR 5000 and PR 5500 letterquality printers.
The MBC 775 retails for \$2599. Contact Sanyo Business Systems Corp.. 51 joseph St.. POB 387. Moonachie, NJ 07074-1098. (201) 440-9300. Inquiry 513.

\section*{Ergo-Intelligent Personal Computers}

Ericsson information Systems has introduced a series of IBM PCcompatible personal computers that offers ergonomic features. For example. the operator can mount the system console vertically beneath a desk. and a special cooling fan reduces the noise level.
The Ergo-Intelligent series comes with a 12 -inch monochrome or color Ergo-Screen monitor. The non-glare monochrome display has amber characters and 640by 400 -pixel resolution. The color monitor has a maximum resolution of 320 by 200 . The monitors can display text and graphics simultaneously: they use a modified typeface to improve clarity. An Ergo-Arm display stand lets you control the monitor's height and angle.

The Ergo-Touch keyboard uses 84 enlarged alphanumeric keys in the IBM PC XT layout. It has 10 function keys and indicator lights for
the Num Lock and Caps Lock keys. The numeric keypad has its own Enter key. The Ergo-Intelligent computer uses the 8088 processor, has 256 K bytes of RAM. and provides for use of the 8087 math coprocessor. It features two 360K-byte floppy-disk drives or one floppy drive and a 10-megabyte hard-disk drive. Other hardware features
include five IBM buscompatible expansion slots. one RS-232C serial port, and one Centronics parallel port.

Prices depend on configuration. The basic model. designated the 8512-254S, comes with a dual disk drive. 256 K bytes of RAM. monochrome monitor. graphics board. Ergo-Arm, floor stand. extended cable. keyboard.
and DOS. It costs \(\$ 3295\) : with a color monitor it's \$3769. A system with a single floppy-disk drive and a 10 -megabyte hard-disk drive sells for \(\$ 5230\) : that system with a color monitor is \(\$ 5695\). Contact Ericsson Information Systems. Greenwich Office Park 1. POB 2522. Greenwich. CT 06836 2522. (203) 661-1666. Inquiry 514.

\section*{Multiuser UNIX Workstation}

Heurikon Corporation has introduced the Minibox. a multiuser UNIX System III or V workstation that uses the 68000/68010 processor. It features a builtin \(C\) compiler, six Multibus card slots. single or dual 51/4-inch floppy-disk drives. 30- to 280-megabyte Winchester hard-disk storage. and an interactive streaming-tape drive.
The Minibox is based on the Heurikon HK68 microcomputer, providing 8 - or
\(10-\mathrm{MHz}\) processor performance. quad-channel DMA. 64 K bytes of EPROM. 512 K bytes to 1 megabyte of RAM, two iSBX expansion connectors. MMU (addresses 16 megabytes of RAM), four serial I/O ports (expandable to 12). three 16-bit counter timers. and two parallel I/O ports.
Two forward drive bays hold one or two \(5 \frac{1}{4}\)-inch floppy-disk drives or a \(51 / 4\)-inch floppy drive and an interactive streaming-tape
drive. Two rear drive bays hold one or two \(51 / 4\)-inch Winchester hard-disk drives.

Prices vary depending on configuration. A standard system with 512 K bytes of RAM on a single card and a 30-megabyte hard-disk drive sells for \$14.675: the same system with a 65 -megabyte hard-disk drive is \(\$ 15,375\). Contact Heurikon Corp. 3201 Latham Dr., Madison. WI 53713. (800) 356-9602: in Wisconsin. (608) 271-8700. Inquiry 515.

\section*{NEWSYSTEMS}

The S-100+ Outboard Bus

S-100+ from IMS International combines a high-speed, outboard. networking bus with the standard S-100 bus. The bidirectional outboard bus lets data transfer occur on a priority basis using bytewide high-speed transfer components.
S-100+ eliminates bus contention problems. Simultaneous data transfer can be made from the master processor to the storage device and to the network slaves. A two-wire
cable. daisy-chained from the master to the slaves. allows equal access to the bus through priority interrupts.
This design uses the following new circuit boards: a 16 -bit \(801868-\mathrm{MHz}\) master board with one or two 512K-byte RAM boards. 80186 slave boards with 256 K bytes of on-board RAM and 8 -bit \(280 B 6-M H z\) master/slave boards with 128 K bytes of on-board bank-switchable RAM.
The operating system for
the S-100+. TurboDOS \(1.40+\), contains a PC-DOS/ MS-DOS I.I emulator and allows a DMA transfer of data at up to I megabyte per second. All S-100+ boards are designed for both asynchronous and synchronous communications, and 3270 and 3780 communications software has been integrated into al. models.
A basic S-100+ system. the 50005 X . has the potential for up to nine users and features

TurboDOS, a Z80B file server, two serial ports, a paddleboard, a DMA floppydisk drive controller. 128 K bytes of RAM. four MPU 8 -bit boards, one quaddensity floppy-disk drive. and a 20-megabyte Winchester hard-disk drive. The 5000SX sells for \(\$ 8195\). For further information. contact IMS International. Division of L/F Technologies. 2800 Lockheed Way. Carson City. NV 89701. (702) 883-7611. Inquiry 516.

PERIPHERALS

\section*{Doctoring Disk Drives}

The Model 803 Alignment Scope uses liquid-crystal graphicsdisplay technology to combine the features of an oscilloscope with a digital readout. It presents diskdrive alignment information on a solid-state display.
A wall-mount transformer powers the Model 803 which uses an 8085 microprocessor. The device works with all sizes of floppy disks and is self-calibrating
The Model 803 has only six push buttons. It measures and displays all parameters necessary for alignment of a floppy-disk drive, including index pulse parameters, radial alignment (cat'seye pattern), azimuth bursts, track average amplitude. index to burst time. and track 0 adjustment. The scope presents all measurements both pictorially and digitally.
The Model 803 Alignment Scope is \(\$ 1195\). For more information. contact Ava Instrumentation Inc., 8010 Highway 9. Ben Lomond. CA 95005. (408) 336-2281. Inquiry 517.


IBM PC AT Disk Drives for the PC and XT

Ahardware and software package puts 1.2 -megabyte IBM PC AT-compatible disk drives in the IBM PC and XT. The AT-compatible disks cut down on storage problems, eliminate disk swapping and disk-full errors, and let you back up a hard disk to only a few floppy disks.
The AT disk-drive package includes a Teac 1.2-megabyte half-height drive: a

Teac 360K-byte half-height drive: a disk controller that supports up to four drives: a mounting bracket: and software to format. read. and write to 1.2 -megabyte drives.

The basic two-drive package sells for \(\$ 499\). Contact Tall Tree Systems. Suite 124. 1032 Elwell Court. Palo Alto, CA 94303. (415) 964-1980. Inquiry 518.

\section*{Power Strip Series}

The Voltector Series 10 conditioned power strip protects computer equipment from power surges and high-frequency AC-line noise. Each receptacle is RFisolated from the others and from the power line.
This power strip eliminates the need to plug pieces of equipment into separate outlets or to install a separate circuit for your computer. The unit is a solid-state, multistage. bidirectional. cooperative transient-voltage suppressor and high-frequency EMI/RFI noise filter. All models are circuit-breaker protected. They include a pilot light. master on/off switch. and 6-foot. heavy-duty, threeconductor line cord. They are rated 15 amps .125 volts, 60 Hz , and 1875 watts continuous duty.
Four-outlet models cost \$146.40, six-outlet models are \(\$ 152.90\). and eight-outlet models are \$159.40. Contact Pilgrim Electric Co., 29 Cain Dr.. Plainview, NY 11803. (516) 420-8989.

Inquiry 519.
(continued)

\section*{PERIPHERALS}

\section*{Penman Robot Plotter}

Penman is several peripherals in one: a three-color plotter, a highresolution printer, a desktop turtle, a precision robot with collision detection. and a mouse. Penman connects to computers with an RS-232C interface. It has no controls: it automatically adjusts to its host computer

The unit comprises two parts linked by a ribbon cable: the control box containing the electronics and a 5 -inch-square robot that moves around on paper to produce graphics. Three built-in pen holders let the operator change pen color or thickness at any time. even in mid-line. Penman


High-Speed Daisy Wheel

Primages daisy-wheel printing system com prises the Primage 90 bidirectional printer and a choice of Pagemate sheetfeeder options. The Primage 90 performs at 90 cps and prints proportional. 10.12 and 15 pitch. It also offers horizontal spacing in increments of \(1 / 120\) of an inch and vertical spacing at \(1 / 66\) of an inch.

The Primage 90's design innovations incorporate 10 patents for stepper-motor controller technology, use of a Teflon-coated lead screw to carry the daisy wheel. and sheet feeders with short. straight paper paths to avoid skewing.

Other featured technology includes "print in flight" (the printer does not have to
start and stop the print head for each letter). a refined hammer assembly. and enhanced electronics. The results are increased speed. reduced wear. improved registration, and less noise than previous printers.
The Pagemate sheet feeders come in one- twoor three-bin models. Paper bins hold 150 to 200 sheets of \(81 / 2\) - by 11 -inch paper loaded horizontally or vertically: another bin holds 30 envelopes. The sheet feeders are motor-driven (not friction-driven), with one motor to choose sheet A or \(B\) and a second motor to drive the envelope and eject the paper.
The Primage 90 printer is also available with a snap-on
tractor feeder, and the operator can install or remove both the sheet feeder and the tractor feeder in seconds to permit printing on computer forms as well as on individual sheets.
The Primage printing system features RS-232C and Centronics interfaces. The Primage 90 printer with the Pagemate I single-sheet feeder sells for SI895; with the Pagemate II two-sheet feeder it costs \$2095: and with the Pagemate III twosheet plus envelope feeder the price of the printer is \(\$ 2295\).
For further information. contact Primages Inc.. 620 lohnson Ave., Bohemia. NY 11716. (516) 567-8200. Inquiry 521.

\section*{Letter Quality with} Dot-Matrix Versatility

Micro Peripherals' SX printer is a low-cost. letter-quality dot-matrix printer. It prints at 300 cps in draft mode. 71 cps in near letter-quality mode. and 52 cps in letter-quality mode. This printer also provides correspondencequality documents.
The SX uses a 23 - by 18 -dot matrix to produce letter-quality print. In that mode, the printer can generate fonts with dot elements that overlap horizontally. vertically, and diagonally within the matrix.

In its IBM PC-compatible mode. it responds to IBM PC command sequences and prints the expanded character set. You use the SoftSwitch Keypad to switch from IBM to MPI operating mode and back. The SideWinder mode prints wide-column spreadsheets lengthwise on the paper. The SX prints the data at 12 cpi using a special font for sideways printing. (This feature requires MPI's 64 K byte buffer.) In Repeat mode. the printer receives the entire document and prints it up to 99 times.

The I8-key SoftSwitch Keypad lets you change the printer parameters without using software commands or changing DIP-switch settings. Accessible features include character densities, margins form length, print quality. and modes.
The SX has 8 standard fonts and can access StyleWriter. a library of more than 40 additional fonts. A travel cover ( \(\$ 50\) ) converts the SX to a portable printer. The SX is \(\$ 795\). Contact Micro Peripherals Inc.. 4426 South Century Dr., Salt Lake City. UT 84I23, (800) 8218848: in Utah. (801) 263-3081. Inquiry 522.

\section*{IBM PC Preview!}

Amonochrome display adapter for the IBM PC. PC XT, and PC AT is now available from AST
Research. Preview! offers bitmapped graphics compatible with popular business software packages.
The board occupies a single full chassis slot and has an IBM PC-compatible parallel-printer port. Preview! includes AST's SuperDrive RAM-disk simulator and SuperSpool print-spooler utilities to speed graphics file manipulation and graphics image printing.


AST has priced the Preview! board at \$399.
Contact AST Research Inc.

2121 Alton Ave., Irvine, CA 92714. (714) 863-1333 Inquiry 523.

\section*{Expanding the IBM PC AT}

STB Systems recently released a memoryexpansion board. Grande Byte. and a multifunction board. Rio Grande, for the IBM PC AT. Each 128K-byte board occupies one expansion slot.
Grande Byte gives AT users the additional memory necessary for multitasking programs or multiuser systems. The board provides extra memory for RAM disks and for handling large amounts of data Paritychecked memory from 128 K bytes to 2 megabytes is
user-ex pandable with 64 K or 256 K -byte memory chips. The board features split memory addressing that fills the AT's system memory to 640 K bytes and continues memory expansion at I megabyte.
Rio Grande includes \(1 / \mathrm{O}\) expansion as well as memory expansion. Memory is userexpandable from 128 K bytes to 1.5 megabytes with 64 K - or 256 K -byte chips. This board also uses split memory addressing. Rio Grande offers two IBMcompatible serial ports lone
standard and one optional for attaching a modem. serial printer. plotter mouse. or other asynchronous communication devices. Its parallel port is a standard feature for connecting printers to the AT. An optional game port provides for graphics and recreation.
The Grande Byte is available for \(\$ 395\). and the Rio Grande sells for \(\$ 495\). Contact STB Systems Inc. Suite 125. 601 North Glenville. Richardson. TX 75081. (214) 234-8750. Inquiry 524.

\section*{Electrohome Introduces NAPLPS Decoder}

Aperipheral card for onboard decoding of NAPLPS information is available from Electrohome Electronics. The IBM PCcompatible Quickpel is a single-board decoder with multitasking capabilities including telesoftware. Quickpel conforms to the Service Reference Model (SRM) in its use of macros, a dynamically redefinable character set. full color mapping. logical pel, and unpro-
tected fields. Features that exceed SRM requirements include complete text scaling splines, automatic clipping on screen boundaries, 6 K -byte dynamic memory that can be shared between macros, textures. and object memory management.
Display resolution is 256 by 200 pixels and the status line is 256 by 10 pixels. Quickpel provides a choice of 16 simultaneous colors
from its 512 -color palette The board plugs into a single IBM PC slot and drives a color monitor directly or a standard TV through an optional RF modulator.
The manufacturer expects Quickpel to sell for approximately \(\$ 750\). Contact Electrohome Electronics Ltd., 809 Wellington St. N. Kitchener. Ontario N2G 4I6. Canada. (519) 744-71:11. Inquiry 525

\section*{68000 Support for the IBM PC XT or AT}

Language Resources offers an upgrade product. PC-68K that supports 68000 family software development on the IBM PC XT or AT. The PC-68K comprises an IBM PC-compatible plug-in board, software on disks. and documentation.
The board, which acts as a 68000 execution vehicle. contains a 68000 processor. 256K bytes of high-speed RAM. and a memory-management subsystem. The disks contain the development tools: a 68000 macro assembler, a linker and locator. and a symbolic debugger. The symbolic debugger is for assemblylanguage and high-level language modules.
Optional Pascal and C compilers provide separate translation of C. Pascal. and MASM (meta assembler) modules A host communication utility transfers binary and text files between the PC XT or AT equipped with PC-68K and an IBM VMCMS, DEC or VAX/VMS system running Language Resources' XDS-68 crosssoftware. Then you can download programs developed on the large system to the XT. With the emulator communication utility you can connect several 68000 emulators to a PC XT or AT for integration.
The standard PC-68K system costs \(\$ 2995\). The high-level language compilers are \(\$ 895\) each. The host and emulator communication utilities cost \(\$ 495\) each. Contact Language Resources Inc., 4885 Riverbend Rd..
Boulder. CO 80301. (303) 449-8087.
Inquiry 526.

\author{
SOFTWARE•APPLE
}

\section*{A-One, A-Two . . .}

Anyone with a basic knowledge of music notation can use the MusiCal Music Partwriting System (MPS) to create, edit, transpose, store, and print fullsize sheet music. This program. which runs on an Apple II + or Ile with two disk drives, a monitor, and a Super Serial Card, is designed to eliminate the tedious task of copying and transposing parts by hand You don't have to learn any special commands or programming languages nor do you have to be able to play an instrument. MPS can create sheet music in any key or time signature. with proper beaming of notes, ties, triplets, and rests.
The Music Screenwriter the system's intelligent editor. lets you input and
delete music in the same way you input and delete characters with a word processor. The program monitors your typing and corrects any obvious errors. If you like the computer will sound the notes as you type them. Any music you write
can be stored on the program disk: later. you can print it out in original form or transpose it to a different key. An average sheet of music takes about 10 minutes to print: the system uses Houston Instrument's DMP-29, DMP-40, or PC
digital plotters
The price of \(\$ 1495\) gets you the software, key caps. plotter cable. and the \(\$ 695\) PC 695 plotter. Contact Newgo Inc., POB 430. Stephens City. VA 22655. (703) 869-1600. Inquiry 527.

\section*{Relational Database Manager}

MacLion is a relational database-management system for the Macintosh. Because MacLion is a true relational system. there is no limit to the number. range. or variety of data that may appear on the screen. Many relations can be combined to suit the user's need.
The program facilitates the handling of files and relations with two features: a
report writer and a screen generator. The user can define a report or screen by clicking fields into position with the Mac's mouse thus getting a preview of the screen or report. The screen generator has multifile capabilities for both inputting data into and drawing data from the database
Features implementing the Mac's desktop metaphor
have been incorporated in the language of MacLion. Applications developed under MacLion can use the Mac's mouse, pull-down menus, dialogue boxes, and programmable buttons.
MacLion costs \(\$ 379\). Contact Computer Software Design. 1911 Wright Circle. Anaheim, CA 92806, (714) 634-9012. Inquiry 528.

\section*{Integrated Mac Pack}

TimeBase, a business tool for the Macintosh. makes use of an overlapping windowed environment to provide five applications on a single disk: time management, information management, centralization, forms and letters, and a feature called TMP (tracking, maintaining, and planning). Virtually all commands and
functions are generated with the mouse: the only time you need the keyboard is for data entry.
For those situations not requiring a stand-alone database, the program provides a fixed-field. limited database known as the File Cabinet. capable of storing up to 100 records. The File Cabinet has complete search
and print capabilities.
Business forms and letters created with the package can be transferred to MacPaint for editing and customizing. TMP, the heart of this interactive system, lets you track multiple schedules, information flow, accounts payable and receivable. and equipment maintenance. The program can
also handle records, billing cycles, and timely mailings.
TimeBase is available for both the 128 K - and the 512K-byte Macintosh and will run on the Lisa under MacWorks. The suggested retail price is \(\$ 149.95\). Contact SoftDesign. POB 161377. Miami. FL 33116. (305) 253-5521.

Inquiry 529.

\section*{Business Software for IIc, Ile}

The Business Accountant is a double-entry business accounting system that includes programs for general ledger. accounts payable and receivable. inventory, and payroll. These programs can be used together or separately and are designed for small and medium-sized businesses.
General Ledger lets you define the way a chart of ac-
counts is set up and the manner by which data should be consolidated. Out-of-balance journal entries are not permitted. Accounts Payable can produce checks automatically: Accounts Receivable lets you review a customer's credit status at any time. Inventory Control tracks all inventory parts and produces reports for order recommendations.

The Business Accountant's Payroll system handles hourly. salaried, and commissioned employees on a weekly, biweekly, semimonthly, or monthly basis. The system also produces W-2 and W-3 forms and 940 and 941 reports and can handle up to 14 types of deductions. The System Manager is necessary to integrate any of the modules
and includes a mailing-label system that can access the other modules for names and addresses.
The System Manager is \$95. The Payroll package costs \(\$ 345\). The other modules are \(\$ 295\) each. Contact Manzanita Software Systems, Suite 200-A. One Sierra Gate Plaza, Roseville. CA 95678. (916) 781-3880. Inquiry 530.

\author{
SOFTWARE•IBMPC
}

\section*{Database with Analysis}

Designed to aid managers. researchers. and planners in the collection and interpretation of data. Reflex is a database software package that combines information management with analysis features. Information can be grouped and summarized in ways that reveal interrelationships, trends, and deviations.
Data can be organized in lists and tables. selectively
extracted and displayed in charts and graphs. and summarized or combined using built-in financial. statistical. and mathematical functions. You can shift quickly between formats, or "views." and move from a detailed look at a particular record to a summation of information from many records.
Reflex has pull-down menus, screen windows, and help screens that can be accessed with one keystroke. it
can hold up to 64.000 records on disk and more than 7000 records in its working database. Because the entire program and the data being worked on are stored in RAM, the system does not have to continually load and reload portions of the program from disk.

Reflex can accept information from several popular business packages. including dBASE II. Lotus 1-2-3. and DIF, as well as ASCII text
files downloaded from mainframes and minicomputers or transferred from other microcomputers.
The package runs on the IBM PC and compatibles and requires 384 K bytes of RAM and graphics capability. The suggested retail price is \(\$ 495\). For more information, contact Analytica Corp., 3155 Kearney St., Fremont. CA 94538. (415) 490-3643. Inquiry 531

\section*{APL Programming Package}

Pocket APL, an APL programming package for the IBM PC. PCir, and compatibles, is designed to save development time by enabling users to execute multiple tasks in a single line. According to the vendor. the product lets you develop applications 4 to 10 times faster than with languages like BASIC or FORTRAN
Features include full-screen capabilities, an on-line help facility. English-like keywords. report formatting. and error trapping. Additionally. Pocket APL can serve as an on-line calculator for number crunching and analysis. The package also provides an APL soft-
character set for computers with a graphics board or color monitor: for machines with monochrome monitors there's a set of keywords.
STSC's Pocket APL has many of the capabilities of the company's APL*Plus. Purchasers of Pocket APL can upgrade to APL*Plus. The program, which comes on one disk. operates with a minimum of 128 K bytes of memory and either PC-DOS or MS-DOS. The system includes a textbook, reference guide. and keyword reference card. Contact STSC Inc., 2115 East lefferson St.. Rockville. MD 20852, (800) 592-0050: in Maryland. (301) 984-5123
Inquiry 532

\section*{UNIX-Compatible Tool Kit}

Lantech Systems has released a software developer's tool kit that's designed to enable an IBM. PC to be used as a workstation in mainframe. minicomputer, and microcomputer environments. Retailing for \(\$ 399\). the Tool Kit contains a terminal emulator. windowing capability, and a choice of text editors the Bell Editor, vi Editor, ed Editor. or an EMACS-like editor called Epsilon)
The Tool Kit also includes uNETix. a UNIX-compatible multitasking operating system developed by Lantech.
Developers can use the editor to write applications off line from the larger sys.
tem, which frees up processor cycles. Once the code has been generated, it can either be uploaded to the larger computer for compilation or it can be compiled on the PC.
The Tool Kit can be operated in stand-alone mode or in conjunction with a host system.

The Lattice C-Compiler is offered as an option. With the compiler, the user can develop applications in a local mode. which eliminates the need for a UNIX host machine
For more information. contact Lantech Systems Inc. 9635 Wendell Rd.. Dallas. TX 75243. (214) 340-4932. Inquiry 533.

\section*{Text-Composition System}

ScenicWriter/HP is a textcomposition system that enables the IBM PC and PC XT to operate with HewlettPackard's Laserlet printer. ScenicWriter uses all of the laser printer's font cartridges, built-in fonts, and symbols. Graphics such as frames. screens, and simulated cursors can be placed anywhere on a page. Output from the printer is
said to be camera-ready for publication.
With ScenicWriter. you can number chapter headings. sections, footnotes, and illustrations in order as each document is printed. The full-screen editor features nested editing. global search and replace. block copying. and a macro system. Any sequence of formatting commands can be collected into
a macro command
ScenicWriter sets text on the page in single- or multi-ple-column format. Dimensions can be specified to fit a page design. The package includes a 40,000 -word spelling checker that accepts unlimited additions.
ScenicWriter is also available for PC-compatibles. Stride Micro computers, and versions are slated for the TI

Professional and the DEC LSI/PDP series. The program is also available for other laser printers, phototypesetters. and daisy-wheel printers. The Laserlet version costs \(\$ 995\). Contact Scenic Computer Systems Corp., 14852 Northeast 3ist Circle. Redmond. WA 98052. (206) 885-5500. Inquiry 534.
(continued)

\section*{SOFTWARE•CP/M/MS-DOS}

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0nce a file is protected by For Your Eyes Only. Grebar claims, no one will be able to access it without the correct password. The program protects files created by any software running under MS-DOS. including dBASE II and dBASE III. VisiCalc. WordStar. Framework. RBase, and Lotus 1-2-3 files.
Grebar's data-encryption algorithm alters every byte
of a file: the company says no utility can bypass this security measure. The algorithm employs a 560 -bit encrypting code. According to Grebar, it would take a thousand Cray-I supercomputers more than 4 billion years to generate all possible code combinations.
For Your Eyes Only can protect files on floppy or hard disks. You can reencrypt a file up to 99 times
with one run of the program and protect more than 100 files with the same password in a single operation.

Protected files are automatically hidden and do not appear in a normal directory listing. Only you know where they are stored.

You must enter an access code before an encrypted program will run, and illegal attempts to use the program or break into a file are
recorded in a log that's accessible only to authorized users.
Minimum requirements are an IBM PC or Compaq with 192K bytes of RAM. one single-sided disk drive. and DOS 2.0 or later. For Your Eyes Only costs \(\$ 150\) (U.S.). For more information. contact Grebar. 2926-266 Graham Ave.. Winnipeg. Manitoba R3C 4B5. Canada. Inquiry 535.

\section*{FORTH Interpreter}

AFORTH interpreter optimized for MS-DOS and IBM PC machines. HS/ FORTH includes utility files to read, write, and load standard MS-DOS files, standard screens, and screens mapped onto random-access files. Other utilities are segment management. graphics. string functions. a program editor, and 8087 floating. point arithmetic.

The assembler. which implements the complete 8088/8086 instruction set. can create new code primitives or complete standalone program files.
Users unfamiliar with assembly language can take advantage of an Auto-Opt utility to generate optimized machine code from FORTH source code. The assembler also supports 8087 and 80186 microprocessors.
According to the company. HS/FORTH can run the Sieve of Eratosthenes benchmark in 47 seconds. With AutoOpt. the benchmark reportedly takes 9 seconds.
HS/FORTH requires 64 K bytes. one disk drive, and PC-DOS or MS-DOS. The price is \(\$ 250\). Contact Harvard Softworks. POB 2579. Springfield. OH 45501. (513) 390-2087
Inquiry 536.

\section*{Disk Recovers Lost Data}

Aset of disk media utilities. U.T. Disk can restore deleted files on floppy disks and internal and external hard-disk subsystems. The product supports 64 DOS volumes. Clusters of an erased file assigned to another file can be restored unless the user has physically written over every byte of
the original data. In addition to restoring lost data. U.T. Disk provides diagnostic checking, sector editing. raw sector data searching, and file and subdirectory editing. Its Custom Volume Configuration feature lets a programmer change certain fixed attributes of a DOS volume.
including the number of root entries or reserved sectors.
U.T. Disk is written in C and is menu-driven. It sells for \$99. Contact Great Lakes Computer Peripherals Inc. Suite 245. 2200 West Higgins Rd.. Hoffman Estates. IL 60195. (312) 884-7272.
inquiry 537

\section*{MS-DOS Information Management}

With RMI Profiler. an information-management system. you can "draw" input formats and report structures on the screen using standard keyboard entries. RMI Profiler accepts up to 80 fields and 2000 characters per record.

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Ithaca N.Y.
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Dear sir, } \\
& \text { Thank you and your company for } \\
& \text { the fine service you afforded me. I } \\
& \text { was in a hurry due to the fact that } \\
& \text { other companies had not been able to } \\
& \text { fillmyorder. Notonly was your service } \\
& \text { fast, but it alsc included a special no- } \\
& \text { substitutions feart. All of the parts I } \\
& \text { received on time and in perfect } \\
& \text { condition. I will be using your parts } \\
& \text { from now on. } \\
& \text { Again. Thank You. } \\
& \text { MarkP. Lill }
\end{aligned}
\]

\section*{CND COTILUUES TO OFFER GERIICE WORITIY OF GOMMENTI}

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\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Z-80} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{2.5 MHz} \\
\hline 280-CPU & 2.4 \\
\hline 280-CTC & 2.9 \\
\hline Z80.DART & 7.9 \\
\hline z80-DMA & 8.9 \\
\hline z80-P10 & 2.9 \\
\hline 280-510/0 & 9.9 \\
\hline 280.510/3 & 9.9 \\
\hline \(280 \cdot 510 / 2\) & 9.9 \\
\hline 280.510/9 & 9.9 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
4.0 MHz

\section*{280A-CPU} 280A-CTC
Z80A-DART \begin{tabular}{ll} 
28OA-PIO & \(\mathbf{3 . 9 5}\) \\
\hline 9 & 1095
\end{tabular} ZBOA-SIO/O 10.95 Z80A-S10/9 10.95 \(\begin{array}{ll}\text { 280A. } 510 / 9 & 10.95\end{array}\) 6.0 MHz

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2708
2708
2758
2716.6
2716.6
2716
2716.1
TMS2516

TMS2516
TMS2716
TMS2532
2732
2732
\(2732 A\)




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\hline 1771 & \({ }^{15.95}\) \\
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8755 & \({ }_{24.95}^{39.95}\) \\
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4.032
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5.485
5.7143
6.0
6.144
6.536
8.0
10.0
10.738635
14.31818
15.0
16.0
17.430
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18.432
20.0
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7416 & . 49 & 74107 & . 30 & 74190 & 1.15 \\
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74192 & 1.15 \\
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\hline 7421 & . 35 & 74116 & 1.55 & 74194 & . 85 \\
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\hline 7423 & . 29 & 74121 & 29 & 74196 & . 79 \\
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\hline 7427 & . 29 & 74125 & 45 & 74199 & 135 \\
\hline 7428
7430 & . 49 & 74126
74128 & . 45 & 74221 & \({ }^{1.35}\) \\
\hline 7432 & 29 & \begin{tabular}{l}
74132 \\
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\end{tabular} & . 45 & 74246
74247 & \(\begin{array}{r}1.35 \\ 1.25 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \\
\hline 7433 & . 45 & 74136 & 50 & 74248 & 1.85 \\
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\hline 7439 & . 79 & 74143 & 4.95 & 74259 & 2.25 \\
\hline 7440 & 19 & 74144 & 2.95 & 74265 & 1.35 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
7442 \\
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\end{tabular} & . 49 & 74145 & -60 & 74273 & 1.95 \\
\hline 7443 & . 69 & 74147 & 1.75 & \({ }^{74276}\) & 1.25 \\
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\hline 7446 & . 69 & 74151 & . 55 & 74283 & 2.00 \\
\hline 7847 & . 69 & 74152 & . 65 & 74284 & \begin{tabular}{l}
3.75 \\
3.75 \\
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\end{tabular} \\
\hline 7448
7450 & 69 & 74153 & - & 74285 & 3.75 \\
\hline 7451 & 23 & 74155 & . 75 & 74293
74293 & . 75 \\
\hline 7453 & 23 & 74156 & . 65 & 74298 & . 85 \\
\hline 7454 & 23 & 74157 & . 55 & 74351 & 2.25 \\
\hline 7460 & . 23 & 74159 & 1.65 & 74365 & 65 \\
\hline 7470 & 35 & 74160 & . 85 & 74366 & 65 \\
\hline 7472 & 29 & 74161 & . 69 & 74367 & 65 \\
\hline 7473 & 34 & 74162 & . 85 & 74368 & . 65 \\
\hline 7474 & 33 & 74163 & . 69 & 74376 & 2.20 \\
\hline 7475 & . 45 & 74164 & 85 & 74390 & 1.75 \\
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LM311
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LM317
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LM318H
LM319H
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LM710 LM733
LM741
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LM1310
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MC1349\(M C 1350\)
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\] & 10 & 1.0 & 35 V
35 V \\
\hline 10 & 15 V & 80 & 2.2 & 35 \\
\hline 22 & 15 V & . 35 & 4.7 & \\
\hline . 22 & 35 V & . 40 & 10 & \\
\hline & & & & \\
\hline 10 pf & sov & . 05 & 560 & \\
\hline 22 & 50 V & . 05 & \({ }^{680}\) & \\
\hline 25
27 & 50 V & . 05 & 820 & \\
\hline 27
33 & 50V & . 05 & . 0015 & \\
\hline 47 & 50 V & . 05 & 0022 & \\
\hline 56 & 50 V & . 05 & 005 & \\
\hline 68 & Sov & . 05 & 01 & \\
\hline 82 & 50 V & . 05 & 02 & \\
\hline 100 & sov & . 05 & 05 & \\
\hline 220 & sov & . 05 & 1 & \\
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\hline \({ }_{2}{ }^{12}\) & 35v & 14 & 4.7 & 16 V & . 14 \\
\hline 4.7 & 50 V & . 15 & 10 & 16 V & . 14 \\
\hline 10 & 50 V & . 18 & 10 & 50 L & 16 \\
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100 & 35 V
16 V & .18 & \({ }_{47}\) & Sov & . 20 \\
\hline 220 & 35 V & . 20 & 100 & 15 V & 20 \\
\hline 470 & 25 V & . 30 & 100 & 35 V & . 25 \\
\hline 2200 & 16 V & 60 & 220 & 25 V & . 30 \\
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\hline & & & 2200 & 16 V & 70 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{LED DISPLAYS} MP5082-776
HPSOB2
MAN 72
MAN. 74
FND. \(537(359)\)
FND. 5001503
FND. 5071510

DIFFUSED LEDS
JUMBO RED \(\quad\) T1/1/ 10
 MOUNTING HDW T11/2 10 MINI RED MIN GREEN MINI YELLOW RECT RED RECT GREEN
RECT YELLOW

D-SUBMINIATURE
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{OESCRIPTION}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{oroerby} & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{CONTACTS} \\
\hline & & & 9 & 15 & 25 & 37 & 50 \\
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Solder cup} & Male & OBxap & 1.19 & 1.59 & 1.90 & 2.85 & 4.25 \\
\hline & FEMALE & OBxxS & 1.50 & 1.85 & 2.25 & 3.90 & 5.25 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{RIGHT ANGLE PC SOLOER} & MALE & OBxxPR & 1.65 & 2.20 & 3.00 & 4.83 & \(\cdots\) \\
\hline & FEMALE & O8xkS & 2.18 & 3.03 & 3.00 & 6.19 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{WIRE WRAP} & MALE & OBxxPWW & 1.69 & 2.56 & 3.89 & 5.60 & \\
\hline & FEMALE & OBxxSWW & 276 & 4.27 & 6.84 & 9.95 & \\
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{ioc ribbon cable} & MALE & 108xxP & 2.95 & 3.90 & 4.75 & 6.95 & \\
\hline & Female & 108xx & 3.25 & 4.29 & 5.25 & 7.95 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{hooos} & black & H000. \({ }^{\text {che }}\) & & & 99 & & \\
\hline & GREY & Hood & 39 & . 99 & 99 & 1.09 & 19 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

MOUNTING HARDWARE-\$1.00


108375


OB25SR

TEXTOOL ZERO INSERTION FORCE SOCKETS AND RECEPTACLES


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{ RIBBON CABLE } \\
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{ CONTACTS } & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{ SINGLE COLOR } & \multicolumn{2}{c|}{ COLOR CODEO } \\
& 1 & 10 & 1 & 10 \\
\hline & 10 & 18 & 160 & 33 \\
\hline 16 & 28 & 2.50 & 100 & 8.80 \\
\hline 20 & 36 & 3.20 & 1.25 & 1100 \\
\hline 25 & 45 & 400 & 1.32 & 11.60 \\
\hline 26 & 46 & 410 & 1.32 & 11.60 \\
\hline 34 & 61 & 540 & 1.65 & 1.50 \\
\hline 40 & 72 & 640 & 1.92 & 16.80 \\
\hline 50 & 89 & 7.50 & 2.50 & 2200 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{tabular}

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subsitule manutacturer. All merchandise subject to prior sale.

\section*{}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{WIRE WRAP PROTOTYPE CARDS} \\
\hline WITH & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{FR-4 EPOXY GLASS LAMINATE GOLD-PLATED EDGE-CARD FINGERS} \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{B} \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{TH CARDS HAVE SUK SCAEENED LEGENDS
ANDINCLUDES MOUNTIEGRACKET}} \\
\hline & & & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }_{\text {lBM.Pal }}^{\text {lim }}\)} & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{S-100} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{bare no foll pads} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{4}{|r|}{\multirow[b]{2}{*}{DS PER HOLE}} \\
\hline & & & & \\
\hline & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{APPLE} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { P550.-1 } \\
& \text { P5500. } \\
& \hline \text { P500.4. }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{} \\
\hline & Singit foil & US \({ }^{\text {S }}\) Pep & & \\
\hline & & Aux sto & & \\
\hline & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{GENERAL PURPOSE} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{22/4 PIN EDGE-CARD (. \(156^{\circ}\) SPACING)} \\
\hline P441.1. & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{BARE NOO FOIL PADS \(4.50 \times 6.0\)} & \\
\hline P44 & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \\
\hline & & & & \\
\hline & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{3672 PIN EDGE-CARO(.7* SPACING)} \\
\hline \({ }^{\text {P7221. }}\) & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{} \\
\hline 9721.4 & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{BAAE, NO FOIL PADS 4.5 " \(\times 9.0\)}} \\
\hline  & & & & \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {P722-4 }}\) & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{BARE GLASS BOARDS No edge-cano fingers or foll}} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{EXTENDER}} \\
\hline & & & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} &  & S2.40 & & \\
\hline & 4.5 . 8.5 & &  & \\
\hline & \(4.55^{\prime \prime \prime} \times 17.0\) & & & \\
\hline P85*170 & 8.5**17.0" & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
DISK DRIVES
TANDON
TM 100-1 \(5 \%\) FOR IBMISS/OD
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\(\$ 199.95\) MPI
MPI-B52 5\%" (FOR IBM) OS/DO TEAC
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PA42.3 VERTICAL BUS \(4.5^{\circ} \times 9.0^{\prime \prime} \times 9.0\)
\(36 / 72\) PIN EDGE-CARD ( \(7^{\prime \prime}\) SPACING) BARE NO FOIL PADS \(4.5^{\prime \prime} \times 6.0^{\prime \prime}\) VERTICAL BUS \(4.5^{\prime \prime} \times 6.0^{\prime \prime} \times 6\)
 SINGLE FOIL PADS \(4.5{ }^{\circ}\)

BARE GLASS BOARDS NO EDGE-CARO FINGERS OR FOH
 P45×170 \(4.5^{\circ} \times 17.0^{\prime \prime} \quad\) - 811.35

\section*{WIRE WRAP WIRE}

PRECUT AND STRIPPED Note: 1 inch of insulation is stripped on lation.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{lation. LENGTH (UNCHES)} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{\multirow[b]{2}{*}{ouantity}} \\
\hline & & & \\
\hline 2.5 & 1.60 & 4.70 & 8.20 \\
\hline 35 & 1.60 & 4.70 & 8.20 \\
\hline 3.5 & 1.65 & 5.00 & 8.90 \\
\hline 4 & 1.75 & 5.40 & 9.60 \\
\hline 4.5 & 1.80 & 5.75 & 10.30 \\
\hline 5 & 1.85 & 6.10 & 11.00 \\
\hline 5.5 & 1.90 & 6.50 & 11.75 \\
\hline 65 & 2.00 & 6.85 & 12.50 \\
\hline 6.5 & 2.30 & 7.80 & 14.30 \\
\hline 7 & 2.40 & 8.20 & 15.05 \\
\hline 7.5 & 2.50 & 8.55 & 15.85 \\
\hline 8 & 2.60 & 8.95 & 16.60 \\
\hline 8.5 & 2.65 & 9.30 & 17.40 \\
\hline 9 & 2.70 & 9.80 & 18.15 \\
\hline 9.5 & 2.80 & 10.00 & 18.95 \\
\hline 10 & 2.90 & 10.50 & 19.70 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

PRECUT ASSORTMENT IN ASSORTED COLORS \(\mathbf{\$ 2 7 . 5 0}\)


SPOOLS
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{TRANSFORMERS FRAME STYLE} \\
\hline 12.6 V AC & 2 AMP & 4.95 \\
\hline 12.6 VAC CT & 2 AMP & \\
\hline 12.6 VAC CT & 4 AMP & 7.95 \\
\hline 12.6 V AC CT & 8 AMP & 10.95 \\
\hline 25.2V AC CT & 2 AMP & 7.95 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{PLUG CASE STYLE} \\
\hline 12 VAC & 250 ma & \\
\hline 12 VAC & S00ma & \\
\hline 12 VAC & \(1{ }^{1} \mathrm{AMP}\) & 5.95 \\
\hline 12 VAC & 2 AMP & 6.95 \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{DC ADAPTER} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{6. 9, 12V DC SELECTABLE WITH}} \\
\hline & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


 Qhue, Blach, Yellow or Red

GE NICKEL-CADIUM RECHARGABLE BATTERIES NI-CAD CHARGER PACKAGE PRICE INCLUDES CHARGEA (WALL PLUGI)
BATERIES A MODULAREATERY M AAACELLS OTV. 2 S11.71 AA CELLS
C CELLS
D CELIS
O
OTV. 2
OTV. 2
9 CELLS
9
BATTERIES ONL
AAA CELLS
AA CELLS
CCELS
\({ }_{0}\) C CELLS
9 VOLT


\begin{tabular}{l} 
PKG. \(1 \quad \$ 3.78 \mathrm{ea}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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- use t - USE TO PO
SYTEMS

-5V@.5A.12V Q.5A


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s39.95
AS USED IN APPLE III
\(.5 V @ 4 A .+12 V @ 2.5 A\)
\(.5 V @ 25 A\) \(15.5^{\prime \prime} \times 4.5^{*} \times 2^{*} . .884 \mathrm{LBS}\)


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+5V@5A.+12V@2A


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WIRE WRAP TERMINALS
\(\begin{array}{lll}\text { WWT. } 1 & \text { SLOTTED } & 25 / 57.06 \\ \text { WWT. } & \text { SINGLE SIOED } & 25 / 54.25\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{lll}\text { WWT. } 3 & \text { IC SOCEET } & 25 / 57.06 \\ \text { WWT-4 } & \text { DOUBEESIOED } & 25 / 530\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{lll}\text { WNT-4 DOUBL SIOED } \\ \text { INS-1 } \\ \text { INSERTONTOOL } & 25 / 2.80 \\ 53.64\end{array}\) WIRE CISPENSER
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WANTED: Electronics engineering student needs contributions of electronics/computer books. magazines. training kits. or equipment. Donation of Apple peripherals. especially a disk drive, most welcome. James Y. Kwan. Room 307. Third Floor, 1109 Severlno Reyes St.. Santa Cruz. Manila, 2805. Philippines.

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FOR SALE: Micropolis SS/DD \(51 / 4\)-inch disk drive. Model 1021-2: \$150. Micropolis S-100-bus diskcontrolier board. Model 107: S160. Includes manuals. J. Tyler. Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology. School of Mathematical'Sciences and Computer Studies, St. Andrew Si.. Aberdeen. Scotland ABI IHG. U.K. 0224633611 ext. 462.
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FOR SALE: Osborne I, two SS/SD floppy-disk drives: S650. Bob Phalen, 21 Ozone Ave. \#21. Venice. CA 90291. (213) 450-9111 ext. 2718.

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WANTED: Epson QX-10 system. Hayes \(300 / 1200\)-bps modern. and stand-alone hard disks for our users group's RBBS systems. Fellow OXers are welcome to send SASE for a sample newsletter. EUG. Box 1076. Lemont. PA 16851 . (814) 237-5511.

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FOR SALE: Brand new green DEC Rainbow 100 monitor. S275. Joyce Goodrich, 315 East 68th St., New York, NY 10021. (212) 879-9771.
WANTED: High school student needs 1BM PC compatible equipment: disk drives, disk controller video controller, monitor, keyboard. power supply. and case. Donations or discounts welcome: I will pay postage. Daniel Miller. 6349 County Rd. IIA. Garrett. IN 46738. (219) 357-3710.
WANTED: College student seeks donation of hardware and software documentation for the HP 3000. Also, a terminal for timesharing on the HP 3000 1 will pay shipping. Christopher M. Heim, 6431 Valley HI Dr. Sacramento. CA 95823. (916) 456 -3661.
WANTED: Telecomputer for telemarketing. Unit is a dedicated microprocessor with two tape decks. Automatically dials every tenth number in a telephone exchange and dials numbers preprogrammed into memory. Capable 50 calls per hour. Glve manufacturer's name, when bought, condition, and your price Art Rein, 32 New York Ave., Freeport. NY 11520. (516) 379-6421
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The product description of "The IBM PC AT. compiled by BYTE staff members Rich Malloy. G. Michael Vose. Tom Clune and George Bond, is the winning article In the October BYTE Steve Ciarcia's "An Ultrasonic Ranging System" wins second-place mention. Computing at Chaos Manor encountered only "Minor Problems" this month and wins Jerry Pournelle third place. "Database Types" by Rich Krajewski is fourth. And fifth in the winning lineup is "Generating and Testing Pseudorandom Numbers" written by Charles A. Whitney. Mr. Whitney is also the winner of the firstplace award of \(\$ 100\). for his was the first non-staff-written article that placed in the top five. Therefore the winner of the second-place award of \(\$ 50\) is actually sixth in the lineup: Edward A. Rothchild, author of "Optical Memory: Data Storage by Laser:" Congratulations. gentlemen.

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