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TOP SELLING PET PROGRAMS for 1979

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SIXTEEN BITS FOR THE CLASSROOM

Two development systems for the TM990 range of micro's are now being stocked by Celdis. The 189M version is called the University module and is intended for the classroom or electronics laboratory environment. Equipped with RAM, PROM, sixteen bit I/O, alpha-numeric keypad and display as well as the ubiquitous RS232 interface for terminal connection.

Included with the package is a 500 page tutorial manual and a 200 page user manual giving vital details on the cassette interface and the on-board monitor and assembler. The price for a one-off is £256, not unreasonable by comparison with some of the lesser equipped eight bit systems. The second module is the Software Development Module which can be used the 100M or 101M systems or indeed any TM990 family as it is bus compatible. The module allows the editing, assembly and debugging of programs and has dual cassette interfaces for dumping and loading your developed software. For further details contact Celdis Microsystems at 37/39 Loverock Road, Reading, Berkshire.



EYE SEE, IC

Petsoft are starting to make deliveries of the Toolkit which we reviewed a month or so ago. The delay is simply due to the fact that so many of you have ordered them, supply and demand equals overload. Shipments are getting through so please don't fret. For those of you who are recent converts the Toolkit is a 2K ROM package that plugs directly into a 16 or 32K PET and gives you a range of editing and debugging tools directly accessible through BASIC. For those of you with the old machines the ROM plugs onto the expansion port on a little PCB. The cost is £55 for the ROM or £75 for the plug-on version. The product is also Commodore approved, it certainly got our commendation as being a very useful piece of kit. For more info contact Petsoft at PO Box 9, Newbury, Berkshire.

EXTEL EXCEL

mini disc system with full editing facilities has been laun-ched by the Exchange Telegraph Company. The device is RS232 compatible for easy connection to any system and uses Shugart drives to hold over 200K. Facilities offered include global searches, string searches and freespace indication as well as the usual editing functions. All the operating software is built in with a micro and the unit will self initialise your disc automatically which eliminates the need for pre-formatting. The unit costs a hefty £1281 and further details are available from Extel Engineering Division at 73/75 Scrutton Street, London EC2A 4PB.

CHRISTMAS CLEAROUT

Newbury will be the scene of frantic activity between December 15th and 22nd while Newbear are selling off a large range of ex demo equipment at bargain prices. The offers are available only to personal callers at the Newbury and Manchester stores so get down there soon or you'll miss out on the bargain prices.

NEWS

TAKING THE COURSE

A new degree course has been introduced by the University of Leicester called Physics with Com-Microelectronics and puting. Rather than giving a course solely in Microprocessors they have chosen to include some of everything, hopefully leading to a less specialised course. The ideal graduate should be not only happy in the research environment but also in this environment. The first intake will be in October 1980 and the course lasts for three years with a B.Sc at the end. Full details can be obtained from the Dept of Physics at the University, University Road, Leicester LE1 7RH.



The Perfect Lead... **Acorn Microcomputer** System 1

Price £65 plus VAT in kit form

This compact stand-alone microcomputer is based on standard Eurocard modules, and employs the highly popular 6502 MPU (as used in APPLE, PET, KIM, etc). Throughout, the design philosophy has been to provide full expandability, versatility and economy.

Specification

The Acorn consists of two single Eurocards. 1. MPU card 6502 microprocessor 512 x 8 ACORN monitor 1 K x 8 RAM 16-way I/O with 128 bytes of RAM 1 MHz crystal 5 V regulator, sockets for 2K EPROM and second RAM I/O chip. 2. Keyboard card 25 click-keys (16 hex, 9 control) 8 digit, 7 segment display CUTS standard crystal controlled tape interface circuitry. Keyboard instructions: Memory Inspect/Change (remembers last address used)

Stepping up through memory Stepping down through memory

Set or clear break point Restore from break Load from tape Store on tape Go (recalls last address used) Reset Monitor features System program Set of sub-routines for use in programming Powerful de-bugging facility displays all internal registers Tape load and store routines

Applications

As a self teaching tool for beginners to computing. As a low cost 6502 development system for industry. As a basis for a powerful microcomputer in its expanded form. As a control system for electronics engineers. As a data acquisition system for laboratories.

START WITH SYSTEM 1 AND CONTINUE AS AND WHEN YOU LIKE



the CPU card of System 1, it allows for up to 41/2 k EPROM, 11/4 k RAM and 32 I/O lines. It has on board 5 V regulator and optional crystal control. Custom programs may be developed on System 1 and the card makes an ideal dedicated hardware module.

A fully buffered memory card allowing up to 8 k RAM plus 8 k EPROM on one eurocard, in an Acorn system both BASIC and DOS may be contained in this module. Static RAM (2114) is used and the card may be wired into

A memory mapped seven colour VDU interface with adjustable screen format. Full upper and lower ascii and teletext graphics are features of this module which along with programmable cursor, light pen, hardware scroll etc., make this the most advanced interface in its class.

| Acorn BASIC Acorn COS | a very fast integer BASIC in 4 k a sophisticated cassette operating system with load and save and keyboard and VDU routines in 2 k |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Acorn DOS | a comprehensive disc operating system in 4 k |
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(indicate total amount) made out to Acorn Computers Ltd. Please send me further details of this and other Acorn options



SWOPPABLE VISUAL DISPLAY

A new VDU has been introduced by Pragma called the Visual 200, Featuring all the usual goodies such as detachable keyboard, numeric pad and user definable function keys. The range of facilities provided is topped by the provision of an Emulator switch which can be

set to mimic a variety of VDU's such as Hazeltine's 1500, the ADDS'520 and the DEC VT-52 among others. The system has a solid state keyboard and a single PCB which should add to the reliability of the unit and the VDU performs its own diagnostics on power-up. Interface is by the standard RS232 at a range of baud rates from 110 to 19,200 with full or half duplex operation. For more of the nitty gritty on the unit contact Pragma at Middlesex House, 29 High Street, Edgware, Middlesex.



A ROARING SUCCESS?

A new, low cost printer is now marketed by Microsense Computers of Finway Road, Hemel Hempstead, Herts, Featuring

memory, a dumb memory mapped terminal and a daisy wheel printer. The unique feature of the system, or so we're told, is the inbuilt word processing

the full 96 ASCII character set, up to eight character sizes it has both parallel and serial interfaces and prints at 95 CPS with formats of six or eight lines per inch and 80 or 132 columns. Cost £585.

course run the usual range of languages and software packages that the Byte shop offer. For more details drop in to your local branch or write to 426/ 428 Cranbrook Road, Gants Hill, Ilford, Essex IG2 6HW.

tor microcomputer with 48K of

In this case the #N defines the space required to print a variable on the screen, adjust or remove this to suit. And finally ... the + sign between brackets

in an IF. . .THEN type statement is generally a logical OR not add. By the way we have taken note of the 0 (zero) or O problem, O appears as the torpedo counter in lines 70, 510, 4000 and 4013. Good hunting!

HIGH SPEED CONVERTER

Amplicon have introduced two new high speed analogue to digital converters that handle 16 bits in 100 microseconds. The second model handles 14 bits in a mere 50 microseconds. Both offer a high degree of stability and accuracy, as is to be expected at the prices of £383 and £298 for sixteen and fourteen bits respectively. Amplicon can be contacted at Lion Mews, Hove BN3 5RA or give them a bell on 0273-720716.

COMPUTING TODAY JANUARY 1980

PET BOOK SELL OUT The first edition of PET for Beg-

inners has sold out. Don't fret though, it has been amended and re-published. The book is not a guide to the BASIC language but is most useful to those with PET's and deals with the facilities available on that machine. Our office copy is well used and liked so it should be a good buy for those of you who are into Petting! The booklet costs £1 and can be ordered from PETFOLIO, Innisbeag, Blackhill, Coleraine, N.Ireland BT51 4EU.

VECTORED BYTE

The Byte shop and Computerland have got their hands on the Vector Graphics Memorite system just in time for Compec. The system comprises the Vec-



REM FOR TREKKIES

We have had an abundance of enquiries concerning our Star Trek program. There are a number of small errors are a number of small errors unfortunately, these are:-1030 IF (W>1)+(W>63) GOTO 1020 1035 IF E>W GOSUB 8300; GOTO 600 1100 U=1; V=V+N; H=H+M 8020 IF G*G>(Z*Z+Y*Y) DETIION RETURN 8500 INPUT 'COURSE

(0-7)' B

The puzzle set by line 1135 is a red herring, it will work on Triton because U is a logical variable. For other machines use:-IF U=1 THEN....

Because the program was writ-

ten in Integer BASIC you may

well have to adjust the movement variables to avoid rambling all round the galaxy, try adding

0.5 and then taken the INT

value. On some machines you

will need to combine lines 3080

and 3085 to avoid subroutine

return problems. Triton uses

only one array and it calls it @

so you can change this to a suit-

able letter, such as A, through-

out. You will also need to change the # sign to <> throughout except where it

occurs in a PRINT statement.

TER VALU

It is, without doubt, a good basic kit offering good potential and facilities . . . it represents one of the best value-for-money kits available 33 Vincent Tseng -Practical Computing, Jan. 1978.

Mascom-1 Z80 based board computer must be a strong candidate for the most successful ever British computer 33 Martin Banks - Computer Weekly, 30th Nov. 1978.

ff Overall, the Nascom-1 is an excellent unit. I've been using my Nascom for about 5 months (it worked first time) and I am very happy indeed with it 35 Editor Computing Today, Nov. 1978.

Nascom-1 is the best thing that's happened to the British microcomputer industry-it was the product that set things moving here 33 Comment by the Editor of

Personal Computer World at the PCW Show, Sept. 1978.

This is what the media said about Nascom-1 when it was £200. Now, with over 15,000 systems in operation world-wide and the new low prices, the Nascom-1 is an even better buy. And look what else you get:

A 12" x 8" PCB carrying 5LSI MOS packages, 16 1K MOS memory packages and 33 TTL packages. There is on-board interface

for UHF or unmodulated video and cassette or teletype. The 4K memory is assigned to the operating

system, video display and EPROM option socket, leaving 1K of user RAM. The MPU is the standard Z80 which is capable of executing 158 instructions including all 8080 code.

The prices include a ready-built 48-key LICON keyboard.

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NM/CT/3



ANCIENT GREEK COMES HOME

Control Data have just announced plans for their new computer based education system called PLATO. The service will be obtainable from the existing seven Learning Centres that they run and a further four will be set up. Based on a dual Cyber 730 system which is being installed in North London and operated from a custom designed interactive terminal it is one of the finest systems I have seen. The first course to be offered over here will be a 60 hour session on Microprocessors. The terminal allows normal keyboard interaction as well as

"touch screen" capability and a wide range of course material will be available soon including a course to teach you how to write courses! The price of the micro course is about £500 but this could be cut by installing your own terminals and writing your own material. I shall be taking a closer look at this system soon so watch this space. For more details contact Neil Spoonley at Control Data, 179/ 199 Shaftesbury Avenue, London WC2H 8AR.

APL MAPLE

For those of you who hanker after new vista's to conquer APL is now available on a micro system, Called MAPLE and produced by A.P.Limited it is based on aZ80/S100system with a full complement of 64K of memory. The interpreter, written by Vanguard Systems, takes 32K, 4K is needed for the CP/M disk operating system and the remaining 28K is left for the user. A com-plete system with a 12" VDU, twin floppies and a set of software will sell for under £4000. A variety of special features such as exchangeable ASCII and APL character sets and special APL editing keys are obtained by flicking a switch on the VDU making the system very easy to use. Traditional languages such as BASIC, PASCAL and FOR- TRAN can be run on the system and there is a wide range of software packages available including text processing, statistics and financial analysis.

As well as producing the system AP run courses on APL and have a wide range of books on the language. For more details contact A.P.Ltd at Maple House, Mortlake Crescent, Chester CH3 5UR.

A CASE FOR NASCOM

Portable Microsystems are packing NASCOM 1's and (hopefully) 2's into neat little boxes, much like what they have already done to the AIM 65. The two cased versions are DTC 80-1 which is a desktop unit complete with power supply

HANDS ON PASCAL

Unfortunately you have just missed your chance to get hands-on experience of PAS-CAL with Dr Kenneth Bowles. Worry not, stop tearing your hair out and leave the cat alone. The course will be run again between January 15 and 18 next year. The course will be based around 15 Apples running PAS-

and the BCC 80-1 which is a briefcase version with an optional acoustic coupler. Both these options will be available with the "2" when it finally arrives (yawn) but that is NASCOM's problem not ours. You can contact Portable Microsystems at Forby House, 18 Market Place, Brackley, Northants NN13 5SF.



ITT, those people who brought you the 2020, are one of the first firms to start up volume production of a wide range of Prestel equipped sets. Among the range of products announced are a 16" colour terminal for the business user, a Viewdata printer that handles the graphics, a message keypad and an editing terminal. Coming soon is a 26" receiver for the home market, complete with Teletext capability and remote control as well. Keep your eyes on your local telly shop for the range and prices. CAL at ICS/PCL's training headquarters in Holborn. Among the course material will be Dr Bowles own book, Problem Solving using PASCAL, one of the standard works on the language. For more details you should contact The ICS Publishing Company (UK) Limited, Pebblecoombe, Tadworth, Surrey KT20 7PA or ring on 03723-79211.

NEW?

HOLIDAYS WITH A MICRO

Bored with the Costa Del Whatsit? Fed up with Fettuchini? How about going on a holiday course with your micro. Millfield School in Street, Somerset are offering basic courses in computing and a more advanced computer workshop in their Village of Education this summer. The basic course costs £20 a week and is limited to eight at a sitting, work will be on such skills as flowcharting, BASIC programming and file handling and will be based on the school's PETs. The advanced course will cost £32 and will deal with machine code, computer architecture and other subjects. You are encouraged to bring your own for this one but PETs and KIMs will be available, a maximum of five will take this course at any one time. Residential accommodation is available at £40 including all meals. Get the brochure from the Applications Secretary, Millfield Village of Education, Street, Somerset.



T.Lusty

Having squared your triangles we set you a special problem for Christmas

et's start this month by taking a look at what happens with my hint. Although the program tests the software rather than the hardware, most micro's (PET, RM 380 Z, etc.) get it wrong, most 'real' computers (IBM, HP, etc.) get it right. Figure 1 shows the listing and run of a program for the RM 380 Z. We can see that the square root always prints the correct value but when we look at the integer part of that value we see that INT(50) = 49! The difference column shows that although the machine prints 50 the stored value is the binary equivalent of 49.999993. The interpreter rounds up for printing and we can achieve a similar result by adding an insignificant trifle, say 0.0001, when we take the integer part of the number.

| 100 REM ** | *********** | ********* | ** | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 110 REM = | | | | |
| | PROGRM TO TEST | SQUARE ROOT | | |
| 130 REM * | | | | |
| | RML 9K DISC BA | 51C VER 3.08 | | |
| 150 REM * | | | | |
| | TREVOR LUSTY | 20TH OCT '79. | | |
| 170 REM * | | | | |
| 180 REM ** | ************ | *********** | ** | |
| 190 PRINT | | | | |
| 200 PRINT | | | | |
| | | | NT . PART", "DI FFEF | |
| | "=====","==== | =='',''===='',''= | =======","====== | |
| 230 PRINT | | | | |
| | 10 TO 100 STEP | 10 | | |
| 250 LET S= | | | | |
| 260 LET R= | SOR(S) | | | |
| | J.S.R. INT(R).R | - J | | |
| 280 NEXT J | | | | |
| 290 END | | | | |
| | | | | |
| NUMBER | SCHARE | 800T | INT.PART | DIFFERENCE |
| TETTET | SUUMAL | 8001 | 131 PARI | DIFFERENCE |
| | | | | |
| 10 | 100 | 18 | 10 | 9.53674E-0 |
| 20 | 488 | 20 | 20 | 1.90735E-0 |
| 30 | 988 | 30 | 30 | 7 . 62939E-0 |
| 40 | 1622 | 48 | 42 | 3-8147E-06 |
| 50 | 2500 | 50 | 49 | -7-629395-0 |
| 68 | 3600 | 60 | 60 | 3-8147E-26 |
| 7.0 | 4900 | 70 | 69 | -7.62939E-0 |
| 60 | 6400 | 80 | 80 | 7.62939E-0 |
| 90 | 8100 | 90 | 92 | 7-629395-2 |
| 100 | 10000 | 100 | 100 | 7.62939E=2 |
| 1 10.20 | 10000 | | | 1.029392-0 |
| 11202000000 | | | | |

>READY

Fig.1. What your average computer does with square roots!

Triangle Numbers

To solve our problem, we could generate values for the number of balls that exactly fit into a square and then see if that number also fills a triangle. However, it is easier to do the reverse.

Triangle numbers are generated by adding a sequence of integers.

```
ie. 1 = 13 = 1+26 = 1+2+310 = 1+2+3+4Figure 2 shows how this operation is programmed.
```

| 100 REM ******************** | ********* |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| 110 REM * | 222.22 |
| 120 REM . TRIANGLE NUMB | ERS |
| 130 REM . | |
| 140 REM . RML 9K DISC BASIC | VER 3.08 |
| 150 REM . | |
| 160 REM + TREVOR LUSTY 25 | TH OCT 79 |
| 170 REM * | |
| 180 REM ********************* | |
| 190 LET N=1 | |
| 200 LET T=1 | |
| 210 FOR I=1 TO N | |
| 220 PRINT "*"; | |
| 230 NEXT I | |
| 240 PRINT TAB(30)IT | |
| 250 LET N=N+1 | |
| 260 LET T=T+N | |
| 270 IF T<200 THEN 210 | |
| 280 END | |
| | 1 |
| *** | 6 |
| **** | 10 |
| ***** | 15 |
| ***** | 21 |
| ****** | 28 |
| ******* | 36 |
| ******** | 45 |
| ********* | 55 |
| ******* | 66 |
| ****** | 78 |
| ******** | 91 |
| ********** | 185 |
| ********** | 128 |
| ****** | 136 |
| ****** | 153 |
| ************** | 171 |
| ******* | 192 |
| PEADY | |
| AL ENDI | |

Fig.2. The program for triangles.

Solving The Problem

All that is necessary to complete the solution for the problem is to test each triangle number as it is generated. If the number has an integer square root, then it is a possible solution.

Figure 3 shows a flowchart for the solution and figure 4 gives a listing and run of the program. I know that there is at least one solution larger than 1000000. What's the biggest solution you can find?

Knight In White Boxes

You might have more time to yourself this month, so here's a problem that is definitely time-consuming. Just the thing for when you are immobile.

A Knight's Tour is one where a chess knight starts from anywhere on a chess board and visits each square in turn, once, and only once. The 18th-century mathematician Leonhard Euler made a square (Figure 5) where each horizontal or vertical row totals 260, stopping halfway gives 130, and the 16 two by two squares contained within the larger square also total 130. Even more intriguing is that a chess knight, starting its L – shaped moves from box 1, can hit all 64 squares in numerical order.

Your task, should you be prepared to accept it, is to write a BASIC program for a Knight's Tour.

Please note that this series of problems is designed for YOU to try at home. Much correspondence has been received with answers to the problems but please don't send them to us as we know the answers already!

PROBLEM PAGE



| | 1 | 48 | 31 | 50 | 33 | 16 | 63 | 18 |
|---|----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | 30 | 51 | 46 | 3 | 62 | 19 | 14 | 35 |
| - | 47 | 2 | 49 | 32 | 15 | 34 | 17 | 64 |
| | 52 | 29 | 4 | 45 | 20 | 61 | 36 | 13 |
| | 5 | 44 | 25 | 56 | 9 | 40 | 21 | 60 |
| | 28 | 53 | 8 | 41 | 24 | 57 | 12 | 37 |
| | 43 | 6 | 55 | 26 | 39 | 10 | 59 | 22 |
| | 54 | -27 | 42 | 7 | 58 | 23 | 38 | 11 |
| - | | - | | | | | | |

Fig.5. The grid chart for Knights touring.



Fig.3. Flowchart for the program that solves the problem.

NUMBER OF BALLS 15 36 SIDE OF SQUARE IS 6 BALLS LONG SIDE OF TRIANGLE IS 8 BALLS LONG

NUMBER ØF BALLS IS 1225 SIDE OF SQUARE IS 35 BALLS LONG SIDE OF TRIANGLE IS 49 BALLS LONG

NUMBER ØF BALLS IS 41616 SIDE OF SQUARE IS 204 BALLS LONG SIDE OF TRIANGLE IS 288 BALLS LONG

Fig.4. The final solution to the problem.



What to look for in the February issue: on sale January 2nd

CMOS 555

Now you all know about the CMOS version of the 555 timer chip — because we told you about it last month in Designers Notebook, so no excuses in the back row please.

Only thing to do now was to get Tim Orr, the country's leading circuit man, to spend a few eons playing with the device and produce one of his superb circuit filled features all across ETIs pages next month. This is good stuff of the highest quality. Be there with your soldering irons, there are circuits for just about everything under the sun — and if we can find a heater element big enough we'll see you with a design for one of them next year.

ONE FIVE THREE SEVEN

Whatdeyer mean that you've never heard of this? Of course you have. It's a brilliant Voltage Controlled Attenuator thingy for which Keith Brindley will explain at least a million applications and designs next month. Well, not actually a million but quite a few. He also gives you a breadboard design to go away and do your own things with. What more could you possibly want? Stand up the boy in the back who said ''Felicity Kendal''.

MODULAR SYNTHESISER

Next month ETI presents a new series of synthesiser circuit modules which represent the forefront of modern music technology. Not only that but they're a bit new as well. And somewhat of a departure for us. The complete design will be a sophisticated machine comparable to the very best available today at any price and with more facilities than the Playboy Club.

However we are aware that not everyone has a use for such a machine, and that there are a large number of you out there who wish to experiment with sound effects circuits, without the requirement for a fully fledged synthesiser system. And So . . .

Our latest machine will be presented in modular form, with each separate unit mounted on a 'front panel' assembly, and housed in a common box. As the PSU requirements will be standardised, you can build as many — or as few — of these superb designs as you need when you need them.

CASIO FX502P/FA1

The best thing since sliced bread. Honest. If you don't believe us read our comprehensive report on this ten program 256 step, 100 label, cassette jumping calculator and music adaptor in next month's ETI.

The abacus will never seem the same again.

CASSETTE HEAD DEMAGNETISER

Sometimes we're so ingenious we amaze ourselves! And sometimes we're so dumb we amaze everyone else.

Apart from that though this *is* a good idea — demagnetising your cassette player heads reduces all the nasty things that you don't really wanna hear anyway and makes those that you do sound even better.

Ours naturally has something a bit special about it something that makes it both easy to use and more effective. But we're not gonna tell you what cos we want yer to buy next month's magazine instead!

VMOS 2M PA

One for all the hams of this world. Put some POWER in your words with our VFET Power Amp. Based on the latest circuit techniques this is a design to burn out the receivers of the universe. Don't just broadcast — BROADCAST with ETI!

SIGNAL TRACER

This is instead the only way to find that sinewave that went into that phono socket half an hour ago and hasn't come out yet.

For the sake of all lost waveforms everywhere build this one.



EW BIG

Here's an offer you can't refuse: Because of the lack of availability of MK 4118 RAMs, Nascom Microcomputers is supplying its Nascom 2 without the 8 spare 4118s but with a FREE

16K dynamic RAM board. When the 4118s become available, Nascom 2 purchasers can have them at the special price of £80 VAT for the 8K So, for £295 plus VAT

this is what you get: MEMORY • 16K RAM board

(expandable to 32K) • 8K Microsoft BASIC • 2K NAS-SYS 1 monitor

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 Main board sockets

for the 8x4118s or

2708 EPROMS

No more slaving over a hot soldering iron the Nascom 1 is now supplied BUILT Britain's biggest small system is available fully constructed for you to slot into your own housing for the ridiculously low price of £140 plus VAT (kit price still only £125 plus VAT).



executing 158 instructions including all 8080 code.

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Lose yourself in this amazing game

abyrinth is a fairly large program written in Tiny BASIC. Each time the program is run it will construct a different two dimensional maze and then allow the player to explore a three dimensional projection of this maze.

The program is divided roughly into two halves. The first half randomly builds a maze with a single route through it. A 2D plot of the maze is available at the end of this stage for those who suffer from claustrophobia. The second half of the program produces 3D projections as the player wanders along the corridors of the maze.

Building The Maze

The basic maze is a 'simple connected' maze (one which has no closed circuits). It is constructed using two, two dimensional arrays. The first array holds an indication of which cells of the maze have been used and the order in which they have been allocated. The second array holds the description of the topology of the maze.

The maze construction starts by randomly selecting an entrance along the width of the maze. This location is saved in a spare element of the array.

From this start location the maze is constructed. At each cell, the program scans the adjacent cells to see which are available to use. Having decided which are available, the program then selects one cell randomly.

Consider the following examples. In each of these four there are three possible choices, A, B and C



hence the route can be chosen from the three possibilities. Next there are six combinations of two choices.



adjacent cells. As the program knows the direction it has just come from, it only needs to check the other three directions. The program continues its random route through the



maze until it hits a dead end. A branch is then made from the first route at this point and continued until the next dead end. This procedure is continued until the maze is complete.

At this point, the player can obtain a two dimensional display of the maze. Each element of the second array contains information about one cell of the maze. This information is incomplete as it is only for the top and right hand wall.

0 = ¬ 1=∶1 2 = ¬ 3 = ∶

The Third Dimension

To produce a three dimensional picture, it is necessary to complete the cell information and organize it in such a manner that it can be rotated. The binary system fulfils both these requirements. A bit is used to indicate a wall. So we get



To turn left, the cell information is cyclicically shifted right one bit. 2 becomes 4, 3 becomes 6, 8 becomes 1. To turn right, the cell information is cyclicically shifted left one bit. 2 becomes 1, 1 becomes 8, 10 becomes 5.

The information for the 2d maze is therefore translated and the information completed by inspecting the neighbouring cells. The 3D pictures are produced using memory mapping and the graphics available on the TRITON. As most systems have both memory mapped displays and graphic symbols, it should be very easy to convert this part of the program to run on most machines.

The display is constructed simply with horizontal, vertical and diagonal lines. A reasonable display would be possible with $I - and / \setminus$ To move in the maze, the player can turn left or right or move forward. The players current position can also be obtained.

Giving The Picture

To produce the 3D picture, the program starts with the cell corresponding to the players current position. This cell is then rotated, as described earlier, until facing the same way as the player. The program then decodes the cell information and checks for the walls left, right and in front of the player. At the first depth, either a blank wall or two columns are produced. If a blank wall is produced, no further information is available. If looking out of the maze, no further information is produced and if outside the maze and looking away from it, a blank screen is all you get.

If, on the other hand, a passage exists to the next cell, the program obtains the information about the next cell by making the appropriate index and rotates and decodes this cell. At the second depth, it is possible to have walls or passages to the left, right and straight ahead.

Each depth has its own display routine which checks

for and plots the three walls or passages. Each depth produces a display continuing from the previous and maintains the perspective. The display stops either with a blank wall or when depth 5 has been reached.

The program listing following contains the full Tiny BASIC commands and is commented to make it easier to follow and to translate. If using a floating point BASIC, take. great care in the rotate and decode routines as they rely on integer rounding effects. A large number of INT commands will be required.

The program will fit on a TRITON with mother board and an extra 8K of static RAM but the Tiny BASIC commands should be abbreviated for size and speed reasons. A tape of the program in abbreviated Tiny BASIC is available from TRANSAM of Chapel Street, London.

Program Notes

| LINE NUMBER | RS |
|------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 5-40 | Clear Screen and print heading. |
| 45-70 | Ask for size of maze. |
| 95-120 | Clear arrays used to construct the maze and |
| | initialize variables. Obtain random entry |
| | point. |
| 125-150 | Save entry point and start the maze. |
| 155-1295 | Maze build routine. |
| 155-200 | Finds the next starting point when a route |
| 100 400 | comes to a dead end. |
| 210-270 | Does an initial check on the number of |
| | allowable routes from the current position in |
| | the maze. |
| 275-310 | Randomly select Left, Down or Right as the |
| 210 010 | next route. |
| 320-350 | More route checking. $Z = 1$ when an exit |
| | exists. |
| 355-390 | Randomly select Left, Down or Up. |
| 395-410 | Use when exit already exists or no way up. |
| 555-410 | Randomly select Left or Down. |
| 420-470 | Move route checking. |
| 475-510 | Randomly select Left, Right or Up. |
| 515-530 | No way up. Randomly select Left or Right. |
| 540-570 | Move route checking. |
| 575-600 | Randomly select Left or Up. |
| 610-680 | Move route checking. |
| 685-720 | Randomly select Down, Right or Up. |
| 725-740 | No way up, select Down or Right. |
| 750-780 | Yet more route checking. |
| 785-810 | Just Down or Up. |
| 820-870 | Not much more route to check. |
| 875-900 | Right or Up. |
| 910-950 | Last bit of route checking. |
| 955-990 | Set up maze for route to go Left. Check if |
| 933-990 | maze finished, if not, see where it goes next. |
| 995-1030 | Route goes Down. |
| | Route goes Right. |
| 1035–1100 1105–1160 | Route goes Up. Checks if exit made. |
| 1165-1200 | Make exit at top, loop back if maze not |
| 1103-1200 | |
| 1005 1010 | complete. Make sure maze has an exit. |
| 1205-1210 | |
| 1300-1320 | Keyboard scan to see if 2D print required. |
| | READ 0, I scans a byte from the keyboard |
| | on the Triton. Substitute INPUT if nece- |
| 1000 1000 | ssary. |
| 1330-1570 | 2D print routine. |
| 1330-1335 | Clear screen and print 'CHEAT'. |
| 1340 | Loop for height of maze. |
| 1350-1420 | Print the top of a line of cells checking to |



LABYRINTH

see if wall or gap required. To use Triton graphics change + to w and - to s.

| 1430-1500 | Print the sides of a line of cells, checking to see if wall or gap required. To use Triton |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | graphics change I to t. |
| 1510 | End of height loop. |
| 1520-1570 | Print bottom of last row of cells, leaving an entrance. |
| 1595–1620 | Reset cursor to top of screen and loop on the keyboard until a key is pressed. Again, INPUT can be substituted. |
| 1625-1630 | Call the instruction print routine. |
| 1635–1870 | Translate the maze into binary cell informa- tion and then give each cell the information about all its walls. |
| 1635-1670 | Translate maze to convenient notation and move into other buffer. |
| 1710–1870 | Take each cell in turn and check with adja- cent cells to obtain information about all the walls. |
| 1875–1890 | Set up start parameters and go display en- trance to maze in 3D. |
| 1895-1950 | Print instruction for wandering in maze. |
| 1995-2100 | Print helpful information when lost. |
| | Note the Λ] and Λ J which perform a car- riage return without clearing the screen and a line feed. |
| 2195–2270 | Another keyboard scan routine. Routine loops scanning the keyboard until L, R, F or H are pressed. When pressed it jumps to the appropriate routine. No real problem to sub- stitute INPUT. |
| 2295-2320 | Turn Left, then go display new view. |
| 2345-2370 | Turn Right, and go display new view. |
| 2395–2440 | Clear screen and wait while it is cleared. VDU 0, 12 is the clear screen command for a Triton. |
| 2445-2460 | Reset cursor to top of screen and wait. VDU 0, 28 is the reset cursor command. |
| 2495-2540 | Routine to space cursor and erase messages. |
| 2595-2790 | Rotate routine. |
| 2595-2630 | Check current position (A,B) and extract |
| 0000 0000 | cell information if inside maze. |
| 2635-2660 | Rotate the cell information if not facing north until facing right direction. |
| 2670-2700 | Decode the cell information into C, D and E. |

| | C is Left wall, D is Right wall and E is front |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2705-2750 | wall. If zero no wall and if one, a wall. Set up if outside maze but facing retaining |
| | wall. |
| 2755-2790 | Set up if in NO MANS LAND. |
| 2795-2850 | Index the display to the next cell according |
| | to direction faced. |
| 2855-2920 | Position cursor for messages. AJ and AI per- |
| | form line feed and cursor right commands |
| 2930-2980 | on the Triton. |
| 2930-2980 | Print error messages when you hit a dead end or no mans land. |
| 2995-3040 | Routine to move the player forward to the |
| 2995-3040 | next cell. |
| 3045-4980 | 3D display routines. |
| 3045-3060 | Set up start position, rotate and look from |
| | 1st cell. |
| 3065-3080 | Set up loop for up to 5 depths and call dis- |
| | play routine. |
| 3085-3140 | Check if possible to see into next cell. If so, |
| | index to and rotate next cell. Loop to a |
| | depth of 5 unless wall in way. Return to |
| 3195-3200 | keyboard routine. |
| 3205-3300 | Jump to appropriate depth routine. Clear screen and check if facing no mans |
| 5205-5500 | land, if yes, nothing to display. Otherwise |
| | display first depth. |
| 3240-3270 | Map vertical lines of walls. Triton screen is |
| | 64 wide by 16 high. The screen is numbered |
| | left to right, top to bottom from 1 to 1024. |
| | VDU 1,116 maps graphic 116 at the loca- |
| | tion in I. |
| 3280-3330 | Check for a wall ahead and if so map top |
| 3600-3940 | and bottom. Graphic 107 is and 108 is . |
| 3600-3720 | Display second depth. Check for left wall or passage and map pro- |
| 5000-5720 | jection. Graphic 114 is 113 is /. |
| 3730-3840 | Check for right wall or passage and map. |
| 3850-3880 | Map end walls. |
| 3890-3940 | Check for end wall, return if no wall other- |
| and and a | wise map top and bottom. |
| 4000-4300 | Display third depth. |
| 4400-4620 | Display fourth depth. |
| 4800-4980 | Display fifth depth. Graphic 106 is and 105 |
| 4995-5030 | is . |
| 4993-3030 | Clear screen and display WAY OUT. End of game. |
| | game. |
| A STATE | |
| | Standing and Bridge States and States and |
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5 REM-CLEAR SCREEN AND FRINT HEADING 10 GOSUB 2400 +LABYFINTH+ 40 PFINT ***************** 45 REM-GET MAZE DIMENSIONS 50 PFINT ENTER SIZE OF MAZE 70 PRINT THINKING 90 PRINT THINKING 95 REM-CLEAR MAZE ARRAY 100 A=H+V+1 110 FOR I=1 TO A+A;8(I)=0;NEXT I 120 G=0,Z=0,X=RND(H) 125 REM-SAVE MAZE ENTRY POINT 130 a(A)=X 140 a(X)=1.C=2 150 R=X, S=1; GOTO 220 155 REM-START OF MAZE BUILD ROUTINE 160 IF F#H GOTO 200 170 IF S#V GOTO 190 180 R=1, 5=1: GOTO 210 190 R=1, 5=5+1: GOTO 210 200 R=R+1 210 IF a(F+(S-1)*H)=0 GOTO 150 220 IF P-1=0 GOTO 610 220 IF F-1=0 GOTO 510 230 IF a(F-1+(S-1)*H)*0 GOTO 610 240 IF S-1=0 GOTO 420 250 IF a(F+(S-2)*H)*0 GOTO 420 260 IF R=H GOTO 320 270 IF a(R+1+(S-1)*H)#0 GOTO 320 275 REM-LEFT/DOUN/RIGHT 280 X=RND(3) 290 IF X=1 GOTO 960 300 IF X=2 GOTO 1000 310 GOTO 1040 320 IF S#V GOTO 350 330 IF 3=1 GOTO 400 340 0=1:00TO 560 340 Q=1;GOTO 360 340 GETRIGOTO 300 350 IF a(R+S+H)#0 GOTO 400 355 REM-LEFT/DOUN/UP 360 X=RND(3) 370 IF X=1 GOTO 360 380 IF X=2 GOTO 1000 390 GOTO 1110 395 REM-LEFT/DOWN 400 X=RND(2) 420 IF F=H GOTO 540 430 IF A(F+1+(S-1)*H)#0 GOTO 540 440 IF S*V GOTO 470 450 IF Z=1 GOTO 520 450 IF Z=1 GOTO 520 460 Q=1;GOTO 480 470 IF a(R+S+H)#0 GOTO 520 475 REM-LEFT/RIGHT/UP 475 REM-LEF // 200 450 X=RND(3) 490 IF X=1 GOTO 960 500 IF X=2 GOTO 1040 510 GOTO 1110 FF DEM-LEFT/RIGHT 520 X=RND(2) 530 GOTO 490 530 GOTO 450 540 IF S#V GOTO 570 550 IF Z=1 GOTO 960 560 Q=1;GOTO 580 570 IF a(R+S*H)#0 GOTO 960 575 REM-LEFT/UP 580 X=RND(2) 590 IF X=1 GOTO 960 500 GOTO 1110 500 GOTO 1110 510 IF S-1=0 GOTO 320 520 IF a(F+(S-2)+H)+0 GOTO 820 530 IF F=H GOTO 750 540 IF a(F+1+(S-1)+H)+0 GOTO 750 650 IF S#V GOTO 680 660 IF Z=1 GOTO 750 670 Q=1;GOTO 690 680 IF 8(P+S*H)*0 GOTO 730

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3

685 REM-DOWN /PIGHT /UP 690 K=RND(3) 700 IF X=1 GOTO 1000 710 IF X=2 GOTO 1040 720 GOTO 1110 725 REM-DOWN/FIGHT 750 X=RND12 740 GOTO 700 750 IF S#V GOTO 780 760 IF Z=1 GOTO 1000 770 Q=1:GOTO 790 780 IF @(F+S+H)#0 GOTO 1000 785 REM-DOWN/UP 790 K=RND(2) 300 IF X=1 GOTO 1000 310 GOTO 1110 320 IF F=H GOTO 910 330 IF a(R+1+(S-1)*H)#0 GOTO 910 340 IF S#V GOTO 870 350 IF Z=1 GOTO 1040 360 Q=1;GOTO 830 370 IF a(P+S*H)#0 GOTO 1040 375 REM-RIGHT/UR 380 K=RND(2) 390 IF X=1 GOTO 1040 900 GOTO 1110 910 IF S#V GOTO 940 920 IF Z=1 GOTO 160 930 Q=1;GOTO 950 940 IF a(R+S*H)#0 GOTO 160 950 GOTO 1110 955 REM-LEF 960 a(R-1+(S-1)+H)=C 970 C=C+1, a(A+R-1+(S-1)*H)=2, R=R-1 980 IF C=A GOTO 1210 990 Q=0;GOTO 220 995 REM-DOWN 1000 a(R+(S-2)+H)=C 1010 C=C+1 1020 a(A+R+(S-2)*H)=1,S=S-1;IF C=A GOTO 1210 1030 Q=0;GOTO 220 1035 REM-RIGHT 1040 a(R+1+(S-1)*H)=C 1050 C=C+1:IF a(A+F+(S-1)*H)=0 GOTO 1070 1060 a(A+R+(S-1)*H)=3:GOTO 1080 1070 a(A+R+(S-1)+H)=2 1080 R=R+1 1090 IF C=A GOTO 1210 1100 GOTO 610 1105 REM-UP 1110 IF 0=1 GOTO 1170 1120 a(R+S*H)=C,C=C+1;IF a(A+R+(S-1)*H)=0 GOTO 1140 1130 a(A+R+(S-1)*H)=3:GOTO 1150 1140 a(A+R+(S-1)*H)=1





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1150 S=S+1; IF C=A GOTO 1210 1160 GOTO 220 1165 REM-EXIT AT TOP OF SCREEN 1170 Z=1 1180 IF @(A+R+(S-1)*H)=0 GOTO 1200 1190 a(A+R+(S-1)*H)=3,G=0;GOTO 160 1200 a(A+R+(S-1)*H)=1.0=0.F=1.S=1:GOTO 210 1205 REM-MAKE EXIT IF NOT THERE 1210 IF Z#1 X=A+RND(H)+(V-1)*H,a(X)=a(X)+1 1295 REM-END OF MAZE BUILD 1300 PRINT 'DO YOU WANT TO SEE THE MAZE?', 1310 READ 0,I;IF I<123 GOTO 1310 1320 IF I#249 GOTO 1630 1330 GOSUB 2400:FRINT CHEAT!!!! 1335 REM-2D DISPLAY ROUTINE 1340 FOR J=V TO 1 STEP -1 1350 FOR I=1 TO H 1360 IF a(A+I+(J-1)*H)=0 GOTO 1400 1370 IF a(A+I+(J-1)*H)=2 GOTO 1400 1375 REM-PRINT TOP OF CELLS 1380 PRINT '+ 1390 GOTO 1410 1400 PRINT í+-- ', 1410 NEXT I 1420 PRINT '+' 1430 PRINT 'I' 1440 FOR I=1 TO H 1450 IF @(A+I+(J-1)*H)(2 GOTO 1480 1455 REM-PRINT SIDES OF CELLS 1460 PRINT ' 1470 GOTO 1490 1480 PRINT T. 1490 NEXT I 1500 PRINT 1510 NEXT J 1520 FOR I=1 TO H 1530 IF I=a(A) GOTO 1550 1535 REM-PRINT BOTTOM OF MAZE 1540 PRINT '+-- ',;GOTO 1560 1550 PRINT '+ 1560 NEXT Ι 1570 PRINT '+' 1595 REM-PAUSE FOR VIEWING 1600 GOSUB 2450 1610 PRINT TREADY 1620 READ 0, I; IF I<128 GOTO 1620 1625 REM-PRINT INSTRUCTION 1630 GOSUB 1900 1635 REM-TRANSLATE ROUTINE 1640 FOR I=1 TO A-1 1650 J=I+A 1660 a(I)=(3-a(J))*2 1670 NEXT I 1710 W=a(A) 1715 REM-COMPLETE CELL INFORMATION

COMPUTING TODAY JANUARY 1980

1720 FOR J=1 TO V 1730 K=(J-1)+H 1740 FOR I=1 TO H 1750 L=I+K 1760 IF J#1 GOTO 1790 1770 IF I=0 GOTO 1820 1780 M=1:GOTO 1310 1790 M=3(L-H)/2 1300 M=M-(M/2)*2 1810 a(L)=a(L)+M+3 1820 IF I=1 M=1:GOTO 1850 1830 M=a(L-1)/4 1840 M=M-(M/2)+2 1350 a(L)=6((L)+M 1360 NEKT I 1870 NEXT 1375 REM-SET UP START PARMS 1380 K=U,Y=0.Z=1 1390 GOTO 3050 1895 REM-INSTRUCTION PRINTOUT 1900 GOSUB 2400 1910 PRINT ENTER L TO TURN LEFT 1920 PRINT P TO TURN RIGHT 1930 PRINT F TO GO FORWARD 1340 PRINT H FOR HELP 1340 PPINT POP NELP 1350 RETURN 1350 RETURN 1350 REM-HELF ROUTINE 2000 PPINT YOU ARE AT . 1. J. 2010 PPINT #1.X. EAST . 1. J. 2020 PPINT #1.Y. NORTH . 1. J. 2030 PPINT YOU ARE FACING . 1. J. 2040 IF F=1 PRINT NORTH . 2040 IF Z=1 PRINT NORTH . 2050 IF Z=2 PRINT EAST . 2060 IF Z=3 PRINT SOUTH . 2070 IF Z=4 PRINT WEST . 2080 PRINT 11.1J. 2090 GOSUB 2450 2100 GOTO 2200 2195 REM-KEVBOARD POUTINE 2200 IF YOM GOTO 5000 2210 READ 0.4 2220 IF H<128 GOTO 2210 2230 IF H=236 GOTO 2300 2240 IF H=242 GOTO 2350 2250 IF H=230 GOTO 3000 2260 IF A=232 GOTO 2000 2270 GOTO 2210 2295 REM-LEFT TURN 2300 E=E-1 2310 IF Z(1 Z=Z+4 2320 GOTO 3050 345 REM-RIGHT TURN 2350 Z=Z+1 2360 IF E>4 E=E-4 2370 GOTO 3050 395 REM-CLEAR SCREEN AND WAIT 2400 I=12 2410 VDU 0.I 2420 FOR I=1 TO 600 2430 NEXT 2440 RETURN 2445 REM-RESET CURSOF AND WAIT 2450 I=28 2460 GOTO 2460 <u>GOTO 2410</u> 2495 REM-ERAZE MESSAGE ROUTINE 2500 GOSUB 2860 2510 PRINT 2520 GOSUB 2450 2530 5=0 2540 RETURN 2595 REM-ROTATE AND LOOK ROUTINE 2600 IF B=0 GOTO 2710 2610 IF BOV E=2: PETUPN 2620 F=a(A+(B-1)+H) 2630 IF Z=1 GOTO 2670 2635 REM-ROTATE 2640 FOR I=2 TO Z 2650 F=F/2+(F-(F/2)+2)+3



2660 NEXT I 2670 C=F-(F/2)+2 2680 D=F/4-(F/8)+2 2690 E=F/2-(F/4)+2 2700 RETURN 2705 REM-OUTSIDE MAZE 2710 C=0,D=0,E=-1 2720 IF Z#1 GOTO 2760 2730 E=1 2740 IF A=W E=0 2750 RETURN 2755 REM-NO MANS LAND 2760 IF Z=3 E=2 2770 IF Z=2 IF A=H E=2 2780 IF Z=4 IF A=1 E=2 2790 RETURN 2795 REM-INDER TO NEXT CELL 2300 IF EXO GOTO 2930 2310 IF Z=1 B=B+1 2320 IF Z=2 A=A+1 2330 IF Z=3 E=B-1 2340 IF Z=4 A=A-1 2850 RETURN 2355 REM-MESSAGE ROUTINE 2360 FOR I=1 TO 8 2370 PPINT 1J, 2880 NEXT I 2890 FOR I=1 TO 23 2900 PRINT Ĩ, 2910 NEXT 2920 RETURN 2930 GOSUB 2860 2940 IF E=1 PRINT DEAD END 2950 IF E=2 PRINT NO MANS LAND ; 2960 GOSUB 2450 2970 S=1 2980 RETURN 2395 REM-FORWARD ROUTINE 3000 A=X, B=Y 3010 GOSUB 2600 3020 GOSUB 2800 3030 X=A, Y=B 3040 IF E>0 GOTO 2200 3045 REM-3D DISPLAY ROUTINE 3050 A=X,B=Y 3060 GOSUB 2600 3065 REM-5 DEPTHS 3070 FOR T=1 TO 5 3080 GOSUB 3200 3085 REM-CHECK FOR NEXT DEPTH 3090 IF E#0 GOTO 2200 3100 GOSUB 2800 3110 GOSUB 2600 3120 IF E=2 GOTO 2200



3130 NEXT T 3140 GOTO 2200 3195 REM-JUMP TO DISPLAY DEPTH 3200 GOTO T*400+2310 3205 REM-DISPLAY DEPTH 1 3210 GOSUB 2400 3220 IF E<0 RETURN 3230 IF E>1 RETURN 3240 FOR I=80 TO 976 STEP 64 3250 VDU I,116 3260 VDU I+28,116 3270 NEXT I 3280 IF E=0 FETURN 3290 FOR I=81 TO 107 3300 VDU I,107 3310 VDU I+896,108 3320 NEXT 3330 RETURN 3600 REM-DISPLAY DEPTH 2 3610 IF C≑0 GOTO 3690 3620 VDU 81,114 3630 VDU 147,114 3640 VDU 213,114 3650 VDU 977,113 3660 VDU 915,113 3670 VDU 853,113 3680 GOTO 3730 3690 FOR I=273 TO 277 3700 VDU I,107 3710 VDU I+512,108 3720 NEXT I 3730 IF D=0 GOTO 3810 3740 VDU 107,113 3750 VDU 169,113 3760 VDU 231,113 3770 VDU 1003,114 3780 VDU 937,114 3790 VDU 871,114 3300 GOTO 3350 3310 FOR I=295 TO 299 3320 VDU I,107 3830 VDU I+512,108 3840 NEXT I 3850 FOR I=278 TO 790 STEP 64 3860 VDU I.116 3870 VDU I+16,116 3880 NEXT I 3890 IF E=0 RETURN 3900 FOR I=279 TO 293 310 VDU I,107 3920 VDU I+512,108 3930 NEXT I 3940 RETURN

4000 REM-DISFLAY DEPTH 3 4010 IF C=0 GOTO 4070 4020 VIU 279,114 4030 VIU 345,114 4040 VEU 791.113 4050 VIU 729,113 4060 GOTO 4110 4070 FOR 1=407 TO 409 4080 VEU 1.107 4090 VIU 1+256,103 4100 NEXT I 4110 IF D=0 GOTO 4170 4120 VDU 293,113 4130 VDU 355,113 4140 VDU 305,114 4150 VDU 739,114 4160 GOTO 4210 4170 FOR I=419 TO 421 4180 VDU I,107 4190 VDU I+256,108 4200 NEXT I 4210 FOR I=410 TO 666 STEP 64 4220 VDU 1.116 4230 VDU I+8,116 4240 NEKT I 4250 IF E=0 RETURN 4260 FOR 4=411 TO 417 4270 VDU I,107 4280 VDU 1+256.103 4290 NEKT 4300 RETURN 4400 REM-DISPLAY DEPTH 4 4410 IF C=0 GOTO 4450 4420 VIU 411,114 4430 VDU 667.113 4440 GOTO 4470 4450 VEU 475, 107 4460 VDU 603,108 4470 IF L=0 GOTO 4510 4480 VDU 417.113 4490 VEU 673,114 4500 GOTO 4530 4510 VDU 481,107 4520 VDU 609,108 4530 FOR 1=476 TO 604 STEP 64 4540 VDU 1,116 4550 VDU I+4.116 4560 NEKT I 4570 IF E=0 FETUEN 4580 FOR 1=477 TO 479 4590 VEU 1,107 4500 VIU I+123,103 4610 NEKT I 4620 RETURN 4300 REM-DISPLAY DEPTH 5 4310 IF C=0 GOTO 4850 4820 VDU 477,114 4830 VIU 605,113 4840 GOTO 4870 4850 VEU 477,108 4360 VIU 605,107 4370 IF D=0 GOTO 4910 4380 VDU 479,113 4390 VDU 607,114 4900 GOTO 4930 4910 VDU 479,103 4920 VDU 607, 107 4930 VEU 541,106 4940 VDU 543, 105 4950 IF E=0 RETURN 4960 VDU 478,108 4970 VDU 606,107 4980 RETURN 4995 REM-WAY OUT FOUND 5000 GOSUB 2400 5010 GOSUB 2860 5020 PRINT " WAY OUT

5030 STOP

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Dear Sir.

Having completed my first course in machine-code programming at University last year, I was very interested in any software concerned with the INTEL 8080 and to this extent I obtained a copy of the L5.1 Monitor/Tiny Basic for the TRITON. Going through the listing and understanding everything was the task I set myself and just recently completed. However, there are a few points I would like to bring up with the programmer.

1. The Random number Generator; this works by having a pointer increment for each call of RND, with the pointer set to the interpreter code. The BASIC interpreter resides in ROM between locations 0400 and 0CD4. The pointer is initially set to a value between 0400 & 04FF and then picks up Interpreter code, using this code as the random numbers. When the pointer reaches OCD5 it is set to 0400 and repeats itself. In effect the whole Basic interpreter is treated as a table of random numbers. My objection is that not all the numbers are there, so that the table is not producing a set of linear random numbers. Also the series is rather predictable.

Some ideas to remedy this. The pointer is in two bytes at 14C7 which I think in decimal is 5319. So a program could start off 10 input A; poke 5319, A/2000 (A is any number – a seed). This will give a better spread of numbers, as the random number table can start in the MONITOR rather than the INTERPRETER.

2. In TAB2 (which is a look up table for statements), IF comes before INPUT. So if a program comes across I, this will be treated as IF. This means however that the short form of INPUT is IN. Now the short form of IN is the same length as IF (=1). So that should the positions of IF and INPUT be changed around, I. will represent INPUT and IF will still be 2 bytes long. The overall result being to save valuable bytes.

3. Other micro-computers define PEEK and POKE as single byte operators. For double length working, the commands DEEK and DOKE have been introduced. Now there are several applications where a single-length PEEK would be useful, On screen Editing and video games are two. Yet the only way to do this is to enter an m/c subroutine and call it. As there is already a single length POKE on the machine (VDU), could not a single length Peek be added? 4. A tip for those who are writing programs with

BASIC and 8080 code combined. Have all the 8080 subroutines at the very top of memory compressed as tight as is possible. Now take the Start address of the lowest subroutine and put this into locations 1481 and 1482. This has the effect of limiting the memory for programs and array so that should an Array index go out of bounds because of a bug, then a SORRY message will appear but the subroutines will still be safe. The subroutine memory is "protected".

5. The spare functions SPRA, SPRB, SPRC and SPRD provide vectors to 1FFd, 1FFA, 1FF7 and 1FF4. But anyone with offboard RAM which goes past those addresses is going to have to avoid these functions as calling them will jump straight into the BASIC program and crash it more than likely. It would be advisable to vector them into an area near the interrupt vectors which were shifted themselves for the verv same reasons.

The whole exercise I found very illuminating. Were I to write a BASIC (Tiny or otherwise), then the knowledge gained here would be invaluable. One thing I would prefer though: when a program is entered, if a number goes first, then any rubbish can be typed in. The validity of the lines is not checked until run-time. An alternative method is to search the line as it is entered, and if a statement is found (LET, GOTO, PRINT etc.) then substitute a special character for it. This has the further benefit of great savings in program storage. Execution is the same as before except that less searching for a match is needed, this speeds the running. Special characters can be obtained from using the codes 128-255. As these are never input or output, no formatting of the top bit is needed. Eg. Program listings print the characters GOTO when the code for goto is found. No confusion arises wiht the special characters and "numbers in Hex", as apart from the line number, all other numbers are stored in character form which is ASCII using only codes 0-127. A final bit of ingenuity is to make the special characters Indices in a jump table for the functions. The running time is then very quick. Yours etc.

David Bolton.

19 Carrickburn Road, Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim.

Dear Sir,

Mini Ledger Program - August Issue CT The criticisms of the hexadecimal listing of the above program on the pages which followed the BASIC program are fair comment and I admit to having fallen into one of the 'traps for the unwary'!. The criticism should, however, be levelled at me and not the editorial staff on this occasion. Each of the writers of the letters you printed were of course quite correct and I accept their statements as constructive and valid.

One of the great assets of CT is the facility it provides on the (printout) page for those like myself who are anxious and willing take advice and criticism from those more learned in the art of programming, and I am most grateful to all those who took the trouble to write.

> Yours sincerely, W.H. Davies.

98 Henley Road, Cheltenham, Glos. GL51 OLD.

Dear Sir, The November edition of CT contained a letter from the Nick Beard suggesting that the Hangman program from the Sept issue could be improved by use of an ON. .GOTO statement in line 475. It appears to me that lines 480 to 730 could be replaced by the one line : 480 M=(ASC(Y\$)-65)*2-54*(Y\$>"M"):IF M>10 40RM<0 THEN PRINT "LETTERS ONLY":GOTO220 Where the Y\$>"M" expression yields a value of -1 only if true. I feel that a magazine like CT which runs articles claiming to teach good programming techniques should

think twice before publishing programs of such poor style. Yours sincerely

Ray Bannon.

8 Carmarthen Close, Hinsford, Cheshire.

PRINTOUT

Dear Sir.

I found your Triton typecast article very interesting since many years ago, I was a foreman of signals, in the army, responsible for the maintenance of many such machines. I have also recently bought a WD. 7B machine which will be used with a computer I am making and will be adapting parts of the program for use with it (it will use a Z80).

However, some additional information, to that given in the article seems to be necessary, if any user is to get long and satisfactory operation of such machines.

No mention is made that a current limiting resistor is necessary in the 24 V supply to ther operating magnet. The operating current of this when used in the single current mode as shown, must be at least 30 mA, but cannot be very much more, otherwise the coils will burn out. The resistance of each coil is nominally 100R, hence with both in series a limiting resistor of about 600R is needed, I use 560R which gives satisfactory operation.

With the standard connections to the 9 pin plug, shown in the creed manual, the junction between the two magnet coils goes to pin 2, hence I think that with the connections shown in the article, only one coil is in use. To use both in series as usual for single current operation the ground connection should go to pin 3.

Most teleprinters with 24 V DC motors on the surplus market are ex-WD machines. The GPO machines usually have 240 V AC motors. My own machine is ex WD and its electrical connections are standard army as shown on the attached photocopies, except that the 2u capacitor



Dear Sir,

The letter in 'Printout' in CT dated November '79 must have been written by an idiot. Anyone can see that the improvement to M']'Coates' "Hangman" program should be: 475 ON (ASC(Y\$)-30) GOTO 480,490,500730

730 M=104 What an idiot. That'll teach him to submit untested programs! Nick Beard.

> St. George's Hospital, Medical School, Cranmer Terrace. London SW17 ORE.

connected to terminal 4 of the RH strip, and the 500n and 300R connected to terminal 7 are missing. (Note that the plug pin numbering is reversed as compared with your article).

For satisfactory operation in the single current mode, the creed manual shows the missing 2u capacitor connected across the magnet coils, and I have found this necessary and added it. (The 500n + 300R is used instead in the double current mode). The creed manual (see copies of Pp26, 27 attached) also gives other conditions for single current operation, including a 50 V signalling supply, but the army never used this and I have not found it necessary.

The DC motor requires 3 A when running, with a much higher starting current. I use the circuit shown below. (The army used a circuit in which single phase input was converted to 3-phase at 120° and rectified this).

It is stated in the article that "they use cheap roll type paper rather than continuous forms". This is incorrect machines with friction feed and machines with sprocket feed are both available. My machine is a sprocket feed with a carriage for a pack of forms, but I have adapted it for friction feed. It had no missing parts, all the adjustments were correct and it worked adequately after oiling.

Yours faithfully, W.H. Hammond.

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ARRRGGGHH....

Here we see a classic case of CT deprevation. Bulging ringed eyes, profuse sweating, enlargement of the chin and nose, deformation of the digits. A particularly nasty case this. Undoubtedly terminal I'm afraid. The specimen displays the usual manic increase in strength which in this case was employed to tear the newsagents sign from its roots and beat to death not only the gentleman walking away with the last copy of Computing Today but also three grannies, five dogs (assorted breeds) a police informer buying Mayfair, two schoolchildren, a tax inspector in drag (OBE) half the County Cricket Club and a passing coach load of nuns, before being brought down by the entire workforce of the local iron foundary. Of course all this could have been avoided oh so easily had the poor unfortunate taken out a subscription to CT and had a years supply delivered to his door. As it is the nurse is gonna have a hell of a time trying to get the magazines through the letterbox of the padded cell. Why not make the world a safer place and take out a sub yourself now - before the hands begin to tremble and the eyes begin to spin. It only costs £8.00 a year (£9.00 overseas surface mail) - a small price to pay.

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T.P. Goldingham

Let your micro run your slide shows for you with this Nascom package

Do you own a remote-controlled slide projector? Would you like to be able to operate it automatically, so as to provide a non-stop slide display without the need for a human operator? The NASCOM program desscribed below was developed for a wedding reception, where a 'This Was Your Life' series of photographs of the bride was on show to the guests throughout the afternoon in a room adjacent to the reception. The program would be equally suitable for advertising or training material, or for any situation where continuous projection is required.

Hardware

The projector used was a Rollei P-35, which has a straight magazine and a remote control unit with a single slide change button. A short pressure moves the magazine forward, a longer pressure moves it back. The NASCOM program moves the magazine forward at regular intervals until all the slides have been projected, then reverses the movement and works back through the magazine to the beginning. This process is repeated indefinitely.

The program would control any similar projector: for one with a circular magazine, such as the Kodak Carousel, no backward movement would be necessary (in which case lines 80 - 85 should be modified to zeros).

My NASCOM 1 had been fitted with a relay to control a cassette recorder (a circuit diagram of the modification was given in the April 79 and May 79 issues of COMPUTING TODAY. However, I found that the current used by the slide projector was sufficient to cause arcing at the relay which occasionally broke the program. I overcame this by passing the slide control current through a separate relay, and controlling the operating coil of that relay by the relay in the NASCOM, as shown in Figure 1.

Software

The program comprises three sections. The first section displays instructions to the operator, and reads in the number of slide changes required. The core of the program consists of two loops, one controlling the length of the slide change pulse and the other the interval between pulses. Finally, there is provision to interrupt the loop at any time to stop and restart the program. While the program is stopped the magazine can of course be moved backward and forward manually at will, provided it is returned to the point where it was stopped.

Let us look at these sections in more detail. The program is executed from its first instruction, and begins with a program reference number, which can be deleted if desired. It then jumps to the INITIALISE VARIABLES section at line 147, which for greater clarity is placed immediately after the variables it affects. The program then returns to DISPLAY INSTRUCTIONS.

In the preamble, several lines of message appear on the screen (see Figure 2). To make these easier to assimilate, when they are first shown the display is deliberately slowed down by calling the delay subroutine (lines 157 - 159). However, when the main loop is started by typing S, this delay is eliminated by the routine in lines 168 - 171, so that



if the program is restarted the now familiar messages are displayed instantaneously.

The preamble includes a check (lines 173 - 185) against letters being accidentally keyed in instead of numerals. However, it is possible for the wrong number to be typed, so the facility is provided to return to the monitor (by typing M) and restart the program.

| PREAMBLE Displays introductory messages, | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|----------|--------|-------|--------------------------------------|--|
| accept | is num | ber | of sli | des f | from keyboard | |
| 1 2 | D00 D03 | | | 31 | RST40 32 9 8 1 2 | |
| 3 | D04 D07 | 00 C3 | 70 | OF | | |
| and the second | LAY | | | | INS | |
| 5 | DOA | | D2 | | LD DE, 0BD2 | |
| 6 | DOD | 21 | FF | 0E | LD HL. 0EFF | |
| 7 | D10 | CD | A0 | 0E | CALL DISPLAY | |
| 8 | D13 | 11 | CD | 08 | LD DE, 08CD | |
| | D16 | | | | | |
| | D19 | | | | CALL DISPLAY | |
| | EPT N D1C | | | | CALL KBD | |
| 12 | DIE | | | 00 | IRNC -3 | |
| 13 | D21 | 11 | F1 | 08 | JRNC –3 LD DE, 08F1 LD (DE), A | |
| 14 | D24 | 12 | ÷ • | | LD (DE), A | |
| | D25 | CD | | 0E | CALL NUMCHECK | |
| 16 | | | | | ANDOF | |
| 17 | D2A | | 09 | | JR +11 | |
| 18 | D2C | 47 | | | LD B, A | |
| 19 | | | | | XOR A | |
| 20 | | | | | ADD 10 | |
| 21 22 | D30 D32 | | | 0E | DJNZ –2 LD 0E60, A | |
| 23 | D35 | | | 00 | CALL KBD | |
| 24 | D38 | | FB | 00 | JR -3 | |
| 25 | D3A | 11 | F2 | 08 | LD DE, 08F2 | |
| 26 | D3D | 12 | | | LD (DÉ), A | |
| 27 | D3E | | | 0E | CALL NUMCHECK | |
| 28 | D41 | | OF | | ANDOF | |
| 29 | | | | - | LD B, A | |
| 30 | D44 | | 60 | 0E | LD A, 0E60 | |
| 31 | D47 | 80 | | | ADD B | |

DEC A

32 D48 3D

PROJECTOR CONTROLLER

SLIDE PROJECTOR CONTROL

Type number of slides (two digits): 25

Position magazine so that first slide shows

Switch to REMOTE

Type S to start

(To return to monitor type M)

The duration of the slide change pulse is controlled by a simple delay loop (lines 55 - 59). The duration of the pulse is controlled by a count, which is doubled when the end of the magazine is reached so as to provide for the necessary succession of backward changes (lines 80 - 86). This count is held in E7B - line 151 - and can be modified if necessary to suit the projector being used. The viewing time loop is in fact two loops, one inside the other. The inner one is controlled by the count at D9B-C (line 64) to last for approximately one second. The number of times this loop is gone round depends on the count at E65 (line 143) which may be modified to any desired value.

Within the inner loop is a jump at line 68 to a routine which checks the keyboard for a STOP instruction. This may be 'H', meaning 'Halt immediately', in which case lines 98-99 loop around until the program is restarted by 'S'; alternatively, there may be an instruction 'E' to stop when the last slide has been shown. In this case a marker is set (tested at lines 77-78).

Note that any unused locations in the program are filled with 'E7'. This procedure, as recommended in the NASCOM Newsletter, ensures that should the program reach one of these locations owing to a program fault, it will return to monitor and display diagnostic information rather than wander off into a loop.

Possible Enhancements

Users with extended store should find it a fairly simple matter to display a caption to coincide with each slide. A further refinement would be to set up a table with a different viewing time for each slide.

| NUCCESSION OF A CONTRACT OF A | 33 D49 32 60 0E LD 0 DISPLAY INSTRUCTIONS 2 | E60, A Transfer to CHANGECOUNT |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | 34 D4C 11 4D 09 LDI | DE, 094D Point at screen |
| | | L DISPLAY Display 'Position magazine' |
| Clear screen | | DE, 09CD Point at screen |
| (This is a program reference | | L DISPLAY Display 'Switch to REMOTE' |
| number which may be reset to | | DE, 0A4D Point at screen L DISPLAY Display 'Type S to start' |
| zeros if desired). | | DE, 0B4D Point at screen |
| | | L DISPLAY Display 'To return' |
| Jump to INITIALISE VARIABLES | | L KBD Call S/R to examine keyboard |
| Distato | 43 D67 FE 4D CP M | |
| Point at screen | | 0000 Return to monitor if M |
| Point to message Display '*SLIDE CONTROL III*' | 45 D6C FE 53 CP S | |
| Point to screen | 46 D6E 20 F4 JR - | -10 Jump back if not S |
| Point to message | START | |
| Display 'Type number' | 47 D70 C3 B0 OE JP0 | |
| the property of the second | | DE, 08CD Point at screen L DISPLAY Display 'Type H' |
| Call S/R to examine keyboard | | L DISPLAY Display 'Type H' DE, 094D Point at screen |
| Jump back if no key | | L DISPLAY Display 'Type E' |
| Point at screen | 52 D7F 00 NOF | |
| Display first digit | | A, 0E60) Place changecount |
| Call S/R to check for numeric key | 54 D83 4F LD | |
| Mask off first 4 bits lump on if = 0 | | |
| Put first digit in B | SLIDE CHANGE LOOP | nulses at required intervals |
| Clear A | Provides set number of change SLIDE CHANGE | Juises at required intervals |
| Add 10 | | A, 0E62) Place shortcount |
| Jump back till zero | 56 D87 47 LD | |
| Transfer tens to slidecount | | L MOTFLP Call S/R to switch relay on |
| Call S/R to examine keyboard | | L KDEL Call S/R to delay for 7.5 mS |
| Jump back if no key | 59 D8E 10 FB DJN | Z –3 Jump back till B is zero |
| Point at next space | VIEWING TIME | |
| Print second digit | | A, 0E65) Place viewtime |
| Call S/R to check for numeric key | 61 D93 47 LD | B, A) in B |
| Mask off first 4 bits Put second digit in B | | DE, -1 Store constant of -1 in DE |
| Bring back part count to A | | L MOTFLP Call S/R to switch relay off HL, 2FFH Store count in HL |
| Add units to tens | | HL, 2FFH Store count in HL O HL, DE Subtract 1 from count (by adding |
| Subtract 1 to give number of changes | CO DOD TO ADI | |

COMPUTING TODAY JANUARY 1980

| 66 D9E 08 67 D9F D9 | EX EXX |)Exchange registers to preserve) while jumping out to | | 50 T O P P |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 68 DA0 18 28 69 DA2 08 70 DA3 D9 | JR +42 EX EXX | KEYBOARD. Jump to KEYBOARD) Restore registers) | 121 E27 41 54 20 122 E2B 4E 44 20 123 E2F 46 20 4D | 20 ING – 45 AT – E 4F ND – O 41 F – MA |
| 71 DA4 38 F7 72 DA6 10 F2 73 DA8 79 | JRC –7 DJNZ –12 LD A, C | Jump back till HL is zero Jump back till B is zero) | 125 E37 4E 45 00 126 E3A 11 CD 08 | 49 G A Z I N E @ LD DE, 08CD |
| 74 DA9 CE FF 75 DAB 4F 76 DAC 20 D6 | ADDC FFH LD C, A JRNZ –40 |) Subtract 1 from) CHANGECOUNT Jump back to SLIDE CHANGE | 127 E3D 21 A8 0F 128 E40 CD A0 0E 129 E43 C3 A2 0D | LD HL, 0FA8 CALL DISPLAY JP 0DA2 |
| TEST MARKER | | until all slides seen. | M 130 E46 FE 4D 131 E48 CA 00 00 | CP M JPZ 0000 |
| 77 DAE 3A 61 0E | LD A, 0E61 |) Test marker | do not to community belowing | |
| 78 DB1 B7 79 DB2 C2 00 00 | OR JPNZ 0000 |) (set by E) Return to monitor if marker set | 133 E4F 4E 47 20 | 4F RST40 W R 0 4B N G – K 20 E Y – – |
| 80 DB5 3A 62 0E 81 DB8 32 64 0E | LD A, 0E62 LD 0E64, A | orward and backward movement) Move SHORTCOUNT to) CHANGEOVER | 135 E57 20 20 00 136 E5A C3 CA 0D 137 E5D E7 E7 E7 | JP ODCA RST RST RST |
| 82 DBB 3A 63 0E 83 DBE 32 62 0E | LD A, 0E63 LD 0E62, A |) Move DOUBLECOUNT to) SHORTCOUNT | | |
| 84 DC1 3A 64 0E 85 DC4 32 63 0E 86 DC7 C3 80 0D | LD A, 0E64 LD 0E63, A JP 0D80 |) Move CHANGEOVER to) DOUBLECOUNT Return to start of magazine | VARIABLES 138 E60 xx 139 E61 xx 140 E62 30 | CHANGECOUNT MARKER SHORTCOUNT |
| | | | 141 E63 xx | DOUBLECOUNT |
| KEYBOARD Accepts letters typed on | the keyboard and init | tiates appropriate action | 142 E64 xx | CHANGEOVER |
| 87 DCA CD 69 00 88 DCD 30 D3 H | CALL KBD JPNC –43 | Calls S/R to examine keyboard If no key, return to line 69 | 143 E65 08 | VIEWTIME |
| 89 DCF FE 48 90 DD1 20 3D 91 DD3 EF 1E 48 92 DD7 4C 54 45 | | Is it H? If not H, jump on to E Clear screen. Display message | 144 E66 E7 E7 E7 145 E6A E7 E7 E7 146 E6E E7 E7 | E7 RST E7 |
| | 53 p e - S 20 - t o - 72 s t a r t @ | | INITIALISE VARIABLE Sets the above variables a of the program 147 E70 AF | at the start |
| 98 DED CD 69 00 99 DF0 FE 53 | CALL KBD CP S | Call S/R to examine keyboard Is it S? | 148 E71 32 60 0E 149 E74 32 61 0E | X0R A LD 0E60, A LD 0E61, A |
| 100 DF2 20 F9 101 DF4 EF 1E 00 102 DF7 3A 61 0E | JRNZ -5 RST40 LD A, 0E61 | Jump back until S is typed Clear screen) | 150 E77 32 64 0E 151 E7A 3E 30 152 E7C 32 62 0E | LD 0E64, A LD A, 30 LD 0E62, A |
| 103 DFA B7 104 DFB 20 1E 105 DFD 00 | OR JRNZ +32 NOP |) Test marker If marker, set jump on to line 118 | 153 E7F 87 154 E80 32 63 0E 155 E83 C3 0A 0D | ADD A, Á LD 0E63, A JP 0D0A |
| 106 DFE 11 CD 08 107 E01 21 A8 0F 108 E04 CD A0 0E 109 E07 11 4D 09 110 E0A CD A0 0E 111 E0D C3 A2 0D | LD DE, 08CD LD HL, 0FA8 CALL DISPLAY LD DE, 094D CALL DISPLAY JP 0DA2 | Point at screen Point to message Display 'Type H' Point at screen Display 'Type E' Return to line 69 | 156 E86 E7 | RST |
| E 112 E10 FE 45 113 E12 20 32 114 E14 3E 01 115 E16 32 61 0E 116 E19 81 | CP E JNZ +52 LD A, 1 LD 0E61, A ADD C | Is it E? If not E, jump on to M) Set marker to stop at) end of magazine.) Add 1 to | DISPLAY 157 E97 CD 35 00 | CALL KDEL |
| 117 E1A 4F | LD C, A |) changecount. | 158 E9A CD 35 00 | CALL KDEL |

PROJECTOR CONTROLLER

| Contraction of the second s | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Clear screen. Display message | 159 E9D CD 35 00 | CALL KDEL | characters appear on the screen for the first time. |
| | 160 EA0 23 | INC HL | Point to next character |
| | 161 EA1 7E | LD A, (HL) | Pick up next character |
| | 161 EAT 7E | CP O | Is it O? |
| | | RETZ | If so, return |
| | 163 EA4 C8 | | |
| | 164 EA5 12 | LD DE, A | Display character |
| Dist | 165 EA6 13 | INC DE | Point to next screen position |
| Point at screen | 166 EA7 18 EE | JR 16 | Jump back to DISPLAY (NB: |
| Point to message | | DOT | Jump is changed by next S/R. |
| Display 'Type H' | 167 EA9 E7 | RST | (Breakpoint – spare locations) |
| Return to line 69 | | | |
| | | | |
| Is it M? | MODIFY DISPLAY | | |
| If M, return to monitor | 168 EB0 3E F7 | LD A, F7 | Load new jump displacement |
| | 169 EB2 32 A8 0E | LD 0EA8, A | Modify jump instruction (line 166) |
| | 170 EB5 EF 1E 00 | RST40 | Clear screen |
| | 171 EB8 C3 73 0D | JP 0D73 | Return to line 48 |
| Display message | 172 EBB E7 | RST | (Breakpoint – spare locations) |
| | | | |
| the second day and the second s | CHECK NUMERIC | | |
| Jump to KEYBOARD | 173 EC0 FE 39 | CP 39 | Is character alphabetic? |
| (Breakpoint – spare locations) | 174 EC2 D8 | RETC | Return if numeric |
| (breakpoint - spare rocations) | | 4D RST40 N U M | Display message |
| | | 4CERAL | Display message |
| | 177 ECB 53 20 4F | | |
| Number of slide changes | | | |
| Set to stop at end of magazine | | 20 L Y , - | |
| Length of forward clide change | | 41 PLEA | |
| Length of forward slide change | | 20 SE | |
| pulse. | 181 EDB 20 00 | - @ | |
| Length of backward slide change | 182 EDD F1 | LD AF, (SP) | Pop to decrement stack pointer |
| pulse. | 183 EDE 21 13 0D | LD HL, 0D13 | Put return address in HL |
| Used to exchange long and short | 184 EE1 E5 | LD (S), HL | Push return address onto stack |
| pulses. | 185 EE2 C9 | RET | Return |
| Time for which each slide is | 186 EE3 E7 | RST | (Breakpoint – spare locations) |
| displayed. | | | |
| (Breakpoint – spare locations) | | | |
| | MESSAGES | | |
| | 187 F00 2A 53 4C | 49 44 45 20 50 | * S L I D E - P |
| | 188 F08 52 4F 4A | 45 43 54 4F 52 | ROJECTOR |
| | 189 F10 20 43 4F | 4E 54 52 4F 4C | |
| | 190 F18 2A 00 54 | 79 70 65 20 6E | |
| | 191 F20 75 6D 62 | 65 72 20 6F 66 | umber – of |
| | | 69 64 65 73 20 | -slides- |
| Clear A | 193 F30 28 74 77 | 6F 20 64 69 67 | (two-dig |
| Clear CHANGECOUNT | 194 F38 69 74 73 | 29 3A 00 50 6F | its): @Po |
| Clear MARKER | 195 F40 73 69 74 | 69 6F 6E 20 6D | |
| Clear CHANGECOUNT | 196 F48 61 67 61 | 7A 69 6E 65 20 | agazine – |
| Set pulse length in A | 197 F50 73 6F 20 | 74 68 61 74 20 | |
| and store in SHORTCOUNT. | | | |
| Double pulse length count | 198 F58 66 69 72 | 73 74 20 73 6C | |
| Store in DOUBLECOUNT | 199 F60 69 64 65 | 20 73 68 6F 77 | ide — show |
| | 200 F68 73 00 53 | 77 69 74 63 68 | s@Switch |
| Jump back to DISPLAY | 201 F70 20 74 6F | 20 52 45 4D 4F | $-t \circ - R E M O$ |
| INSTRUCTIONS. | 202 F78 54 45 00 | 54 79 70 65 20 | ТЕ@Туре — |
| (Breakpoint – spare loactions) | 203 F80 53 20 74 | 6F 20 73 74 61 | S-to-sta |
| NOTE: the value of E7B can be | 204 F88 72 74 00 | 28 54 6F 20 72 | rt@(To-r |
| changed to provide pulses of | 205 F90 65 74 75 | 72 6E 20 74 6F | eturn-to |
| suitable length for the projector | | 6E 69 74 6F 72 | — monitor |
| being used. E65 can be changed to | 207 FA0 20 74 79 | 70 65 20 4D 29 | - t y p e - M) |
| vary the time for which each slide | 208 FA8 00 54 79 | 70 65 20 48 20 | @ T y p e - H - |
| is displayed. | 209 FB0 74 6F 20 | 68 61 6C 74 00 | to-halt@ |
| | 210 FB8 54 79 70 | 65 20 45 20 74 | T y p e - E - t |
| | 210 FB8 54 79 70 211 FC0 6F 20 73 | 74 6F 70 20 61 | o - s t o p - a |
| | 211 FC8 74 20 65 | 6E 64 20 6F 66 | t - e n d - o f |
| These delays are incorporated to | 212 FC8 74 20 65 213 FD0 20 6D 61 | 67 61 7A 69 6E | |
| slow down the rate at which | 213 FD0 20 6D 61 214 FD8 65 00 E7 | E7 E7 E7 E7 E7 E7 | • |
| | 214 1 Do 05 00 E7 | | e elbreakpointy |

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CHALLEMGER II.



COMPUTING TODAY JANUARY 1980

D.B. Stiles.

SC/MP ADDRESSING

Some interesting quirks of SC/MP programming that make life easier

ne of the more useful – and unusual – methods of addressing in the SC/MP microprocessor is the ability to operate memory reference instructions on a datarelative basis. As an example, when maintaining a multiple seven segment display in software, it is convenient to keep a look-up table of display patterns. If the number 5, for example, were required to be displayed, then the pattern represented by the hex byte 6D would be sent to the display.

Obtaining this type of information from a table is normally done in an indexed mode of operation, using one of the pointers. The simplest way is as shown in program 1, but this requires that the table starts at XX00 (Hex). For a table located anywhere in memory, program 2 could be used. (Note all programs assume that any registers required for other working have already been saved on stack; the contents of A are also lost!)

Program 3 gives the solution using the Extensionrelative mode of operation where the data is fetched or stored at a location relative to the contents of the E register. Using this method the table can be placed in the logical position, that is, at the end of the program or sub-routine which requires the table. The only limitation is that the table may not be more than 127 bytes above the LD - E - RELinstruction.

Conditional Jumps

There are occasions in a program when several decisions have to be made and sub-routines or jumps performed according to the value of specific data. Where the data is of a sequential nature and the sub-routines can be contained between xx00 and xxFF locations, program 4 can be used.

An example is entering a control letter A to F from a hexadecimal keyboard, the control letter being used to determine which sub-routine to use (E for Examine, F for File, C for Cancel, etc.) It is again assumed that any register contents required for later use have been saved, and that data fetched is transferred to the program counter, thus effecting a jump.

Should a true sub-routine be required, with a return to the main program, then program 5 can accomplish this. It is assumed that P3 HI has already been set.

Where it is required to increment or decrement a pointer by a variable amount, the instruction LD @ EREL PTR can be used, where the displacement is again contained in E. Again, the contents of A are destroyed. However, if the data is required to be fetched from a decremented location, then this is accomplished by this one instruction, since the pointer is decremented before data is fetched, as normal. For the incremented case, the data has to be fetched by a separate LD instruction, as the pointer is incremented after data has been fetched from the current location.

Fetching Double-Byte Data

When fetching double-byte data, as, for example, in loading a sub-routine address which could be any location in memory, the table can be arranged for easiest access in one of the following ways. The shortest and simplest, program-wise, is program 6, where the table contains all the high addresses in the first part of the table, and all the low addresses in the second half (or vice versa). The drawback with the program is that the number of addresses have to be known when writing the program in order to set the pointer increment value and to assign the table values correctly. Where the table is to be added to at later times, then program 7 allows for a table length of up to 128 double bytes. Program 6, on the other hand, can handle a table of over 200 double bytes, and can be adapted to extend to almost any number of byte lengths.

(Note that the instruction ORE is used to add data to displacement rather than ADE. This saves setting or altering the carry/link bit).

Program 1 : Data is in A ; Table at XX00

| XPAL | P1 | DATA BECOMES P1 L0 |
|------|----|---------------------------------|
| LDI | | P1 HI |
| XPAH | P1 | P1 CONTAINS TABLE START ADDRESS |
| LD | P1 | FETCH PATTERN |

Program 2 : Data is in A ; Table anywhere in memory

| | ST | -1 P2 | SET COUNTER ON STACK |
|--------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | XPAH LD1 | P1 | SET P1 TO TABLE START ADDRESS (-1) |
| ADJUST | XPAL LD DLD JNZ LD | P1 @ +1 P1 -1 P2 ADJUST P1 | INCR TABLE PTR DECR COUNTER IF COUNTER NOT ZERO, LOOP FETCH PATTERN |

Program 3 : Data is in A ; Table at end of S/R

| 02 | CCL | E-REL | ADD DISPLACEMENT FOR TABLE |
|------|-----|-------|---------------------------------------------|
| F4XX | ADI | | START ADDRESS (COUNTED FROM LD INSTRUCTION) |
| 01 | XAE | | SET DISPLACEMENT VALUE IN E |
| C080 | LD | | FETCH PATTERN |

Program 4 : Data is in A ; Table at end of S/R

 02
 CCL
 ADD DISPLACEMENT FOR TABLE

 F4XX
 ADI
 START ADDRESS

 01
 XAE
 DISPLACEMENT TO E

 C080
 LD
 E-REL

 30
 XPAL
 P.C.

 CHANGE PROGRAM COUNTER
 CHANGE PROGRAM COUNTER

Program 5 : Data is in A ; Table at end of S/R

| 02 F4XX | CCL ADI | | ADD DISPLACEMENT |
|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| 01 C080 33 3F | XAE LD XPAL XPPC | E-REL P3 P3 | SET IN E FETCH ADDRESS L0 SET S/R PTR (L0) GO TO S/R |

Program 6 : Data is in A ; P1 is assumed set to table location 00 Program is set to address 16 double bytes

| | | | riogram is set to address to double |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 01 C180 37 C510 | XAE LD XPAH LD | E-REL P1 P3 @ +'10 P1 | SET DISPLACEMENT FETCH FIRST BYTE SET P3 HI WITH FIRST DATA INCREMENT PTR TO SECOND HALF TABLE |
| C180 33 3F | LD XPAL XPPC | E-REL P1 P3 P3 | FETCH SECOND BYTE SET P3 L0 GO TO S/R |

Program 7 : Data is in A ; P1 is assumed set to table location 00 Hi & Lo data are sequential in table

| 1E | RR | | |
|------------|------|----------|---------------------------------------|
| 1E | RR | | EQUIVALENT TO SHIFT LEFT ONE |
| 1E 1E | RR | | EQUIVALENT TO SHIFT CELLONE |
| 16 | RR | | EQUATES TO 'MULTIPLY BY 2' |
| 1E | RR | | |
| 1E | RR | | |
| 01 C180 | XAE | E-REL P1 | FETCH FIRST BYTE |
| 37 | LD | P3 | LOAD TO P3 HI |
| C401 | LDI | rs | INCREMENT DISPLACEMENT TO SECOND BYTE |
| 58 | ORE | | |
| 01 | XAE | | |
| C180 | LD | E-REL P1 | FETCH SECOND BYTE |
| 33 | XPAL | P3 | LOAD TO P3 L0 |
| 3F | XPPC | P3 | GO TO S/R |
| | | | |

Mr. J.C. May.

SOFTSPO

CALENDAR CALCULATOR

he following program was inspired by Mr. Hiscroft's calendar program (see CT August). The program uses an algorithm based on the following knowledge. Most people know that a leap year is divisible by four, however it is also true that a leap year that starts on a Monday will be 28 years away from the next leap year starting on a Monday, the same is true for the other days of the week. Thus if the year is divided by 28 the remainder will indicate which day of the week the year starts on.

The form of the calendar presented is often called a 'Year Planner' and was originally designed for a college open

THE PROGRAM LISTING

5 FORA=1T015\LPRINT" "\NEXTR 10F0RM=1T03 20 READA1\$, A2\$, A, B1\$, B2\$, B, C1\$, C2\$, C, D1\$, D2\$, D 25LPPINT 30 LFRINTA1\$, A2\$, B1\$, B2\$, C1\$, C2\$, D1\$, D2\$ 40FOR E = 1 TO 31 50IFE2ATHEN 52\G05UB200\G0T060 52 LERINT 601FE28THEN62\G05UB200\G0T070 62 LPRINT 701F ESCTHEN72/GOSUB 200/GOTO80 221 PRINT 80 IFE>DTHEN82%GOSUB200%GOT090 82 LPRINT":", 90LPRINT" "NEXTE 95 FORS=1T033\LPRINT\NEXTS 100NEXTM\G0T02046 100AEXTM:00102046 200 LPRINT": "E, \RETURN 1000 DATA"3ANUAR", "Y", 31, "FEBRUA", "RY", 29, "MARCH", "", 31 1001DATA"APRIL", "", 30, "MAY", "", 31, "JUNE", "", 30, "JULY", "", 1002DATA"AUGUST", "", 31, "SEPTEM", "BER", 30, "OCTOBE", "R", 31 1003DATA"NOVEMB", "ER", 30, "DECEMB", "ER", 31 131

2846 END

day. Each date is preceded by a colon ':', except for Sunday which is preceded by an asterisk.

As the program was written on an EDUSystem 50 BASIC it has some points to note if you wish to use it on other systems. Since the language was a compiler if in an IF. . .THEN statement the condition is false the next statement is executed and not the next line. Also strings are limited to six characters, hence the broken up DATA statements. The program was designed to output to a lineprinter. hence the LPRINT statements and line 95 which centralises the printout.

The program has some limitations. It is only valid for dates in Gregorian form and does not account for the 11 days lost in September 1752. However within these restrictions it will calculate calendars between 32768 BC and 32767 AD.

| 1979 | 1979 | 1979 | 1979 |
|------------------|-------------|----------|---------------|
| MAY | JUNE | JULY | AUGUST |
| | | | |
| 1 2 | 1 2 | * 1 2 | 1 2 |
| . 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 3 | * 3 | 3 | 3 |
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e started this series with algorithms and flow charts, and that is how we finish. In this, the last part of our BASIC series, we look at a flow chart and program for the binary search algorithm presented last month, and we also take a look at a very efficient sort routine.



Fig.1. The Binary search flowchart.

Binary Search

A flow chart to perform the Binary Search algorithm might be as Fig.1. We assume that this routine is being used as part of a larger program so that U and L already have values. U is the pointer for the upper limit of the interval, yet to be searched and L is the pointer for the lower limit on this interval. So, for example, if the list to be searched contains 100 items, then U would be 100 and L would be 1. Flow chart box 1 asks for a value which will be assigned to the variable T. This is the number that we are going to search for in the list. Flow chart box 2 is looking to see if our input value is contained in the last position of the list. If it is, we branch through box 3 to box 6 to print the message saying that we have found the required item and to give its position (we will look at why this box is needed later).

If T is not in A(U) then we move on to box 4. This starts the algorithm proper by calculating the mid-position in the list and assigning this value to the variable S. A check is then made by box 5 to see if A(S) – the contents of the list position just calculated - is equal to T. If it is, we move to box 6 to indicate our success in locating item T, otherwise we move on to box 7. Box 7 is asking whether the upper and lower list pointers are equal because if they are then there is no point in trying to locate T anymore as there are no more positions between U and L to look in, so we would move to box 8 and indicate that T was not contained in the list. If U and L are not equal, the next task is to decide if T is contained in the interval between U and S or between L and S. As the list is in numerical order, this is achieved simply by comparing T with the current value of A(S). If T is greater than A(S) then T is contained in the lower half of the list and we bring the upper bound U down to S (flowchart box 11). We then branch back to box 4 to calculate the midposition of the new interval (S) and start over again.

This process continues until we either find the item T somewhere in the list and print this fact or prove that the item T is not contained in the list at all. A program segment with the function of the flowchart of Fig.1 is given below.

- 100 110 INPUT T 120 IF T=A(U) THEN 230 130 S=INT((L+U)/2) 140 IF T=A(S) THEN 240 150 IF U=L THEN 210 160 IF T > A(S) THEN 190 170 U=S 180 GOTO 130 190 L=S 200 GOTO 130 210 PRINT "ITEM NOT IN LIST" 220 GOTO 250 230 S=U 240 PRINT "ITEM FOUND IN PO
- 240 PRINT "ITEM FOUND IN POSITION";S

250 ...

Earlier we said that we would look at the need for flowchart box 2 in Fig.1, and we will do this now with reference to the above program. We will dry-run it with U=3 and L=1 giving us a list of 3 items. (Say A(1)=10, A(2)=12 and A(3)=52). Program line 120 above corresponds to box 2 in Fig.1 and we will omit it mentally and see what happens when we input a value of 52 for T in line 110 above. Line 130 assigns a value of 2 to S (L+U=4, 4/2=2, INT(2)=2, S=2). T is not equal to 12, the value of A(2) in line 40 and so we move on to line 150. U is not equal to L, and so on to 160. T is greater than A(2) which shows that if T is contained in the list at all it must be in the upper half.

We now set L to S (line 190) which gives L=2, U=3. Line 200 takes us back to line 130 where a new value of S is calculated. (U+L=5, 5/2=2.5, INT(2.5)=2, S=2).

- Now, T is not equal to A(S) line 140
 - U is not equal to L line 150

and T is greater than A(S) - Iine 160

so we make L=S (which it already is) and branch back to 130. Now we see the problem. The INT function used in line
BEGINNING BASIC

130 to calculate the mid-position of U and L will only round down to the nearest integer – it cannot round up – and consequently we can never look at the last item in the list to see if it contains T. Obviously, then, when the last list position does contain T the algorithm would not terminate without the inclusion of some test (Fig.1, box 2 for example) to see if T were contained in the last list position.

Efficient Algorithm

You may remember from last month that the binary search algorithm is much more efficient than a simple search, but it suffers from the drawback that the list to be searched has to be in ascending numerical order. The process of sorting a list into order can in itself be very lengthy, especially if we use a simple sort routine given earlier in the series. Fortunately there is a sort routine which is very efficient and is based on the merge of two sorted lists that we saw in a previous article. If you can imagine an unsorted list of eight items then this algorithm would take each of the 4 consecutive pairs of numbers in this list in turn and perform a two list merge on them which will give four pairs of numbers each of which will be in numeric order. The algorithm then takes the first two pairs thus generated and merges them to form a sorted list of four numbers and then takes the second two pairs and merges these also.

We now have two sets of four numbers, each set being in numerical order. The final process is to merge these two lists of four items into one list of 8 items and the sort is complete (see Fig.2). The flowchart of this algorithm is given as Fig.3. The program is given below.

| 5 10 20 30 | REM ==MERGE SORT== PRINT"HOW MANY ITEMS TO BE SORTED"; INPUT T A=1 |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 40 50 | IF A > T THEN 70 A=A * 2 |
| 60 70 | GOTO 40 N=A |
| 75 80 90 | DIMA(A/2+1),B(A/2+1),C(A+1) FOR X=T+1 TO N |
| 100 | C(X)=1E30 NEXT X PRINT"INPUT VALUES TO GO IN LIST" |
| | FOR X = 1 TO T PRINT X, |
| 140 150 | INPUT C(X) NEXT X |
| 160 170 | PRINT"SORT BEGINS NOW" D=1 |
| 180 | A=1 B=1 |
| 200 210 | C=1 |
| 220 | B(B)=C(C) B=B+1 |
| 250 | C=C+1 NEXT X |
| 270 | |
| 290 | A=A+1 C=C+1 |
| 310 | NEXT X IF C <> N+1 THEN 210 |
| 320 330 | A=1 B=1 |







Fig.3. The 'Final Programme' flowchart.

BEGINNING BASIC

| 340 350 360 370 380 390 | C=1 S=A-1 IF A(A) > B(B) THEN 400 C(C)=A(A) A=A+1 GOTO 420 |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 400 | |
| 410 | B=B+1 |
| 420 430 | |
| 430 | |
| 450 | |
| 460 | FOR $X = A$ TO S+D |
| 470 | C(C)=A(A) |
| 480 | C=C+1 |
| 490 | A=A+1 |
| 500 | |
| 510 | GOTO 570 FOR X = B TO S+D |
| 520 530 | C(C)=B(B) |
| 540 | C=C+1 |
| 550 | B=B+1 |
| 560 | NEXT X |
| 570 | IF A+B < N+2 THEN 350 |
| 580 | D=D * 2 |
| 590 | |
| 600 610 | PRINT"THE SORTED LIST IS" FOR X=1 TO T |
| 620 | |
| 630 | NEXT X |
| 640 | END |
| | |

How The Sort Operates

The program as given is not as condensed or as efficient as it could be. This is to make it easier to understand. No doubt when you have worked out the details of its operation, most of you could make several improvements.

The program starts off by taking an input to the variable T. This is used to tell the program how many items are to be sorted. The next part of the program (lines 30 to 70) calculates the next power of 2 above the input value (T). This value is assigned to the variable N and is the actual number of items that will be sorted. Next items, T+1 To N, are made very large (1E30) so that after sorting they will still occupy positions T+1 TO N in list C(X). The sort now begins. The 'INPUT' list C(X) is first split up into two lists A(X) and B(X) by lines 210–310. This is done in rather a special way. The variable D is used to indicate the number of values in A(X) and B(X) that are to be merged in each step (see Fig.2).

The first D (initially D=1) items in C(X) are assigned to the first D items in A(X), then the second D items in C(X)are assigned to the first D items in B(X), then the third D items in C(X) are assigned to the second D items in A(X)... ... then B(X) ... then A(X) and so on until all of C(X)has been thus assigned. Program lines 350-590 are essentially the two list merge program given in an earlier part of this series, and are used to merge sort lists A(X) and B(X)back into list C(X) again in blocks of 2 from D.

Consider the following example:- The four item list 4 1 2 3 is to be sorted. The important variables (A(X), B(X), C(X) and D) would take the various values given in Table 1 at various times during the execution of the program.

The Final Programme

For homework this month (which will, of course remain

unanswered as this is the last part of the series – maudlin sob) (hearty cheer, really, but you've got to sound sad, haven't you) is to work out the fine details of the above program with the aid of flowchart Fig.3.

All that remains now is for me to say that I hope you have all learned as much from reading this series as I have from writing it and that the experience has been enjoyable.

| LINES | D | A(1) | A(2) | B(1) | B(2) | C(1) | C(2) | C(3) | C(4) |
|---------|---|-----------------|------|------|---------|------|------|------|------|
| 110-170 | 1 | x | x | x | x | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 180-310 | | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | | | | |
| 320-570 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| 580 | 2 | | | | 1-10-11 | | | | |
| 180-310 | | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1.00 | | | |
| 320-570 | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 580 | 4 | - sort complete | | | | | | | |

Table 1. The 'X' in the table is a 'don't care' value.





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This month Computing Today launches a new unique service — Instant Software. This is exactly what the title implies — programs on a plate! Each comes recorded onto a high quality cassette with full documentation and neat packaging.

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General Information - The instructions for using the package.

Fixed Asset Control – This will give you a list of your fixed assets and term depreciation.

Detail Input – This program lets you create and record your general ledger on tape for fast access.

Month and Year to Date Merge – This program will take your monthly ledger data and give you a year to date ledger.

Profit and Loss – With this program you can quickly get trial balance and profit and loss statements.

Year End Balance – This program will combine all your data from the profit and loss statements into a year end balance sheet.

With this package, you can make your TRS-80 a working partner. Order No. 0013R 21.66.

PERSONAL FINANCE I Let your TRS-80 handle all the tedious details the next time you figure your finances:

Personal Finance I – With this program you can control your incoming and outgoing expenses.

Checkbook – Your TRS-80 can balance your checkbook and keep a detailed list of expenses for tax time. This handy financial control package for the home requires only a TRS-80 Level I 4K. Order No. 0027R 5.75.

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AIR FLIGHT SIMULATION Turn your TRS-80 into an airplane. You can practice takeoffs and landings wiht the benefit of full instrumentation. This one-player simulation requires a TRS-80 Level I 4K, Level II 16K. Order No. 0002R 5.75.

SPACE TREK II Protect the quadrant from the invading Klingon warships. The Enterprise is equipped with phasers, photon torpedoes, impulse power, and warp drive. It's you alone and your TRS-80 Level I 4K, Level II 16K against the enemy. Order No. 0002R 5.75.

SANTA PARAVIA AND FIUMACCIO Become the ruler of a medieval city-state as you struggle to create a kingdom. Up to six players can compete to see who will become the King or Queen first. This program requires a 16K TRS-80 Level I & II. Order No. 0043R 5.75.

ELECTRONICS I This package will not only calculate the component values for you, but will also draw a schematic diagram, too. You'll need a TRS-80 Level I 4K, Level II 16K to use:

Tuned Circuits and Coil Winding – Design tuned circuits without resorting to cumbersome tables and calculations.

555 Timer Circuits – Quickly design astable or monostable timing circuits using this popular IC.

LM 381 Preamp Design - Design IC pre-

amps with this low-noise integrated circuit. This package will reduce your designing time and let you build those circuits fast. Order No. 0008R 5.75.

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TRS-80 UTILITY I Ever wonder how some programmers give their programs that professional look? Instant Software has the answer with the TRS-80 Utility I package. Included are:

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SPACE TREK IV Trade or wage war on a planetary scale. This package includes: Stellar Wars - Engage and destroy Tie

fighters in your attack on the Death Star. For one player.

Population Simulation – A two-player game where you control the economy of two neighbouring planets.

You decide, guns or butter, with your TRS-80 Level II 16K. Order No. 0034R 5.75. RAMROM PATROL/TIE FIGHTER/KLING-

ON CAPTURE Buck Rogers never had it so good. Engage in extraterrestrial warfare with: Ramrom Patrol – Destroy the Ramron

ships before they capture you.

Tie Fighter – Destroy the enemey Tie fighters and become a hero of the rebellion.

Klingon Capture – You must capture the Klingon ship intact. It's you and your TRS-80 Level II 16K battling across the galaxy. Order No. 0028R 5.75.

CARDS This one-player package will let you play cards with your TRS-80 - talk about a poker face!

Draw and Stud Poker – These two programs will keep your game sharp.

No-Trump Bridge — Play this popular game with your computer and develop your strategy.

This package's name says it all. Requires a TRS-80 Level II 16K. Order No. 0063R 5.75.

HOUSEHOLD ACCOUNTANT Let your TRS-80 help you out with many of your daily household calculations. Save time and money with these fine programs:

Budget and Expense Analysis – You can change budgeting into a more pleasant job with this program. With nine sections for income and expenses and the option for oneand three-month review or year totals, you can see where your money is going.

Life Insurance Cost Comparison – Compare the cost of various life insurance policies. Find out the difference in price between term and whole life. This program can store and display up to six different results.

Datebook — Record all those important dates in your life for fast, easy access. The program has all major holidays already included.

All you need is TRS-80 Level II 16K. Order No. 0069R 5.75.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANT Compute the figures for a wide variety of business needs. Included are:

Depreciation – This program lets you figure depreciation on equipment in five different ways.

Loan Amortization Schedule – Merely enter a few essential factors, and your TRS-80 will display a complete breakdown of all costs and schedules of payment for any loan.

Financier — This program performs thirteen common financial calculations. Easily handles calculations on investments, depreciation, and loans.

1% Forecasting - Use this simple program

to forecast sales, expenses, or any other historical data series.

All you need is a TRS-80 Level II 16K. Order No. 0072R 5.75.



CASINO I These two programs are so good, you can use them to check out and debug your own gambling system!

Roulette – Pick your number and place your bet with the computer version of this casino game. For one player.

Blackjack – Try out this version of the popular card game before you go out and risk your money on your own "surefire" system. For one player.

This package requires a PET with 8K. Order No. 0014P 5.75.

CASINO II This craps program is so good, it's the next best thing to being in Las Vegas or Atlantic City. It will not only play the game with you, but also will teach you how to play the odds and make the best bets. A one player game, it requires a PET 8K. Order No. 0015P 5.75.

CHECKERS/BACCARAT Play two old favourites with your PET.

Checkers — Let your PET be your everready opponent in this computer-based checkers program.

Baccarat - You have both Casino- and Blackjack-style games in this realistic program.

Your PET with 8K will offer challenging play anytime you want. Order No. 0022P 5.75.

MIMIC Test your memory and reflexes with the five different versions of this game. You must match the sequence and location of signals displayed by your PET. This one-player program includes optional sound effects with the PET 8K. Order No. 0039P 5.75.

TREK-X Command the Enterprise as you scour the quadrant for enemy warships. This package not only has superb graphics, but also includes programming for optional sound effects. A one-player game for the PET 8K. Order No. 0032P 5.75.

TURF AND TARGET Whether on the field or in the air, you'll have fun with Turf and Target package. Included are:

Quarterback – You're the quarterback as you try to get the pigskin over the goal line. You can pass, punt, hand off, and see the results of your play using the PET's superb graphics.

Soccer II – Play the fast-action game of soccer with four playing options. The computer can play itself, play a single player, two players with computer assistance, and two players without help.

Shoot - You're the hunter as you try to shoot the bird out of the air. The PET will keep score.

Target — Use the numeric keypad to shoot your puck into the hom position as fast as you can.

To run and score all you'll need is a PET with 8K. Order No. 0097P 5.75.

ARCADE I This package combines an exciting outdoors sport with one of America's most popular indoor sports:

Kite Fight – It's a national sport in India. After you and a friend have spent several hours manoeuvering your kites across the screen of your PET, you'll know why!

Pinball – By far the finest use of the PET's exceptional graphics capabilities we've

ever seen, and a heck of a lot of fun to play to boot.

Requires an 8K PET. Order No. 0074P 5.75. ARCADE II One challenging memory game and two fast-paced action games make this one package the whole family will enjoy for some time to come. Package includes:

UFO - Catch the elusive UFO before it hits the ground!

Hit – Better than a skeet shoot. The target remains stationary, but you're moving all over the place.

Blockade — A two-player game that combines strategy and fast reflexes.

Requires 8K PET. Order No. 0045P 5.75.

DUNGEON OF DEATH Battle evil demons, cast magic spells, and accumulate great wealth as you search for the Holy Grail. You'll have to descend into the Dungeon of Death and grope through the suffocating darkness. If you survive, glory and treasure are yours. For the PET 8K. Order No. 0064P 5.75.

Apple

MATH TUTOR I Parents, teachers, students, now you can turn your Apple computer into a mathematics tutor. Your children or students can begin to enjoy their math lessons with these programs:

Hanging - Perfect your skill with decimal numbers while you try to cheat the hangman.

Spellbinder – Cast spells against a competing magician as you practice working with fractions.

Whole Space — While you exercise your skill at using whole numbers your ship attacks the enemy planet and destroys alien space-craft.

All programs have varying levels of difficulty. All you need is Applesoft II with your Apple II 24K. Order No. 0073A 5.75.

MATH TUTOR II Your Apple computer can go beyond game playing and become a mathematics tutor for your children. Using the technique of immediate positive reinforcement, you can make math fun with:

Car Jump – Reinforce the concept of calculating area while having fun making your car jump over the ramps.

Robot Duel – Practice figuring volumes of various containers while your robot fights against the computer's mechanical man.

Sub Attack – Take the mystery out of working with percentages as your submarine sneaks into the harbor and destroys the enemy fleet.

All you need is Applesoft II with your Apple II and 20K. Order No. 0098A 5.75.

GOLF Without leaving the comfort of your chair, you can enjoy a computerized 18 holes of golf with a complete choice of clubs and shooting angles. You need never cancel this game because of rain. One or two players can enjoy this game on the Apple with Applesoft II and 20K. Order No. 0018A 5.75. BOWLING/TRILOGY Enjoy two of Ameri-

BOWLING/TRILOGY Enjoy two of America's favorite games transformed into programs for your Apple:

Bowling – Up to four players can bowl while the Apple sets up the pins and keeps score. Requires Applesoft II.

Trilogy – This program can be anything from a simple game of tic-tac-toe to an exercise in deductive logic. For one player. This fun-filled package requires an Apple with 20K. Order No. 0040A 5.75.

Matt Lindsell

A calculator game of strategy. Will you survive long enough to torpedo the destroyer or will you be found by the depth charges first?

The game is set in the Pacific Ocean. An enemy destroyer has infringed the international boundaries, on a hostile mission. The enemy have, in addition, stolen an RAF Nimrod submarine hunter. Co-ordinated by the ship, this proves a formidable weapon; however, if you eliminate the destroyer, you also put this aircraft to rout.

Setting The Scene

You command the Royal Naval submarine, HMS Oceannought. Belonging to a new and revolutionary class of submarines, HMS Oceannought is capable of firing both, torpedos, and Polaris ballistic missiles, although on account of the modifications necessary to use both, only a single weapon may be fired at one shot. The submarine is armed with an effectively limitless supply of both torpedos and missiles! In command of HMS Oceannought, your orders are clear; annihilate the hostile destroyer before it annihilates you. The enemy is armed with ship-to-ship rockets, which he fires in salvos at intervals, although being under water, most of these cause little or no damage, being poorly aimed. Your underwater "Camouflage" also hides you from the aircraft for most of the time. However, during the course of the engagement, the hostile vessel moves inexorably on, towards you, in order to get a better fix on your position (the attacks become more frequent as the game progresses) and also to drop depth charges. Although a missile dropped immediately above the submarine at the surface of the ocean is distant enough from the submarine not to destroy it, it cannot destroy the enemy either, as he anticipates this strategy and keeps a safe distance, also keeping out of visual contact, but remaining still sufficiently close to strike with depth charges.

The game begins as you pick up a faint blip on your radar, indicating the enemy's presence in the semi-circle of sea in front of your vessel, but not revealing his location or bearing relative to yourself. Once in range the intruder follows you where ever you move narrowing the distance separating you. Up until now you have been floating near the surface, scanning with your periscope; you order the periscope down, and dive! You commence the assault immediately, starting with perhaps random shots aimed within the semi-circle of your radar sweep, but bearing in mind that the intruder is continually moving towards you, and is thus unlikely to be located at the outer fringe of radar field after several shots have been exchanged.

Escape is impossible, since surface vessels can move faster than submerged ones You must fight to the death!

User Instructions

1. To start the game, first ensure the Master Library Module is in position. Next, ensure the calculator is connected to a print cradle of the PC-100' series, and check that the partition is set to 559.49 (ie press - 5 2nd Op 1 7). Now, enter the program and data memories, either directly, or from each side of two magnetic cards.



Press A. (First user-defined key) After a short while, the following is printed:-

DESTROYER ON RADAR

| DOWN PERISCOP | Į |
|----------------|---|
| DIVING STATION | 5 |
| DIVE! | |
| DIVE! | |
| DIVE! | |

(Note: before pressing A, a new random number seed between 0 and 199017 (inc) may be entered into register 9)

The calculator has now placed the destroyer randomly within the semi-circle shown above.

2. Commence attack: If it is desired to shoot a torpedo, enter the bearing at which it is to be directed (as above) in degrees (after checking calculator is in degree mode) and press C. If it is desired to fire a ballistic missile, enter the rectangular co-ordinates of the target point, in the following format:- XXX.YYY where both XXX and YYY are right adjusted integers, in the range 0 - 100 for YYY, and -100 - +100 for XXX and press B. Thus a torpedo shot at 45° travels in a North Easterly direction, but one shot at 135° goes North West.

A Missile directed at a position of 50.025 lands at the point where X = 50, and Y = 25 (Bearing East North



MARITIME STRIKE



East;) whereas a missile directed at -50.025, lands at the point where X = -50, and Y = +25 (Bearing West North West).

The torpedos are triggered magnetically by sensing a metallic ships hull. Therefore they will score a direct hit on anything within 2 units of their bearing line. Missiles, though, are triggered by the impact as they strike the water's surface. Therefore, they explode anyway (unlike torpedos which, if out of range simply pass by). The force of the explosion scores a direct to anything within 2 units of the impact point, but is sufficient to additionally score a minor hit on anything within 8 units of the impact point. The enemy can sustain four such minor hits and still continue the attack. The fifth minor hit however is fatal and destroys the enemy. The resulting explosion etc, as the intruder sinks, betrays its final position to your submarine's radar, and the enemy position is printed after the statement "Direct Hit!" or "Fatal Minor Hit!".

3. Optional, but not recommended - Cheat button. Pressing E causes the enemy position to be printed.

Scaling The Game

The following Constants and Variables may be altered to suit inidividual ability.









| | _ | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Fig.3. The data memories required. 5116173637. 3532451735. 32310035. 1316133551. 1624422431. 2200363713. 3724323136. 0. 4632323036. 0. 23243773. 37323533. 1716320000. 0. 2430353216. 36411430. | 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 | 1335243117. 2341313717. 3500324217. 3523171316. 30243636. 3624312636. 17311730. 4500421736. 3617270073. 2332363724. 2717003532. 1526173700. 3613274232. 3723170043. 1337173573. 4040401427. 3243310032. | 0 | 16 17 18 19 20 21 23 24 25 27 29 30 31 32 | 4137003221. 1617333723. 15231335. 2217360073. 3615323317. 1527171335. 2435171537. 0. 16324331. 2427170000. 1624421773. 0. 0. 0. 3024313235. 1337132700. | 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 |
| Fig.4. The program listing for Maritin 000 76 LBL 001 16 A* 002 42 STD 003 07 07 004 73 RC* 005 07 07 006 69 DP 007 01 01 008 76 LBL 009 17 B* 010 69 DP 011 27 27 012 73 RC* 013 07 07 014 69 DP 015 02 02 016 69 DP 017 27 27 018 73 RC* 019 07 07 020 69 DP 021 03 03 022 69 DP 023 27 27 024 73 RC* 025 07 07 <td< td=""><td>ne Strike 033 034 035 036 037 038 039 040 041 042 043 044 045 044 045 044 045 044 045 046 047 048 049 050 051 052 053 054 055 056 057 058 059 060 061 062 063 065</td><td>36 PGM 15 15 71 SBR 88 DMS 92 RTN 76 LBL 12 B 32 XIT 43 RCL 20 20 69 DP 02 02 43 RCL 42 42 69 DP 02 02 43 RCL 42 42 69 DP 03 03 98 ADV 69 DP 03 03 98 ADV 69 DP 05 05 58 FIX 03 03 32 XIT 99 PRT 22 INV 58 FIX 42 STD 45 45 59 INT 42 STD 44 44 22 INV</td><td>066 067 068 069 070 071 072 073 074 075 076 077 078 079 080 082 083 084 085 086 087 088 085 086 087 088 089 090 091 092 093 095 096 099</td><td>4322894534653445233753272022788877 432289453653445237535272022788877 44555272022788887</td><td>CL 114 47 115 - 116 CL 117 45 118 ×I 119 = 120 NV 121 /R 122 ;T 123 ×I 124 ;T 125 GE 127 IN 128 8 129 GE 131 GE 131 OS 132</td><td>60 DEG 69 DP 00 00 43 RCL 20 20 69 DP 02 02 69 DP 05 05 61 GTD 50 I×I 76 LBL 38 SIN 69 DP 00 00 01 1 06 6 69 DP 01 01 43 RCL 39 39 69 DP 01 01 43 RCL 39 39 69 DP 02 02 43 RCL 39 39 69 DP 02 02 43 RCL 39 39 69 DP 01 01 43 RCL 39 39 69 DP 02 02 43 RCL 39 39 69 DP 02 02 43 RCL 39 39 69 DP 02 02 43 RCL 30 5 15 E 76 LBL 30 7AN 02 2 01 1</td></td<> | ne Strike 033 034 035 036 037 038 039 040 041 042 043 044 045 044 045 044 045 044 045 046 047 048 049 050 051 052 053 054 055 056 057 058 059 060 061 062 063 065 | 36 PGM 15 15 71 SBR 88 DMS 92 RTN 76 LBL 12 B 32 XIT 43 RCL 20 20 69 DP 02 02 43 RCL 42 42 69 DP 02 02 43 RCL 42 42 69 DP 03 03 98 ADV 69 DP 03 03 98 ADV 69 DP 05 05 58 FIX 03 03 32 XIT 99 PRT 22 INV 58 FIX 42 STD 45 45 59 INT 42 STD 44 44 22 INV | 066 067 068 069 070 071 072 073 074 075 076 077 078 079 080 082 083 084 085 086 087 088 085 086 087 088 089 090 091 092 093 095 096 099 | 4322894534653445233753272022788877 432289453653445237535272022788877 44555272022788887 | CL 114 47 115 - 116 CL 117 45 118 ×I 119 = 120 NV 121 /R 122 ;T 123 ×I 124 ;T 125 GE 127 IN 128 8 129 GE 131 GE 131 OS 132 | 60 DEG 69 DP 00 00 43 RCL 20 20 69 DP 02 02 69 DP 05 05 61 GTD 50 I×I 76 LBL 38 SIN 69 DP 00 00 01 1 06 6 69 DP 01 01 43 RCL 39 39 69 DP 01 01 43 RCL 39 39 69 DP 02 02 43 RCL 39 39 69 DP 02 02 43 RCL 39 39 69 DP 01 01 43 RCL 39 39 69 DP 02 02 43 RCL 39 39 69 DP 02 02 43 RCL 39 39 69 DP 02 02 43 RCL 30 5 15 E 76 LBL 30 7AN 02 2 01 1 |

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| 346 | 02 02 43 RCL | 400 401 | 48 48 69 DP | | 453 | 45 45 | 507 | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 348 349 | 41 41 69 DP | 402 403 | 03 03 43 RCL | | 454 455 456 | 32 XIT 09 9 22 INV | 508 509 510 | 08 8 49 PRD 13 13 |
| 350 | 03 03 69 DP | 404 405 | 10 10 69 DP | | 457 458 | 77 GE 79 X | 511 512 | 98 ADV 25 CLR |
| 352 353 354 | 05 05 98 ADV 10 E' | 406 407 408 | 04 04 04 4 32 X:T | | 459 | 10 E' 65 × | 513 514 | 92 RTN 76 LBL |
| 355 | 65 × 08 8 | 409 410 | 43 RCL 40 40 | | 461 462 463 | 07 7 95 = 32 X∤T | 515 516 517 | 23 LNX 03 3 01 1 |
| 357 358 | 95 = 32 X∤T | 411 412 | 67 EQ 30 TAN | | 464 465 | 69 DP 00 00 | 518 519 | 69 DP 01 01 |
| 359 360 361 | 01 1 22 INV 77 GE | 413 414 | 69 DP 05 05 | | 466 | 03 3 03 3 | 520 521 | 01 1 03 3 |
| 362 | 77 GE 35 1/X 76 LBL | 415 | 01 1 44 SUM | | 468 469 470 | 42 STD 07 07 98 ADV | 522 523 | 42 STD 07 07 |
| 364 365 | 58 FIX 98 ADV | 417 418 419 | 40 40 76 LBL 50 I×I | | 471 472 | 17 B [*] 98 ADV | 524 525 | 98 ADV 17 B* |
| 366 | 69 DP 00 00 | 420 421 | 43 RCL 46 46 | | 473 474 | 01 1 77 GE | 526 527 528 | 69 OP 00·00 17 B' |
| 368 369 370 | 03 3 00 0 42 STD | 422 423 | 32 XIT 43 RCL | | 475 | 58 FIX 76 LBL | 529 530 | 01 1 32 XIT |
| 371 | 07 07 17 B' | 424 425 426 | 47 47 22 INV 37 P/R | | 477 478 479 | 35 1/X 69 DP 00 00 | 531 532 | 10 E' 65 × |
| 373 374 | 69 DP 00 00 | 427 428 | 42 STD 07 07 | | 480 481 | 01 1 03 3 | 533 534 | 09 9 95 = |
| 375 | 43 RCL 29 29 | 429 | 01 1 07 7 | | 482 483 | 02 2 07 7 | 535 536 537 | 22 INV 77 GE 58 FIX |
| 377 378 379 | 69 DP 03 03 43 RCL | 431 432 | 77 GE 48 EXC | | 484 485 486 | 02 2 07 7 00 0 | 538 539 | 69 DP 00 00 |
| 380 381 | 30 30 69 DP | 433 434 | 32 XIT 76 LBL | | 487 488 | 00 0 00 0 69 DP | 540 541 | 43 RCL 08 08 |
| 382 383 | 04 04 76 LBL | 435 436 437 | 48 EXC 75 - 08 8 | - | 489 490 | 02 02 43 RCL | 542 543 | 69 DP 02 02 |
| 384 | 98 ADV 89 DP | 438 439 | 95 = 42 STD | | 491 492 | 38 38 69 DP | 544 545 546 | 03 3 03 3 01 1 |
| 386 387 388 | 05 .05 76 LBL 19 D' | 440 441 | 45 45 32 XIT | | 493 494 495 | 03 03 69 DP 05 05 | 547 548 | 03 3 |
| 389 | 98 ADV 98 ADV | 442 443 | 43 RCL 07 07 | | 496 497 | 05 05 76 LBL 45 Y× | 549 550 | 06 6 03 3 |
| 391 392 | 98 ADV 98 ADV | 444 445 | 37 P/R 59 INT | | 498 | 10 E' 65 × | 551 552 | 07 7 69 DP |
| 393 | 25 CLR 91 R/S | 446 447 | 42 STD 47 47 | | 500 501 | 43 RCL 13 13 | 553 554 | 03 03 98 ADV |
| 395 396 | 76 LBL 39 CDS | 448 449 450 | 32 XIT 59 INT | | 502 | 95 = 32 XIT | 555 556 | 69 DP 05 05 |
| 397 398 399 | 69 DP 00 00 43 RCL | 450 451 452 | 42 STD 46 46 43 RCL | | 504 505 506 | 01 1 77 GE 23 LNX | 557 558 559 | 98 ADV 25 CLR 91 R/S |

MARITIME STRIKE

| Fig.5. Sample games of Maritime Strike showing key strokes. See text for explanation. | | C |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A | A *DESTROYER ON RADAR* | TORPEDO |
| *DESTROYER ON RADAR* | | 90. |
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| DOWN PERISCOPE | DIVING STATIONS | C , TORPEDO |
| DIVING STATIONS | | 135. |
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| DIVE? DIVE? | DIVE | C TORPEDO |
| DIVE | C | 45. |
| C | in the second second | MISS |
| TORPEDO | TORPEDO 90. | NIMROD SUBMARINE |
| 90. MISS | MISS | HUNTER OVERHEAD |
| 1133 | C | ZODMS PAST |
| HDSTILE ROCKET SALVO | | State of the second |
| RAINS DOWN | TORPEDO 45. | B |
| ALL CLEAR | MISS | MISSILE 30.045 |
| | C | MINDR HIT? |
| TORPEDO | TORPEDO | |
| 135. | 135. | NIMROD SUBMARINE HUNTER OVERHEAD |
| MISS | MISS | HOHTER BYERHEID |
| C | HOSTILE ROCKET SALVO | ZOOMS PAST |
| 45. | RAINS DOWN | B |
| MISS | | MISSILE . |
| DEPTH CHARGES & | ALL CLEAR | 25.040 |
| | C | MINDR HIT? |
| ALL CLEAR | TORPEDO | B |
| | 67.5 | MISSILE |
| NIMROD SUBMARINE HUNTER OVERHEAD | DIRECT HIT! 26.066 | 20.035 |
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| MISS | DOWN PERISCOPE | MINOR HIT? |
| DEPTH CHARGES ? | DIUTUS STOTIBUS | B |
| DEFINI CHINKEES ? | DIVING STATIONS | MISSILE |
| | DIVE? | 10.025 FATAL MINDR HIT? |
| BLOWN DUT DF | DIVE? | 13.019 |
| THE WATER ? | DIVE® | SINKS ENEMY VESSEL ? |

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04862-69032 Yeovil

Computerbits 0935-26522

North Scotland Thistle Computers Kirkwall 0856-3140 Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland Medical & Scientific Lisburn 08462-77533



2 DIGITAL ALARM

This mains-only Hanimex alarm has a large 12-hour display incorporating AM/PM and alarm set indicators. You can have a dim or bright display at the touch of a switch. Fast and slow setting buttons make time setting simplicity itself. You can forget about knocking these accidentally in the morning scramble to turn off the alarm, as a locking switch is fitted under the clock. A 9-minute snooze switch completes the list of all mod. clock cons.

3 LCD CHRONO

Our Chrono comes complete with a high grade adjustable metal strap and is fully guaranteed.

The LCD display shows seconds as well as hours and minutes. Press a button and you get the date and day of the week. Press another button and you have an accurate stopwatch with hundredths of seconds displayed, giving the time up to an hour.

There's a lap time facility, too - and of course a back light.

4 LCD ALARM CHRONO

This is no ordinary watch. It's a slim, multi-function, dual time LCD alarm chronograph. This model will show hours, minutes, seconds, date, day of the

week, stopwatch, split time, alarm and alternate dual time zone – not all at once of course. There's a night light, too.

Hours, minutes, seconds and day of the week are displayed continuously, while the date will appear at the touch of a button. The alarm is beefy enough to wake you up in the morning and get you to work on time (or wake you up when it's time to go home).

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h 45

lan Sinclair.

We take the first steps towards understanding the workings of the MK14 processor

t this point we take a big step forward, and start to look at the lowest priced commercial microprocessor unit, the Science of Cambridge Mk.14. Quite a lot has been written about this unit previously, and we're not going to repeat any of it here. If you ordered it in time, then you should have a working model ready now; if you didn't order early, then try 'phoning around for one, because several distributors have stocks.

Small Is Beautiful?

If you've never programmed a microprocessor at this level before, then the Mk.14 is a good inexpensive introduction to the art, from which you can learn a lot if you are prepared to work at it. The outstanding snags of the early models have now been ironed out, and everything in this series from now on refers to the latest (Issue 5) model. In my opinion you would learn little more about the use of the INS8060 by spending two or three times as much as this unit costs, whatever you might gain in operating convenience. If, of course, you *must* learn the use of another type of IC, that's different, but the less you spend on machine-code equipment the better — the next big step is to a computer programmed in BASIC; but that's another story.

The snag of the Mk.14, in common with many others, for the beginner, is the manual. There's nothing *wrong* with the manual as such; it's a useful compendium of information which has obviously been written by someone who is both knowledgeable and enthusiastic. He wasn't, however, engaged in teaching computing to beginners. For this reason, many beginners will find the manual intesely frustrating – the information which they need is there, but, being beginners, they can't find it. The remaining articles in this series are intended as a beginner's guide to the Mk.14 manual!

A Guide To Hardware

Let's start by examining the hardware. Assuming that you've stuck with this series so far, you will now have a fair idea of how the INS8060 goes about its work, so you should be able to appreciate how this unit, the Mk.14, differs from the simple breadboard system we've used so far.

The most fundamental and obvious difference is that this is a system which is operated by a monitor program which is stored in two ROM chips, IC2 and IC3. Each of these is a four-bit store, with IC2 storing the lowest four bits Do to D3 of the byte, and IC3 storing the highest bits D4 to D7. Each IC permits 512 addresses, so that the two ROM's store a total of 512 complete bytes. In Hexadecimal, this is 01FF, and this is exactly the number of program steps in the monitor program. These ROM ICs are addressed by memory lines Ao to As, so that information is read out of the ROMs whenever there is an address on these nine lines and the enable pin (pin 13) of each IC is taken low by IC17. In the older Mk.14's, IC17, a NAND gate was operated by the combination of read OR write signals, and an inverted A11 signal. This meant that each bit in ROM could be fetched by four lots of addresses as the program counter was incremented, because an address whose lower byte was, for example, AA, would be fetched at 01AA, 02AA, 03AA as well as 00AA. On the Issue 5 board, the gating has been

changed so that the monitor program is stored only at addresses between 0000 and 01FF. The new gating which is drawn on the back of the circuit appears to omit bars above two of the address lines. As shown in the circuit, it would indicate that the monitor ROM was activated by A11, A10, A9; which would be an address starting with 011. This would start the monitor at 0110 0000 0000 (which is in hexadecimal 0600), and this just doesn't happen. I suspect that the A10 and A9 inputs to the gate have been inverted, so that the ROM is activated by A11, A10, A9, an address starting at 000 and followed by the 9-bit ROM address.



Fig.1. The ROM enable system. In the amended circuit shown in the manual, A9 and A10 (rather than A9 and A10) inputs are shown, but the decoding seems to use the zero rather than the 1 logic states on these lines. Note the small circle at the enable input which indicates that the voltage must go to logic 0 to enable the chip.

Because the board is double-sided, it's difficult to check the circuit by following the lines on the PCB, especially since they disappear under IC holders at frequent intervals. At any rate, the memory map on page 30 of the manual is out of date – the monitor ROM should appear only on the lowest portion of 512 bytes, and the standard RAM which is enabled by A11, A10, A9, A8 all high (addresses starting at 0F00 in hexadecimal) is at the top of the memory map.

That doesn't mean that you can write a program starting there, because the monitor stores some data in the locations OF00 up to OF11 (and some also at OFF9 to OFFF), so that your programs must start at OF12 or higher, and stop before OFF9. If you have the optional extra RAM, IC6, IC7 then this is activated when A8, A9, A11 are high and A10 low, so that the highest byte of the address is 1011 (Hexadecimal B), and addresses start at OB00. All of these addresses are then available for programs - but if you need them you're no beginner! Note incidentally, that all the addresses we use on the Mk.14 begin with a zero, thus OF00, 0B00. This is because the INS8060 has only twelve address lines, using three-byte addresses. The upper byte is obtained by strobing the data lines with the NADS signal and latching the outputs obtained from gates. This is not needed on the Mk.14.

MPU's BY EXPERIMENT



Fig.2. RAM enabling. The NWDS pulse sets the chip to write when an entry is being made into memory. At the same time, the chip-enable (CE) inputs must both be set low by the signals from address lines A8 to A11, all low. For reading, the NRDS strobe activates the "output enable" pin.

There is decoding present also for the RAM I/O chip which is another optional extra, bringing this IC into action by the address lines A7, A8 and A11. To enable this chip, A8 has to be low and A11 high; with A7 used to select whether the RAM or the In/Out section of the IC is to be used. We shall not be dealing with this option in this series.

This technique of using memory address signals on the higher memory lines to select RAM or ROM is called address decoding. The same technique is used to operate the display and the keyboard, of which more later.

Chips Displayed

Looking now at the microprocessor chip, IC1, itself, we can see what use is made of the signals which are available. The first point to note is the power supply inputs which take up the first six strips of the edge connector. If you don't have a suitable connector and you want to get going straight away, you can solder leads to lines 2 and 5, but don't, whatever you do, solder on to the edge-connecting strips themselves. The manual advises the use of a heatsink on the 7805 regulator only when inputs of more than 10 V are used, but it's always an advantage to bend the leads of this IC to an upright position and to bolt some finning to it. These regulator ICs are supposed to be short-circuit proof and to be protected against over-heating, but I've burned out a lot of them through this belief, and the one on my Mk.14 was no exception. A regulator foldback can cause very odd symptoms – the voltages read OK, the display lights, but the digits go bananas. On mine, I could enter numbers up to 9, but not higher. This was due to internal nasties happening to the bit of ROM which was being addressed at the time when the regulator went out of action, so the Mk.14 had to go back to S of C. Much to their credit, they had it back to me within a week, with a full explanation. From then on, I ran my Mk.14 with a Tandy heatsink on the regulator, and even with that it was pretty hot to the touch, so that greater the area of heatsink you can use without causing the whole thing to collapse with the weight the better.

Coming back to the INS8060, nine lines are taken out directly to the edge connector. These include the D7 and NADs lines, so that the HALT signals can be gated and used if wanted. The normal use of the Mk.14 does not make use of the HALT signal, because if the microprocessor halts, the display goes out and the keyboard no longer would operate! Unlike our simple unit, the display and entry systems of the Mk.14 depend on the operation of the microprocessor to keep them going by making use of the monitor program, reading in from the keyboard and out to the display and making use of the address decoding to sort out which is which. We'll look at how this is done in more detail later.

Connecting Edgewise

The edge connector also has the outputs Sout, F0, F1, F2, which are the serial and flag outputs which we monitored by using LEDs in the simple breadboard unit. The inputs SA, SB, Sin are also taken to the edge connector. The use of Sin has already been described, but SA and SB were not. These are inputs which read into the status register directly and which cannot be altered by any program instructions. The SA (sense-A) input will set bit 4 of the status register and cause the INS8060 to interrupt the program which it is carrying out and go to an address set by pointer P3. The sense-B input simply sets bit 5 of the status register, but doesn't cause any address change. You can't therefore run a program if SA is open-circuit or taken to logic 1, which is why the manual advises you to link the SA input to earth before attempting to enter a program. The best linking method is to use an edge connector with these two strips connected. If you have no edge connector and prefer to solder a permanent link across, keep the soldering clear of the edge strips.



prevents the reset voltage from recovering too rapidly.

The reset action is carried out in much the same way as on our simple board. Pressing the RESET switch raises the voltage at the input of the inverter E (a section of 74S04), so that the output goes low, causing a reset. When the RESET button is released, the capacitor C6 ensures that the return is not too fast. The NHOLD input is not used, and is returned to +5V, along with the CONT input.

Now to the keyboard and the display. These are selected as if they were addresses in memory, using signals from A8, A9 and A11. This whole section is enabled when A8 and A11 are both high, with A9 low, so that the addresses beginning with 1001 or 1101 will activate the display and keyboard. These are bytes 09 and 0D, and it is 0D which is used. In addition to these addresses, the READ and WRITE signals are used in decoding, the READ for activating the keyboard and the WRITE for operating the display. Both READ and WRITE signals are used to gate IC12, which provides "scan" waveform — alternately activating display digits or columns of keys.

Visualizing Data

Looking at it all in more detail and selecting display first, data on the data lines is connected to the latches IC9, 10, which are enabled by the OD address on the address lines and the WRITE pulse from the 8060. The data signals are then written out from a memory location in the ROM which holds the correct pattern for a figure or letter. These data bytes are stored in addresses 010B to 011A, so that when a letter or figure is to be displayed, the microprocessor must first fetch from one of these addresses into the accumulator, and then write out into the address of the display, an address which will start with 0D. The lowest digit of this address (0D00,



The complete Mk14 PCB. Note the on-board keypad to the left – which can be improved by a CT project!

0D01, etc.) selects which one of the eight displays is to be illuminated, so allowing whatever byte is on the data lines to display a letter or digit at that unit. The monitor program will ensure that these addresses are selected in the correct sequence to display both address and data bytes. The selection of the LED unit is done by the decade counter, IC13, using eight of the outputs. In this way, the LED is selected by only the A0 to A2 address lines, but two unused outputs are left available for the bold user who wants to try experimenting with other types of keyboard decoding. The latching and counting which is carried out by IC12, 13 is done whether the display or the keyboard is in use. When data is to be read in from the keyboard, the 0D address activates IC11, and the lower address numbers go through a count sequence. This causes the output lines of the decimal decoder, IC13 to go low, one at a time, in sequence. When a key is pressed, it will deliver a zero to one of the data lines at a time when one particular address is on the address lines. For example, key 2 will deliver a 0 to pin 14 of IC11 when there is a 0 on the 2-output of IC13 and key 2 is pressed. An address of 0D02, with D7 = 0, and D6, D5, D4 = 1 therefore corresponds to key 2. In my copy of the circuit diagram, the key connections from 8 to F had not been shown, but they follow the same pattern as the keys which are shown. Once again, the monitor program has to compare the data inputs at each address with the stored data to determine what byte must be loaded into the RAM.

Plugging In, Turning On

So much for the hardware and what it does. Let's see now



MPU's BY EXPERIMENT

what happens when we start to use it. At switch on, the display should read a bank of zeros. My Mk.14 has nine sevensegment display units, so that the appearance at switch on is of a blank at the left-hand side, followed by four zeros (the address LEDs) two blanks and then two zeros (the data LEDs). This format is used all the way through for the normal display, but as we shall see, it is possible to activate all of the display units and to display letters which are not part of the normal hexadecimal series.

Pressing the RESET button may cause one zero to be brightly lit, or it may extinguish all of the LEDs; either behaviour is guite acceptable. Once the RESET button has been released, it should be possible to key in addresses. This can be done directly, for example, by pressing in sequence, keys 0, F, 1, 2, and will have the effect of setting the address LEDs to the address which is selected, with the data LEDs showing what is stored in the RAM at that address. Don't be surprised at anything you find at 0F12 - this is the start of the RAM memory, and 'garbage' is always found there when you have just switched on. Later in this series, we'll look at a short program for clearing the memory, but for the moment it's important only in one respect. That important provision is that you should let the microprocessor use only that bit of memory which you've programmed. If, for example, your program starts at address OF20, then you can't let the microprocessor run from OF1F (the address before OF20, in case you're not used to hexadecimal). If you do start at OF1F, and there is some garbage stored there, then the garbage at

0F1F will be read as an instruction to the microprocessor. Worse still, your first program instruction may be read as a data-byte rather than as an instruction — remember that many bytes may be taken either as data or instructions. Similarly at the end of a program, you want the microprocessor to stop stepping through memory and return to the monitor program so that the display can operate. We'll emphasise this point again as we go on, because it isn't at all obvious to the beginner. Meantime, follow the very sound S of C advice to start at address 0000 and single-step through the addresses of the monitor, using the Mem key until you are thoroughly familiar with the sequence of hexadecimal numbers. Don't at this point try to understand what the monitor program data bytes are about — life's too short. Next month we start getting on with elementary programs.

Science of Cambridge have informed us that they will sell the MK14 without the CPU for £39.04 including VAT. Those of you who have built the breadboard may like to take advantage of this.









Does your logic lie to you? Do you doubt the truth of your tables? Next month we present a solution to your logic design problems with a software logic emulator for the Nascom. The design caters for the usual range of logic gates and will allow you to try out various input combinations. A must for all who are not up to Mr. Spock's logical capabilities!

We start a new occasional series on connections you MICROLINK can make with your micro. In the first part we show you how to get your Mk14 or Acorn to flash lights on and off, a vital step for micro-mankind.





There have been evaluation kits and there have been teaching aids. Now there are teaching aids which can double as an evaluation kit! What Texas have produced, however, is a one board education system (TM990/189) which is also an excellent evaluation and to the TMS 9980 16-bit MPU!

A 300 page course comes with the board – along with a hell of a lot else. But is it good value? Can it teach machine code programming as promised? Could it really educate cavement and Spurs supporters? Can it make good tea?

Don't miss next month's stunning inside information when CT reveals all on the TM990/189. The Wews of the Norld will envy us.



A multi purpose power supply suitable for the AIM 65 among others

he CT PSU was designed primarily with ease of construction in mind, although compatibility and a multi-option format were also major factors in its conception. The whole unit consists of basically four separate supplies, providing a wide range of voltages ie. 5 volts; +12 volts; -12 volts; and 24 volts. Each supply is built around a voltage regulator IC which will give a stabilised DC output with a minimum of other components.

Toroidal transformers are used throughout to reduce size and improve performance – they also provide direct printed circuit mounting which minimises flying leads, which can all too often cause short circuits.

Options Available

The PSU can be built in one of three ways; 1) a +5V 5 amp supply and a +24V 1 amp supply, 2) a +5V 5 amp supply and a $\pm 12V$ 1 amp supply, 3) all three depending on what is required. For instance the AIM 65 board (reviewed last month in CT) was powered by the 5V and the 24V power supply design (the photograph on pages 20–21 of the December issue of CT shows the supply in use and proves conclusively that our designs really do work!)

Obviously you will tailor the CT Power Supply Unit to the requirements of your system depending on voltages and currents needed.

Construction

As in any mains to DC power supply, care must be taken in construction of the project, although the layout of the PCBs does somewhat simplify construction. We suggest that you mount your boards one above another, like ours, although they can be mounted side by side if necessary. We used three lengths of 4 BA threaded brass rod and spacers to hold together the two boards in our supply (+5V and +24V). Slightly longer rod will be needed if all three boards are to be built and constructed in this manner. The brass rod closest to the outputs of the boards grounds the 0 volt lines of the separate supplies together. If the boards are situated in a different manner to that which we recommend then these points should be joined with heavy gauge wire.

Procedures for the three optional constructions will now follow. Option 1, +5V and +24V. The 24 volt board goes above the 5 volt board. It will be necessary to make a cut-out in the top board to allow for the large heatsink, mounted on the bottom board. The top half of this heatsink allows adequate space for mounting IC2 whilst it is still soldered into its relevant position in the 24 volt board. The heatsink is mounted to the lower board with brackets and nylon nuts and bolts to provide electrical isolation. The regulators should be fastened to the heatsink using the usual mica washers and a suitable heatsink compound providing electrical insulation and good thermal conductivity.

The 24 volt board has provision for mains on/off switch SW1, a neon indicator showing mains on, and mains fuses FS1 and FS3. These fuses are for mains voltages so it is advisable to use holders of the fully shrouded type.

Mains connections between the boards ie. Live, neutral and earth are made via 3 short leads to the relevant positions under the 24V board and above the 5V board (try very hard not to get these mixed up!)



Option 2, +5V and $\pm 12V$. The procedure here is similar to that of the last except for the fact that the large heatsink is not used for mounting the upper board ($\pm 12V$) voltage regulators. It will have to be cut short as there is no space therefore for it on the upper board. Instead mount IC3 and IC4 on smaller heatsinks, as shown in the overlays.

SW2 acts as the mains on/off switch in this option and FS1@ acts as the mains fuse for the +5V board.

Option 3, +5V, +24V and $\pm 12V$. This option is really only a combination of the last two options. Put the 24V board above the 5V board (after making the cut-out) and mount the $\pm 12V$ board above this. Take the mains input to the 24V supply as normal, then connect mains from this board to the 5V board and also the $\pm 12V$ board. It should be apparent that FS1@ on the $\pm 12V$ board is not now needed and can be omitted in this option.

Finally, if you are not going to case this project then it is advisable to lacquer the copper surface of the bottom board, and as much of the top boards as possible after completion (in particular the mains I/P sides). Further precautions should be taken when the supply is to be used, making sure that the supply is not on a conducting surface.

HOW IT WORKS

The 5V supply will quite happily provide well over 4 amps at 5 volts, this is achieved by using IC1, a 5 volt 5 amp voltage regulator IC, which stabilises the rough DC voltage across the computer grade smoothing capacitor C1. Because of the high power involved IC1 needs to be mounted on a substantial heatsink. Output fuse FS2 protects the supply against short circuit and should be a quick blow type (2.5 amp when used with AIM 65). LED 1 indicates operation of this supply.

The 24 volt supply is identical in operation but uses IC2 – a 24 volt voltage regulator which will provide 1 amp. The AIM 65 takes an average current of 0.5 amp at 24 volt but peaks at over 2 amps. Fuse FS4, a slow blow 1 amp fuse allows these peaks to occur with no detriment to the running of computer or power supply. LED 2 indicates operation of this supply.

of this supply. The $\pm 12V$ supply uses two voltage regulators, a +12V type and a -12V type, both rated at 1 amp which operate in identical fashion to those above. LED 3 indicates operation. Output fuses FS6 and FS7 are of course dependent on the use to which the supply will be put (as are the output fuses of the other two supplies).

POWER SUPPLY PROJECT





Fig.2. The 24V power supply circuit.





PARTS

RESISTORS

All ¼W, 5% unless otherwise stated.

| R1,3 | 4k7 |
|------|------------|
| R2 | 150R |
| R4,5 | 1k0 1 Watt |

CAPACITORS

| C1 | 15000uF 16 volt, Computer |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| C2 | Grade. 1uF Tant 25V (or PCB |
| | mounted Electrolytic |
| C3,6 | 100nF Polyester |
| C4 | 4700uF 40V Electrolytic |
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| 12 | and a cost of our states |



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Can you break the bank before you lose your stake? Can you bluff the dealer? Well, find the answers in this game

or those of you who cannot afford to attend such salubrious gambling establishments as Monte Carlo this Pontoon program will provide a suitable companion. The game is written in a conversational mode so it will be easy to convert to suit your own system. For those of you who are not familiar with the ASCII code set lines 10 and 20 may be replaced with a suitable screen clearing routine.

- 0010 PRINT CHR\$(26)
- 0020 PRINT CHR\$(7)
- 0030 PRINT
- 0040 PRINT "THIS IS A PONTOON PLAYING PROGRAM"
- 0045 C5=100
- 0046 P5=100
- 0047 X5=0
- 0050 PRINT
- 0060 PRINT "WE EACH HAVE £100 TO PLAY WITH. THE ANTE IS £3"
- 0070 PRINT
- 0080 PRINT "WHEN I HAVE DEALT THE CARDS AND TOLD YOU WHAT YOU HAVE."
- 0090 PRINT "YOU MUST EITHER STICK TWIST OR BUY."
- 0100 PRINT "YOU CAN BUY CARDS FOR UP TO £10, NO MORE"
- 0110 PRINT
- Oll2 PRINT "YOU MAY BURN YOUR HAND AT ANY TIME BY TYPING C ."
- Oll3 PRINT "PROVIDED , OF COURSE , YOUR HAND-VALUE IS 13" Oll5 PRINT
- 0120 PRINT "TO SPECIFY WHAT YOU

The program contains a number of interesting routines which handle the dealing and sorting of the cards and the computer will assess the value of its own hand. A number of options are available such as sticking, twisting and buying with your hand as well as burning if your hand value total is thirteen.

To make the program as universal as possible no graphics are used so there is plenty of scope here for improvement and modification.

| | WANT TO DO, TYPE 'S', 'T' |
|------|-------------------------------|
| | ,'B' , OR 'C' " |
| 0125 | C5=C5-3 |
| 0126 | P5=P5-3 |
| 0127 | X5=X5+6 |
| 0130 | P1=0 |
| 0140 | P 2 = 0 |
| 0200 | FOR I=1 TO 10 |
| 0210 | A(I)=INT(53*RND(0)) |
| 0215 | IF A(I)=0 THEN 210 |
| 0216 | IF I<2 THEN 250 |
| 0220 | FOR J=1 TO I-1 |
| 0230 | IF $A(J) = A(I)$ THEN 210 |
| 0240 | NEXT J |
| 0250 | NEXT I |
| 0260 | FOR I=1 TO 10 |
| 0270 | K=A(I) |
| 0280 | GOSUB 2000 |
| 0290 | REM GO AND FIND OUT WHAT CARD |
| | IT IS AND HOW MANY IT COUNTS |
| 0300 | NEXT I |
| 0400 | A = 2 |
| 0410 | B=1 |
| 0420 | GOSUB 2400 |
| 0440 | N 1 = N |
| | |

PONTOON

```
0442 IF A=5 THEN IF N1<22 THEN 2600 0600 PRINT "I'LL TWIST"
0450 GOSUB 2500
                                     0601 GOSUB 2050
0455 IF G$="S" THEN 470
                                     0610 A = A + 1
0456 IF G$="C" THEN IF N=13
                                     0620 GOSUB 2400
     THEN 200
                                     0625 N2=N
0460 GOSUB 2400
                                     0630 IF N>21 THEN 700
0462 IF N>21 THEN 800
                                     0640 GOTO 520
0465 GOTO 440
                                     0700 PRINT "I'VE BUSTED
                                           ····· DAMMIT!"
0470 IF N1<16 THEN 450
0471 PRINT
                                     0720 PRINT
0475 C=A
                                     0730 GOTO 900
0480 PRINT "RIGHT THEN...
                                     0800 PRINT "YOU'VE BUSTED"
     HERE I GO, ... "
                                     0810 PRINT
0490 B=6
                                     0820 GOTO 560
0500 A=2
                                     0900 PRINT "*********
0510 GOSUB 2400
                                          YOU WIN
                                                     **********
0515 GOSUB 2050
                                     0910 PRINT
0520 N2=N
                                     0920 P5=P5+X5
0530 IF N<22 THEN IF A=5 THEN 2650
                                     0925 PRINT " YOU NOW HAVE &";P5
0531 IF N<16 THEN 600
                                     0926 PRINT " I NOW HAVE £":C5
0532 IF N2>18 THEN 540
                                     0927 PRINT
0533 IF (19-N2)/10<RND(0)/3
                                     0930 PRINT
    THEN 540
                                     0935 X5=0
0534 GOTO 600
                                     0940 GOTO 120
0535 PRINT
                                     0960 C5=C5+X5
0540 PRINT "I'M STICKING WITH
                                     0970 GOTO 925
     WHAT I'VE GOT"
                                     1000 PRINT
0545 PRINT
                                     1010 PRINT "YOU HAVE A PONTOON!!"
0550 IF N1=21 THEN IF C=2 THEN 1000
                                     1020 PRINT
0551 IF N2=21 THEN IF A=2 THEN 1060
                                     1030 GOSUB 2050
0552 IF P1*P2>.5 THEN 560
                                     1040 P1=1
0553 IF N1=N2 THEN IF P2=1 THEN 560
                                     1050 GOTO 551
0554 IF P1=1 THEN 900
                                     1060 PRINT "I HAVE A PONTOON!!"
0555 IF N1>N2 THEN 900
                                     1070 PRINT
0560 PRINT "*********
                                     1080 P2=1
              *********
     I WIN
                                     1090 GOTO 552
0570 PRINT
                                     2000 L=0
0580 GOTO 960
```

| IF K<14 THEN 2100 | 2402 PRINT |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| K=K-13 | 2410 IF B=1 PRINT "YOU HAVE" |
| L=L+1 | 2420 IF B=6 PRINT "I HAVE" |
| GOTO 2005 | 2430 PRINT |
| F = 0 | 2440 FOR S=B TO (B+A-1) |
| F=F+1 | 2450 PRINT "**** ";A\$(S); |
| IF F<30 THEN 2060 | " OF "; B\$(S) |
| RETURN | 2460 N=N+B(S) |
| B(I)=K | 2470 PRINT |
| IF K=1 THEN A\$(I)="ACE" | 2480 NEXT S |
| IF K=1 THEN IF I<3 | 2485 IF N=22 THEN IF A=2 THEN 2700 |
| THEN B(I)=11 | 2490 PRINT "HAND VALUE ";N |
| IF K=1 THEN IF I>2 | 2492 PRINT |
| | 2495 RETURN |
| | 2500 INPUT "WHAT DO YOU WANT |
| | TO DO",G\$ |
| | 2502 IF G\$="C" THEN 2580 |
| | 2510 IF G\$="S" THEN 2570 |
| IF K=2 THEN A\$(I)="TWO" | 2520 IF G\$="T" THEN 2560 |
| IF K=3 THEN A\$(I)="THREE" | 2530 IF G\$="B" THEN 2550 |
| IF K=4 THEN A\$(I)="FOUR" | 2540 GOTO 2500 |
| | 2550 PRINT |
| | 2551 INPUT "HOW MUCH FOR ",Q |
| IF K=7 THEN A\$(I)="SEVEN" | 2552 IF Q>10 THEN 2551 |
| IF K=8 THEN A\$(I)="EIGHT" | 2553 P5=P5-Q |
| IF K=9 THEN A\$(I)="NINE" | 2554 C5=C5-Q |
| IF K=10 THEN A\$(I)="TEN" | 2555 X5=X5+2*Q |
| IF K=11 THEN A\$(I)="JACK" | 2556 PRINT "O.K. |
| IF K=12 THEN A\$(I)="QUEEN" | I'LL MATCH THAT !" |
| IF K=13 THEN A\$(I)="KING" | 2557 PRINT |
| IF K>10 THEN B(I)=10 | 2560 A=A+1 |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| RETURN | 2610 PRINT "YOU HAVE A |
| N = 0 | FIVE CARD TRICK" |
| | <pre>K=K-13 L=L+1 GOTO 2005 F=0 F=F+1 IF F<30 THEN 2060 RETURN B(I)=K IF K=1 THEN A\$(I)="ACE" IF K=1 THEN A\$(I)="ACE" IF K=1 THEN IF I<3 THEN B(I)=11 IF K=1 THEN IF I>2 THEN B(I)=1 IF K=1 THEN IF I>5 THEN B(I)=1 IF K=2 THEN A\$(I)="TWO" IF K=3 THEN A\$(I)="TWO" IF K=4 THEN A\$(I)="FOUR" IF K=5 THEN A\$(I)="FOUR" IF K=6 THEN A\$(I)="SIX" IF K=8 THEN A\$(I)="SIX" IF K=9 THEN A\$(I)="SIX" IF K=1 THEN A\$(I)="LEGHT" IF K=1 THEN A\$(I)="SIX" IF K=1 THEN A\$(I)="SUEN" IF K=1 THEN A\$(I)="LEGHT" IF K=1 THEN A\$(I)="LEUEN" IF K=1 THEN A\$(I)="LEUEN" IF K=1 THEN B\$(I)="DIAMONDS" IF L=1 THEN B\$(I)="SPADES" RETURN</pre> |

| | PONTOON |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 2620 PRINT | 2670 PRINT |
| 2630 GOTO 900 | 2680 GOTO 560 |
| 2650 PRINT | 2700 B(B)=1 |
| 2660 PRINT "I HAVE A | 2710 N=12 |
| FIVE CARD TRICK !!" | 2720 GOTO 2490 |
| T THINK T'LL STICK V | WITH HER'S !" |

æ





The lack of availability by the Mk 4118 RAMS has seriously delayed the launch of the Nascom 2, so we have decided to relaunch the product with an offer few will be able to refuse. The Nascom 2 will be supplied without the optional user 4118s. Instead, we will supply a 16K dynamic RAM board and the interconnect for the NASBUS – absolutely FREE. This board allows further expansion to 32K. Also, when the 4118s become available, customers taking advantage of this offer can have the 8K for just £80 (plus VAT).

Meanwhile, the empty sockets on the Nascom 2 can be filled with 2708 EPROMs allowing dedicated usage, now with 16, or 32K of extra RAM. All the other features of the Nascom 2 are available and these include:

MICROPROCESSOR

Z80A 8 bit CPU which run at 4MHz but is selectable between. 2/4 MHz.

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 $12'' \times 8''$ PCB through hole plated, masked and screen printed. All bus lines are fully buffered on-board. PSU: + 12v, + 5v, - 12v, -5v.

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Totally uncommitted P10 giving 16 programmable I/O lines. The Nascom 2 makes extensive use of ROMs for on-board decoding. This reduces the chip count and allows easy changes for specialised industrial use of the board. On-board link options allow reset control to be reassigned to an address other than zero.

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QUICK KEYBOARD

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Ithough it is generally agreed that the Mk-14 is exceptionally good value for money, most reviewers have singled out the keyboard as the main feature for criticism. Fortunately, Science of Cambridge have already provided at the front end of the board an edge-plug to which an external keyboard can easily be connected.

Buy Or Build

Hexadecimal keyboards or keypads can be purchased readymade but it is cheaper to make your own. Furthermore, the home-made version is specially designed to be mounted directly above the integral keyboard of the Mk-14 with the display in its natural place beyond the edge of the keyboard and the 'Reset' button to the right (Fig.1). The keyboard and Mk-14 board are mounted on a rectangle of plasticsurfaced chip-board on which there is room to mount the power-pack, the tape interface board or any other devices that are permanently or occasionally attached to the microprocessor system. It is wise to make the mounting board a little larger than you think it need be, to accommodate any additional devices that might be added to the system in the future.



Fig.1. The layout of the system with the new keyboard.

The 16-way edge-plug is shown in Fig.2. Pads 1 to 4 are connected to the input terminals of a tri-state buffer (IC11). The outputs of this buffer are connected to four lines of the address bus. The potential of each input terminal is normally held high (+5 V) because each is connected to the +5 V rail through a resistor (R7-R10). Pads 5 to 14 are connected to the outputs of a BCD-to-decimal decoder. Each output is normally high, but each in turn carries a brief low pulse (0 V) in regular sequence under the control of the microprocessor clock. When a key is pressed, one of the decoder outputs is connected to one of the buffer inputs. The list to the left of Fig.2 shows which keys make which connections. A low pulse from one of the decoder outputs is thus routed to one of the address bus. The microprocessor

receives this pulse and, by noting which line it arrives on and the exact timing of its arrival, can tell which key has been pressed. The function of the keyboard is simply to make the correct decoder-buffer connections.







The keyboard PCB foil layout. Don't let the solder get bridged!

Keyboard Layout

The arrangement shown in Fig.3 has proved very satisfactory in practice. There is a central block of numerical keys, which are set out as on a conventional calculator keyboard. To the right is a block of letter-keys to complete the hexadecimal set. To the left is a block of 4 command keys, GO, ABORT, MEMORY, TERMINATE. This arrangement brings the two most frequently used keys to the front of the keyboard. The prototype was built as part of an expandable system, so two additional keys were provided for when the board was etched, even though at that stage it had not been decided how they would be used. These keys connect pins P and Q to



ICK KEYBC

PARTS LIST

PCB to pattern. 16 way 0.1" edge connector. 20 keyboard switches + tops. 2 keyboard switches and tops for options. 20 way ribbon cable.

ground (0 V) and have several possible uses:

- to provide inputs to Sense A and Sense B, making it possible to control the microprocessor while a program is running
- to control various peripheral devices
- to operate the automatic keying device to be described in a later article.

If you decide not to include these two keys, black out that part of the PCB design and omit pins P, Q and Ground. Ground.

Construction

A firm base is required for mounting the keys, so the keyboard should be constructed on fibre-glass board rather than on Srbp board. The most tedious part of construction is the drilling of the holes for the key terminals. Use a 1.6 mm drill for this and align the holes as accurately as you can. Slight inaccuracies show up on the finished keyboard as uneveness is in the rows of key tops, giving the board an unproffessional appearance. The holes for the connecting pins should be drilled with a 1 mm bit.

It has been found in practice that keys of the recommended type have a clean action, so no debouncing circuit is required. The connecting pins on the board are wired directly to the edge-connector, it is preferable to use ribbon cable. Thirteen wires are required (only 12 if you are not including the extra keys) so use 10-way cable with 2 or 3 additional wires, or 20-way cable with unwanted wires peeled away. For neatness and to keep the cable out of the way of the 'Reset' button and the display, the ribbon should be kept flush with the boards (Fig.1). Wires to the right-hand end of the row of connecting pins are cut progressively shorter and soldered in place in order. Similarly wires to the upper end of the edge-connector are shorter than those to the lower end. When soldering to the edge-connector, lay it on the bench beside the keyboard in the position which it will occupy when finally plugged on to the Mk-14 board.



A plan view of the prototype Mk-14 replacement keyboard. Note the standard calculator style layout.

Mounting The Board

Details of mounting are shown in Fig.5. The original keyboard plate, legend sheet, contact sheet and separator are removed before mounting the Mk-14 board. Bolts pass through the four holes at the centre and right of the keyboard and through the four holes originally used to hold the Mk-14 keyboard. The left-hand end of the keyboard is supported on two further bolts.

The recommended key-switches are in three parts: the switch itself, a square white plastic key-top, and a cover of transparent plastic that clips over the key-top. The keytops are marked by using rub-down lettering. Capitals and numerals in 20-point size are most suitable. For the command keys, you can use lettering or you may prefer to insert small squares of coloured paper - a different colour for each command. The transparent covers are then clipped over the tops and protect the lettering against wear.

If you are a keen handyman, you may choose to box in the whole unit, leaving holes for the blocks of keys, the display and the 'Reset' button. Remember to allow for ventilation in the region of the power regulator IC. On the other hand, a full view of 'the works' is not only more impressive but is perfectly acceptable for a development system of this kind, so there is no need to do anything further. Simply switch on and enjoy the feel of a smooth-acting full-size keyboard.



Fig.5. The mounting details for the new keyboard unit.


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COMPUTING TODAY JANUARY 1980

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CLUB SURVEY

A complete update on our

club file

hen we published our Club Survey in July we made one or two errors and omissions owing to lack of communications from the clubs. This survey has been collated from the latest information that we have and if your club has not been included please write and tell us about it. We would like to extend our grateful thanks to all those clubs who have taken the time and trouble to keep us informed, please keep the information coming so we can continue to update our records.

REGIONAL GROUPS

Avon

BRISTOL COMPUTING CLUB Leo Wallis, 6 Kilbernie Road,

Bristol, Avon BS14 0HY

0272-832453

30 members, £3 sub, 3rd Wednesday monthly meetings, Independent club.

BRUNEL COMPUTER CLUB

S.W. Rabone, 18 Castle Road, Worle, Weston Super Mare, Avon BS22 9JW

0934-513068

25 members, £2 sub, Alternate Wednesday meetings, skilled and non skilled sub groups, use of Tech equipment.

Cheshire

CHESHIRE COMPUTING CLUB W. Collins, 37 Garden Lane, Chester, Cheshire.

Devon

EXETER AND DISTRICT AMATEUR COMPUTER CLUB Doug Bates, 3 Station Road, Pinhoe, Exeter, Devon.

0392-69844

£5 sub, 2nd Tuesday monthly meetings, special interest groups.

Durham

CLEVELAND MICRO COMPUTER USERS GROUP J.H. Telford, 63 Raby Road, Ferryhill, Co. Durham.

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Essex

AMATEUR COMPUTER CLUB

D. Ellis, c/o 118 Cambridge Avenue, Gidea Park, Romford, Essex RM2 6RA

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Gloucestershire

CHELTENHAM AMATEUR COMPUTER CLUB M.P. Pullin, 45 Merestones Drive, The Park, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire GL50 2SU

0242-25617

25 members, Free membership, Fourth Wednesday monthly meeting at NGCT, Prom programming, 6800 and 6809 systems.

Hampshire

SOUTHAMPTON AMATEUR COMPUTER CLUB Paul Dorey, c/o Dept of Physiology, The University,

Southampton, Hampshire SO9 3TU

Paul Maddison Winchester 4433 ext. 6955

50 members, £3 sub, £2 for students and OAP, 1st Wednesday monthly meeting except July-Sept, Special interest groups, Newsletter "Benchmark".

Hertfordshire

HARROW COMPUTER GROUP Bazyle Butcher, 16 St. Peter's Close, Bushey Heath, Watford, Hertfordshire W82 3LG

01-950 7068

40 members, Free membership, Alternate Wednesday meetings at Harrow College of FE or Travellers Rest, Kenton, Magazine library.

Ireland

BELFAST AMATEUR COMPUTER CLUB John Peacocke, 22 Wheatfield Gardens, Belfast 14.

0232-749379

30 members, Meetings held at end of month, Affiliated to UK ACC.

COMPUTER EDUCATION SOCIETY OF IRELAND Diarmuid McCarthy, 7 St. Kevin's Park, Kilmacud, Blackrock, Co. Dublin, Eire.

£3 sub plus £1 or £1.50 for regional groups.

Kent

MEDWAY AMATEUR COMPUTER AND ROBOTICS ORG'N

0634-56830 or 0634-64121

60 members, Usual meeting 2nd Wednesday monthly, Specialists in E78 design, Details from "Accumulator"

Lancashire

YAMCO Nigel Sutcliffe, 1 Suncliffe Road, Higher Reedley, Nr. Burnley, Lancashire.

0282-67677.

Leicestershire

LEICESTERSHIRE PERSONAL COMPUTER CLUB G.B. Foden, 11 Gaddesby Lane, Rearsby, Leicester, Leicestershire. 066474-247

80 members, £2 sub, 2nd Monday monthly meetings, Lectures, Demonstrations, Systems available.

London

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Internal magazine.

EAST LONDON AMATEUR COMPUTER CLUB Jim Turner, 63 Millais Road, London E11.

£2.50 sub, £1.25 for students, 3rd Tuesday monthly meetings.

NORTH LONDON HOBBY COMPUTER CLUB Robin Bradbeer Dept of Electronics and Communications Engineering, Polytechnic of North London, Holloway Road, London N7 8DB

01-607 2789 ext. 2447 or 2172

120 members, £10 sub, £2.50 student sub, First Wednesday monthly meeting, Hardware Mondays – Software Thursdays weekly, Other specialist groups, Various systems, Access to college facilities, Newsletter "GIGO".

SELMIC

John Williamson, 129 Greenvale Road, Eltham Park, London SE9 1AG

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01-886 6521

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Manchester

AMATEUR COMPUTER CLUB NORTHWEST GROUP Mrs. J. Lomas, 9 Crescent Court, Alderfield Road, Chorlton, Manchester 21.

CLUB SURVEY

061-881 1933

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Midlands

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0384-70097

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Nottinghamshire

NOTTINGHAM MICRO-COMPUTER CLUB

P.C. McQuoney, 28 Seaford Avenue, Wollaton, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire. Keith Swainson (Membership), 9 Brayton Crescent, Bullwell, Nottingham, Notts. (enclose an SAE).

Nottingham 286709

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Oxfordshire

OXFORDSHIRE MICROCOMPUTER CLUB Stephen Bird, 139 The Moors, Kidlington, Oxfordshire OX5 2AF

08675-6703 Evenings except Wednesdays

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Staffordshire

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05438-4363

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Surrey

THAMES VALLEY AMATEUR COMPUTER CLUB Brian Quarm, 25 Roundway, Camberley, Surrey.

Camberley 22186

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Sussex

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0273-561982

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Wales

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20 members, Free membership, Last Friday monthly meeting, Software exchange, Newsletter soon.

GWENT AMATEUR COMPUTER CLUB Peter Hesketh, Ashlea, Mynyddbach.

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Alan Beale Newport 50207. Alan Wood Cardiff 791435 60 members, £1 sub, Every Wednesday meeting, Club computer, Library, Lectures, Bi-annual newsletter.

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UK APPLE USERS GROUP Dr. Tim Keen, 5 The Poultry, Nottingham. 0602-583254.

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0582-423934 35 members, Proposed software library, Newsletter.

CP/M USER GROUP Nick Hampshire, 41 Vincent Street, Yeovil, Somerset.

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PDP 11 USERS GROUP Pete Harris, 119 Carpenter Way, Potters Bar, Hertfordshire EN6 5QB

0707-52091

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INDEPENDENT NASCOM USERS CLUB Jason Twell,

15 Damside Street, Lancaster, Lancashire. 0524-33596

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