May 1983

IEEE-696/
S-100
Standard
approved—
a list of
the changes,
plus an
S-100
Product
Directory

The IEEE-696/S-100 Standard

Three years after the publication of the proposed standard, the IEEE Standards Committee approved a revised version. *Microsystems* brings you the details of all major changes incorporated into the final standard.

More than 150 manufacturers provide more than 1000 products for the S-100 bus. Don and Sol Libes bring you a quick roundup of who makes what.

North Star Still Shines on the Horizon

Steve Leibson reviews a new implementation of CP/M 2.2 for the Horizon. Richard Feldman tells how you can upgrade old N* 32K memories to a full 64K. Randy Reitz reviews SCAN and RENUMBER facilities for N* Basic, and Anthony Skjellum looks at a file comparison program to run under N* DOS.

Upgrading Disk Performance

Bob Weidemann discusses how to speed up your system with extra memory used for disk buffering. Even the old Tarbell single-density workhorse can become a trotter—try Bob Lurie's track-buffering routines.

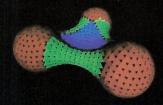
Software

Kelly Smith offers a useful patch for SID and an improved 64-column display for DDT. Jon Lindsay tells how to recover that MBasic program you forgot to save. David Wolpert shows how to use the VARPTR function in MBasic.

Microsystems Tests:

The MPX-1 from CompuPro: a new and sophisticated I/O co-processor board for the S-100 bus.

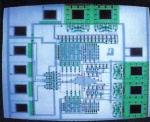




"Three Atoms" Courtesy of Greg Abram, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill



"Aurora" By Richard Katz, Vectrix Corporation



"Integrated Circuit Design" Courtesy "In The Beginning" By Richard Katz, of Floyd J. James, University of North Vectrix Corporation
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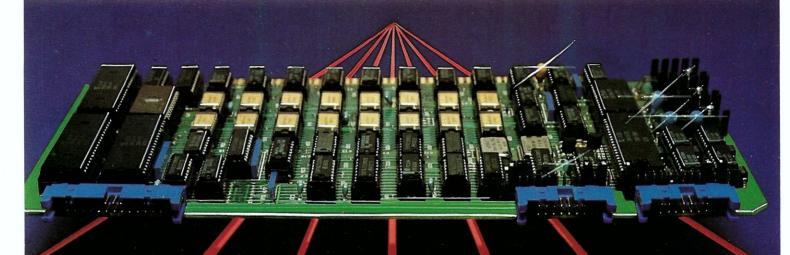
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BASIC VS. JRT PASCAL:

A NO-HOLDS-BARRED COMPARISON.

programs into modules, JRT Pascal makes even very complex programsof nearly any size—a breeze to manage. Pascal code is self-documenting; program sections are identified by meaningful names, not line numbers. Error messages are verbal, not number codes. JRT offers 12 data types (to Basic's 2 or 3), and it has both regular and hex numbers.

For power—the ability to write better, clearer programs, faster-Pascal is the run-away winner. Example: JRT simplifies programming by accomplishing complicated operations (for Basic) with one command:

(ioi basic) with one command.		
Basic	JRT Pascal	
IF A\$ = "V" OR	IF A IN ['V''Z'] THEN	
A\$ = "W" OR		
A\$ = "X" OR		
A\$ = "Y" OR		
A\$ = "Z" THEN		

FLEXIBILITY JRT's wide variety of data types reduces programming restrictions. And the data types are not all fixed in size.

There are 3 looping statements (Basic has 1). With JRT, very large programs can be created and run, because program modules can be spread over many diskettes. Common modules can be used for several programs. Basic generally limits strings to 255 bytes; JRT strings go up to 64K.

EFFICIENCY Whereas Basic relies on a static, inefficient memory map to allocate storage, JRT's dynamic storage fills every available main storage area; there's no waste. With Basic, sub-routine modules must be linked together; with JRT, they can be linkedbut don't have to be. JRT's more powerful commands run faster; typically, you'll write Pascal programs 3 to 10 times faster than in Basic. Exclusive: JRT lets you directly access the CP/M* operating system for better total system control.

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Indexed files	No	Yes	
Maximum string size	255 characters	64,000 characters	
Loop statements	1	3	
Data types	Usually 2 or 3	12	
CASE statement	No	Yes	
Introduced	1965	1980	
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- Two 28-pin sockets allowing the use of up to 16K bytes of on-board EPROM and up to 8K bytes of on-board RAM.
- Individual software reset capability.
- Conforms to the proposed IEEE-696 S-100 standard.
- Controller can accommodate two rigid-disk drives and one cartridge tape drive. Expansion is made possible with an external card.

Teletek's HD/CTC Offers A Hard Disk Controller, Plus Cartridge Tape Controller, All On One Board.

TELETEK

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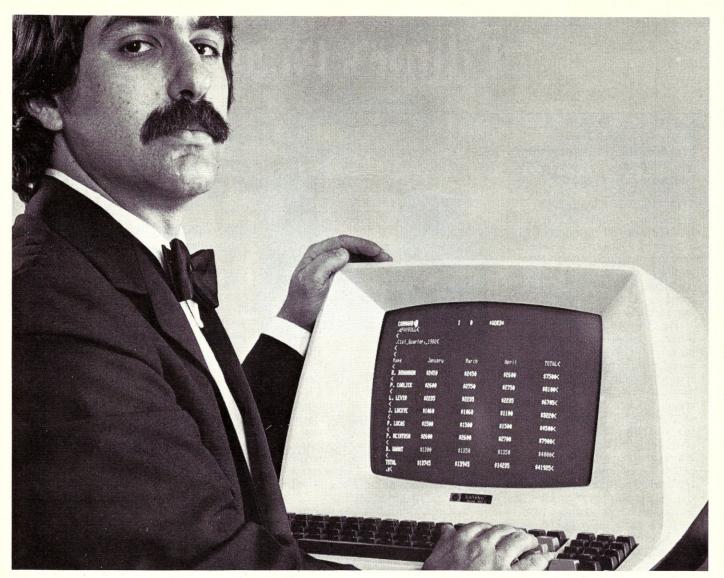
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Editor's Page

by Sol Libes

n the early 1970s, Ed Roberts founded a company called Micro Instrumentation and Telemetry Systems in Albuquerque, New Mexico. For short he called the company MITS. It was his intention to develop and market electronic kits for controlling model rocket systems. However, he soon became intrigued by the electronic calculators then being introduced, and decided to try his hand at developing and marketing an electronic calculator kit.

He first brought out a small desktop calculator, and then a battery-operated portable unit and a programmable calculator. Unfortunately the latter never made it past the prototype stage. In each case Ed got promotion for his product by writing up the products as construction articles in Popular Electronics magazine (now called Computers and Electronics). The technical editor of the magazine, Les Solomon, encouraged Ed in all these projects. By early 1974 MITS was still a small struggling electronics company with a handful of people, their calculator and rocket kit business having failed to get off the ground.

The first personal computer kits

In early 1974 Les suggested to Ed that MITS develop a computer kit based on the new Intel 8080 microprocessor. As Ed himself later admitted, the computer kit was "sort of a last hope." There already was a kit on the market using the Intel 8008, the predecessor of the 8080) and an article on an 8008 system had appeared in another magazine and generated a tremendous response.

A prototype was quickly designed, based on a similar design from Intel but with parts that were more readily and more economically available to MITS . . . the most notable being a 100-pin bus connector. Ed felt that if MITS sold 300 of these computer kits, they would be doing well.



Les Solomon thought the project was great, and asked Ed to bring the working prototype to their New York City editorial office for a demonstration and photographing session. Les agreed to run a feature construction article, including schematic diagrams. Ed, with Les' help, dreamed up a name for the computer: They called it the "Altair 8800." Ed brought the prototype unit to New York City. But something happened in transit, and the unit would not work. However, Les had faith and decided to run the article anyway.

The article appeared in the January 1975 issue of *Popular* Electronics, which was actually published and distributed in December 1974. At the end of the article it was mentioned that MITS was offering a parts kit for the Altair 8800 for \$395. At the time Intel was charging \$350 just for a single 8080 IC. The Altair price seemed like an absolute steal. Further, MITS offered a complete printed circuit board set for only \$77, and a complete set of parts (less the cabinet, power supply, and front panel switches) for only \$189. How cheap could you get?

It was like the opening of the floodgates. Within one week after the article appeared, MITS had received 200 orders for the Altair. (Later that year, they received 300 orders in one afternoon.) By the end of February they had 2000 orders,

and still all they had was one prototype Altair. Working day and night, with the phones constantly jammed, they managed to ship some board sets by early April. And in May they started shipping complete kits.

The Altair bus

The Altair-8800 used a 100-pin bus that was laid out by an anonymous draftsman who arbitrarily assigned signal names to groups of connector pins. Originally known as the "Altair Bus," its name was quickly changed by other manufacturers of compatible products to the "Altair/IMSAI bus" and the "Altair/IMSAI/Protech bus." This was too much, and at Atlantic City in 1976 Cromemco's Roger Melon coined the name "S-100 bus," which was universally adopted despite protests from MITS that it was still the "Altair bus."

The Altair came with a 1K RAM card and promises from MITS of additional boards for I/O, memory expansion, and the like. But the owners of Altairs were desperate for these products so that they could get their systems to do something. This led to the start-up of several companies to manufacture peripheral plug-in boards. Most notable, in these early days, were companies such as Processor Technology, Cromemco, and Godbout Electronics. But it was the adoption of the S-100 bus by other manufacturers of mainframes (e.g., IMSAI in January 1976) that established the S-100 bus as the dominant busing system for micros.

Development of the IEEE-696/S-100 Standard

In 1978, Dr. Robert Stewart established a Microprocessor Standards Committee as a subgroup of the IEEE Computer Standards Committee. Bob was also an avid computer hobbyist and owned an IMSAI computer. He was troubled by the incompatibility problems that were plaguing the S-100 mar-

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Editor's page continued . . .

ket. Thus, he approached George Morrow (president of Morrow Designs) and Kels Elmquist (director of engineering for Ithaca InterSystems) to develop a standard for the S-100 bus. George and Kels, as well as some of the other leading designers of S-100 products, were already beginning to think about putting multiprocessors and 16-bit processors on the bus and recognized that a stadard was needed so that S-100 bus machines could progress efficiently to the next generation of microcomputer technology. George took on the job of committee chairman; a meeting of interested people was called and plans were made. George and Kels undertook to write a draft proposal which was published in the July 1979 issue of Computer (official publication of the IEEE Computer Society) and in Microsystems (Jan. 1980).

Responses to the proposal were received during 1980. Another meeting of the committee

resulted in the first addendum to the proposal. George Morrow resigned as committee chairman and Howard Fullmer took over. Another committee meeting was held in late 1980 to review the responses received. A third meeting was held in June 1981, at which most of the differences were resolved and another addendum prepared.

The standard receives IEEE approval

In late 1981 Mark Garetz (CompuPro Division, Godbout Electronics) took over as committee chairman, finalized the changes to the standard, and got all the committee members to finally approve the standard. He then piloted it through the review and approval by the IEEE Microprocessor Standards Committee, IEEE Computer Standards Committee, and IEEE Standards board. The standard became an official IEEE standard on December 14, 1982.

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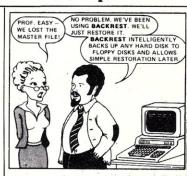
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News & Views

by Sol Libes

Intel news

Intel has begun shipping their 80150 IC, which contains the CP/M-86 operating system. This now makes possible diskless CP/M systems such as an ultracompact portable and also offers the advantage that the operating system cannot be overwritten.

The CP/M chip substitutes a "memory disk" for the disk drive. Thus users can open and close files, store programs and gather statistics on the memory disk, and gain a performance

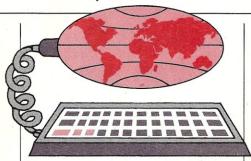
advantage.

Intel is currently shipping samples of its new 16-bit microprocessor chip family and expects to be shipping production quantities this spring. This includes the 80286 microprocessor, 80287 math coprocessor, 82284 clock generator/ready synchronizer, and 82288 bus controller. The 80286 contains memory management and protection features to enhance its multiuser and multitasking operation. The 80287 performs complex floating point math functions with a claimed in crease of 50 to 100 times faster than systems using software or partial hardware support. The 82284 and 82288 replace 15-20 TTL devices, reducing cost and board real estate, and allowing full bus bandwidth operation at 8-10 MHz.

32-bit micros: a progress report

It was just two years ago that Intel shocked the industry by introducing their iAPX32 32bit microprocessor chip set. However, it was nearly a year before OEMs could get samples and when they did, they found that their systems performed at far less speed than promised by Intel. Further, the iAPX32 was totally different from any of the prior Intel microprocessors. and system development was starting from ground zero. As yet no company is shipping systems using the iAPX32.

Last year Hewlett-Packard and Bell Labs announced their



in-house 32-bit microprocessors, which are already being used in products being shipped by HP and Western Electric. And American Bell is shortly expected to announce systems using the Bellmac 32A microprocessor.

NCR has announced that this month it will start shipping samples of its 32-bit microprocessor. Motorola is expected to start sampling its 68020 32-bitter in the fourth quarter, although some competitors question whether this is a true 32bit micro. National Semiconductor is promising samples of its 32032, 32-bit device in the first quarter of '84. And Zilog has announced the Z80K, 32bit micro, which it plans to sell for \$30 each, with samples expected in the first quarter of 84. And DEC has disclosed that it has given top priority to the development of a VAX-ona-chip.

Intel, recognizing the problems with the iAPX32, has launched a two-pronged effort to improve the iAPX32 and also develop a 32-bit device that is upward compatible with the 8086/8088. This new IC, called the 80386, is slated for sampling in the second half of '84.

Texas Instruments, the first company to introduce a 16-bit micro (the 9900) has faltered, just as Intel is faltering with its 32-bit device. There is no doubt that being a pioneer is a very risky undertaking. TI has as yet not disclosed any plans for entering the 32-bit micro marketplace.

It is becoming apparent that we are going to see a bigger battle in the 32-bit arena than

is being seen in today's 16-micro battle. And that the first skirmishes will take place in later '84 with the pitched battle lines being drawn in 1985.

News from the UNIX world

The recent Unicom conference, held in San Diego, was the largest Unix conference yet held. Unisoft, who was the first company to transport Unix to the 68000 world, boasted that their UniPlus+ operating system was running on 40% of the systems shown at the show and on 90% of those using the 68000. They further claimed that over 20 companies had already announced systems running UniPlus+, compared to only 12 for Xenix from Microsoft.

The new Apple Lisa was shown at the show running both UniPlus+ and Xenix. And National Semiconductor showed a prototype 16032based system running Unix. They hope to have the system on the market by the time you read this column.

In the meantime Televideo has discontinued selling its Unix-based micro after only two months because of a "lessthan-enthusiastic response." They claim that they are re-engineering the product and will make another attempt at the market.

InfoPro Systems, East Hanover NJ, a publisher of a monthly newsletter for Unix users, has announced that they have filed a suit against McGraw-Hill for copyright infringement. They allege that the UNIX book by Jean Yates and Rebecca Thomas, of Yates Ventures, contained material copied from their newsletters.

Public domain software update

The CP/M Users Group (CPMUG) has released a new volume of software. It is Volume 91 and contains Fast Fourier Transform and printer formatting programs. The disk is

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damage. ZEµS2 is a flexible system expandable to 32 users and 600MB of storage. ZEµS3, introduced at NCC '82, is based on the same architecture as ZEµS2 in an 8 user configuration. Applying the latest technologies, the ZEµS3 utilizes a 5½" Winchester hard disk and a 5½" floppy drive. The cabinet measures a mere 10 x 19 x 27.5 inches, yet it contains all the hardware necessary to handle up to three shared printers as well as data communications.

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News & Views continued . . .

available from CPMUG, 1651 Third Ave., NY NY 10028.

CPMUG has also established a new on-line system with a bulletin board and files to be downloaded. Volume 91 can be downloaded from the system. It is up and running from 6 PM to 12 PM weekdays and all day weekends and is operated by Ed Currie (President of Lifeboat Associates). The number is (212) 535-3406, and it operates at 300-450-600 baud.

The SIG/M software group, a subgroup of the Amateur Computer Group of New Jersey, has released 16 more volumes of public domain software, bringing their total up to 107 volumes. These are volumes 92 through 107; they contain the following programs:

Vol 92: 68000 Cross-Assembler, BBS & Little ADA programs Vol 93: Modem 798 update Vol 94: Pascal-Z programs Vol 95: Pascal-Z programs Vol 96: CP/M-86 Utilities Vol 97: Pascal-Z programs Vol 98-107: ZCPR-2 (Z80 CP/M-CCP replacement) & SYSLIB (integrated library of M-80 subroutines)

These disks are available on many RCPM systems and from local CP/M user groups. Or they can be obtained directly from SIG/M, Box 97, Iselin NJ 08830. SIG/M also has a printed catalog available for \$2; \$2.50 foreign.

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How is CP/M doing?

Judging from the CP/M-'83 show held in San Francisco recently, CP/M is doing extremely well. The show people claim that about 55,000 people attended, which makes it one of the largest computer shows ever held.

Digital Research claims that CP/M has now been implemented on over 1,000 different systems and is running on over 700,000 machines. However, all is not well in the CP/M-86 area, where it is estimated that only 2% of the IBM-PC users have purchased CP/M-86, choosing rather to go with IBM-PC DOS selling for onesixth the price. Therefore DRI has decided to take the bull by the horns and market the IBM-PC version of CP/M-86 themselves. They have cut the price from \$240 to \$60 (still \$20 more than PC DOS) and added more features (e.g., printer spooling). However, this is still expected to be an uphill battle for DRI, since Microsoft is not making available any of its software to run under CP/M-86 on the IBM-PC.

In the meantime, Tandy, the last CP/M holdout, has finally given in and will be furnishing CP/M Plus on their new Model 12 machine along with their TRSDOS operating system. This means that every major personal computer manufacturer now supplies CP/M on at least one of their systems.

DRI has moved aggressively into the CP/M-68K area by furnishing a C-compiler and C-

News & Views

continued . . .

software tools as part of the operating system package, and promoting it as a means for Unix users to easily port Unix software over to CP/M. Several computer manufacturers were already running CP/M-68K at the CP/M-'83 show and were promising early delivery.

There can be no doubt as to the success of the CP/M-'83 show, since the show promoter has already decided to run a CP/M-'83 East in Boston in September.

Future issues

We plan to emphasize the following special topics in coming issues of Microsystems:

July: Communication

Business Applications Aug.: Sept.: Unix on Micros (Pt. 2)

Local Area Networking Nov.: 16-bit Systems

Dec.: CP/M Software Direc-

Oct.:

If you would like to contribute an article, please contact us to discuss these efforts.

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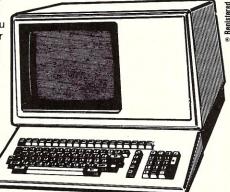
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The S-100 Bus

by David Hardy

ow that the IEEE-696 bus standard has been approved and is available to all, it seems only fitting that its features be discussed here. Letters from readers indicate that there is a great deal of interest in the new standard, and that many of the hardware "hackers" are already deep into the mysteries of IEEE-696's new features like bus arbitration, TMA, extended addressing, and 16-bit data transfer operations.

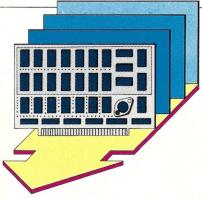
Future S-100 bus columns, in addition to responding to reader inquiries and interests, will deal with each of the new features of the IEEE-696 standard in detail, starting next time with a discussion of the special bus operations of IEEE-696, including the bus transfer protocol and bus arbitration.

In relation to the new IEEE-696 standard, the two questions that I've seen most often in the last two months are "How can I add extended addressing to my S-100 system?" and "Why did they change the term DMA to TMA?"

Extended addressing

With the introduction of CP/M Plus, extended addressing is suddenly a very desirable feature on single-user Z80 or 8080 machines. Although CP/M Plus actually requires multiple banks of memory, the new address lines (A16-A23) can actually be treated as "bank enable" lines to switch between 64K "banks" of memory. I have been doing this in my own systems for some time to provide a multibank environment for both CP/M Plus and MP/M.

Since both operating systems require a certain amount of "common" memory (that is, memory that is always enabled), the problem of using the extended addressing lines becomes somewhat more complicated. The most common solution to this problem is to break the available memory into three or more "banks." The first



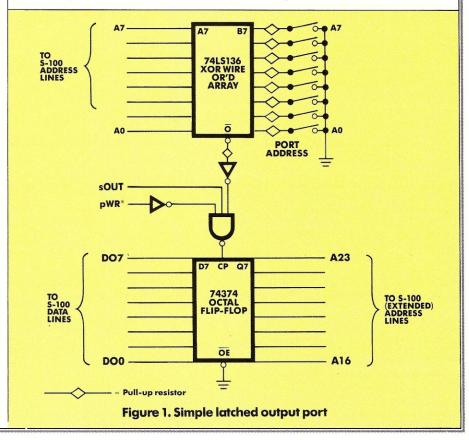
bank, usually the smallest, doesn't use any of the extended addressing lines (A16-A23), so it is *always* enabled. This bank is used as "common" memory. The remaining banks use address lines A16-A23 as their "bank enables" so that the system can choose between banks by simply selecting a certain combination of the extended address lines.

This is virtually the same procedure that is used in most of the old port-mapped bankselect logic schemes that use the output bits of a latched I/O port to enable selected banks of memory. The only difference is that, instead of using an output port to select banks, the eight extended addressing lines are now used.

In fact, the easiest way to add this limited extended addressing to an S-100 machine is to use a simple latched output port of the type shown in Figure 1. Although I suspect that this is hardly what the IEEE-696 designers had in mind when they added extended addressing to the S-100 bus, it is a useful "quick and dirty" method of adding extended addressing to a machine whose master processor doesn't make use of these lines.

DMA vs. TMA

Direct Memory Access (DMA) is a name that implies that a certain device (for example, a disk controller board) can take control of the system's bus and directly drive the control, ad-



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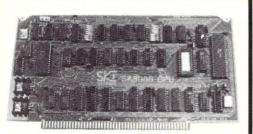
dress, and data lines in order to perform data transfers to/from the system main memory. In other words, it can "turn off" the system's master processor, take control of all (or most) of its lines, and perform temporarily as the system's master processor.

As microcomputer technology evolved, it became apparent to the standard's designers that the S-100 bus was capable of "lending" control for more than just memory access operations. In fact, any "temporary" master processor could take over the bus for any kind of bus access at all (within limitations, of course) and freely drive any passive system components (called bus slaves) that it desired. To indicate that this broader form of temporary master access was available with the S-100 bus, the name TMA (Temporary Master Access) was coined, to replace the less descriptive name DMA.

The designers of the 696 standard further enhanced the TMA process by adding four new lines to the S-100 bus that allowed up to 16 temporary masters to vie for control of the system bus at the same time. These four lines, called TMA0*-TMA3*, allow prioritized arbitration among any temporary masters that simultaneously request bus access. This method of arbitration requires that each temporary master have its own arbitration controller1 in order to establish (and assert) its priority. In addition, each temporary master must have a unique priority.

Basically, what happens is this: Any temporary master wishing to perform TMA will place its priority code on the TMA bus by placing the complement of its priority code on the four TMA lines TMO*-TMA3*. These TMA bus lines (being negative-logic) are normally pulled up to a logic one, so that each line can be made ACTIVE by pulling it down to a logic zero. In this manner, each of the four lines is WIRE OR'ed to each temporary master, so that more than one temporary master may assert its priority on the TMA bus at the same time. Once a "requesting" temporary master has asserted its code on the TMA bus, it READS the TMA bus, then compares what it sees with its own priority code. If there is no difference, then it assumes that it has "won" the arbitration. If there is a difference, then it must compare the bits of the TMA bus with its own priority code to determine if there is a higher-priority temporary master asserted on the TMA bus. If the temporary master determines that it has "lost" the arbitration, then it will continue comparing the TMA bus. If the temporary master determines that it has "lost" the arbitration, then it will continue comparing the TMA bus with its priority code, and wait until it has the highest asserted priority before it will attempt TMA. The ac-

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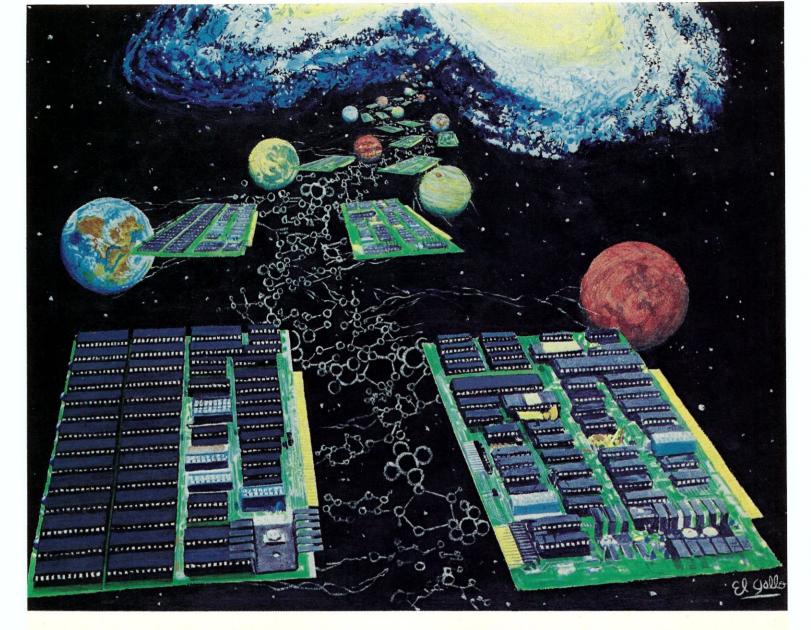
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S-100 NEWS BULLETIN

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CIRCLE 169 ON READER SERVICE CARD

S-100 Bus continued. . .

tual procedure involved in performing TMA is a great deal more complicated than the simple description offered here, and will be discussed in greater detail in the next S-100 bus.

The main disadvantage of TMA (with respect to simple DMA, at least) is the inherent complexity of its arbitration scheme. Ironically, its arbitration ability is also TMA's biggest advantage, since it greatly increases the flexibility of the S-100 bus. It is the complex TMA arbitration process that makes it possible for the S-100 bus to support multiprocessing as well as many other complicated functions.

It is really the ability of the S-100 bus to allow TMA that gives rise to the terms "temporary bus master (TBM)," "Temporary Master Access controller (TMAC)," "Slave Processor," "Bus Arbitration," and "Bus Slaves" that are used so confusingly in so many of the S-100 board advertisements.

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S-100 Bus continued. .

Next, in the July issue, more reader questions and feedback, and we start the in-depth look at the IEEE-696 bus.

Notes

1. Refer to the article "IEEE-696/S-100 Standard Update' in this issue, page 00, for the controller circuit used and the timing diagrams. Also, a detailed discussion of TMA will be found in the book, Interfacing to S-100/IEEE-696 Microcomputers, by Sol Libes and Mark Garetz, published by Osborne/McGraw-Hill.

This column is intended as a forum on S-100 topics. I encourage readers to send in questions about the S-100 bus, which I will attempt to answer in this column. The questions should, in general, be directly related to the hardware structure and timing of the bus; general questions or problems encountered in trying to interface a specific product.

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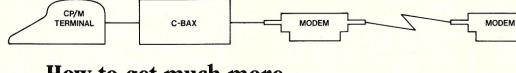


CALINE



CIRCLE 167 ON READER SERVICE CARD

ATTENTION: CP/M USERS!



How to get much more than the silent treatment from Charlie.

It's been no comedy for CP/M users who wanted to talk with an IBM system. Til now, that is. Thanks to the new C-BAX converter from Alphamatrix, Charlie is silent no more.

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At last! CP/M to IBM communications!! These really are modern times. For more facts on C-BAX, talk to Alphamatrix c/o the address below.



Alphamatrix Incorporated

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Letters to the Editor

Dear Sir.

I am an avid reader of Microsystems and a recent owner of a Morrow Designs Decision I (with dual 51/4" drives). Is there a user's group for the Morrow?

> Vincent B. Robinson 333 East 90th Street, #1J New York, NY 10028

Sorry, we do not know of any user group specifically for this system. If there is one, we would like to publicize its existence.—Editors.

Dear Mr. Libes,

I read with interest "A Look At Pascal/MT+" by Jeff Duntemann. I wonder if we are using the same Pascal/MT+. Contrary to Mr. Duntemann's statement, Pascal/MT+ has been marketed by Digital Research for nearly a year. Moreover, Digital dropped any royalty requirements for its compilers in July 1982, so this claim is wrong.

My company uses Pascal/ MT+ to produce commercially available CP/M programs. Unlike Mr. Duntemann, I do not find Digital Research's demand "to insert copyright notices into your code and examine your books whenever they please" to be "nonsense". Digital owns the code, and if they want to protect their ownership it is not too much to put a notice alongside ours. Moreover, when Digital was charging royalties, they had to have the right to inspect the books to enforce proper payment. I have seen (and signed) a number of software royalty contracts, all of which allowed inspection at the discretion and timing of whoever is owed the royalties.

For scientific computing and general number crunching, the 6.5 digits is not very accurate, since round-off errors can rapidly accumulate. Unfortunately Pascal lacks the double-precision and complex types available in Fortran. Even some versions of Basic offer double precision.



Overall, Pascal/MT+ is the best available compiler for developing programs that will be used many times. It allows stand-alone programs, chaining and overlaying. The no-royalty policy makes it very nice. On the other hand, it does compile

very slowly.

The Speed Programming Package seems less than a total solution to this. It only catches narrowly defined "syntax" errors. It will not catch attempts to equate incompatible variables, for example. Nor will it use "include" files. Finally, the SPP insists that the entire file must fit in memory at the same time. All of this limits SPP to small programs—precisely where it is least needed.

Our solution has been to develop programs using Pascal/ M, which is interpreted, and then translate it into Pascal/ MT+

Finally, the linker for Pascal/MT+ is also weak. One major weakness occurred when overlaying the addresses in hex. A survey around the office found that no one could add in hex, so we bought a TI Programmer calculator.

Incidentally, Mr. Duntemann is wrong that "we could all be buying our compilers from IBM in 10 years." I just bought their Pascal compiler (written by Microsoft) and it is not suitable for serious program development. First, they offer no telephone consulting/hotline, except what your local IBM store can offer (which is very little). Second, it does not allow you to chain or link one program to another. Third, it has no overlay/segment structure to

allow large programs to fit into small spaces. Fourth, it has no option to flag deviations from ISO standards—and it offers many, so it is easy and tempting to write nontransportable code.

No, there are no excellent Pascal compilers out for micros, only some with problems you can work around. My ideal one would allow segmenting to be specified in the source code like Pascal/M, would chain like Pascal/MT+, offer more accuracy than 6.5 digits, have an interpreted and compiled option, and indicate when the ISO standard is violated.

> Eric Weiss, President The Winchendon Group 3907 Lakota Rd. P.O. Box 10114 Alexandria, VA 22310

Chris Terry replies:

Jeff Duntemann's review of Pascal MT+ was written some time before we printed it and he did not see the article until it was about to go to press, when he called our attention to the matter. DR has since acquired MT Microsystems, and the statement concerning royalties on items linked from the MT+ library is no longer true. DRI has drastically revised its licensing agreements, and there are now no royalty charges for inclusion of the runtime libraries of Pascal MT+, CB-80, or PL/I-80. We apologize for any inconvenience the error may have caused.

Gentlemen:

In browsing through your Jan '83 issue, I noticed that Cromemco was not mentioned in connection with UNIX-like systems. CROMIX is certainly a derivative of UNIX. In reading past issues of your magazine, I have noticed a definite lack of Cromemco advertising, and references to Cromemco, despite the fact that they are the largest manufacturer of S-100 equipment. When will we hear more about Cromemco?

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CIRCLE 186 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Letters To The Editor continued . . .

Keep up the good work. I enjoy the magazine.

> Wayne T. Watson 1857 Appletree Lane Mountain View, CA 94040

Dear Wayne:

Cromemco did not return our UNIX questionnaire, hence we did not list them. Also, despite repeated requests to furnish information and loaner products for reviews, we have never received anything from

Cromemco. In fact, our repeated letters and phone calls are never acknowledged. We continue to meet with a stone wall every time we try to deal with Cromemco.

-Sol Libes

Gentlemen:

Particularly appreciated your recent article on the Jade Bus Probe (Nov/Dec '82). Bought it. And presently use it. You really hit me with that article.

The S-100 bus was the first.

And in my opinion still the best. But being first and best caused a lot of jealous people to take potshots at it. Personally, I think the IEEE tried to filibuster it to death. Two months is enough for a standard to be set up and approved.

On the size of your magazine: I feel it is about right at present. Byte is too large. My suggestion-stick strictly to 696-related advertisements, features, and discussions. Do that, and you may not get too large.

R.O. Whitaker Computer Compatible Inst. Co. 4719 Squire Drive Indianapolis, IN 46241

Sol Libes replies:

It typically takes about 3 years for a standard to be written and pass through the IEEE machinery to final adoption. There is no doubt that this long delay causes problems in an industry where technology is changing so rapidly. However, we must recognize that the members of an IEEE standard committee are unpaid volunteers and hence tend to give the task less than top priority. Further, many people within the industry have vested interests that must be resolved. This also takes time. Thus it took almost 3 years for the S-100 standard just to come out of the working committee, and about 7 months to move through the various IEEE committees to adoption.

Gentlemen:

I believe you printed erroneous information in your News & Views column of the February issue. Content-addressable memory for the S-100 system bus was available in 1978 from Semionics Corp. See the articles serialized in Computer Design, especially Part 3 in the October 1978 issue.

Please don't give credit to the English for what we had five years ago!

> Ralph E. Kenyon Jr. RFD Lower Prospect Hill Chester, MA 01011

CO-POWER-88: THE EXTRAORDINARY 8088 COPROCESSOR FOR Z80/8080 COMPUTERS USING CP/M 2.2

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(Other related products also available.)

CONTACT:

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CIRCLE 265 ON READER SERVICE CARD

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- A comparison of five popular S-100 disk controller cards.
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NEW SUBSCRIBERS ONLY

The UNIX File

by lan F. Darwin

The UNIX File is scheduled to appear every other month. It will focus a spotlight on important aspects of UNIX. If you have questions about UNIX, send them in and I will attempt to answer them.

Part 2 Easy applications and sophisticated text processing

ne of the reasons people find UNIX so useful is its ability to produce simple 'applications' without writing any programs. So I'll start by looking at a simple application of the 'shell' command language. Then we'll look at some text processing applications, and see what the two areas have in common.

How many times do you need to look up telephone numbers? If you're like me, you forget them often enough that you need to keep them in a list. I keep mine on the UNIX system, and when a number is needed, I let my system do the walking. To find the telephone number of the *Microsystems* editor, for example, I need only type

phone libes and I'll see something like libes, sol - microsystems - 201-522-9347

Note that if I said

I would get all the phone numbers of *Microsystems* staff:

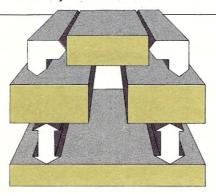
libes, sol - microsystems - 201-522-9347

terry, chris - microsystems - 212-725-6856

How is the **phone** command written? It uses one of the more powerful UNIX tools, **grep.** The curious name **grep** is a mnemonic for Global Regular Expression Print; inside the UNIX editor the command

g/RE/p

will print all occurences of the RE. A RE or regular expression is a powerful extension to the 'character string' which most other editors allow you to



find. RE's can have wildcards analagous to those in filenames, can look for classes of characters, special characters, and numerous other kinds of text. REs are widely used in UNIX; the editor uses them while editing a file, and grep uses them to search through a file or multiple files. Thus the command

grep libes phonebook will likely produce the first printout shown above if I have a file called 'phonebook' which includes all my telephone numbers. And similarly

grep microsystems phonebook will produce the second. But typing the **phone** command is easier, and I can create the **phone** command just by making a file called **phone** which contains the line

grep "\$1" phonebook

I must mark the file as 'executable' to UNIX, which I do with the command chmod (change mode). Once I've created the phone command and a text file ('phonebook') with the names and telephone numbers I use often, I am set to use the newly created phone command:

phone dec

dec - toronto - 675-2580

to remind me of the phone number of our local DEC office. I use the standard UNIX editor (or any other editor I choose) to maintain both the **phone** command and the file 'phonebook.'

Maintain a one-line command? Well, commands like phone tend to start small and grow. After a while we realised that on a multiuser system, some numbers should be available to everybody while others are of a personal nature. So we made a file in a public area '/usr/adm' (the directory for administrative files), and put the **phone** command itself in a public directory so that everybody could use it (without having to know what's in it). **Phone** now looks like this:

if test -r \$HOME/phonebook

then grep "\$1" \$HOME/phonebook

grep "\$1" /usr/adm/phonebook

which first checks to see if a file called 'phonebook' exists and is readable (if test —r) in the user's home directory (the place where their files are stored). If so, that file is searched first. If it is not readable, the user is not given a 'FILE NOT FOUND' error such as many other systems would provide. The phone command simply goes on to look in the public file.

Of course the first day this version of **phone** is in use, somebody will complain how ugly it is to have it type everything in lower case. Readers of English are used to mixed case; they expect to see names printed as Libes, DEC, Microsystems. We can easily edit the phonebook file to be in 'human readable' case, but will people have to know exactly how the lines are capitalized? No, because I just change the phone command to say

grep -y

which allows operand text entered in lower case to match text in either case in the file. Thus

phone libes

results in

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The phone command also illustrates the ways in which programs can and do grow in a UNIX environment. The first prototype of a tool is often a simple shell script. This is then

Super Subsystems For Super Micros

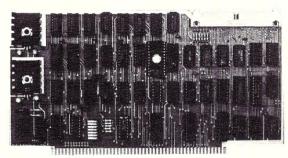
Fixed Disk Subsystems

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20 MEGABYTE 5.25" subsystem same as above, but includes the Fujitsu M2234B 20 MBYTE 5.25" Winchester type fixed disk drive instead of the M2303BE. PF20 SUBSYSTEM \$2,275.00

Winchester Fixed Disk Controller Completely I/O Mapped—No Wait States— No CPU Cycle Stealing

The FDC 4000, an IEEE 696 (S-100) compatible fixed disk controller provides an interface between the host system and any disk drive having a Shugart SA4000 type interface. Manufacturers producing this type drive include Shugart, Fujitsu, 3M, and others. FDC 4000 \$895.00

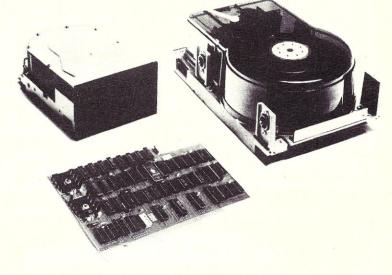


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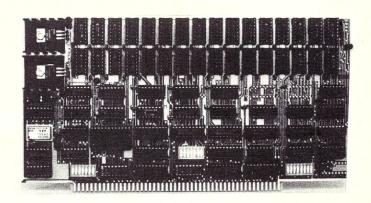


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The BSR 64/256 is an 8 bit bank selectable dynamic random access memory card designed to operate in Z-80, 8080 and 8085 based S-100 computer systems with a CPU clock frequency of up to 5MHz (A model) or 6MHz (B model).

Individual 64K banks are selected via the IEEE 696 8 bit address bus extension. If the host system is not capable of driving the extended address bus, one of the BSR 64/256 cards in the system may be configured to drive it through an onboard latched output port.

System area is allocated in 4k blocks by writing a system mask out to two latched output ports. Another port allows any one of up to eight cards to be assigned as the current system master. Logically, up to 64 cards may be addressed in a single computer system. BSR 64/256 A @ 5MHz \$895.00





4219 S. Market Ct. Sacramento, CA 95839 (916) 921-5454

UNIX File continued. . .

expanded and improved based upon actual use. Finally, if the command is used often or if efficiency becomes a concern, the program can be written in an efficient programming language such as C. Experienced UNIX programmers almost never code in assembler language: They've seen that software can be made almost as efficient, easier to maintain, and much more portable if it is written in a highlevel language in the first place. Of course this model of

the development cycle is inadequate for a 5000-terminal airline reservation system, or an online banking teller system with thousands of branches online. Or is it? Clearly the conventional data-processing establishment could profit by looking at the UNIX approach to development.

Another aspect of this program deserves comment: its generality. Unlike a program written specifically to search for names (parsing the name

and demanding that it be in a certain format) and print the corresponding numbers, this program searches whatever text you enter. As an example, I recently got a telephone bill which included some long-distance calls I didn't remember having made. I just typed

phone 201-555-1234

and when the system printed the name of a supplier in New Jersey I recognized the name and remembered the conversation I'd had with him. A more specialized search program might have prevented me from finding out the supplier, unless the programmer had anticipated my inquiry. In general, the more specific you make a program, the more work you must do to anticipate all possible inputs, and the less likely you are to get it right.

To see some more shell files, all on a particular topic, let's turn to the realm of text pro-

cessing on UNIX.

Scratch 10 computer users and you'll likely find 11 different meanings for the term 'text processing'. I'm using the term in a general sense—the manipulation of words-which goes beyond document preparation. But to do document preparation, you must have editing power and formatting capability. Editing and formatting can be merged in a 'word processor' such as Wordstar on CP/M and dedicated word-processing boxes, or they can be separate functions, as seen by those who use CP/M with an editor and DRI's TEX, for example. Both approaches have their advantages and their adherents.

Integrated systems—if they're done properly—offer a superlative ease of use for preparing text that people will read. But they impose their own limits on the kinds of formatting that you can do. The greatest advantage that separate systems offer is that they can allow use of a single set of tools for text processing and for program development. The standard UNIX text processors-nroff and troff-are powerful but low-level document

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UNIX File continued. . .

formatters which don't incorporate editing facilities. Nroff prepares documents for viewing on CRTs, printers and hardcopy terminals; troff formats them for typesetting. Both accept almost exactly the same input language. Because of the complexity of n/troff, one normally uses a package of 'formatter macros' which defines standard sequences—much as Scribe and Scribble do, except that n/troff have been in use for a much longer period of time. Commonly used macro packages called 'mm', 'ms' and 'me' provide formatting of most types of documents. Mm is probably the largest, and is the one I use most. Mm provides features such as automatic numbering of sections and subsections, generation of tables of contents, etc., which n/troff by itself doesn't, and which many other text processors do not. Documenting new UNIX programs is made easy by the 'man' macro package, which ensures that all the Volume I Manual pages are in the same format. The Bell UNIX documentation is done entirely in **n/troff**, as are thousands of other documents and a number of books.

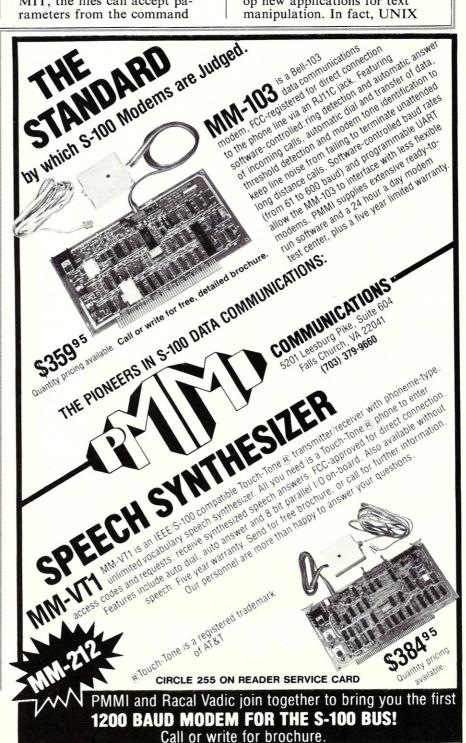
Example: **nroff** without macros, and with mm macro package without:

- .sp 2
- 2.4.2 Subsequent Analysis
- .sp 1
- .ti +5
- with:
- .H 3 "Subsequent Analysis"

A second major advantage of the separation of editor and formatter is the ease with which—on UNIX at least—one can add pre- and post processors to the formatting system. The UNIX world has for years used two text preprocessors, one for tabular work (tbl) and one for setting mathematical equations from textual descriptions (eqn). More recent additions include a package (refer) for automatic extraction of bibliographic citations from one or more lists of references, packages for simple pictures and diagrams (pic and ideal) and others. All these work with the standard UNIX text formatter n/troff. The user invokes as few or as many of these preprocessors as needed—they are generally transparent to each others' commands. The sequence of commands is usually imbedded in a shell file, for example:

tbl afile bfile cfile | eqn | nroff and, as with CP/M's SUB-MIT, the files can accept parameters from the command line; the form

will process as many files as are specified on the invocation through the table, equation and nroff processors. There are also ancillary tools included in real UNIX, such as spelling checkers, word frequency counts, and so on. We'll see these in more detail later. Because all the text files are in a standard format, people are encouraged to develop new applications for text manipulation. In fact, UNIX





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UNIX File continued. . .

does not have any 'record' structure built into the operating system.

Some people regard this as one of UNIX's main contributions to computer science. Programmers who have to use BDOS will know how deeply the record size of 128 bytes is imbedded into CP/M, even though almost all new systems allow you to use larger sectors on disk. UNIX allows you to request any reasonable number of bytes (from one up to . . .) in a read or write request, and will map the request onto whatever real device is in use, without making you worry whether it is a disk or a console. Each program is therefore free to structure its files as the programmer sees fit.

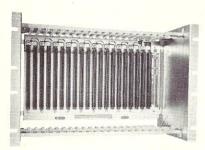
The convention normally used for text files is that the file consists of a series of characters, separated into lines for readability by the 'newline' character (stored as a linefeed character). Almost all programs that handle text—and computer programs can be thought of as text, as can data, words of a document, name and address lists, and anything else that is intended for people to read—can read data in this format. Thus a whole range of utilities works uniformly on all these kinds of data, without knowing what sort of data is involved. And speaking of sorts, the UNIX sort utility proves useful in numerous applications—but that's a topic for another column.

Summary

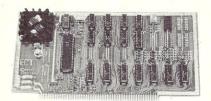
I've talked about two nominally unrelated aspects of UNIXcommand files such as phone and text manipulation utilities such as n/troff and the associated preprocessors. What all these do have in common, to my mind, is their generalitythey can be (and are being) used in ways above and beyond their authors' intentions, because the people who wrote them intentionally made them general. This generality pervades much of UNIX and makes it a flexible working environment.

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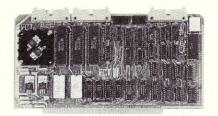
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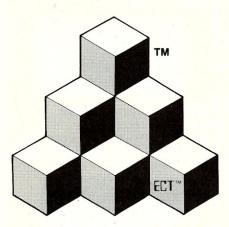


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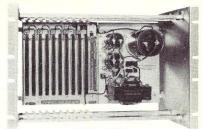


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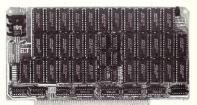
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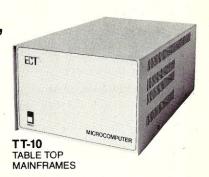
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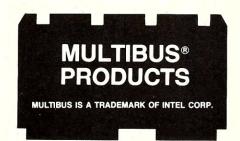
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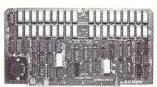
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UNIX File continued. . .

Micros at the UNIX Convention (Jan. '83)

I didn't get to San Diego, unfortunately, but I've spoken with several people who were there. And Dave Emberson and Yin Shih ran one simple benchmark on all the machines in the display area. They sent their informal results to the loose nexus of UNIX sites called 'Usenet' through its news facility. It's noteworthy that the 68000 UNIX software market is about evenly split between UniSoft and Microsoft. Exhibitors of the 68000 running Uni-Soft's UniPlus + included DUAL, Wicat, Pacific Micro and Corvus, while 68000-based XENIX systems included the Altos, Parallel, TRS Model 16, and the IBM-PC with the Sritek 68000 card. The Apple LISA was shown with both versions of 68000 UNIX! And several other 68000 vendors had their own ports of UNIX.

I predict that independent software vendors will concentrate on UniPlus+ and Xenix to get the widest marketing base; there's already considerable software for the two systems. The 8086 and Z8000 markets are divided, with Xenix having the major share, and fighting off Coherent and several vendors' own ports.

The much-touted National Semiconductor NS16032 was present in one system; presumably it was a prototype, since it did rather poorly in this particular benchmark. Their numbers seem to rate the other machines in about the same order as the Byte article "Eratosthenes Revisited: Once More Through the Sieve" by Jim and Gary Gilbreath, January, 1983. Another possibility is that the 16032 is nicely designed, but just plain slow. But it's premature to judge a CPU on one benchmark in one configuration. We'll see how the NS16032 stacks up in the future. The next UNIX Convention is set for the week of July 11th in Toronto. That's my home town, so maybe I'll see you there. If not, watch this space for a report on the conference!

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The IEEE-696/S-100 Standard Update

by Don and Sol Libes

he IEEE-696/S-100 bus is without doubt the most popular microcomputer busing system in use today. There are over 200 companies manufacturing approximately one thousand S-100 products. The reasons for its popularity can be attributed to the following:

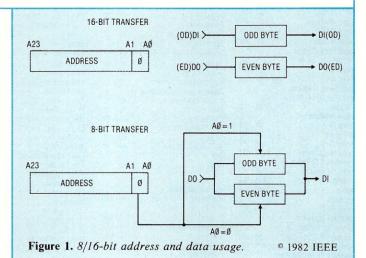
First: the S-100 bus is not processor-dependent. Virtually all the general-purpose microprocessors have been implemented for S-100 based machines. This includes 8-bit micros such as the 8080, Z80, 8085, 6502, 6800 and 6809. And 16-bit micros such as the 8088, 8086, 80286, 9900, Z8000, Pascal Microengine, LSI-11, 68000 and 16032. Over 15 different microprocessors have already been interfaced to S-100.

Second: the availability of about 1000 different products for S-100 based machines. Virtually every peripheral product one can conceive of is currently available as a plug-in for S-100 machines. The list ranges from modems and front panels to sophisticated music synthesizers, 9-track mag tape formatters, and bubble memory. No other bus offers this high a degree of product support.

Third: the power of the S-100 system. S-100 systems can directly address up to 16 megabytes of memory and 64K I/O ports. One can have up to 11 vectored interrupt lines, up to 16 masters (with priority), and up to 22 slaves on the bus. And systems are already operating at system clock speeds of over 10 MHz

The S-100 bus has been the leader in state-of-theart technology for microcomputers. Invariably, new state-of-the-art products first appear on S-100 systems before they appear on other computer systems.

Sol Libes, P.O. Box 1192, Mountainside, NJ 07092



This includes both hardware and software—e.g., the CP/M operating system, Microsoft Basic, floppy disks, hard disks, memory disks, high-resolution graphics, multiuser facilities, multiprocessing, 16-bit micros, and on and on.

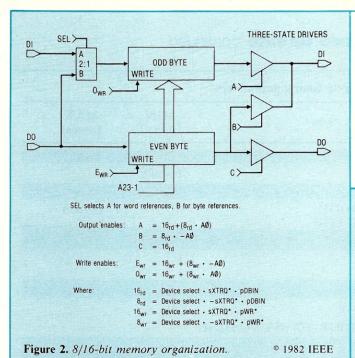
The IEEE-696/S-100 Standard is very important because it lays the foundation for the use of the S-100 busing system by the next generation of high-speed, very powerful microcomputer systems with sophisticated architectures.

The IEEE-696/S-100 Bus Standard was adopted by the IEEE Standards Board at its December 1982 meeting and now is an official IEEE standard. It is, in large measure, the same as the proposed standard, which was published in the January 1980 issue of *Microsystems*.

It was our intent to publish the approved standard

Table	1.	Bus	transf	er	timing	parameters
-------	----	-----	--------	----	--------	------------

		MIN	MAX
tSET	DELAY pHLDA TO ADSB*, SDSB*, DODSB* LOW	0	
tOV	TIME BOTH TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT MASTERS DRIVE THE CONTROL OUTPUT LINES	0.4tCY	
tDH	HOLD TIME ADDRESS, STATUS, AND DATA OUT FROM END OF STROBE TO CDSB* RISING	0.2tCY	
tREL	DELAY FROM HOLD* RISING TO ADSB*, SDSB* AND DODSB* HIGH		1.0tCY
tHDHA	DELAY FROM HOLD* FALSE TO pHLDA FALSE	1.0tCY	
tφCDSB	DELAY FROM ϕ RISING TO CDSB* LOW DELAY FROM ϕ RISING TO CDSB* HIGH	0	0.3tCY
t HD HA	DELAY FROM HOLD* FALLING TO pHLDA RISING	1.0tCY	



in this issue of *Microsystems*; however, we have not received permission from the IEEE to do so.² Therefore we have undertaken to report the changes to the standard and hope that the reader has a copy of the original standard. Also, as of this writing, the IEEE has still not published the standard. It should, however, become available from the IEEE in the near future.³ In the meantime, to find out about the status of its printing and how to obtain a copy, contact Mark Garetz, CompuPro Division, Godbout Electronics, Oakland Airport, CA 94614; (415) 562-0636. If writing to Mark, enclose a business-size, stamped, self-addressed envelope.

There were many changes to the proposed standard. Most, however, were changes in wording to clarify points which were vague or poorly defined and which do not represent technical changes. We will not discuss these here. Rather, we will confine our discussion to the changes in the standard we feel are substantive.

16-bit data words

For 8-bit microprocessors, the S-100 standard specifies two 8-bit-wide unidirectional data buses (DI=Data In and DO=Data Out). For 16-bit microprocessors, the standard calls for the DI and DO lines to be used as a bidirectional 16-bit-wide data bus. A problem exists in defining this protocol, since some 16-bit microprocessors store their 16-bit words with the low-order byte first and the high-order byte second (e.g., the 8086/8088), while other microprocessors do it the opposite way (e.g., the 68000).

The original version of the proposed standard referred to the high- and low-order bytes of the 16-bit data word. This was not consistent with all 16-bit microprocessors. The problem was resolved by renam-

ing the "low byte" to the "even byte" (ED0-ED7. Even Data) on the DO bus and the "high byte" to the "odd byte" (ED0-ED7, Odd Data) on the DI bus.

When 16-bit data is being transferred, address bit A0 will always be low and data will be transferred as shown in Figure 1 (top). However, during 8-bit transfers, A0=0 indicates that the byte is in an even byte and A0=1 indicates an odd byte, as shown in Figure 1 (bottom). Therefore, there must be circuitry on the CPU card to implement this protocol. A block diagram for this circuit is shown in Figure 2.

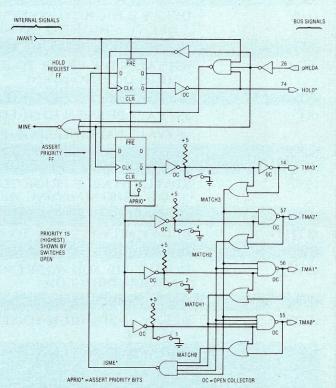


Figure 3. Bus arbitration example.

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TMA

All references to "DMA" in the proposed standard were changed to "TMA" to avoid confusion. TMA stands for "Temporary Master Access." This term is more appropriate, since a TMA cycle is used when control of the bus is transferred from a Permanent

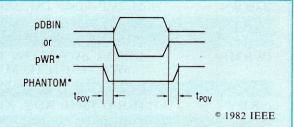


Figure 4. Overlap of PHANTOM* and read/write strobes.

The IEEE-696/S-100 Standard is very important because it lays the foundation for the use of the S-100 bus by the next generation of high-speed, very powerful microcomputer systems.

IEEE-696/S-100 Standard Update continued . . .

Table 2. Read/write cycle timing para	ameters
---------------------------------------	---------

		MIN (nsecs)	MAX (nsecs)
tCY	ϕ PERIOD	166	2000
tCYH	φ PULSE WIDTH HIGH	0.4tCY	
tCYL	φ.PULSE WIDTH LOW	0.4tCY	
tφSY	DELAY ϕ HIGH TO pSYNC HIGH; DELAY ϕ HIGH TO pSYNC LOW	10	0.4tCY
tSY	pSYNC PULSE WIDTH HIGH	0.7tCY	
$t\overline{ST}\phi$	pSTVAL* LOW PRIOR TO ϕ HIGH DURING pSYNC	0	
tST	pSTVAL* PULSE WIDTH HIGH	50	
tST	pSTVAL* PULSE WIDTH LOW	50	
	pSTVAL* FALLING EDGE PRIOR TO pSYNC HIGH		
tAST	ADDRESSES STABLE PRIOR TO pSTVAL* LOW DURING pSYNC HIGH	70	
tS ST	STATUS STABLE PRIOR TO pSTVAL* LOW DURING pSYNC HIGH	40	
tDB	pDBIN PULSE WIDTH HIGH	0.9tCY	
tSTDB	DELAY pSTVAL* LOW TO pDBIN HIGH	20	
tDBSY	DELAY pDBIN LOW TO pSYNC HIGH	0	
tDBAS	HOLD TIME FOR ADDRESSES AND STATUS AFTER pDBIN LOW	50	
tDBZ	DELAY pDBIN LOW TO SLAVE DI DRIVERS Hi-Z		70
tDBZ	DELAY pDBIN HIGH TO SLAVE DI DRIVERS ACTIVE	10	70
tACC	DELAY pSTVAL* LOW TO DATA VALID	FACTUR CASE MA ALL SLA WORST	ED BY MANU ER: WORST AXIMUM FOR VES AND CASE MINI- OR ALL MAS-
tSDB	DATA VALID SETUP TIME TO pDBIN LOW		
tWR	pWR* PULSE WIDTH LOW	0.9tCY	
tSTWR	DELAY pSTVAL* LOW TO pWR* LOW	30	
tWRSY	DELAY pWR* HIGH TO pSYNC HIGH	0	
tDWR	SETUP TIME DO VALID TO pWR* LOW	0.1tCY	
tWRASD	HOLD TIME ADDRESSES, STATUS, AND DO FROM pWR* HIGH	0.2tCY	
tWRMR	DELAY pWR* LOW TO MWRT HIGH; DELAY pWR* HIGH TO MWRT LOW		30
$t\overline{RDY}\phi$	SETUP TIME RDY, XRDY, SIXTN* TO ϕ RISING	70	
tφRDY	HOLD TIME RDY, XRDY, SIXTN* AFTER ϕ RISING	20	All the state of t
tPOV	OVERLAP OF PHANTOM* AND pDBIN OR pWR*	30	
tSY ST	DELAY FROM pSYNC HIGH TO pSTVAL* LOW	30	
tΑφ	ADDRESSES STABLE PRIOR TO ϕ HIGH DURING pSYNC HIGH	80	
$tST\phi$	STATUS STABLE PRIOR TO ϕ HIGH DURING pSYNC HIGH	50	

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IEEE-696/S-100 Standard Update continued . . .

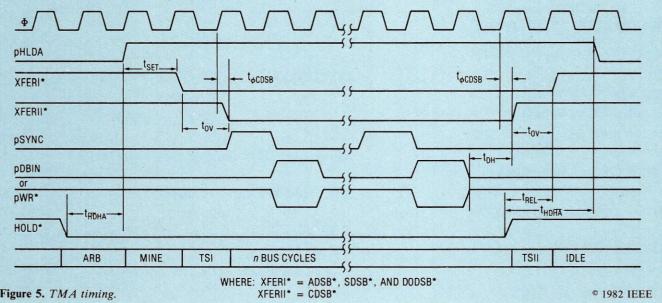


Figure 5. TMA timing.

Master to a Temporary Master. The recommended TMA bus arbitration circuit was revised and is shown in Figure 3. For a discussion of TMA operation, see Dave Hardy's "S-100 Bus" column, also in this issue.

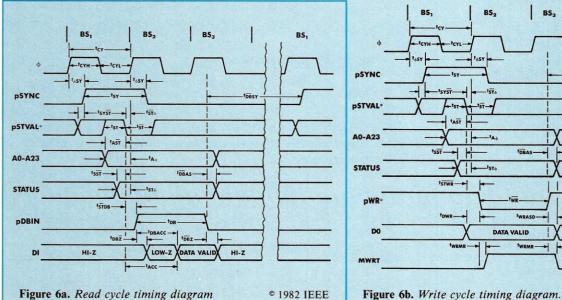
PHANTOM

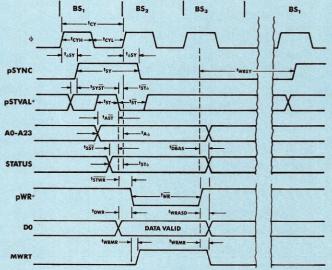
The PHANTOM* line is now required to disable memory slaves for both read and write cycles. The timing for PHANTOM* was redefined as occurring no later than 30 nanoseconds before a read or write strobe and lasting until at least 30 nanoseconds after the read or write strobe to ensure reliable operation, as shown in Figure 4.

Control bus timing

The standard now recommends that new memory slaves be configured so as to respond to the MWRT signal.

The PWRFAIL* signal is now required to go low at least 16 milliseconds before the local voltage regulators drift out of spec, and stay low for at least 16 milliseconds to ensure reliable operation.





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The S-100 bus has been the leader in state-of-the-art technology for microcomputers. Invariably, new products appear first on the S-100 system.

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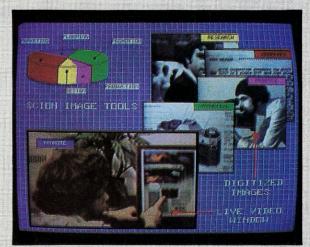
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IEEE-696/S-100 continued . . .

The bus timing was also revised to ensure more reliable operation, as shown in Figures 5 and 6 and Tables 1 and 2.

Physical changes

The following changes were made in defining the physical design of plug-in boards. The "Clear Area" originally specified at the top center of the board and intended for a hold-down bar space was removed, as

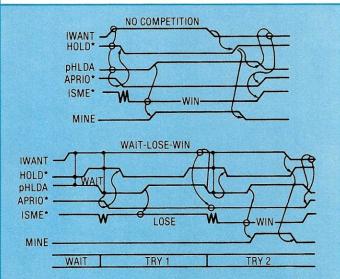


Figure 6c. Bus arbitration timing diagrams.

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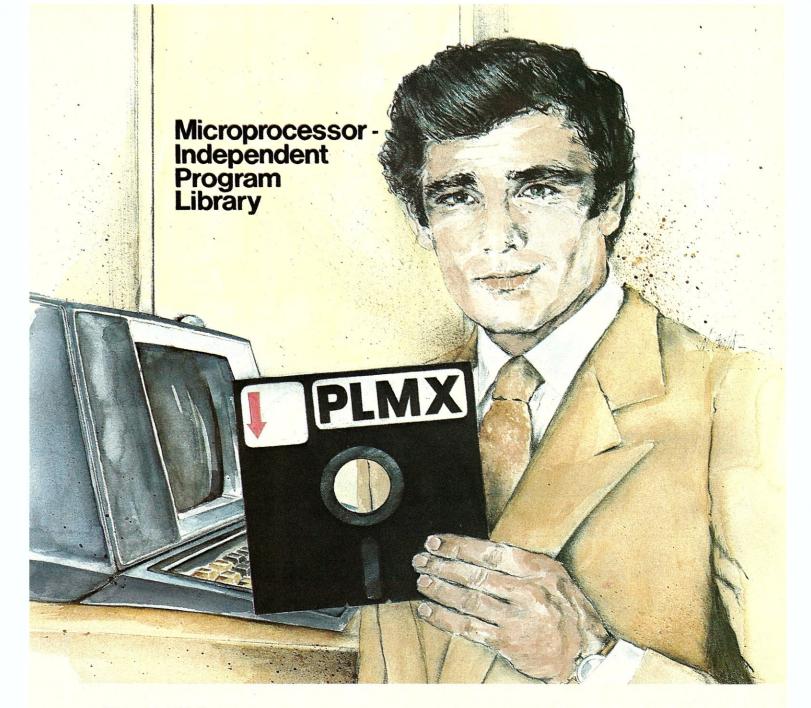
this space is too often needed for connectors to external devices. Further, a "double height" (10" high) board is now permitted as an option.

Notes

1. The January 1980 issue of *Microsystems* is no longer available from *Microsystems*. However, Electronic Control Technology, 763 Ransey Ave., Hillside NJ 07205; tel: (201) 686-8080, has a limited number of copies of that issue (which is now a collector's item), and is selling them for \$4 plus a \$1 shipping/handling charge. The proposed IEEE-696/S-100 Standard also appears in a book written by Sol Libes and Mark Garetz, entitled *Interfacing to the S-100/IEEE-696 Bus* (Osborne/McGraw-Hill).

2. The IEEE has refused to give us permission to reprint the standard in its entirety. This represents a change in policy from 1979, when we did receive permission and published the complete proposed standard in our January 1980 issue. Permission to print was refused despite the fact that one of the authors of this article wrote portions of the standard (without compensation) and could obtain permission from the other co-authors of the standard. It is the IEEE's position that the standard is the work of an IEEE committee and not of individuals, and hence the individuals have no rights in this matter; further, that such publication represents competition to the sale of the standard by the IEEE.

3. The IEEE has indicated that the printed standard may be available from them as early as next month (June 1983). No information was available on how and where to order it when we went to press.



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S-100 Product Directory

by Don & Sol Libes

he following chart is a concise listing of approximately 500 S-100 products available from almost 150 companies. We have compiled this chart from a questionnaire mailed to over 200 companies, which according to our records manufacture one or more S-100 products. Regretfully, about one quarter of the companies choose not to respond and hence are not listed in this directory. In other words, we believe that there are really 50 more companies and another 100-200 products that really should appear in this directory.

This directory comprises approximately 500 products, and hence it was necessary to omit specifications for the products. We hope, this fall, to publish this directory in book form and include specifications on all the products. In the meantime, we suggest that you use the *Microsystems* reader service card to obtain the detailed specifications from the supplier.

In some cases we were able to list some of the specifications. For example, we were able to indicate the microprocessors used in the complete systems, single board computers and CPU cards. In these cases the following abbreviations were used:

85 = 8085

Sol Libes, P.O. Box 1192, Mountainside, NJ 07092

86 = 8086 88 = 8088 032 = 16032 286 = 80286 68K = 68000 Z8K = Z8000

In the case of the RAM and ROM cards we indicated the maximum memory that the card could contain. In the RAM cards an "S" or "D" following the memory size indicates either static or dynamic type memory.

For the I/O interface cards we indicated the maximum number of serial and parallel ports. Thus the designation "3S+2P" indicates that the board can contain up to three serial and two parallel interfaces. Note that many of the I/O cards also contained interrupt controllers and/or ROM circuits. Regretfully we could not fit this information in.

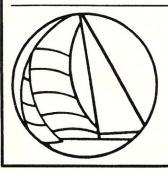
For the video and graphic controller cards we indicated either the number of lines and columns (e.g., 24x80) or the pixel resolution, and whether the board has color capability.

We recognize that this directory is not complete, since many companies did not respond to our questionnaire. Therefore, companies that produce S-100 products and who wish to be listed in future directories should send us information on their products.

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Computer Design Labs							1P+2S +ROM																		
Computer Dynamics												Value be		•											
Computer Systems	8088 68K	8088		68K																					
Compu/Time					256D								•					•							
Corvus Systems														•											
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Cygnus Systems																			•						
D&W Digital											•														
Destek Group										Desnet							4								
Digiac Corp.	Z80		Z80		64D		2P+45						•												
Digicomp Research Corp.	Z80 64K		Z80	68K	64/128 256D		3P+4S																	Pascal card	
Digital Graphic Systems	Z80/85 86/68K								484x512 512x512 Color																
Digital Media											7													PAL/FPLA programmer	
Digital Multi-Media Control																•									
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Dylon Corp.											•			<u>'</u>											37
Dynabyte Business Computers	Z80 8086																								38
Echo Communications Corp.			Z80													Ü									39
Eclipse Data Products													•	•						•	•	•			40
Educational Microcomputer Systems		68K	Z80					24x80																	41
Electralogics					645		8S+1P											•							42
Electronic Control Technology	8080 Z80		8080		16/48/ 64S	64	3S + 1P + ROM			•										•	•	•	•		56
Empirical Research Group	68K			68K	64S 256D		45						•												43
Exidy Systems Inc.																								S-100 interface for Sorcerer computer	44.
Extek																	•								45
Fischer Computer Systems																								Shaft encoder- counter card	46
Fulcrum Computer Products		t des recressos re	the state of the state of		645		28	25x80			•											•			47
Genesis Computer Corp.	Z80																								173
Graphics Development Labs									•																48
GSR Computers					256D								•					•							50
Hayes Microcomputer Products												•													51
Heath/Zenith Data Systems	8085 8088		8080 8085		256D		45						•	•											52
IMS International	Z80		Z80		64D		1P+2S	24×80		•			•	•							•				53
IMSAI Div. Fischer-Freitas	8080 8085	47,1			16/32/ 64S		2S 4P	24x80					•							•	•		•	Interrupt & stereo sound controller cards	54
Independent Business Systems	Z80	Z80				3 (A)					in in the second			res	•										55
Inner Access Corp.	Z80			68K			8S+ ROM										•			•				PROM/EPROM simulator card	57

	omplen.	Single B.	Publicated 8-bi	CPL	+	Memor	_/	Nideo Hineo	Grophics (Physicals)	Locol Ar	IEFE. JO	Woode,	Roport C	Disk Contro	ller	Analo	0/180 WON	Ock	Speech	otolyn.		Mains	Power C	Solidada, Other	
Integrand	1	750			IN	/ (K)		126	700	/~<			1 4	1 4	/šC	/ *	150	/00	100	124	/ 02	1 2	1 2		1
Intercontinental Micro Systems	1	Z80	Z80		256D						-														
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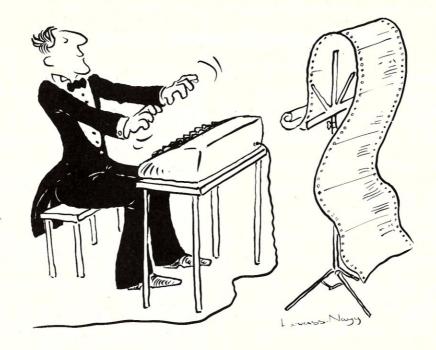


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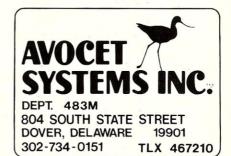
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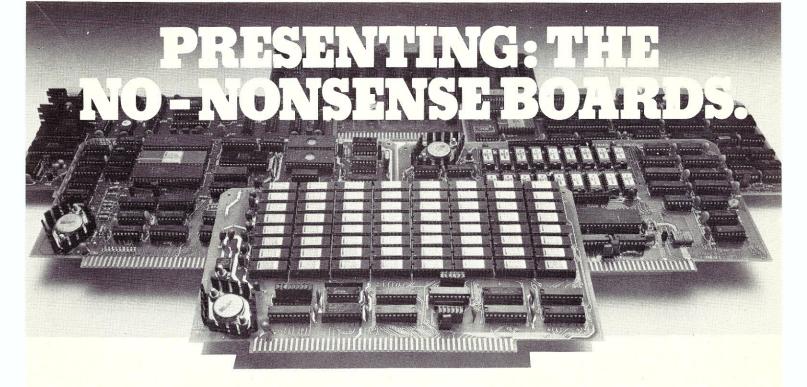
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Konan Corp., 1448 N. 27th Ave., Phoenix, AZ 85009 (602) 257-1355

Kramer Systems International, 8403 Dixon Ave., Silver Spring, MD 20910

Laboratory Computer Systems, 139 Main St., Cambridge, MA 02124 (617) 547-4738



The RAM67

Our RAM67 static RAM offers low power for cool operation and high reliability. It is the first S100 memory of its size to offer battery back up. The RAM67 will run without waitstates with any present S100 bus CPU.

Advanced static RAM67 features:

- ☐ Low power CMOS RAM
- ☐ 100 ns access time
- ☐ No wait states with our 10 MHz
- Lightning OneTM
- □ 8/16 bit operation
- ☐ Phantom disable
- ☐ Battery back up option

If you need high performance and high reliability at an affordable price, the RAM67 is the memory for you.

128K RAM\$1200.00 Battery back-up option\$100.00

The Lightning One

The Lightning One is the fastest S100 CPU board presently available. The 8086 processor with its two co-processors, the 8087 and 8089, provide exceptional data manipulation, numeric processing and I/O handling capability.

The Lightning One features:

- ☐ 8086 or 8088 16 bit processor
- 4,5,8, or 10 MHz jumper selectable operation
- ☐ Optional 8087 and 8089 co-processors
- Onboard monitor with diagnostics
- ☐ 9 vectored interrupts expandable to 65

Other LDP Products

In addition to the RAM67 and *Lightning One*, Lomas Data Products offers the following fine products:

☐ HAZITALL System Support

2 serial ports, 2 parallel ports, clock/calendar, 9511 or 9512 math support (option), hard disk controller host interface A & T, \$325.00

☐ LDP72 Floppy Disk Controller

..... A & T, \$274.95



For 16 bit computing on the S100 bus, come to the leader...

☐ LDP128/256K Dynamic RAM

An advanced dynamic RAM with static like performance. An ideal choice for large memory configurations where cost is an important consideration. No DMA, or reset restrictions A & T, 128K \$795.00, 256K \$1395.00

□ LDP88 8088 CPU Board

Ideal for inexpensive systems requiring the processing power of a 16 bit instruction set. The LDP88 has up to 8K of on-board EPROM, 1K bytes of RAM, 1 serial RS232 port, 9 vectored interrupts, 5 MHz operation. Useable as a single board 8088 processor A & T, \$349.95

Software Available

CP/M-86

☐ MP/M-86*

Full MP/M-86 implementation, hard disk and floppy disk support, plus memory drive. 1, 2 and 5 user configurations.

☐ MS-DOS**

The IBM Personal Computer operating system, includes macro assembler \$250.00

☐ Other software:

BASIC86, BASCOM86, FORTRAN86, C, FORTH.

*CP/M-86 & MP/M-86 trademark of Digital Research.
**MS-DOS trademark of Microsoft.

Lightning One trademark of Lomas Data Products, Inc.

Dealer and O.E.M. inquiries invited.



LOMAS DATA PRODUCTS, INC.

T/MAKER III - PERHAPS THE FIRST TRULY UNIVERSAL PROGRAM.

Now you can spreadsheet, bar chart and word process from the same program.
You can adapt it to use all your terminal's special keys. You will be operating
with it after 10 minutes. We have called it "universal" because it is hardware independent,
flexible, integrated, user friendly and powerful. At only \$275° you save hundreds of dollars.

By having one universal program, you save hundreds of hours.

HARDWARE INDEPENDENT

Using T/MAKER III's powerful T/MODIFY you can incorporate all your terminal's and printer's special keys and features into your package. Cursor control, video attributes, insert and delete, printer width, font selection, everything.

T/MODIFY isn't like the INSTALL programs where you hope the terminal and printer you have in 2 years is supported by the software manufacturer. With T/MAKER III you have the power to make the decision, and to make it again and again—anytime your hardware configuration changes.

FLEXIBLE

Sometimes word-wrap is good, but for spreadsheet building or program entry it's disasterous. T/MAKER III lets you decideeven in the middle of a document.

Sometimes a "what you see is what you get" word processor is best; other times you want to enter text using maximum width. T/MAKER III will do either

If you want to stop printing after each page...print a few pages of the file...combine 2 spreadsheets...rearrange the columns in a list...stack bar charts on each other...use one character for bar charts on the screen and a different one on the printer...issue a RESET command to the operating system...change the drive number for text files...T/MAKER III does it all, and lots, lots more.

INTEGRATED

Usually this means that files created by the word processor can be read by the spreadsheet sold by the same manufacturer, but T/MAKER III takes you into real operational integration.

You can instantly bar chart any row or column of your spreadsheet (on screen or printer) then return to the spreadsheet—without leaving T/MAKER III. You can put spreadsheets or bar charts right in the middle of your word processor report—without leaving T/MAKER III.

You can examine, create, rename or erase files, then return to your word processing—without leaving T/MAKER III.

T/MAKER III gives you complete integrated capabilities in one program, so you don't have to use three.

USER FRIENDLY

T/MAKER III's plain English breaks the training and memory barrier. It gives you easy to remember commands: ALIGN does all the justifying and margin setting you have specified. COMPUTE does all the spreadsheet calculations vou define. SORT sorts a list alphabetically or numerically. TALLY does 2 dimensional tabulations. Others include PRINT, EDIT, COMBINE, AR-RANGE, REPLACE, BAR, FIND, KEEP, and lots more that are all easy to understand and remember. And more.

Suppose you leave the editor portion of the program to examine another file. When you return, the cursor will be exactly where you left it. Have you ever looked at a spreadsheet and forgotten the underlying schema? T/MAKER III will show you the spreadsheet data and the underlying formulae at the same time.

You know how the star of word processors bombs out if there isn't room to save the file at the end of an editing session? T/MAKER III tells you about the problem, then lets you examine the directory and erase files until there's room.

POWERFUL

Universal, flexible, integrated, hardware independent, but has it the power to do the job?

Multi-line page headers and footers. Multiple footnotes automatically placed on the correct page. Control of orphan and widow lines. Linkage of multiple files at print time. Global search and replace. Control of page width and length and numbering. Comment lines in text. And more. Averages, logs and exponentials, trig functions, min, max

tials, trig functions, min, max and mean and percent change. Projection, increases, growth rate, net present value. Rearrange columns, drop or keep all lines containing specified string, match 2 files line-for-line in both directions, sort list by columns, tally and cross tabulate. And more.

Bar chart any data row or column, keystroke macro up to 15O characters, or delete blocks of text; a unique DO command takes a command line from a file, and carries out those commands, a WAIT command for push-button demos. And still lots more!

WHAT YOU HAVE TO DO TO GET T/MAKER III

Simply take out your Mastercharge or VISA, and call Nth Dimension: 1-800-457-4177 (California: 408-980-9122).

*If you think \$275 is extremely reasonable for a program that does so much more for you than anything else on the market, what do you think of \$249 as an introductory offer? You can be certain this special low price won't last for long!

AVAILABLE FORMATS at present are: CPM-8O; standard 8" SSSD, Televideo, Apple II and Northstar. CPM-86; standard 8" SSSD. IBM-PC DOS. The number of formats is increasing fast, so call if you don't see yours listed. 1-8OO-457-4177.

S-100 Product Directory continued . . .

Lehigh Valley Logic, Inc., 2503 North Court, Bethlehem, PA 18017 (215) 865-1222

Lomas Data Products, 11 Cross St., Westborough, MA

Macrotech International, 22133 Cohasset St., Canoga Park, CA 91303 (213) 887-5737

Marcey Inc., 6700 Valjean Ave., Van Nuys, CA 91406 (213) 994-7734

Measurement Systems & Controls, 867 North Main St., Orange, CA 92668

Memory Merchant, 14666 Doolittle Drive, San Leandro, CA 94577 (415) 483-1008

Methode Electronics, Inc., 7444 W. Wilson Ave., Chicago, IL 60656 (800) 323-6858

Micro Designs, Box 497, Tour de la Bourse, Montreal, Canada H4Z 1J7 (514) 284-3348

Micro Dynamics Corp., Box 17577, Memphis, TN 38117 (901) 755-0619

Micro-Expander, Inc., 527 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10022 (212) 308-2328

Micromation, Inc., 1620 Montgomery St., San Francisco, CA 94111

Micro Mike's, Inc., 3015 Plans, Amarillo, TX 79102 (806) 372-3633

Mimic, Inc., Box 921, Acton, MA 01720 (617) 263-2110 Monitor Dynamics, 1121 W. 9th St., Upland, CA 91786 (714) 985-7214

Morrow Designs, 600 McCormick St., San Leandro, CA 94577 (415) 430-1970

Mullen Computer Products, Box 6214, Hayward, CA

MuSys Corp., 1752 B Langley Ave., Irvine, CA 92714 (714) 662-7387

National Instruments, 12109 Technology Blvd., Austin, TX 78759 (800) 531-5066

Netronics R & D, Ltd., 333 Litchfield Road, New Milford, CT 06776 (800) 243-7428

New World Computer Co., 2805 McGraw Ave., Irvine,

CA 92714 (714) 556-9320 North Star Computers, 14440 Catalina St., San Leandro, CA 94577 (415) 357-8500

Optronics Technology, 2990 Atlantic Ave., Penfield, NY 14526 (716) 377-0369

Owens Associates, 12 Shubert St., Staten Island, NY 10305 (212) 448-6283

P & E Microcomputer Systems, Box 2044, Woburn, MA 01880 (617) 944-7585

Para Dynamics Corp., 7895 E. Acoma Dr., Scottsdale, AZ 85260 (602) 991-1600

paraGraphics, Box 67, So. Eastern, MA 02375 (617)

PCE Systems, 5232 Manzanita Ave., Carmichael, CA 95608 (916) 338-5454

Perex, Inc., 1798 Technology Dr., San Jose, CA 95110 (408) 280-7566

Pickles & Trout, Box 1206, Goleta, CA 93116 (805)

Piiceon, 3250 Bering Dr., San Jose, CA 95131 (408) 946-8030

Polymorphic Systems, 5730 Thornwood Dr., Goleta, CA 93117 (805) 967-0468

Potomac Micro-Magic, 5201 Leesburg Pike, Suite 604, Falls Church, VA 22041 (703) 379-9660

Processor Interfaces, Inc., PO Box 154A, Elm Grove, WI 53122 (414) 785-1245

QDP Computer Systems, 10330 Breckville Rd., Cleveland, OH 44141 (216) 526--083

QT Computer Systems, 15335 S. Inglewood, Lawndale, CA 90260

Quality Computer Services, 178 Main St., Metuchen, NJ 08840 (201) 548-2135

Qantex Div., No. Atlantic, 60 Plant Ave., Hauppauge,

NY 11788 (516) 582-6060

Quasar Data Products, 2515 Mitchell Dr., No. Omstead, ÕH 44070 (216) 526-0838

Random Factors, Ltd., Drower 2875, Durango, CO 81301 (303) 247-9306

S-100, Inc., 14425 North 79th St., Suite B, Scottsdale, AZ 85260

S.C. Digital, Box 906, Aurora, IL 60507 (312) 897-7749 Scion Corp., 12310 Pinecrest Rd., Reston, VA 22091 (703) 476-6100

Scitronics, Inc., 523 S. Clewell St., Bethlehem, PA 18015 SDSystems, Box 28810, Dallas, TX 75080 (214) 340-

Seattle Computer Products, 1114 Jindustry Dr., Seattle, WA 98188 (800) 426-8936

Semidisk Systems, Box GG, Beaverton, OR 97075 (503) 642-3100

Sierra Computer Products, 2864 Ray Lawyer Dr., #205-317, Placerville, CA 95667 (916) 644-5932

Sierra Data Sciences, 21162 Lorain Ave., Fairview Park,

OH 44126 (216) 331-8500 Sigen Corp., 1800 Wyatt Dr. #6, Santa Clara, CA 95054 (408) 988-2527

Signum Systems, 726 Santa Monica Blvd. #217, Santa Monica, CA 90401 (213) 451-5382

Simpliway Products Co., 3754 Winston Dr., Hoffman Es-

tates, IL 60195 Ski Electronics, 3134 Woods Way, San Jose, CA 95148

(408) 270-1680 Snow Micro Systems, Inc., PO Box 2201, Fairfax, VA

22031 (703) 378-7257 SPC Technologies, Inc., 1425 North Quincy St., Arling-

ton, VA 22207 (703) 841-2992 SSM Microcomputer Products, 2190 Paragon Dr., San

Jose, CA 95131 Static Memory Systems, Inc., 401 State Bank Ctr., Freeport, IL 61032 (815) 235-8713

Sunny International, Box 4296, Torrance, CA 90510 (213) 328-2425

Suntronics Co., 1261 Crenshaw Blvd., Hawthorne, CA 90250 (213) 644-1140

Systems Group, 1601 Orangewood Ave., Orange, CA

92668 (714) 633-4460 Tarbell Electronics, 9950 Dovlen, Ste. B, Carson, CA

Tecmar, Inc., 23414 Greenlawn, Cleveland, OH 44122 (216) 464-7410

Teleram Communications Corp., 2 Corporate Park Dr., White Plains, NY 10604 (914) 694-9270

Teletek, 9767F Business Pk. Dr., Sacramento, CA 95827 (916) 361-1777

Theta Labs, Inc., 10911 Dennis #405, Dallas, TX 75229 U.S. Micro Sales, 15381 Chemical Lane, Huntington Beach, CA 92649 (714) 891-2677

Vector Electronics Co., 12460 Gladstone, Sylmar, CA 91361 (213) 365-9661

Via Video, Inc., 5155 Old Ironsides Dr., Santa Clara, CA 95050 (408) 980-8009

Wameco, Inc., 111 Glenn Way #8, Belmont, CA 94002 XCOMP, 7566 Trade St., San Diego, CA 92121 (619)

271-8730 Yang Electronic Systems, Inc., 307 Compton Ave., Laurel, MD 20707 (301) 776-0076

Zobex, 7343-J Ronsen Rd., San Diego, CA 92111 (714) 571-6971

For infromation on the products listed in our directory, check off the appropriate numbers on the reader service card enclosed with this issue. For a more immediate response, contact the companies directly.

S-100 MEMORY BOARDS

64K STATIC RAM - Jade

Uses new 2K x 8 static RAMs, fully supports IEEE 696 24 bit extended addressing, 200ns RAMs, lower 32K or entire board phantomable, 2716 EPROMs may be subbed for RAMs, any 2K segment of upper 8K may be disabled, low power typically less than 500ma.

MEM-99152B Bare board	\$49.95
MEM-99152K Kit less RAM	\$99.95
MEM-32152K 32K kit	\$199.95
MEM-56152K 56K kit	\$289.95
MEM-64152K 64K kit	\$299.95
Assembled & Tested	add \$50.00

256 RAMDISK - SD Systems

ExpandoRAM III expandable from 64K to 256K using 64K×1 RAM chips, compatible with CP/M, MP/M, Oasis, & most other Z-80 based systems, functions as ultra-high speed disk drive when used with optional RAMDISK

MEM-65064A 64K A & T	\$474.95
MEM-65128A 128K A & T	\$574.95
MEM-65192A 192K A & T	\$674.95
MEM-65256A 256K A & T	\$774.95
SFC-55009000F RAMDISK sftwr CP/M 2.2	\$44.95
SFC-55009000F RAMDISK with EXRAM III	\$24.95

64K RAM BOARD - C.C.S.

IEEE S-100, supports front panels, bank select, fail-safe refresh 4MHz, extended addressing, list price \$575.00 - less than half price!!!

LETTER QUALITY PRINTERS

LETTER QUALITY PRINTER - COMREX

Uses standard daisy wheels and ribbon cartridges, 16 CPS bi-directional printing, semi-automatic paper loader (single sheet or fan fold), 10/12/15 pitch, up to 16" paper, built-in

HOIGO GUPP	10001011 00+01.	
PRD-11001	Centronics parallel	\$899.95
PRD-11002	RS-232C serial model	\$969.95
PRA-11000	Tractor Option	\$119.95

380Z by Data Terminals & Communications

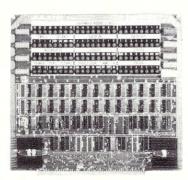
Based on the same quality mechanism as the Comrex printer the 380Z contains electronic enhancements that allow it to print at speeds up to 32 CPS. Other features include a 48K buffer, proportional spacing, and Diablo 1640/1650/630 compatible protocol. Comes with printwheel, ribbon and users manual. Serial, parallel, and IEEE 488 interfaces standard.

PRD-11300	380Z printer	\$1295.00
PRA-11000	Tractor option	\$169.95

32K PROM/RAM BOARD

The 32K S100 PROM/RAM board can hold up to 16 each 2716 style EPROMs, 6116 style RAMs, or 8 each style EPROMs. This board was designed to fit into older S100 systems as well as the newer IEEE-696 machines. Uses 5 volt only EPROM/RAMs, allows operation as a 2K to 32K board, meets IEEE-696 S100 proposed standard, addressable as two 16K blocks on any 64K page, supports Cromemco as well as Northstar bank select, perfect for MP/M systems.

MEM-99153B	Bare board & manual	\$49.
	Kit with No RAM	
	A & T with No RAM	
MEM-16153K	Kit with 16K RAM	\$129.
MEM-16153A	A & T with 16K RAM	\$179.
MEM-32153K	Kit with 32K RAM	\$179.
MEM-32153	A A & T with 32K RAM	\$229.
Call Us for Lo	west Prices on EPROMs - 2732s _	\$4.5



S-100 I/O BOARDS

THE BUS PROBE - Jade

Inexpensive S-100 Diagnostic Analyze

So your computer is down. And you don't have an oscilloscope. And you don't have a front panel... You're not alone - most computers have their occasional bad days. But without diagnostic equipment such as an oscilloscope (expensive!) or a front panel (expensive!), it can be very difficult to pinpoint the problem. Even if you have an extender board with a superfast logic probe, you can't see

more than one signal at a time. You're stuck, right? Not anymore; Jade is proud to offer our cost-effective solution to the problems mentioned above: THE BUS PROBE.

Whether you're a hobbyist with a cantankerous kluge or a field technician with an anxious computer owner breathing down your neck, you'll find THE BUS PROBE speeds your repair time remarkably. Just plug in THE BUS PROBE and you'll be able to see all the IEEE S-100 signals in action. THE BUS PROBE allows you to see inputs, outputs, memory reads and writes, instruction fetches, DMA channels vectored interrupts, 8 or 16 bit wide data transfers, plus the three hus supply voltages

TSX-200B Bare board	\$59.95
TSX-200K Kit	129.95
TSX-200A A & T	\$159.95

I/O-4 - SSM Microcomputer

2 Serial I/O ports plus 2 parallel I/O ports	S.
IOI-1010B Bare board w/manual	\$35.95
IOI-1010K Kit with Manual	\$179.95
IOI-1010A A & T	\$249.95

I/O-5 - SSM Microcomputer Two serial & 3 parallel ports, 110-19.2K Baud

IOI-1015A A & T \$289.95

INTERFACER 4 - CompuPro 3 serial, 1 parallel, 1 Centronics parallel.

101-1840A A & T \$314.95 IOI-1830C CSC \$414.95

S-100 EPROM BOARDS

PB-1 - SSM Microcomputer

2708, 2716 EPROM board with on-board programmer.

MEM-99510K Kit with manual	\$154.95
MEM-99510A A & T with manual	\$219.95

PROM-100 - SD Systems

2708, 2716, 2732 EPROM programmer with softrware. MEM-99520K Kit with software \$189.95

MEM-99520A A & T with software

DUAL DISK SUB-SYSTEMS

END-000420 Bare cabinet

Disk Sub-Systems - Jade

Handsome metal cabinet with proportionally balanced air flow system, rugged dual drive power supply, power cable kit, power switch, line coard, fuse holder, cooling fan, never-mar rubber feet, all necessary hardware to mount 2-8" disk drives, power supply, and fan, does not include signal cable.

Dual 8" Sub-Assembly Cabinet

\$49.95

\$59.95

END-000421 Cabinet kit	\$249.95
8" Sub-Systems - Single Sided, Double D	ensity
END-000423 Kit w/2 FD100-8Ds	\$650.00
END-000424 A & T w/2 FD100-8Ds	\$695.00
END-000433 Kit w/2 SA-801Rs	\$999.95
END-000434 A & T w/2 SA-801Rs	\$1195.00

8" Sub-Systems - Double-Sided Double Density

END-000426 Kit w/2 DT-8s	\$1224.95
END-000427 A & T w/2 D-8s	\$1424.995
END-000436 Kit w/2 SA-851Rs	\$1274.95
END-000437 A & T w/2 SA-851Rs	\$1474.95

8" SLIMLINE SUB-SYSTEMS

Dual Slimline Sub-systems - Jade

Handsome vertical cabinet with scratch resistant baked enamel finish, proportionally balanced air flow system quiet cooling fan, rugged dual drive power supply, power cables, power switch, line cord, fuse holder, cooling fan, all necessary hardware to mount 2-8" slimline disk drives, does not include signal cable.

Dual 8" Slimline Cabinet

END-000822	A & T w/o drives	\$179.95
	Dual 8" Slimline Sub-Systems	
END-000823	Kit w/2 SS DD	\$919.95

END-000824 A & T w/2 SS DD _ \$949.95 END-000833 Kit w/2 DS DD END-000834 A & T w/2 DS DD

S-100 CPU BOARDS

END-000820 Bare cabinet

SBC-200 - SD Systems

4 MHz Z-80A CPU with serial & parallel I/O, 1K RAM, 8K ROM space, monitor PROM included. CPC-30200A A & T \$329.95

THE BIG Z - Jade

2 or 4 MHz switachable Z-80 CPU board with serial I/O, accommodates 2708, 2716, or 2732 EPROM, baud rates from 75 to 9600.

CPU 30201B Bare board w/manual	\$35.00
CPU-30201K Kit with Manual	\$149.95
CPU-30201A A & T with Manual	\$199.95

2810 Z-80 CPU - C.C.S.

2 or 4 MHz Z-80 CPU with serial IO port & on board monitor PROM, front panel compatible. CPU-30400A A & T with PROM \$289.95

CPU-Z CompuPro

2 or 4 MHz Z80A CPU, 24 bit addressing. CPU-30500A 2/4 MHz A & T _

\$279.95 CPU-30500C 3/6 MHz CSC \$374.95

8085/8088 - CompuPro

Both 8 & 16 bit CPUs, standard 8 bit S-100 bus, up to 8 MHz, accesses 16 Megabytes of memory.
CPU-20510A 6 MHz A & T CPU-20510C 6/8 MHz CSC \$497.95

PLACE ORDERS TOLL FREE

Continental U.S. 800-421-5500 Inside California

800-262-1710

For Technical Inquires or Customer Service call:

213-973-7707

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5 1/4 DISK DRIVES

		e-density 48 TPI
MSM-551001	\$219.95 ea	2 for \$199.95 ea
Shugart SA400L single-		
MSM-104000	\$234.95 ea	2 for \$224.95 ea
	double-sided	
MSM-104550	\$349.95 ea	2 for \$329.95 ea
Shugart SA465 half-size	doule-sided	96 TPI
MSM-104650	\$399.95 ea	2 for \$379.95 ea
Tandon TM100-2 double		
MSM-551002		
	, Q204.00 CG	2 101 0200.00 00
		density 35 track
MSM-104500	\$349.95 ea	2 for \$329.95 ea
Tandon TM100-3 single	-sided double	e-density 96 TPI
MSM-551003	\$294.95 ea	2 for \$269.95 ea
Tandon TM100-4 double	e-sided doubl	le-density 96 TPI
MSM-551004		
MPI B-51 single-sided do		
MSM-155100	\$234.95 ea	2 for \$224.95 ea
MPI B-52 double-sided d	ouble-density	40 track
MSM-155200	\$344.95 ea	2 for \$334.95 ea
CONTRACTOR STATES OF THE STATE		
51/4" Cabinets w	ith Power S	
END-000216 Single cab w/c	ower supply	\$69.95

S-100 MOTHERBOARDS

END-000226 Dual cab w/power supply _

ISO-BUS - Jade

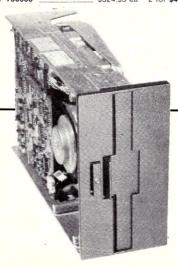
\$94.95

Silent, simple and on sale - a better motherboard.

6 SIOI (5 1/4 X 8 1/8)	
MBS-061B Bare board	\$22.95
MBS-061K Kit	\$39.95
MBS-061A A & T	\$69.95
12 Slot (93/4" x 85/8")	
MBS-121B Bare board	\$34.95
MBS-121K Kit	\$69.95
MBS-121A A & T	\$109.95
18 Slot (141/2" x 85/8")	
MBS-181B Bare board	\$54.95
MBS-181K Kit	\$99.95
MBS-181A A & T	\$149.95

8" DISK DRIVES

	single-sided double- \$274.95 ea	density 2 for \$249.95 ea
Shugart SA801R	single-sided double	-density
MSF-10801R	\$394.95 ea	2 for \$389.95 ea
Shugart SA851R	double-sided doubl	e-density
MSF-10851R	\$554.95 ea	2 for \$529.95 ea
Qume DT-8 dou	ble-sided double-den	sity
MSF-750080	\$524.95 ea	2 for \$498.95 ea



MODEMS

SMART BUY in MODEMS - Signalman

1200 and/or 300 baud, direct connect, automatic answer or originate selection, auto-answer/auto-dial on deluxe models. 9v battery allows total portability, full one year warranty.

IOM-5600A 300 baud direct connect \$89.95

year warran	ty.	
IOM-5600A	300 baud direct connect	\$89.95
IOM-5610A	300 baud Deluxe	\$149.95
IOM-5620A	1200/300 baud Deluxe	\$369.95
IOM-5650A	300 baud for Osborne	\$119.95

SMARTMODEM - Hayes

Sophisticated direct-connect auto-answer/auto-dial modem, touch-tone or pulse dialing. RS-232C interface, programmable.

IOM-5400A	Smartmodem	\$224.95
IOK-1500A	Haves Chronograph	\$218.95
IOM-1100A	Micromodem 100	\$368.95

1200 BAUD SMARTMODEM - Hayes

1200 and 300 baud, all the features of the standard Smartmodem plus 1200 baud, 212 compatible, full or half duplex.

ICM-5500A Smartmodem 1200\$599.95

1200 BAUD SMART CAT - Novation

103/212 Smart Cat & 103 Smart Cat, 1200 & 300 baud, built-in dialer, auto re-dial if busy, auto answer/disconnect, direct connect. LED readout displays mode, analog/digital loopback self tests, usable with multi-line phones.

IOM-5241A	300 baud 103 Smart Cat	\$229.95
IOM-5251A	1200 baud 212/103 Smart Cat	\$549.95

J-CAT™ MODEM - Novation

1.5 the size of ordinary modems, Bell 103, manual or auto-answer, automatic answer/originate, direct conect, bull-in self-test. two LED's and audio "beeps" provide complete status information.

10M-5261A Novation \$149.95

S-100 DISK CONTROLLERS

DISK 1- CompuPro

8" or 51/4" DMA disk controller, single or double density, single or double sided, 10MHz.

IOD-1810A	A & T	\$449.95
IOD-1810C	CSC	\$554.95

VERSAFLOPPY II - SD Systems

Double density disk controller for any combination of 51/4" and 8" single or double sided, analog phase-locked loop data separator, vectored interrupts. CP/M 2.2 & Oasis compatible, contro/diagnostic software PROM included.

IOD-1160A A &	T with PROM	\$359.95
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Will Solid State Drives Replace the Hard Disk?

by Bob Weidemann

f you are looking for the fastest secondary storage device, stop looking at hard disk drives. Look, instead, at solid-state drives. SSDs outperform mechanical storage devices by a significant factor.

This article will not only explain the advantages and disadvantages of SSDs, but will also tell you how you can implement one on your own S-100 machine without a lot of hassle.

What is an SSD?

A solid-state drive is a simulated disk drive that uses memory instead of disks. The CP/M BIOS is easily configured to "fool" the BDOS into "thinking" that it is conversing with a disk drive, while in reality it is talking to a group of one or more memory boards. The size of the SSD is limited only by your available S-100 socket space and your budget.

I must warn you at the outset though, that SSDs are addictive and that you will have a craving for larger doses of memory as you habitually use your computer.

What applications does an SSD have?

The floppy disk drive opened the door to a relatively inexpensive way for the hobbyist to do fancy computer work. It enables one to use just about any compiler that mainframe computer users have, and to use that compiler in very serious problem-solving applications. However, one big difference between the large computers and our beloved micros is in how long it takes to perform operations such as compiling and sorting

My use of computers includes the compilation of medium-sized Pascal programs that can take from 10 to 20 minutes to compile and link. During that period my floppy disk drives are in constant action. To speed that compilation, I naturally explored many hardware and software devices. The most successful in terms of cost versus speed has been the "triple-density" method of recording to floppy disks, described in "Triple-Density Floppy Disks," *Microsystems*, February 1983.

Another obvious device is the hard disk. The hard disk is supposed to be faster than floppies, and it is. But the cost/speed ratio is terrible, simply because the speed is only slightly better. Hard disks, for micros, pick up speed only in disk access time—not in data transfer time, which is the greater portion of the overall cycle. Mainframe computer disk drives have smarter controllers that connect to CPUs on special high-speed data buses for DMA transfers. In the future our hard disk controllers may be able to do similar tricks, but cannot do them yet.

Fortunately, there is another device that will enable the micro owner to speed up his operation. It is

Bob Weidemann, 5 Bondsburry Lane, Melville, NY 11747

the ordinary memory board. The only thing special about the memory boards used for SSDs, as described in this article, is that they must be bank selected, either by extended memory addressing or by output port latches; almost all memory boards made today are of this type. Another system of SSDs could use memory that is not connected to the bus, but transfers data in and out through a parallel port. That type is more universally marketable since an S-100 bus is not a prerequisite. It would probably be more expensive and not as fast.

SSDs will speed up any operation that is currently disk bound. You can expect to see a gain proportional to the amount of time your use involves reading and writing to a disk. Even operations involving editing, as with WORDSTAR, speed up, since overlays do not have to be read from a real disk, and larger source programs don't have to be scrolled on and off a temporary disk file.

Operating with an SSD is similar to working with a hard disk in that operation is silent. Furthermore, there are no BDOS read or write errors. There are no diskettes to wear out after heavy usage as in compiling or sorting. New computer buyers may opt to buy only one floppy drive and one SSD, keeping the cost reasonable.

Don't expect to use SSDs in commercial environments, as, for example, to speed up access to large data bases. SSDs are ordinary volatile memory and as such forget everything if the power is pulled. Unless you are using uninterruptible power sources, SSDs shouldn't be used to replace ordinary disk drives, where loss of data would be a disaster. Furthermore, the cost of memory is still higher, per byte, than a hard disk drive, so unless speed is of paramount importance, memory drives are best suited to the hobbyist and the computer scientist interested in speeding up particular applications.

Why must CP/M be fooled into thinking memory is a disk?

Nobody writes compilers or other programs for 8080-and Z80-based computers that anticipate a TPA bigger than 54 to 56K. I won't, simply because I'd be limiting my potential market. Others didn't because, until recently, memory was expensive and floppies could easily be used to contain a large compiler by breaking it down into overlays that could fit into the existing TPA.

Since compilers were written to be used on disk drives, it is easy to make them work with memory banks instead. The only overhead is that there is the "'Von Weidemann' Bottleneck" effect when data transfers take place between the SSD and the CP/M designated "DMA address." This is because data that comes or goes to banked memory must be funnelled through a "common" memory area first. Data read from an SSD must first be transferred from the SSD to the common memory, and then transferred

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Solid State Drives continued . . .

from the common memory to the "DMA address" in main memory. Writing to the SSD requires a similar operation. This bottleneck would not occur using the 8086, since it contains more address lines.

Implementing the solid-state drive

The two areas of concern in the implementation of an SSD are hardware and software.

The hardware needed consists of additional memory boards over and above the normal memory used in a CP/M environment. Boards of 64K or more are the only way to go. You should have one 64K card for main memory and additional cards for the solid-state drive. Alternately, you could use a 256K card, if you are lucky enough to find one that is compatible with

your computer.

The 64K card should be able to address the lower 48K as one bank, and the other 16K should be part of another bank. That is because you need to have a common memory area that is never banked. It is easiest to work with 16K of common memory. If the card doesn't put what would normally be the upper 16K into another bank at one of the three lower quarters of memory, then that 16K would go to waste.

The memory that I used with complete success is the S&D Expandoram II. It is inexpensive and works with my Zobex CPU and disk controller. It is supposed to be upgradable to 256K by using 64K chips, but I haven't been able to get it to work with those chips, yet. I am currently using three 64K cards, with 128K available for the SSD. Frankly, that is not enough. I am unable to do complete compilations on the SSD, and must resort to help from a disk drive. That is because the typical Pascal compiler, with overlays, requires more memory than 128K. It is apparent that 256K for the solid-state drive alone is a good compromise between too little memory and too much money spent.

Implementing the software requires some minor changes to your BIOS. If you have ever altered a BIOS, you know that you must be careful when you make changes. If you are careful, adding an SSD is

really not a big job.

Three current BIOS routines must be altered and one routine must be added. These changes are included in this article. You must also add a disk parameter block for the new "drive."

The general idea of the SSD read routine is to take

The following is the software required: ;First the dpb: SSD defw 128 ;sectors/trk defb 3 ;shift factor defb 0 ;extent mask defb 0 ;extent mask defb 00; jextent mask defb 000; jet ontries defw 000; jet ontries	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	add hl,hl add hl,hl ;multiply hl by 128 bytes/sec
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S-100 World News

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Image achieved by DGS' CAT 1600 Series color video graphic workstation. Picture courtesy of Digital Graphic Systems, Inc. See story below.

GRAPHICS: NOW MAX-IMIZED

CANOGA PARK—March 30, 1983—The decreasing costs and increasing density of memory made possible the present boom in digital graphics. Graphic systems designers are now able to take another major step with the introduction of MAX-M, a one megabyte memory board for \$1983. As large size system memory and multi-megabyte Virtual Disk, MAX-M opens up major new low cost implementations.



Wayne Maw, Director of R&D for RGB Dynamics, Salt Lake City, Utah, reports, "My application is dependent on speed. With the Macrotech dynamic board, I have the needed speed." The RGB system is a Z80-based,

high resolution color directory system for shopping malls, due for April release.

Empirical Research Group of Kent, Washington, creates a state-of-the-art high resolution color video graphics system by integrating their fast 68000 computer, Macrotech system memory, and the color video image processor from Digital Graphic Systems, Inc., Palo Alto, California. Radcliffe Goddard of Digital Graphics states, "High speed image processing requires large system memory to provide instantaneous display frame paging."

The demand for MAX-M by the graphics industry was nearly instantaneous following the initial Macrotech announcement.

MAX-256K to 1M S-100 Memory

CANOGA PARK—March 30, 1983—Mike Pelkey, Macrotech International president, today released details of the revolutionary MAX line of S-100 memory boards. Pelkey stated: "IEEE-696 now has a new standard for dynamic memory. The MAX product line offers 256K to 1M, at a price that ranges down to less than \$0.00023 per bit." Pelkey continued, "The MI product line now includes our ultra fast (70 ns) 128K static memory, with battery backup capability, plus the 150 ns dynamic memories—in every 128K step from 256K through 1M (1024K) bytes, and add-on kits to permit field upgrade of sizes."

The extreme density of the MAX family is made possible through the use of proprietary PALs (programmable array logic). Also stated as available for add-on to any size MAX is

Macrotech's popular M³ memory mapping architecture. M³ permits the 16-bit address space of an 8-bit processor to be dynamically mapped in 4K pages into as much as 16 megabytes of physical memory.

Parity error detection and 8/16 bit data transfer capabilities are provided as standard on the MAX series memory board.

Software for M³ Available

BURBANK—March 30, 1983—"M³ bank switching for 8-bit processors is much more useful with the new creative systems programs," states Dan West of Westcom Systems Inc. MP/M II* disk intensive applications



are greatly improved with the new Virtual Disk routines now available through Macrotech OEM's and dealers for their M³ memory boards.

Westcom Systems, as the software consulting firm for Macrotech, has also provided subroutine listings to easily incorporate M³ mapping into the new CP/M 3.0* (CP/M Plus*) Bios module. The advantages of CP/M 3.0* with disk buffering, hashed directories, and user program expansion go hand in hand with Macrotech's flexible "bank switched" memory capabilities.

All Macrotech software and manuals are available through Dan West's Compuserve account #70250,102. Leave comments/questions as E-Mail.

These new techniques can combine the above features with custom needs of the future, such as printer buffering, multi-page display and memory-intensive graphics displays.

The software listings are included in the Macrotech memory board manuals and are optionally available on 8" diskettes.

Static Memory	SIZE	D/NI	STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN
Static Memory		P/N	PRICE
	128K	128-ST	\$1232
Dynamic Memory	256K	MAX-256	\$1108
24-bit	384K	MAX-384	1292
Addressing	512K	MAX-512	1647
	768K	MAX-768	1815
	896K	MAX-896	1899
	. 1M	MAX-M	1983
With 16-bit M3 Add	ressing o	ption, add	\$91
FRO	OM/TO	P/N	PRICE
Upgrade Kits 256	K/384K	MKT-2/3	\$ 192
	K/512K	MKT-2/5	692
	K/768K	MKT-2/7	876
	K/896K	MKT-2/8	967
	SK/1M	MKT-2/M	1060
	K/512K	MKT-3/5	600
	K/768K	MKT-3/7	784
	K/896K	MKT-3/8	876
	4K/1M	MKT-3/M	968
	K/768K	MKT-5/7	284
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	K/896K	MKT-5/8	376
	2K/1M	MKT-5/M	468
	K/896K	MKT-7/8	192
	BK/1M	MKT-7/M	284
	3K/1M	MKT-8/M	192
M ³ option		МКТ-МЗ	121
Software (provided Virtual Disk for MP CP/M 3.0* Bios mo	/M II* an		•
CP/M memory test	\$ 25		
Manuals (sold sepa			
128/ST		\$ 15	
MAX Technical Ma	15		

Solid State Drives continued . . .

the three variables (track, sector, and DMA address) that CP/M supplies; convert the first two variables to bank and address; and then move data from the SSD bank to the common memory to the DMA address. The write routine is essentially the reverse.

Using the SSD

When you first turn on the computer, the SSD is full of garbage. CP/M requires "disks" to be formatted with E5's, at least in the directory area. I could have had the BIOS "format" the solid-state drive upon cold boot; but I felt that this would not do. There may be times when I want to hit the reset button and not lose data in that drive.

The first time I do a cold boot, I also use a COM program to initialize the SSD by writing 2000 bytes of E5 to the directory area of the "drive." After that, I PIP over any programs that I need, such as a text editor or compiler. When I have finished my session, I must remember to PIP whatever I want to save back to a real disk. This hasn't presented a problem, and I haven't accidently turned off the machine with

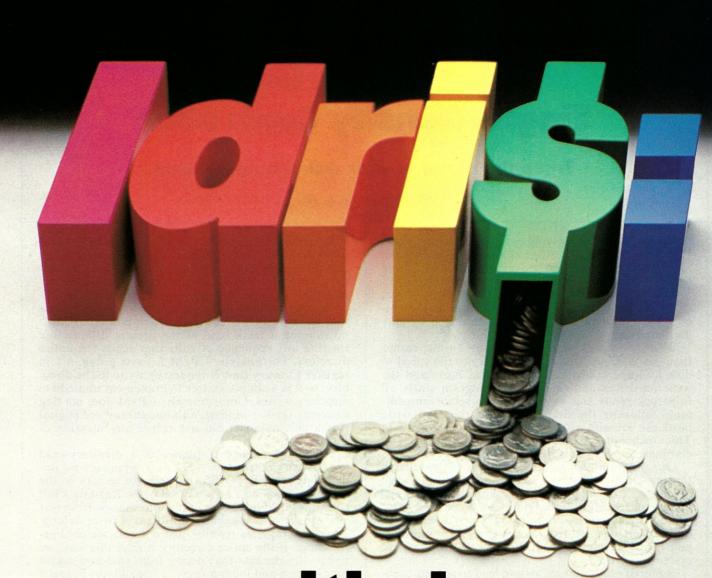
unbacked data in the SSD. That's probably because I am used to backing up everything on at least two disks normally; but certainly, nonvolatile memory would really be a winner for this application. Too bad the price is too high.

Future implementations involving SSD

To carry this concept further, I am contemplating putting CPM and other commonly used utility programs onto ROM on a banked ROM board. This would eliminate the need to read a floppy during warm or cold boots. The TPA would be maximized. The floppy could then be turned off except to load an SSD or to back it up. Electrically alterable ROMS would be ideal for this application.

There is no doubt that memory prices will continue to drop. Large SSDs will certainly have a very effective cost/speed ratio and will undoubtedly be a part of mine and many other computer systems. The days of the two floppy disk system are numbered in a direct proportion to the price of memory. Wouldn't you really rather have solid state?

de has the base add save bank address	get the command is it a write if so imp over if not do a read	correct mbank ;get reqbank from c ;turn on correct mbank ;move from bank to main	<pre>;turn bank off, main on ;turn bank off, main on ;move mdbuffer to dma ;exit subroutine</pre>	;turn off main, sd on	put 0 to a turn off sd, main on
0	separate between read and write ld a,b cp cp a,sdwrtcmd jp z,sdwrite sdread:	\$.	a 0ffh,a to dma h),sdbuffer de,(cpmdma) bc,128	sdbuffer hl,(cpmdma) de,sdbuffer bc,128 a,(reqbank) 0ffh,a r to bank hl,sdbuffer de,(bankadd) bc,128	a 0ffh,a 2,0,2,40h,2,80h 3,0,3,40h,3,80h 4,0,4,40h
add 14	;separate betwee 1d cp cp Jp sdread:	the ld out ld ld ldir back	XXOC OOUT TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO	A T	ldir switch on main xor out done with write ret adtable: defb defb defb bankadd: defs



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Track-Buffered I/O Routines for the Tarbell Single-Density Controller

Triple the speed of your disk I/O operations!

by Robert J. Lurie

he accompanying listing is excerpted from the BIOS for our computer. It shows the track-buffered driver routines we wrote for our Tarbell single-density disk controller and CP/M 2.2. The track is placed in a 3.25K buffer located above the BIOS in high memory. The transient program area is reduced by only 3K, however.

Reading or writing a full track at a time, rather than just a single sector, roughly triples the speed of disk I/O operations and also reduces noise and the wear on drives and media. Our program starts all full-track reads and writes with the sector immediately following the first sector that the read/write head can identify after it reaches the correct track. This technique maximizes the speed increase by eliminating practically all rotational latency.

Our program also includes code for automatically turning off power to the stepper motors when disk operations are not in progress. This eliminates the major source of heat buildup. As listed, the code works with systems with up to three drives, but, with one byte change and two jumper changes on the Tarbell board, it can be made to work with four-drive systems as well.

Buffered reads and writes can lead to serious problems unless considerable care is taken in implementing them. Among the difficulties that can be encountered are: failure to update a disk; reading the buffered contents of one disk, but mistaking it for the contents of another; or—most serious of all—overwriting one disk with data that was intended to be written to a different disk.

Two factors combine to create these potential problems. First, floppy disks are removable media that CP/M permits the user to exchange any time that disk operations are not in progress, without giving the computer prior notice. Second, reads and writes themselves may not physically take place at the time the READ and WRITE subroutines are called. In the case of reads, the sector to be read may already be present in the track buffer. In the case of writes, the track containing the sector to be written to may first have to be read into the track buffer: the actual writing of the sector to the disk may not take place until some later call to READ or WRITE is received that references a different drive or a different track than the one that is currently residing in the buffer.

Robert J. Lurie, 8 Tingley Road, Morristown, NJ 07960

If attention is confined solely to the events involved in normal disk file operations, it becomes clear, after careful consideration, that two precautions are sufficient to circumvent these problems: first, make certain that all calls to write to the directory are executed immediately and not deferred; second, ensure that the current buffer contents are labeled as invalid, forcing a fresh read of the present disk, before starting any sequence of calls that reads the entire directory. Fortunately, CP/M 2.2 sets a flag, a 1 in register C, every time it requests a write to the directory, so it is a simple matter to implement immediate directory writes. Unfortunately, CP/M does not flag directory reads—at least, a thorough study of Digital Research's manuals did not reveal any mention of such a flag.

Given the apparent absence of a directory-read flag, two alternatives exist. The first approach we implemented was to perform all reads of sectors on the directory track on a nondeferred basis. Reading a full track into the buffer every time information from just a single sector is sought obviously takes twice as long, on the average, as reading just a single sector. Furthermore, if the entire directory is read this way, we forego the benefits that derive from standard sector interleaving and incur a four- to fivefold loss in speed as compared with normal single-sector reads. Therefore, this approach required that our BIOS contain facilities for both single-sector and multiple-sector reads. Even with both capabilities installed, we found that single-sector reads of the directory track resulted in an overall speed improvement that was significantly less than we had hoped for. The reason for this is that directory reads are by far the most common disk operation.

These facts prompted us to implement a second alternative. With the help of our friend Ed Eibling, we added some circuitry to our Tarbell controller board that enabled us to read the status of line 12 coming out of a Shugart-compatible 8" drive. This line goes true whenever a drive is selected if the drive door was opened at any time before the selection operation. With this hardware installed, it was possible to detect disk changes and to tailor the software to force an immediate buffer refresh whenever a new disk appeared to be in place. Figure 1 shows the changes that Ed Eibling made to our disk controller board.

Only after doing all this work did we discover, quite by accident, that CP/M 2.2 does in fact provide a clue that a full directory read is about to take place. We happened to be in touch with Digital Research on

quite a different matter when we received from them a copy of their suggested track-buffering routines for CP/M-86. The first thing that struck us about this listing was some rather curious code embedded in their BIOS's HOME routine—code that appeared to proclaim an imminent directory read. On the offchance that CP/M 2.2 might work the same way, we did some experimenting and discovered that, sure enough, CP/M 2.2 issues a dummy call to HOME prior to reading the directory. What a strange way to pass a parameter! And what a disgraceful way to have to learn about such a vital fact! The BIOS listed below uses the same "flag" as CP/M-86 to guarantee that it is reading the right disk. It works nearly as fast as the BIOS that involved reading the status of line 12, and it has the advantage of not requiring any hardware modifications. We are quite pleased with it. Nevertheless we find it hard to forgive Digital Research for their utter failure in documentation and for the amount of wasted time and effort it cost us. Perhaps they are ashamed of the peculiar way their **BDOS** works!

The version of BDOS contained in the MOVCPM.COM file on your CP/M distribution diskette contains a bug that must be corrected before you can use this BIOS. To correct it, use DDT to alter the 5 bytes starting at location 1CD2h from DCR C! DCR C! JNZ 12DFh to NOP! NOP! LXI H,0. Make sure that the CPMxx.COM file that you use to generate your new BIOS is derived from this corrected version of MOVCPM.COM. This patch guarantees that a file change that results in no change to the length of a file will nevertheless cause BDOS to issue a call to write to the directory when the file is closed. Hence it guarantees that the file will

be updated on the disk. Without it there is the possibility that the file will not be updated, and that the next disk placed in the drive will be corrupted.

This BIOS works well with all so-called CP/Mcompatible programs that access your READ and WRITE subroutines indirectly via standard BDOS calls. However, you should anticipate possible problems with certain systems-level programs that bypass BDOS and access your READ and WRITE routines directly via calls to your BIOS jump table. Programs that access BIOS subroutines directly are generally not considered to be CP/M-compatible in the strict sense of the word. We agree completely with this assessment despite the fact that one of the most widely used programs distributed by Digital Research itself

falls into this category.

Examples of such programs are utilities for fast disk copying, disk formatting, unerasing erased files, directly altering disk data, running disk diagnostics, and so on. The thing to be concerned about in running such programs is whether or not all disk writes are actually performed as requested. These programs can generally be made to work as designed, provided that you discipline yourself to type a control-C upon completion of the program and before you remove the disk from the drive. The subsequent warm boot begins with a buffered read of track zero, and, so long as the last disk operation requested by the utility program was not a write to a sector on track zero (a highly unlikely situation), a physical update of the disk will be the first thing to take place.

The Digital Research program to which we referred is SYSGEN.COM. You can use SYGEN with this BIOS, but to do so you must respond to the second appearance of the prompt "DESTINATION

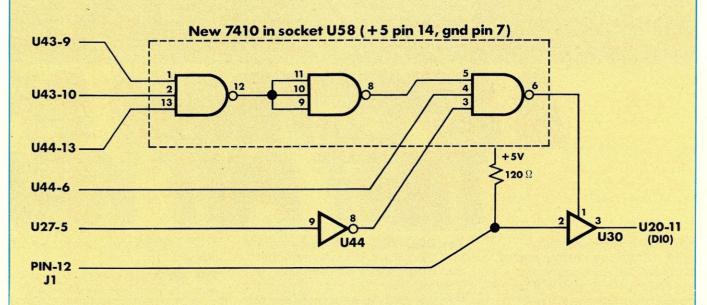
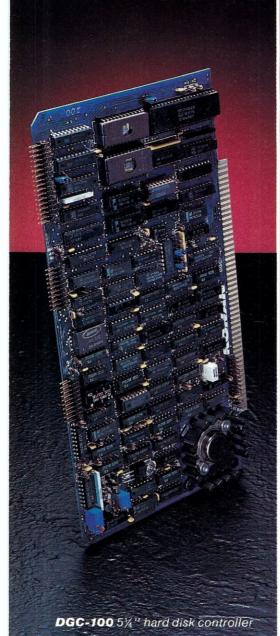
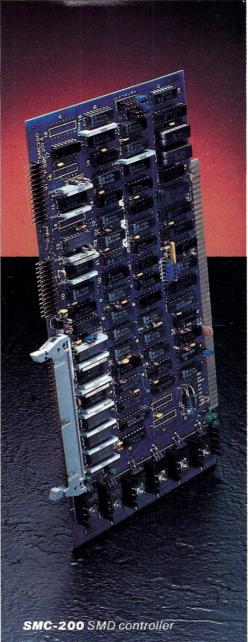
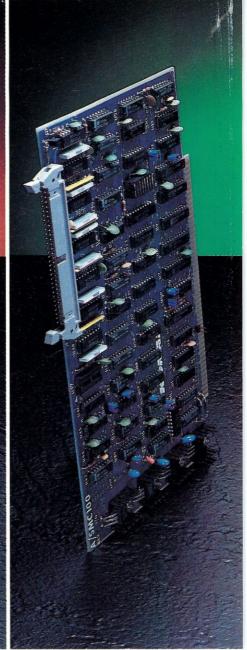


Figure 1. Modifications to the Tarbell single-density disk controller board to permit reading the status of line 12 from a Shugart 800-compatible 8" drive. The status is read from port xD hex, where x is determined by the setting of switch S1 on the controller board. The status bit is bit 0. Bit 0 = 0 if the drive door has been opened since the previous drive-select. (Note: Pin-pair labeled "DC" on a Shugart 800 drive must be jumpered in order to activate line 12.)







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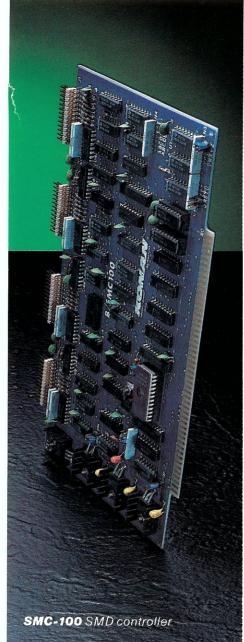
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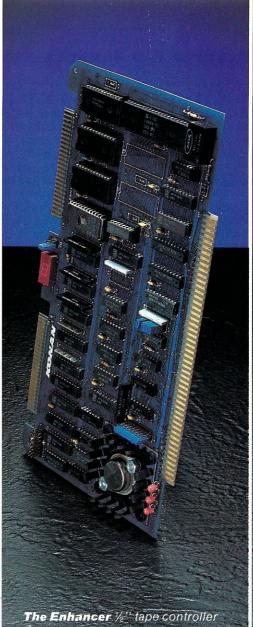
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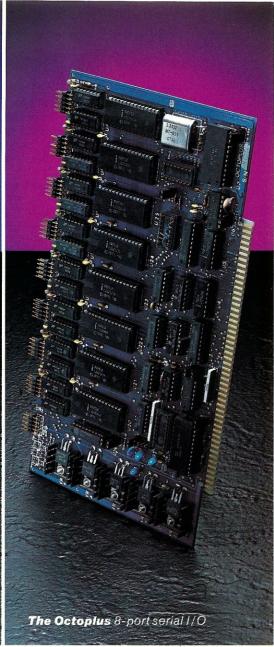
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CIRCLE 242 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Track-Buffered I/O Routines continued . . .

DRIVE NAME (OR RETURN TO REBOOT)" with a carriage return. The warm boot that follows is what actually causes the second system track (track 1) to be written out to the disk. You can no longer use a single invocation of SYSGEN to sysgen more than one disk on the same drive.

Our program makes extensive use of self-modifying code and was structured to use as few bytes as possible. BIOS space on standard 8" single-density CP/M disks is rather limited, and we often find ourselves running out of room despite our efforts at tight coding. In our opinion, the major virtue of CP/M lies in its acceptance of a user-configurable interface between itself and the hardware that supports it. In fact, it is unlikely that we would ever consider buying any microcomputer, including one based on CP/M, whose I/O routines were hidden, or whose higher-level software, including the operating system itself, knew as much about the underlying I/O software as we did.

Our feelings about this matter are based on the fact that the I/O interface, situated as it is at the bottom of the program hierarchy, is the ideal place from which to exercise continuous real-time control over one's computer, and in this context control implies the absence of contention. We use our BIOS to perform background hardware diagnostics, and also as the site of a low-level interpreter that permits us to execute a variety of system functions at any time from any program environment using a uniform com-

mand syntax. The major weakness of CP/M, in our opinion, lies in its failure to provide the user with any software means to save or restore its state—to preserve its internal variables, in other words. If it had such a capability then it would be possible, in effect, to run CP/M as a task under CP/M, and it would be fairly easy to implement from the BIOS the approximate equivalent to what Digital Research is now calling concurrent CP/M.

We seem to have wandered a bit. . . . The point we are making is that it is pretty easy to run out of BIOS space, particularly if you use your BIOS, as we do, to enhance the functionality of your computer. If you do run out of space, then consider loading part of your BIOS from a command file on system start-up using the console command processor's auto-load capability. In our warm boot subroutine, we show how we disable CCP's auto-load facility on system restarts so as to eliminate unnecessary rereads of the auto-load file.

Bob Lurie is a chemical engineer turned lens designer and precision optician. His computer interests include the development of arithmetic software and systems programming. He is the author of DPFUN, a double-precision transcendental function subroutine package distributed by Lifeboat Associates, and IBIOS, an interactive BIOS for CP/M distributed by the Miken Optical Co.

A TRACK-BUFFERED BIOS FOR THE TARBELL SINGLE-DENSITY DISK CONTROLLER AND CP/M 2.2	:	; Copyright (c) 1982, Robert J. Lurie. All rights reserved. ; Language: Digital Research ASM	totmem ; ; total contiguous memory, kilobytes	; Tarbell board base	equ disk+0 ;1771 command port	dstat equ disk+0 ;1771 status port (in)	equ disk+2 :1771 sector port	equ disk+3 ;1771 data port (i	equ disk+4 ; Tarbell wait port	drive equ disk+4 ;drive-select port (out)	יייי דייייי דיייייי דייייייייייייייייי	edn	bios edu ccp+800n	 org bios nsects equ (\$-ccp)/128 ;sectors in CCP plus BDOS	; Jump table to the I/O subroutines:	F jmp boot	diric	dwi	dui.	Jan Tist	dini.	dwit	dwi	dwi	E jmp setsec	ďuí	dwi		dw(E jmp sectran
			0040 =	00F8 =	00F8 =	00F8 =		OOFB =	ØØFC =	BOFC =			E000 =	EEØØ ØØ2C =		EEØØ C3D3EF		_	_	EEWF C339FW	8		_	_	EE21 C3A6EE		_	100		EE3Ø C37CEE

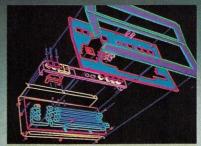
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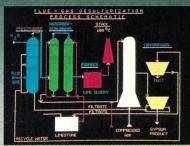


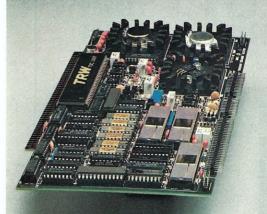


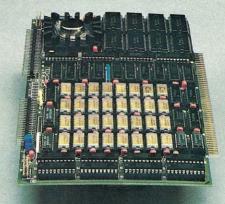


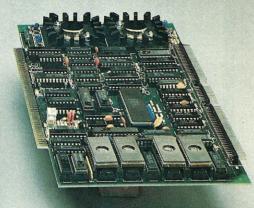












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What You See Is What You Get.

CIRCLE 249 ON READER SERVICE CARD

```
EE33 53EE0000000dphdra: dw
                               trans,0,0,0,dirbf,dpblk,chk00,all00 ;drive A
                                                                               EE99 B7
                                                                                                                       ;test it
                                                                                                       ora
EE43 53EEØØØØØØdphdrb: dw
                               trans,0,0,0,dirbf,dpblk,chk01,all01;drive B
                                                                               EE9A C2A1EE
                                                                                                       jnz
                                                                                                               settrk ; jump if buffer needs flushing, else
                                                                                                                       ; set drive-currently-in-buffer = 255.
                                                                               EE9D 2F
                                                                                                       cma
               ; Sector translation table. Data are for standard 8-inch
                                                                               EE9E 32B7EE
                                                                                                               drycib ; forcing its refresh; fall through
                                                                                                       sta
               ; single-density CP/M disks.
                                                                                              ; Set track, in c on entry, for the next read or write.
EE53 01070D1319trans:
                       db
                               1,7,13,19,25,5,11,17,23,3,9,15,21
EE60 02080E141A
                       db
                               2,8,14,20,26,6,12,18,24,4,10,16,22
                                                                                              settrk: mov
                                                                               EEA1 79
                                                                               EEA2 32CØEE
                                                                                                       sta
                                                                                                              nxttrk ;save for later use
               ; Disk parameter block. Data are for standard 8-inch single-
                                                                               EEA5 C9
                                                                                                       ret
               ; density CP/M disks.
                                                                                              ; Set sector, in c on entry, for the next read or write.
EE6D 1A00
               dpblk: dw
                               26
EE6F Ø3Ø7ØØ
                       db
                               3,7,0
                                                                               EEA6 79
                                                                                              setsec: mov
                                                                               EEA7 32F1EE
EE72 F2003F00
                       dw
                               242,63
                                                                                                              nxtsec ;save for later use
                                                                                                       sta
EE76 CØØØ
                       db
                                                                               EEAA C9
                                                                                                       ret
                               192,0
EE78 10000200
                               16.2
                       dw
                                                                                              ; Set the memory address, in bc on entry, for the start of the
                                                                                              ; next sector read or write.
               ; Translate the sector in bc using the translation table
               ; addressed by de. Return value in hl.
                                                                               EEAB 69
                                                                                              setdma: mov
                                                                               EEAC 60
EE7C EB
               sectran:xchq
                                       :hl -> trans
                                                                                                      mov
                                                                               EEAD 22FDEE
                                                                                                       shld
                                                                                                              dmaadr ; save for later use
EE7D Ø9
                       dad
                               b
                                       ;hl -> trans(sect)
                                                                               EEBØ C9
                                                                                                       ret
EE7E 6E
                                       ; l=trans(sect)
                               1,m
                       mov
EE7F 6Ø
                       mov
                               h.b
                                       ;hl=trans(sect) since b=h=0
                                                                                              ; Read a sector into memory. Return a=0 if read is ok, else
EE8Ø C9
                       ret
                                                                                              : return a=1.
               : Select drive for the next sector read or write. Drive number
                                                                                              read:
                                                                                                      mvi
                                                                                                              a,xchq ;set up movsec for read
                                                                               EEB1 3EEB
               ; (A=Ø, B=1) in c on entry. Return hl=disk parameter header
               ; address, or, if no such drive, hl=0. This routine is for two
                                                                                                                       ; share remaining code with write
               ; drives only.
                                                                               EEB3 32FFEE
                                                                                              share: sta
                                                                                                               rwopt
                                                                               EEB6 3EFF
                                                                                                      mvi
                                                                                                              a,255
                                                                                                                       ;compare drive/track-currently-in-
               seldsk: lxi
                                                                               EEB7 =
                                                                                              drvcib
                                                                                                              $-1
                                                                                                                       ; buffer against next-drive/track
EE81 210000
                                                                                                      equ
                               h,Ø
                                       ;anticipate error
                                                                               EEB8 FEØØ
                                                                                                       cpi
                                                                                                                       : (drive-currently-in-buffer initially
EE84 79
                       mov
                               a.c
                                                                               EEB9 =
                                                                                              nxtdrv
                                                                                                               $-1
                                                                                                                      : set to non-existent drive number 255
EE85 FEØ2
                               2
                                       :number of drives
                                                                                                      equ
                       cpi
                                                                               EEBA C2C4EE
                                                                                                       jnz
                                                                                                               iflush ; to force buffer fill on startup)
                                       return if no such drive
EE87 DØ
                       rnc
                                                                                                      mvi
                                                                               EEBD 3EØØ
                                                                                                              a.0
EE88 32B9EE
                       sta
                                       ;save for later use
                                                                               EEBE =
                                                                                              trkcib equ
                                                                                                              $-1
                               h.dphdra :anticipate request for drive A
EE8B 2133EE
                       lxi
                                                                               EEBF FEØØ
EE8E B7
                       ora
                                                                                                      cpi
                                                                                                              Ø
                                                                               EECØ =
                                                                                              nxttrk equ
                                                                                                              $-1
EE8F C8
                       rz
                                                                               EEC1 CAFØEE
                                                                                                              movsec ; jump if they are the same, else:
                                                                                                       jz
EE9Ø 2143EE
                       lxi
                               h,dphdrb ; request is for drive B
EE93 C9
                       ret
                                                                                                                       ;load buffer-needs-flushing-? flag
                                                                               EEC4 3EØØ
                                                                                              iflush: mvi
                                                                                                              a,Ø
                                                                                                                       ;bnfflg initially set false
                                                                               EEC5 =
                                                                                              bnffla
                                                                                                      equ
                                                                                                              $-1
               ; Home. BDOS issues a dummy call to this routine just before
                                                                               EEC6 B7
                                                                                                      ora
                                                                                                                       :test flag: flush if buffer has been
               ; the start of a full directory read. We take advantage of
                                                                               EEC7 C421EF
                                                                                                                       ; written into from system memory
                                                                                                      cnz
               ; this important, but undocumented, flag-like use of home to
                                                                                                                       :return if write error
                                                                               EECA CØ
                                                                                                       rnz
               : mark the buffer as invalid if it has not been altered by a
               ; write. This forces a physical read of the directory track.
                                                                                                              nxtdrv ;fill buffer from nxtdrv/nxttrk:
                                                                               EECB 3AB9EE
                                                                                                      lda
               ; It's a guarantee against the potential disaster of mistaking
                                                                               EECE 3245EF
                                                                                                              sddrive ;set sddrive and drvcib = nxtdrv, and
                                                                                                      sta
               ; the buffered directory of an old disk for the directory of a
                                                                               EED1 32B7EE
                                                                                                              drycib ; sdtrack and trkcib = nxttrk,
                                                                                                      sta
               : newly inserted disk.
                                                                                                              nxttrk ; preparing for and anticipating
                                                                               EED4 3ACØEE
                                                                                                      lda
                                                                                                              sdtrack : completion of read
                                                                               EED7 325EEF
                                                                                                      sta
EE94 ØEØØ
                       mvi
                                       :home means settrk Ø
               home:
                                                                               EEDA 32BEEE
                                                                                                               trkcib
                                                                                                      sta
EE96 3AC5EE
                       1da
                               bnfflg ;load buffer-needs-flushing flag
```

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CIRCLE 183 ON READER SERVICE CARD

EEDD 218FEF		lxi	h,rwinst	;load read instructions into movbuf.	EF27	3ABEEE		lda	trkcib	;set sdtrack = trkcib
EEEØ 36DB		mvi	m, in		EF2A	325EEF		sta	sdtrack	
EEE2 23		inx	h		EF2D	218FEF		lxi	h, rwinst	;load write instructions into movbuf
EEE3 36FB		mvi	m,ddata		EF3Ø	367E		mvi	m,7Eh	;7Eh = mov a,m
EEE5 23		inx	h		EF32	23		inx	h	
EEE6 3677		mvi		;77h = mov m,a	EF33			mvi	m,out	
EEE8 1688		mvi		;load 1771 read-w/o-head-load command					h	
EEEA 3E9F		mvi		:load read-error mask	EF36				m.ddata	
EEEC CD3FEF		call	And the second second second	;read track into buffer from disk	EF38			mvi		;load 1771 write-w/o-head-load command
EEEF CØ		rnz		return if read error	EF3A			xra		;set buffer-needs-flushing flag false,
EDEL CO				, recuri il redu error				sta		; anticipating successful write
EEFØ 3EØØ	movsec:	;	- 4	maria 120 bisto doctor to /from gratem	755000000000000000000000000000000000000	32C5EE				
EEF1 =				;move 128-byte sector to/from system	EF3E	ZF		cma		;write-error mask = ØFFh; fall through
	nxtsec	equ		; memory from/to track buffer:			D	; 		Ster Sill and buffer flugh woutings
EEF2 1F		rar		multiply nxtsec by 128 for offset						affer-fill and buffer-flush routines.
EEF3 67		mov		;note carry bit is clear on entry						vity and all 8080/Tarbell controller
EEF4 3EØØ		mvi	a,Ø	;shift left (-1 + 8)						es place in this bios segment (but see
EEF6 1F		rar). Returns a=0 and z-flag set if
EEF7 6F		mov		;product in hl			; read/v	vrite ok	, else re	turns a=1 and z-flag reset.
EEF8 llDEF1		lxi		-128 ;-128 because first sector number				;		
EEFB 19		dad		; is 1, not 0; add offset	EF3F	3299EF	movbuf:	sta	ermask	;save error mask
EEFC 110000		lxi	d,Ø	;hl -> sector in track buffer	EF42	1EØA		mvi	e,rtcnt	;set e = retry count
EEFD =	dmaadr	equ	\$-2	;de = disk memory access address				;		
EEFF	rwopt:	ds	1	;xchg if read, nop if write	EF44	3EØØ		mvi	a,0	;load source/destination drive number
EFØØ ØE8Ø		mvi	c,128	;bytes/sector	EF45	=	sddrive	equ	\$-1	
EFØ2 1A	movloop	:ldax	d	;move 128 bytes with hl -> destination	EF46	FEØØ		cpi	Ø	; compare it to the number of the
EFØ3 77		mov	m,a	; (c.f. read call in wboot)	EF47		ladrive	equ	\$-1	; last-active drive
EFØ4 13		inx	d		EF48	CA5DEF		jz	seek	; jump if they are the same
EFØ5 23		inx	h					;		
EFØ6 ØD		der	C		EF4B	3247EF		sta	ladrive	;update ladrive to sddrive
EFØ7 C2Ø2EF		inz	movloop		EF4E			cma		;create byte representing sddrive to
EFØA AF		xra		;set a=0 and z-flag	EF4F			add	a	; send to the drive-select port
EFØB C9		ret		, occ a b and a rray	EF5Ø			add	a	, some so and arrive series pers
EL DE CO					EF51			add	a	
	· Write	a secto	r from me	emory. Return a=0 if write is ok, else				inr	a	
	; retur		or rrom me	mory. Recall a-b II write is on, erse	EF53			add	a	
	, recur	11 a-1.				D3FC		out	drive	;activate sddrive
PRAC SPAI	write:	, , ,	- 1	.ava un imiting to the diverters?	EF 54	Darc			drive	,accivate sudiive
EFØC 3EØ1	write:		a,l	;are we writing to the directory?	DDEC	ODD ARE		;	مراد ماد م	and progent track no by roading post
EFØE B9		cmp	C	i i6 1 6-11 thursday		CDB4EF	retry:	call	rdhdr	;get present track no. by reading next
EFØF CAlDEF		jz	dwrite	;jump if we are, else fall through	EF59			rnz	- 1-	; sector header; exit on hard error
		;			EF5A			mov	a,b	;tell 1771 what track it is on
EF12 AF	ndwrite		a	;set up movsec for write (a=0=nop)	EF5B	D3F9		out	track	
EF13 CDB3EE		call	share	;see read routine above				;		
EF16 CØ		rnz		;return if read or write error, else		3EØØ	seek:	mvi	a,0	;load source/destination track number
EF17 21C5EE		lxi		; set buffer-needs-flushing flag true	EF5E		sdtrack	-	\$-1	
EF1A 36FF		mvi	m,ØFFh	; since movsec just altered buffer	EF5F	D3FB		out	ddata	;seek-operand belongs in data register
EF1C C9		ret			EF61	3E18		mvi	a,18h	; seek with head loaded, 6 ms/step, do
		;			EF63	D3F8		out	dcom	; not verify (r/w will, and faster)
EF1D CD12EF	dwrite:	call	ndwrite	;see non-directory write routine above	EF65	DBFC		in	wait	;wait until 1771 signals completion
EF2Ø CØ		rnz		;return if r/w error else fall through	i			;		
		.;			EF67	CDB4EF		call	rdhdr	;get present sector number by reading
	; Flush	buffer	to drive	track-currently-in-buffer.	EF6A	CØ		rnz		; next header and 1771 sector register;
		;		•	EF6B	DBFA		in	sector	; exit on hard error
EF21 3AB7EE	flush:	lda	drycib	;set sddrive = drvcib		ØElA		mvi	c,26	number of sectors to transmit in c
EF24 3245EF		sta	sddr:ve		EF6F			cmp	C	;eliminate rotational latency by adding

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1.									
EF7Ø C274EF		jnz	nomod	; 1 mod 26 to the present sector number	EFCØ F2C	8EF	jp	hdrred	quit when header has been read
EF73 AF		xra	a	; to obtain the number of the first	EFC3 DBF		in	ddata	
EF74 3C	nomod:		a	; sector to transmit	EFC5 C3B	DEF	jmp	rbird	
EF75 47		mov	b,a	number of first sector to xmit in b	EFC8 DBF	'8 hdrred	: in	dstat	;check for errors
EF76 B7		ora	a	;clear carry	EFCA B7		ora	a	return with track no. in b and sector
EF77 1F		rar		;multiply sector number by 128	EFCB C8		rz		; no. in 1771 sector reg. if no errors
EF78 67		mov	h,a	**************************************	EFCC 1D		dcr	е	;decrement retry count
EF79 3EØØ		mvi	a,Ø		EFCD C2B	4EF	jnz	rdhdr	;loop if count <> 0
EF7B 1F		rar			EFDØ AF		xra	a	return a=1 and z-flag reset on hard
EF7C 6F		mov	1,a	;result in hl	EFD1 3C		inr	a	; error
EF7D D5		push	d	;preserve 1771 command and retry count	EFD2 C9		ret		
EF7E 11DEF1		lxi	d, trkbuf	E-128			;		
EF81 19		dad	d	;hl -> location in the track buffer					g system after the coldstart loader on
EF82 D1		pop	d	; of the first sector to transmit					ive A has read all of CP/M (CCP, BDOS,
		;				; and	BIOS) in	to memory	, and printed the sign-on message.
EF83 78	trkloop	vom:c	a,b	;send sector number to 1771 sector		***************************************	;		
EF84 D3FA		out		; register	EFD3 AF	boot:	xra	a	;mark drive A as the current drive
EF86 7A		mov	a,d	;send read or write command to 1771	EFD4 320		sta	4 .	
EF87 D3F8	_	out	dcom	; command register	EFD7 3EC			a,jmp	; put jump to wboot at address 0000
EF89 DBFC	secloop		wait	;transmit a sector	EFD9 32Ø		sta	Ø	
EF8B B7		ora	a	1771 (-11	EFDC 210		lxi	h,bios+	3
EF8C F296EF		jp .	rwchk	;exit secloop on 1771 intrq signal	EFDF 220		shld	1	and in the bloom of address again
EF8F	rwinst:		1	;space for read or write instructions	EFE2 320		sta	5	; put jump to bdos at address 0005
EF9Ø		ds	1	; loaded earlier	EFE5 210		lxi	h,bdos	
EF91		ds	1		EFE8 220		shld	6 h 00h	and depends
EF92 23		inx	h	les until seator transfer is semplete	EFEB 218		lxi shld	h,80h dmaadr	;set dmaadr
EF93 C389EF	le le .	jmp	dstat	;loop until sector transfer is complete ;check for errors	EFF1 3AØ		lda	4	;pass current drive to CCP in reg-c
EF96 DBF8	rwchk:	in	Ø	; check for effors	EFF4 4F	1400	mov	c,a	, pass current drive to cer in reg-c
EF98 E600 EF99 =	ermask	ani equ	\$-1		EFF5 C3Ø	MUDO	jmp	ccp	;go to console command processor
EF9A C2ADEF	ermask	jnz	rwerr	;jump if read/write error	EFF5 C30	סטשו	• Juip	ССР	, go to console command processor
EF9D ØD		der	C	:decrement sector count		• Warm	start e	ntry poin	t. Read CCP and BDOS back into memory
EF9E C8		rz	C	;exit with a=0 and z-flag set if c=0					alize system, and jump to CCP.
EF9F 3E1A		mvi	a,26	;increment sector number mod 26		, 220	:	,	and of order, and bank or one
EFAL 90		sub	b	/111010110110 D00001 11411001 11100 E0	EFF8 318	000 wboot:	lxi	sp.80h	;set stack pointer
EFA2 C2A9EF		jnz	nowrap		EFFB Ø1Ø		lxi		s*256+2 ;c = first sector to load
EFA5 47		mov	b,a						; b = number of sectors to load
EFA6 215EF2		lxi		track buffer starts with sector 1	EFFE 210	IØD8	lxi	h,ccp	;first memory address to load
EFA9 Ø4	nowrap:	inr	b		FØØ1 AF		xra	a	zero accumulator
EFAA C383EF	•	jmp	trkloop	;loop until track transfer is complete	FØØ2 32B	9EE	sta	nxtdrv	;select drive A
Account to the second		;	-		FØØ5 32C	ØEE rdtrkl	: sta	nxttrk	;select track
EFAD 1D	rwerr:	dcr	е	;decrement retry count	FØØ8 CDA	GEE rdtrk:	call	setsec	;select sector
EFAE C256EF		jnz	retry	;reload track-reg and try again if e<>0	FØØB 22F	DEE	shld	dmaadr	;select load address
EFB1 AF		xra	a	;exit with a=1 and z-flag reset on hard	FØØE C5		push	b	;preserve bc
EFB2 3C		inr	a	; error	FØØF CDB	BIEE	call	read	;read conditions z-flag and returns
EFB3 C9		ret			FØ12 Cl		pop	b	; hl pointing to start of next sector
		;			FØ13 C2F	'8EF	jnz	wboot	;loop forever on error (no BDOS trap)
EFB4 3EC4	rdhdr:	mvi		;load head and read first byte	FØ16 Ø5		dcr	b	;decrement sector count
EFB6 D3F8		out	dcom	;(track number) from next sector	FØ17 CAD	7EF	jz	gocpm	;done reading if zero; reinitialize
EFB8 DBFC		in		; header	FØ1A ØC		inr	C	;increment sector number
EFBA DBFB		in	ddata		FØ1B 3E1	.B	mvi	a,27	;done with track Ø?
EFBC 47		mov	b,a	;save track number in register b	FØ1D 91	ropa.	sub	C	Jam 15 ant Ame
EFBD DBFC	rbird:		wait	;read, but ignore, remaining data	FØ1E C2Ø		jnz	rdtrk	;loop if not done
EFBF B7		ora	a			;	(sta	ccp+7	;this defeats CCP auto-load on wboot)

Track-Buffered I/O Routines continued .

inr mov jmp	; The following code shows how we keep our two Shugart 800/801; drives cool by automatically turning off their 24-volt-dc; stepper motors when a request for a keyboard character is; received. For further heat reduction, incorporate the first; three lines of conin into the list, punch, and reader; subroutines.	; Console input subroutine. Return next keyboard character in ; register-a with the high-order bit set to 0.	kdport equ 1 ;keyboard data port	conin: wvi a,0C2h ;Tarbell-board latch code for drive D out drive ;turn off drive A/B(/C) stepper motors sta ladrive ;force next r/w to activate one of them const ;call console status subroutine ora a ;check reg-a for keyboard status ora a ;check reg-a for keyboard status in kdport ;read the character is ready in kdport ;read the character and 7Fh ;set bit 80h = 0	; Remaining code to be filled in by the user:	nst equ \$ st equ \$ st equ \$ st equ \$ stst eq	end\$of\$bios\$load\$from\$disk equ \$-1 ; *	; * Seven sectors are allotted to BIOS on standard 8-inch; single-density CP/M disks. Therefore the address at this; location must not exceed bios+37Fh.	; org bios+(7*128); uninitialized RAM area ; (org'ed just to show free space above end)	dirbf: ; all00: ds 31 all01: ds 31 chk00: ds 16 chk01: ds 16	trkbuf: ds 26*128 ;one track = 26 128-byte sectors	epug	
			kdpx	con: W crlc	; Re	conc conc list punc reac	end	*		dirk all@ all@ chk@	trkk		
FØ21 3C FØ22 4F FØ23 C3Ø5FØ			9001 =	F026 3EC2 F028 D3FC F02A 3247EF F03D CD39F0 F031 CA2DF F031 D801 F034 D801 F035 E67F		FØ39 = FØ	FØ38 =		F18Ø	F18Ø F2ØØ F21F F23E F24E	F25E	FFSE	

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SID Patches

64-Character-Wide DDT, or SID "Dump" Display Patch

by Kelly Smith and Eddie Currie

re you one of the "poor unfortunates" who has to contend with a 64-character-wide screen display? (You bash your head against the CRT in front of you while mumbling "Why did I ever buy this #'!%&\$ thing . . . it botches up the DDT

this #'!%&\$ thing . . . it botches up the DDT "Dump" display so badly, I can't even use it!") Well, no more tears on the keyboard, my friend! Just put these patches into DDT or SID, and as if by magic (at no time do my fingers leave my hands), voilà: a 64-character-wide "Dump" that you can actually read! Follow along.

Users of DDT.COM version 1.4 or 2.2 should make the following substitution:

And users of SID.COM:

Kelly Smith, 3055 Waco St., Simi Valley, CA 93063

What these patches do is throw out the space characters between each display of the hexadecimal representation of each memory content of the DDT or SID "Dump" display. This crunches the display format, and makes it readable!

Reprinted from CP/M-Net News

Kelly Smith is a senior engineer/programmer with Pertec Computer Corporation, developing diagnostic software for systems and system peripherals. He is the vice president of the Valley Computer Club (Burbank, CA) and system operator of the CP/M-Net Remote CP/M System, in addition to being editor and publisher of the *CP/M-Net News*. Activities and interests include contributing software to the SIG/M User Group library and West Coast SIG/M software distributor via modem.

SID Patch for 64 Columns by Robert J. Lurie

The following patch for SID.COM version 1.4

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changes its (D)ump command output to a format that is better suited to a 16- x 64-character video display:

A>SID SID VERS 1.4 #SA51 0A51 F0 F8 0A52 6F 0A53 11 0A54 BF 5F 0A55 00 . #SAA3 0AA3 0F 7 0AA4 C2 . #G0

A>SAVE 28 SID.COM

Bob Lurie is a chemical engineer turned lens designer and precision optician. His computer interests include the development of arithmetic software and systems programming. He is the author of DPFUN, a double-precision transcendental function subroutine package distributed by Lifeboat Associates, and IBIOS, an interactive BIOS for CP/M that is distributed by the Miken Optical Co.

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Using Microsoft's VARPTR for Machine Language Subprograms

by David L. Wolpert

icrosoft Basic-80 is a powerful interpretive language for 8080 and Z80-based microcomputers. It is available for a wide variety of computers, including CP/M based machines. I have been using this language for programming a turnkey system, and most of what I need to do is available in the language without resorting to machine-language programming. However, there may be cases in which such capability might be useful.

The USR Function

Basic-80 gives several possible ways of linking to user-written machine language subprograms or functions. The USR function can be used to call functions that return an argument, and the CALL statement can be used for subprograms that do not explicitly return a value. I have used the CALL statement to link to the CP/M operating system to perform functions that were not included in Basic-80 (my copy is version 5.21).

The VARPTR Function

In looking through the Microsoft Basic-80 manual, I found a function called "VARPTR (<variable

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name>)" that "is usually used to obtain the address of a variable or array so it may be passed to an assembly language subroutine." "Well," I thought, "why not let this variable (a string variable) actually be the machine language subroutine?" That is, set up a string variable with Z80 machine code (using the CHR\$ function with concatenation), and do a CALL to the first element of the string. That certainly seems like a simple way to do it, and it would avoid trying to reserve memory space for the subroutine.

So I tried it, and after a few false starts, I was successful in calling the CP/M FDOS to do simple functions. Presented here is a program that changes the logged disk drive to "B:".

```
110 REM SELECT DISK DRIVE TEST
120 REM
130 REM EXECUTING A$ AS A MACHINE-LANGUAGE SUBPROGRAM
140 REM WILL DO A CALL TO CPM'S FDOS:
150 REM SELECT DISK IS FUNCTION 14 (0E HEX)
160 REM CALL WITH FUNCTION CODE IN REG. C
170 REM PRODES RETURNS TO THE BASIC PROGRAM AFTER EXECUTION
190 A$=CHR$(0) :REM NOP
200 A$=A$+CHR$(30) +CHR$(14) *LD C,$0E
210 A$=A$+CHR$(30) +CHR$(14) *LD E,$01
220 A$=A$+CHR$(30) +CHR$(5)+CHR$(0) *JP $0005
230 REM
240 A=VARPTR(A$) *POINTER TO LENGTH OF STRING
250 A=PEEK(A+1) +256*PEEK(A+2) *ADDRESS OF STRING
260 CALL A *SELECT DISK B:
270 PRINT "RETURNED OK" *TEST FOR RETURN
280 FILES *TEST FOR DISK SELECTED
290 END
```

I wrote a few short programs to test the operation of VARPTR, and found that the manual is somewhat misleading. The value returned by VARPTR is not the address of the first byte of the string variable, but a pointer to the pointer to the string variable. The memory seems to be organized like this:

This was found by trial and error, and may not be true of all implementations of Basic-80; but I suspect it is the way most of them are organized—at least, for versions 5.0 and later, "string space is allocated dynamically."

Of course, this is a rather simple example, and I could have just typed "B: . . . " before all my file names, but it was good to be able to write this little program, if only for the joy of doing it (and knowing it can be done). Comments are welcome.

David Wolpert finished school about the time microprocessors were introduced, and has been working with them ever since. He works for Hewlett-Packard in Loveland, CO, designing interfaces for instruments and application programs.

Note: Z80 is a trademark of Zilog; Basic-80 is a trademark of Microsoft.

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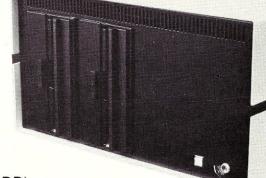
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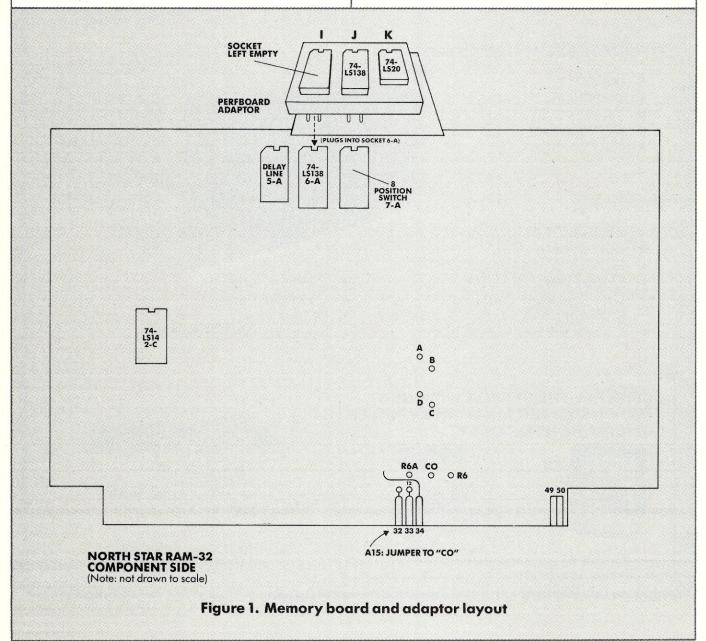
Double Your North Star RAM

by Richard Feldman

simple hardware modification, which costs less than \$90, converts a 32K North Star RAM-32 memory board to a 64K memory board, with 4K deselected at E000-EFFF hex. The modification calls for replacing the RAM chips provided by North Star with 4116s, and the addition of a 74LS20 to facilitate the deselection of 4K. When introduced, the North Star RAM-32 was

Richard Feldman, Information Systems, El Paso Natural Gas Co., Box 1492, El Paso, TX 79978

among the highest-density memory boards available for the S-100 bus. It took advantage of the new 4116 high-density dynamic memory chips that have since become a standard. At that time, 4116s were expensive and unavailable in reliable quantities. However, manufacturing dropouts, generically known as 4108s, were economical and available. The 4108 is a halfcertified, or half-functional 4116. It is used as an 8K x 1 memory, whereas the 4116 is truly a 16K x 1 memory. North Star used 40 of the 4108s to create an array of 32K x 9 bits. Actually, the board consists of four somewhat independent 8K blocks of memory



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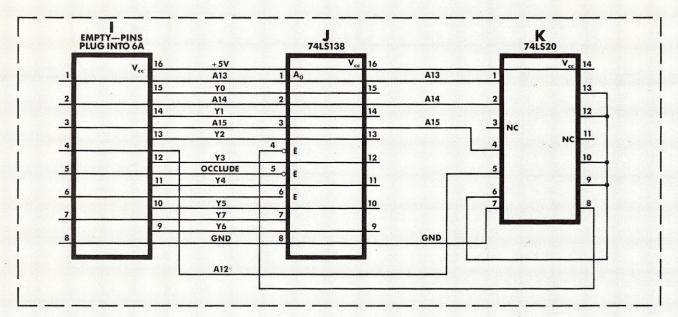


Figure 2. Perfboard adapter wiring

9 bits wide. The ninth bit is used strictly for parity, which is generated and checked on board.

The cost of 4116s has become very reasonable (\$2.50 apiece or less for the 200 ns version). 4108s are not available. In fact, when 4108s need to be replaced, most often a 4116 is substituted.

Fortunately for owners of North Star RAM-32 memory boards, North Star practically designed a 64K memory board when it designed this product. In fact, were it not necessary to provide a "hole" for memory-mapped devices such as the North Star floppy disk controller or floating point board, the RAM-32 could be turned into a 64K memory board for the cost of replacing the 4108s with 4116s, and a jumper

Two schemes are obvious: (1) Have the memorymapped devices assert PHANTOM* when they are accessed, and (2) have the memory board respond to PHANTOM* by ignoring memory requests (or modify the memory board to provide a "hole" in its 64K space for these devices). Both ways have been tried, and both work. The PHANTOM* method is probably the simpler of the two, but requires modification of at least two boards (disk controller and RAM-32). To complicate matters, North Star has been providing gold fingers on the card edge only for those signals used by a particular board. On later versions, PHANTOM* is not available to the disk controller. Thus, implementation of PHANTOM* would require a wire connecting the disk controller to some other board with PHANTOM*.

The second method requires a little wirewrap "kluge" board that conveniently piggybacks onto the memory board. The modified board will necessarily occupy two S-100 slots, or the first slot of the Horizon (which has lots of clearance). Probably, a short length of ribbon cable would allow the "kluge" board to mount elsewhere.

The remainder of this article describes the construction and installation of this simple adapter.

Theory of operation

North Star supported various versions of the 4108 (National 5298 and INTEL 2109). In each case, the "good" half of the chip was selected by tying an address line high or low, depending on the characteristics of the memory device. You should address the board for the low 32K Z80 address space and use A15, the high bit of the 16-bit address on the S-100 bus, to drive the appropriate "half" of a fully functional 4116. Thus when A15 is high (when the processor is referencing memory in the high 32K of address space), the "high" 32 block of memory is activated. When A15 is low, the "low" 32K block of memory is activated.

To deactivate the board during bus references to addresses in the region E000-EFFF hex, you must trap the condition where the high four bits of the ad-

North Star practically designed a 64K memory board when it designed the RAM-32. Were it not necessary to provide a "hole" for memory-mapped devices, the RAM-32 could be turned into 64K merely by replacing the 4108s with 4116s.



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6502X

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5ZA

TRS80II

TPM-II:

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8XD	8" CDL Extended Density (1024 bytes/8 sector/77 traceks =
5SD	5.25" Single Density (TRS80 Model I, Versafloppy I, Tarbell I)
5EP	5.25" Epson Double Density
5PC	5.25" IBM PC Double Density
5XE	5.25" Xerox 820 Single Density
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5.25" Z80 Apple (Softcard compatible)

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> Versafloppy 18' VI8 Versafloppy I 5.25" VI5 Versafloppy II 8" (XD) VII8 VIIS Versafloppy II 5.25" TRS-80 Model II (XD) TRS80II

TRS-80 Model II

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dress are 1110 (A15-A12) binary. To do this, use a spare inverter on the board and introduce a quadinput NAND gate to perform the comparison. Use the NAND of A15, A14, A13 and the inverted A12 to drive an enable input of the 74LS138 decoder. This will cause the board to ignore bus references to memory in the deselected area.

Procedure

RAM-32 board modifications

-Configure the board for MOSTEK 4108s by making certain the following jumpers are installed, or board traces intact (see Figures 1 and 2):

D-C B-A 12-R6A 13-CS

-Cut any existing jumper or trace connecting CO to "G" or "H." Add a jumper connecting CO to bus pin 32 (A-15). There is a feedthrough hole at pin 32 that can be used for this purpose.

—If the 74LS138 at board location 6-A is not

socketed, unsolder the IC and install a socket. Be sure to use a socket that will accomodate wirewrap posts (which we will plug into the socket, in place of the 74LS138).

Cut the trace connecting pin 4 and pin 8 at board location 6-A.

—Jumper R6 to pin 11 at 2-C.

—Jumper pin 10 of 2-C to pin 4 of 6-A.

-Replace 4108 RAM chips with 4116s of at least 250 ns speed.

-Set DIP switches at 7-A as follows:

ON: 1 2 3 4 OFF: 5 6 7 8

-Construct perfboard adaptor circuit. Plug it into the socket at 6-A.

-Test memory.

Perfboard adaptor construction

Materials

3 wirewrap sockets:

2 16-pin

1 14-pin

2 ICs:

74LS138 (removed from RAM-32)

a piece of perfboard (phenolic type, not copper clad!), about 1 x 1.5"

wrap wire and tool; wire cutters

Instructions

Place sockets on perfboard as indicated in Figure 1. Pin 1 of each socket is in the upper left. The 14-pin socket is to the right of the two 16-pin sockets.

The leftmost (16-pin) socket is I.

—The middle socket is J; the 14-pin socket is K.

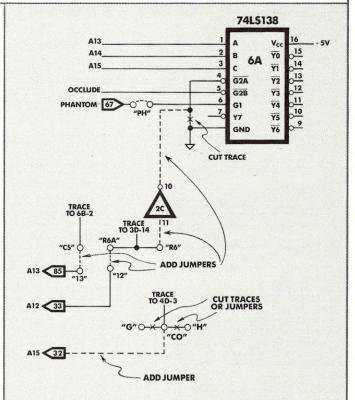


Figure 3. Memory board wiring changes

The 74LS138 will plug into J, and the 74LS20 will plug into K.

-Turn the board over so that the wrapping posts are face up, and pin 14 of K is in the upper left-hand corner. Make the following connections (as shown in Figure 3):

Connect all pins of 1 to corresponding pins of J, except pin 4. (That is, pin 1 of I to pin 1 of J; pin 2 to pin 2; pin 3 to pin 3; pin 5 to pin 5; etc.

—Connect J-8 to K-7, J-16 to K-14.

-Connect I-4 to K-5.

-Connect K-6 to K-9 to K-10 to K-12 to K-13 (tie them together).

-Connect K-8 to J-4.

-Clip posts of J and K as short as connections will allow.

-Install the 74LS138 (removed from the RAM-32) at J.

-Install the 74LS20 at K.

The perfboard adaptor is now ready for installation onto the memory board.

Sample Test 1 RAMTEST3 MMMICHAL MAMMIMM MAMMIMM MAMMIMMIM MAMMIMMM MAMMIMMM MIXXMIMM MIMMIMMM RAMTEST5 Sample Test 2 MMMMMM ----- MMM**MM MMMMMMM ----- MMMMMMM --P-MMM \......HIGH 32K...../ \......HIGH 32K...../

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North Star RAM continued . . .

Debugging

If the adaptor does not work the first time, try to boot a North Star DOS. Usually either 4.0 or 5.2 will boot. Run one of the memory tests supplied with 5.2 (RAMTEST3 or RAMTEST5) to determine the memory array. IF you do not own a copy of DOS 5.2 and the RAMTEST programs, acquire them! In a Horizon with only a CPU (no EPROM option enabled), a double- or single-density floppy disk controller, and the modified RAM-32, the test pattern, shown in Sample Test 1, should appear.

If any question marks (?) appear where "M" should, suspect a bad 4116. If the error occurs in the low 32K, locate the failed chip as if switches 1, 2, 3, 4 were ON. If the failure is in the high 32K, assume switches 5, 6, 7, 8 are ON. Follow diagnostic procedure as outlined by North Star. (The asterisks ** identify the area where the memory test program is running).

If a complete block of memory appears as ------, a wiring error is likely. Often, an 8K-block in the low 32K and an 8K block in the high 32K will fail to show up, creating the pattern seen in Sample Test 2.

If a wiring fault cannot be found, be sure the DIP switches at 7-A are correctly set (only 1, 2, 3, 4 ON) and make certain the perfboard adapter is properly seated.

I have used the adapter in my own Horizon for more than two years now with no failures, and I have installed the adaptor in at least a dozen other North Stars with similar results.

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(4) Exp. Data Bus

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(9) First Serial Port

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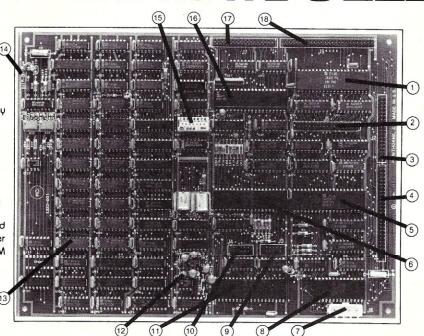
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Restoring Unsaved MBasic Programs

Delving into the workings of MBasic reveals techniques for recovery from many kinds of disaster

by Jon Lindsay

omewhere in the past or the future can be found the following scenarios: The labors of your past hour(s) of debugging or writing of a special program have finally produced a product of value. Perhaps the wee hours of the morning and the concentrated mental focus are responsible for your somnambulistic action. You are looking at your screen, unable to believe what you are seeing. For reasons known only to greater powers that be, perhaps in your satisfaction and relief with your success, you have mindlessly exited Basic and have returned to your CP/M disk operating system. Only one small problem: You did not save your program.

Paradise lost

That's right! All that time spent is lost in just one foolish, thoughtless instant. Perhaps you made a mistake. No, the CP/M command level prompt is glaring out at you from under a screen full of blood, sweat and code. You are out of Basic and you lost your program. You may be thinking about the effort that is lost, of your aching back, of your derailed progress. It all starts to sink in.

Or perhaps the following: You have suavely moved through several disks, extracting program fragments as needed to create a larger, more sophisticated program. You have done this in order to save time and effort. It is starting to look good. You have run it and can now sense its power. It is going to be a good one. Just a little more tuning in the morning and another jewel will have been formed. You save it.

BDOS Err On A: R/O
What? What's that, you're thinking? You look
again but you know. You forgot to RESET the last
disk you switched. Your Basic lost its way in this alien directory. The program is lost, but you still cannot believe it.

The second coming

Can that program be resurrected? A resounding "Yes!" is the answer. First, it never really died. In the following discussion, we shall see that programs executing in memory most frequently reside at the level of memory used by Basic to store user programs. In CP/M, most .COM files are less than 18K (the approximate size of MBasic version 4.51) and therefore would not in themselves overwrite the program area. Of course, to execute any file, including MBasic, could destroy the volatile memory location of our

Jon Lindsay, P.O. Box 222178, Carmel, CA 93922

sacred program, the one destined for the second coming. So, since time is of the essence, the first thing you are *not* going to do is execute any valid program: It may result in laying the "lost" program to rest permanently

Established at this time are internal pointers within CP/M's Console Command Processor (CCP) that are already pointing to the location in memory of MBasic and its associated user program. These can be accessed by forcing the CCP to read a nonvalid file, which by default will force a rereading of the original program's pointers. Crudely said, the computer jumps back to the Basic interpreter. If you have listed the directory or any other valid program, the pointers are reset and another means will have to be used to recapture your program.

The technique used to revive the lost Basic program is to create an empty file and then read it. A friend suggested that such a program be appropriately named RERUN.COM. It is created by simply typ-

ing into the CCP:

SAVE 0 RERUN.COM.

Then type RERUN. If all goes well, MBasic should return with the prompt "ok". Listing the program should bring a sigh of relief. Nothing in the Basic interpreter or the user program should have been changed, and you should be able to continue as if nothing happened. Again, this procedure must be executed immediately after the accident in order to ensure recovery of your program. As a matter of convenience, it is not necessary that the file RE-RUN.COM already exist at the time of the accident, though it may. Creating it when it is needed will suffice.

Born again

But you forgot and already listed out the directory. And only then did you remember that recapture was possible. Or maybe your fingers developed a spasm and suddenly, involuntarily typed NEW. Now you are still residing in Basic but the listing is gone! Lost? No way. It's still there, but your program line pointer has been reset. What needs to be done is to determine what and where these pointers are and then to regenerate them.

Listing 1 is a short program that will be used as an example. It is this program that we shall examine in memory, but only at its operative location. Using the CP/M utility, DDT, it is easy to access memory and examine it. If MBasic has been loaded and the program in Listing 1 entered, then type SYSTEM to return to CP/M command level. Now type DDT (see

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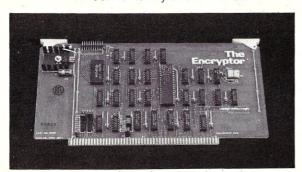
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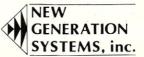
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- Complete easy-to-read documentation, including general information, command descriptions, and many useful examples.

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- deform
- diff Compares text files with resynchronization.
- echo Prints arguments for messages from submit or shell files.
- find Finds a pattern in one or more text files with optional line boundary crossing, optional line numbering, etc
- Saves current drive or user number for later restoration under MicroShell.
- Searches for a regular expression pattern in one or more files grep
- Creates or deletes file links
- Merges sorted files with options to compare on a specific field, specify field delimiters, etc. merge
- Allows looping on a list of items (e.g., file names or user numbers) under MicroShell. next
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- Splits a file into user-specified-size chunks spl
- Displays printable strings in any file, e.g., .. com files str
- Saves intermediate pipeline results in a file tee
- Strips or reports duplicate lines in a sorted file unia
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The MicroTools are supplied as CP/M *.com files (most are between 5 and 10K bytes) and are available for \$150.00 (\$25.00 manual only). Most disk formats can be accommodated. VISA and MasterCard are accepted. Virginia residents add 4%; add \$20.00 for overseas air mail. Distributed by the creators of MicroShell:



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Restoring Unsaved MBasic Programs continued . . .

Listing 2). Type D4990 and observe the printout on your screen. At memory location 4997H you should find 00. This is the start of your program. If this is not zero, a syntax error would be issued if an attempt to run the program were made. Locations 4998H and 4999H represent the "next line" pointer of the current line. They indicate the beginning of the next line of the Basic program. The following two bytes, locations 499AH and 499BH, are the line numbers. All of the fiddling with such numbers and renumbering occurs within the interpreter, but the product is ultimately deposited here to be read by the interpreter at subsequent program runs. That which follows is a combination of single-byte codes representing commands and any ASCII text you may have entered. The single-byte codes are drawn from a table within Basic and are one of the reasons why Microsoft's MBasic is such a fast interpreter. Finally, after entering your line, you have to type a carriage return. This is manifested by the 00 byte at the end of the

What the interpreter looks for

No matter what has been entered as a program, the interpreter is looking for the following format: a zero (which happens by design to start the program), the "next line" pointer, the current line number, the command codes and text, and the ending zero. You may wish to consider this zero the line start in order to be consistent with the beginning of the program. In any case, that which follows this particular zero will be the "next line" pointer. This pattern repeats itself until the "next line" pointer is 00 00. That terminates the program. Simple.

Referring to Listing 3, when a program has been "cleared" by typing NEW while in Basic, the only thing that happens to the program is the resetting of the first "next line" pointer. It is set to 00 00, thus emulating an end-of-program status. The particular block of memory in which your program resides can then be overwritten. The contents of that block have no bearing on subsequent Basic operations, other than as a container of newer programs.

As to the Basic itself, it is changed when the NEW command is executed. Besides the user program being reset, the Basic scratch pad area is apparently reset at the same time. Because of this, special care must be exercised in the following technique for reinstatement of your program.

Paradise regained

Having dropped out of your program, whether still in Basic or not, you should now go to the CP/M command level. Enter DDT and display a block of memory starting at 4990H. Examine locations 4998H and 4999H and note their contents. If they are not zero, record the bytes on paper. If zero (indicating that the

program had been cleared by the NEW command), then look past the next two bytes (the line number) or location 499BH. The first occurrence of 00 will mark the start of the new line (or the finish of the old one). The location of the next two bytes will be the bytes found in 4998H and 4999H. Remember that the least significant byte is placed first (i.e., in location 4998H). In Listing 3, this memory location is 49ACH. Therefore ACH (the least significant byte) goes into memory location 4998H and 49H into location 4999H. It will do no good to put them in now since reloading Basic will reset them. Please note that the contents of locations 49ACH and 49ADH, that is, D1H and 49H, represent the "next line" pointer for the following line and are of no importance to us at all. The body of the program should remain unchanged. It is only the beginning that has been modified or reset.

Having recorded the proper bytes on paper, type GO or control-C to exit DDT. Then load MBasic only. When the Basic command level prompt "ok" is given, you are ready to enter the "next line" codes. Still in the direct mode, type POKE &H4998, &HAC, and hit RETURN. That pokes the first byte or least significant byte into memory. Next type POKE &H4999, &H49. That reconstructs the second, or most significant, byte.

Cautions

You are walking on eggs at this point. Try listing the program. If all goes well, your program will list out as it did originally. Do not attempt to run this program! To do so will guarantee its loss. Basic is incapable of running it because its internal pointers have been reset. It will simply rewrite the program for you. However, you can list it out all day without damage. Once convinced that this is the complete wayward program, save it in the following manner: SAVE < program name>,A. That is, save it in the ASCII format. It cannot be saved in any other manner. Once safely on the disk, reload it. It will now operate normally, since Basic pointers have been properly adjusted for the born-again program.

This whole procedure is really an emergency procedure. As with all emergencies, keep a cool head and think it through carefully before acting senselessly and doing irreparable damage. Unless you have any memory defects or power outages, you should have close to 100% recovery on all such accidents.

Jon Lindsay is an oral surgeon in Monterey, California. His association with computers spans a five-year period, beginning in 1977 when he acquired an S-100 system. Interested mainly in programming, he has studied both high-level and lowlevel languages.

Can that lost program be resurrected? Yes! It never really died. As with all emergencies, keep a cool head and think before you act.

Restoring Unsaved MBASIC Programs continued . . .

while

configuration after the command NEW was typed

3

Listing

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CIRCLE 175 ON READER SERVICE CARD



SCAN, RENUMBER, and CRUNCH Commands for North Star Basic

Find any variable or string in your Basic program; reorganize parts of your program; squeeze your program while keeping it readable.

by Randy Reitz

hree programs that enhance the N*Basic interpreter are offered by E.T. Software Services. The first, SCAN, finds all occurrences of any variable, string, line number, or whatever within a Basic program. SCAN can also be used to find and replace. The second, RENUMBER, provides an enhanced line-renumbering capability as well as the ability to reorganize parts of a program as subroutines. Finally, CRUNCH is used to reduce the memory requirements (both in RAM and on the disk) of N*Basic programs. These programs are not separate Basic programs—they are three immediate commands the Basic interpreter can use. The method of distribution is compatible with both single- and double-density systems, and the installation is easy.

These three enhanced commands are each distributed as machine code programs on a single-density disk (double density if specified). The user clears the machine's RAM memory, loads his personalized copy of N*Basic, leaves Basic with the BYE command, and then runs the appropriate machine code program by typing "GO SCAN" or "GO RENUM-BER", for example. Each of these machine code programs contains the patches required in the N*Basic interpreter as well as a loader that determines where the N*Basic interpreter is running (e.g., at E00H or 2D00H, or wherever). The self-contained loader will patch in the modifications and code required to make the selected enhanced command work. For example, the enhanced RENUMBER command will replace N*Basic's REN command, while the SCAN command uses the MEMSET slot (MEMSET is restored in the SCAN code). After the patches are made, the new version of Basic is automatically saved on the disk under a new directory entry depending on the enhanced command just installed (e.g., "GO SCAN" produces "Basic-S").

The command ends by leaving you in the Basic interpreter with the "READY" prompt. You can exit Basic with the "BYE" command and proceed to install another enhanced command by typing another "GO" command. All three patches can be installed in this fashion in less than a minute. The new version of N*Basic can then be copied onto other working disks.

Randy Reitz, 26 Maple St., Chatham Twp., NJ 07928

If this installation procedure fails for some reason, enough information is saved on the disk to allow Jim Bailey at E.T. Software Services to analyze and correct the problem if the disk is returned to him.

The SCAN command

The SCAN command will look for occurrences of a variable (if a single character is given as an argument) or of a group of characters. Since SCAN is implemented in machine language, it produces results quickly. The output may be directed to a printer by using the syntax SCAN#1. The SCAN command can be used to find a quick cross-reference for any variable; but the additional feature of allowing test replacement provides more utility.

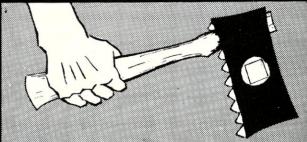
Enhanced RENUMBER command

The enhanced RENUMBER command does line renumbering of the entire Basic program as the old REN command, but it also offers new capabilities. First, selected sections of the Basic program can be renumbered. This allows subroutines to be given a unique range of numbers so that a library of subroutines can be developed. Subroutines that are spotted during program development can be created using the keywords "GOTO" or "GOSUB" that the new REN command supports. Using the syntax with the REN command that renumbers a selected range of line numbers, the keyword "GOTO" at the end the command will renumber the lines and leave a "GOTO" statement at the location of the original lines. The keyword "GOSUB" will leave a "GOSUB" behind as well as create the required RE-TURN at the end of the newly renumbered lines. Finally, the keyword "RETURN" will add a "RE-TURN" statement to the end of the renumbered group of lines, but without leaving a "GOSUB" statement behind.

Enhanced CRUNCH command

Finally, the CRUNCH command can be used to squeeze unnecessary spaces from a N*Basic program. I have used a "COMPRESS" program in the past to reduce the size of a N*Basic program, but the results are necessarily unreadable. This had led me to keep two copies of a program, one in "readable" form, and the other in the "squeezed" form. This doesn't help solve the disk storage problem. The

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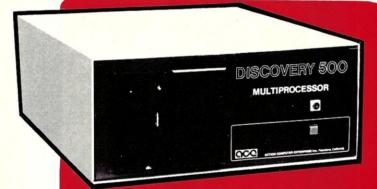
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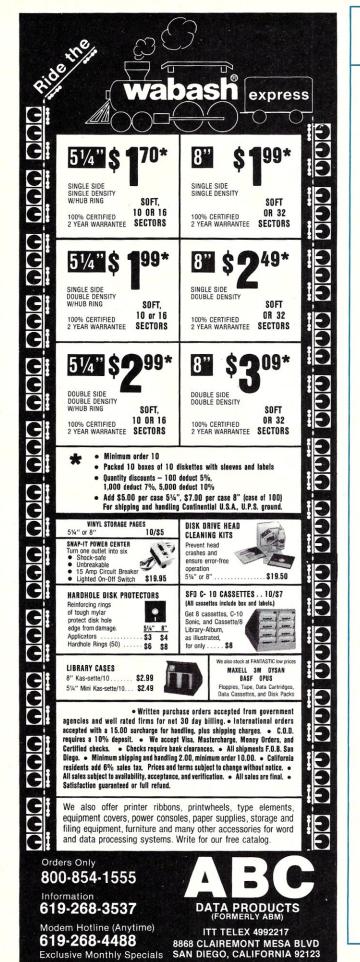
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CRUNCH continued . . .

"CRUNCH" command is a very clever solution to the problem of compressing a N*Basic program and still have a "readable" program to work with. Running the CRUNCH command leaves a blank after the last line of the program that is a flag to the LIST command to "format" the crunched program. The formatting performed by the LIST command restores spaces around operators and variables so the program is more readable. Of course, all the REM statements have been removed and will not reappear. The CRUNCH command does more than remove unnecessary spaces and REM statements—it also saves space by combining multiple statement on one line. The formatted LIST command breaks up multiple lines and displays crunched lines as many formatted lines. Only the original line has a line number. The formatted listing has a pleasing appearance, since most all those annoying line numbers are gone.

I tried CRUNCH on some old programs and found it "saves" anywhere from 20% to 30%. It really CRUNCHes. A lot of this savings is gained by combining multiple lines. The line length of these "new" lines can be controlled by using the N*Basic "LINE" command to set the length of the line for device number 7. The maximum length allowed by N*Basic is 165. Using the maximum, the number of program lines is reduced by a factor of four or more. CRUNCH is also fast. On a program of about 15,000 bytes, CRUNCH ran in less than 10 seconds! Editing a line up to 165 characters long can be difficult, so "UNCRUNCH" is available to give each line its own line number. As you may have guessed, UNCRUNCH is also fast.

Enhanced PSIZE command

There is an enhanced "PSIZE" command to go along with CRUNCH. It reports program size in disk blocks (like the old one does), as well as in bytes and number of lines. The last line number of the program is reported so the line with the formatting "space" can be found and removed if desired. If the space is removed, the LIST command will produce the unreadable listing expected in a compressed program.

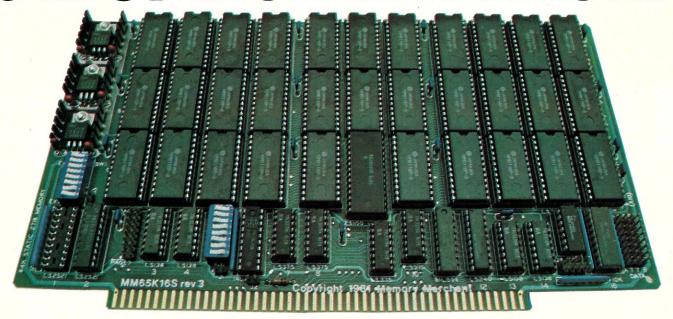
These enhanced commands are well documented, with "manual" pages suitable for including in the North Star System Software Manual. All documentation is included on the distribution disk. These programs are inexpensive and offer significant enhancements to the N*Basic interpreter.

SCAN, RENUMBER, and CRUNCH are available from:

E.T. Software Services 1072 Casitas Pass Road Carpinteria, CA 93013

SCAN sells for \$29.50 and RENUMBER sells for \$39.50. There is no price announced for CRUNCH at this time. There is a \$2 shipping charge for each program when ordered separately, otherwise both SCAN and RENUMBER can be purchased on the same diskette for only \$65 ppd. California residents are reminded to add 6% sales tax.

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UCSD Pascal Disk Scanner

by Jon Bondy

have been an avid UCSD Pascal user for years, and I joined the UCSD p-System Users Society (USUS) at its first meeting in the summer of 1980. USUS has grown quite a bit since it started, and one area of growth has been the use of electronic mail systems and bulletin boards for informal society communications. I now belong to two such systems: one on TeleMail, the other run as a SIG under MicroNet's CompuServe. Both systems generate a lot of messages, but the CompuServe system (called MUSUS for MicroNet USUS) generates the most—as many as 40 messages in one day. (If you want more information on USUS, write to USUS at Box 1148, La Jolla, CA, 92038.)

Many of the msasages I read are of no importance to me at the time, but I upload all messages and store them on UCSD archive disks; I have 10 currently. I was talking with a friend of mine, mentioning some of the stuff that I had been reading on the networks, and he indicated an interest in one of the topics. I had no real idea when the information had been put on the bulletin boards, or even exactly how many messages there were concerning the topic. I thought about using my text editor to go through all 10 disks looking for some keywords, and decided that anything was better than that—even writing a pro-

gram!

The problem I had to solve was scanning an entire disk volume to look for character patterns and report their presence (and if possible, the name of the file in which they occurred). To make the program as flexible as possible, I had it read a file to obtain the keyword patterns to be searched for. This allowed me to specify a number of similar patterns for the search. For instance, you might not know if my name were on disk as "Bondy" or as "BONDY", so you might include both patterns just to be safe.

Reading portions of the disk into memory was fairly easy using the UNITREAD system intrinsic, which allows you to read random blocks on a disk. The UNITREAD intrinsic is called with parameters

UNITREAD(unit_umber, buffer,

of the form

SIZEOF(buffer), block_num); where "unit_number" is the disk number (like CP/M "A:" or "B:", only under UCSD Pascal it is "4" or "5"), "buffer" is the array into which data is to be read, "SIZEOF(buffer)" uses the intrinsic SIZEOF to compute the length of the buffer array in bytes, and "block_num" is the starting block number for

the read.

Since I could not hold the entire disk in memory at one time, I had to read it as a series of buffers and scan each buffer after it was read. The format for text files in the UCSD system is such that at times lines can span disk blocks. If a keyword were to lie half in one disk block and half in the next one, and if these two blocks represented the final block of one buffer and the initial block of the next buffer, I might

Jon Bondy, Box 148, Ardmore, PA 19003

not find that word. To prevent this, I reread the last block of a buffer again as the first block of the next buffer.

Scanning was easy in principle, but it took a while to get it right. UCSD Pascal supplies a SCAN intrinsic that performs rapid character searches in blocks of text. The SCAN function is used as follows:

k := SCAN(length, =ch, buffer[i]);or k := SCAN(length, <>ch, buffer[i]);

where "length" is the maximum scan length, the second parameter is a partial character comparison expression, and "buffer[i]" is the starting location of the scan. The first example would scan starting at the "i-th" element of "buffer" searching for a character equal to the value of "ch", and would terminate the search if it were unable to find a match before "length" characters had been searched. If the search fails, then the value returned by the function is equal to "length"; if the search succeeds, the value returned is the offset from the start of scan of the character found (and is less than "length"). I used the SCAN intrinsic to find all occurances of the initial character in my keyword patterns, and then compared the remaining characters "manually" in a FOR loop.

Once a keyword pattern was found, I knew the location of the keyword in the buffer, but that was not very useful to me. By dividing by 512 I could figure out the block offset in the buffer, and by adding the block number of the initial block that was read off disk for that buffer, I could figure out the disk block

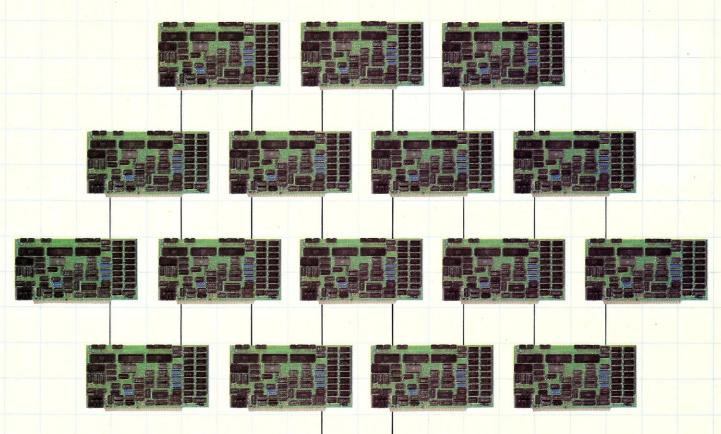
number where the string had been found.

To determine in which file the string lay, I had to read in the disk directory and scan it. Each directory entry contains a starting block number and an ending block number: If the disk block I had found lay between the two block limits for a given file entry, then the keyword I had found was in that file. If I could not find a file for which this was true, then the keyword lay outside of a file. (For more information on the structure of UCSD disk directories, please see my article "Reading UCSD Pascal Disk Directories" on page 49 of *Microsystems*, Vol. 2, No. 1, January/February 1981.)

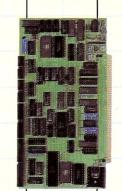
To make the program output more useful, whenever I find a keyword, I print two lines. The first line contains the absolute block number on the disk where the keyword was found, the file name in which it was found (if such a file exists), and a "v" character. The second line contains the 35 characters that preceded the keyword and the 35 characters that followed the start of the keyword, positioned so that the "v" in the previous line points to the start of the keyword. Control characters or characters that are not in the buffer (if the keyword is near the end of the buffer) are printed as asterisks ("*"). A sample output would look like this:

Block: 132 File: GUMBO.TEXT v of the most interesting ones*was by Bondy in Microsystems.*Sincerely*Tom

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E. E.

Note the "*" which in this fictious message. The listing that follows. indicated The final program in King of Pru returns is given

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program scanner; (the declarations relating to disk directories is copyright 1979 by the Resents of the University of California at San Dieso, and is used with their permission) CONST { disk directors stuff } (*MAX NUMBER OF ENTRIES IN A DIRECTORY*) MAXTITE = 77: (*MAX NUMBER OF UNITS *) MAXUNIT = 12; (*NUMBER OF CHARS IN A VOLUME ID*) VIDLENG = 7; (*NUMBER OF CHARS IN TITLE ID*) TIULENG = 15; (*STANDARD DISK BLOCK LENGTH*) FBLKSIZE = 512; (*DISK ADDR OF DIRECTORY*) DIRBLK = 2; max_entries = 10; { unit where disk is read } read_unit = 5; huffer_length = 16383; { starts at zero } TYPE { disk directors stuff } DATEREC = PACKED RECORD (*O IMPLIES DATE NOT MEANINGFUL*) MONTH: 0..12; DAY: 0..31; (*DAY OF MONTH*) (*100 IS TEMP DISK FLAG*) YEAR: 0..100 FND (*DATEREC*) ; UNITAUM = 0..MAXUNIT; VID = STRINGEVIDLENG3; (volume name (I.D.)) DIRRANGE = 0..MAXDIR; (number of entries (files) in a directory } TID = STRING[TIDLENG]; (title (file name) I.D.) FILEKIND = (UNTYPEDFILE, XDSKFILE, CODEFILE, TEXTFILE, INFOFILE, DATAFILE, GRAFFILE, FOTOFILE, SECUREDIR); DIRENTRY = RECORD (*FIRST PHYSICAL DISK ADDR*) DFIRSTBLK: INTEGER; (*POINTS AT BLOCK FOLLOWING*) DLASTBLK: INTEGER; CASE DEKIND: FILEKIND OF SECUREDIR, UNTYPEDFILE: (*ONLY IN DIREO3...VOLUME INFO*) (*NAME OF DISK VOLUME*) (DUID: VID; (*LASTBLK OF VOLUME*) DEOUBLK: INTEGER; (*NUM FILES IN DIR*) DNUMFILES: DIRRANGE; (*TIME OF LAST ACCESS*) DLOADTIME: INTEGER; (*MOST RECENT DATE SETTING*) DLASTBOOT: DATEREC); XDSKFILE, CODEFILE, TEXTFILE, INFOFILE, DATAFILE, GRAFFILE, FOTOFILE: (*TITLE OF FILE*) (DTID: TID; DLASTBYTE: 1..FBLKSIZE; (*NUM BYTES IN LAST BLOCK*) (*LAST MODIFICATION DATE*) DACCESS: DATEREC) END (*DIRENTRY*) ; DIRECTORY : ARRAY [DIRRANGE] OF DIRENTRY;

infile : text;

nur_entries : inteser;

i, j, K, 1 : integer;

dict : array[1..max_entries] of string;

buffer : packed array [0..buffer_lensth] of char;

```
start_char, start_block, num_blocks, chars_read, len : integer;
   found, done : boolean;
procedure tell_found;
   var
      i, block : integer;
      found : boolean;
   block := start_block + (start_char div 512);
   unite('Block: ', block:3, ' ');
   { search for block in a file in disk directory }
   found := false;
   for i != 1 to directory[0].dnumfiles do
      with directory[i] do
         if (block >= dfirstblk) and (block < dlastblk) then begin
            urite('File: ', dtid, ';'(16-lensth(dtid)));
            found := true; end;
   if not found then write('Not found in a file. ');
   { indicate location of Key-word on next line }
   uriteln(' v');
   ( display context of text found: control characters are '*'s }
   for i := -35 to 35 do
      if (start_charti-2)=0) and
         (start_charti-1 < chars_read) them
         if (buffer[start_charti-2] in [' '..'"']) then
```

UCSD Pascal Disk Scanner continued . . .

```
uhile (1 <= lensth(dict[j])) and found do besinf finish compare
if (dict[j][1] <> buffer[start_char+1-2]) then
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      i := 1 to num_entries do besin { scan for each key-word entry
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     boundary 3
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              num_entries := 1;
while not eof(infile) and (num_entries <= max_entries) do besin
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       uriteln('Volume ', dvid, '; scanning ', deovblk,' blocks.');
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        unitread(read_unit,directory:sizeof(directory);dirblK:0);
with directors[0] do
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            uritaln(num_entries:2, ': "', dictEnum_entries], '"'))
num_entries := num_entries + 1;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        start_char := 0; len := chars_read - 1; done := false;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 Jan 1982. ');
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     in case Key word ran across block
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          unitread(read_unit, buffer, chars_read, start_block);
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                if (k < len) then begin ( found initial char ) 1 := 2; found := true;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     while (start_block <= directory[0].deovblk) do besin
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   C read in buffer of data from disk }
num_blocks := directory(0].deovblk - start_block;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           unite('Enter (CR) when disk is in Unit 5.' ); readln;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          k := scan(len,=dict[j,1],buffer[start_char]);
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   if (num_blocks > 32) then num_blocks := 32;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   Jon Bonds.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               ( read in Res-word ratterns to be sought }
urite(buffer[start_charti-2])
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     repeat ( until not found in buffer }
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            start_char := start_char + k + 1;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               readin(infile, dict[num_entries]);
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       if found them tell_found;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       num_entries := num_entries - 1;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        chars_read := num_blocks * 512;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                              unitelm('Disk Scanner Program.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 reset(infile,'scan.data.text');
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   found := false;
1 := 1 + 1;
end; ( while }
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  start_block := start_block + end; ( for i )
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  else done := true;
                                     else urite('*')
                                                                    else urite('*');
                                                                                                                                     end; ( tell_found )
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     re-scan last block
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                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        start_block := 10;
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         for
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MICROSYSTEMS REVIEWS

CompuPro MPX-1 **Multiplexer Channel**

An S-100 multiplexer board that relieves the system CPU of having to spend any time handling I/O

by Dennis Thoyson

ost microcomputers use the system central processing unit (CPU) to handle all input/output (I/O) to peripheral devices such as printers and CRT terminals. This is usually accomplished in either of two ways: programmed I/O or interrupt I/O. Programmed I/O is the less efficient because the system CPU, not knowing when the peripheral device is ready, is required to wait in a status check program loop, or make repeated calls to the peripheral device until it sets its status to ready. Interrupt I/O is usually more efficient in using CPU time (assuming the plication program or operating system is designed to take advantage of the interrupt capability) because the CPU does not have to continually check the I/O device status; therefore the CPU needs to service an I/O device only when that device requests attention via an interrupt.

For example, consider a multiuser system with a number of active consoles attached. Using program I/O, the CPU will have to poll all consoles periodically (every few milliseconds) to see if any key has been pressed. With interrupt I/O, the CPU can execute the various user application programs until an interrupt is sensed from one of the consoles. Only then will the CPU stop execution of the application program, jump to an interrupt handling program routine, get the keyboard character, store it in a buffer, then return to the application program and resume

execution.

No time is wasted in polling the console keyboards looking for a key press, which happens very infrequently in terms of CPU execution time. Is there a still more efficient way to handle I/O without wasting main CPU time? Godbout Electronics has taken a page from the large mainframe computer book and developed a multiplexer board that very nearly relieves the system CPU of having to spend any time handling I/O chores. This board is the MPX-1, for the IEEE-696/S-100 bus.

Overview of the MPX-1

The MPX-1 contains a 6MHz 8085 processor, 16K of RAM, 2 to 8K of EPROM, and an 8259A interrupt controller. The RAM and EPROM are local to the MPX-1 and thus do not occupy any address space in the main system memory on the S-100 bus. The MPX-1 is a complete computer that can run independently of, and in parallel with, the main system CPU.

Dennis Thovson, 243 McMane Ave., Berkeley Heights, NJ 07933

However, it does not itself have any I/O capability; that is, it does not have on-board USARTs, PIAs, or the like with which to communicate with the I/O devices. So, you ask, what good is a computer that can't talk to anything? Pay attention now, I didn't say the MPX-1 couldn't perform any I/O—only that it

couldn't perform I/O by itself.

What the MPX-1 does is to steal the bus for a cycle or two when it needs to access I/O or other devices on the system bus. It does this by becoming a temporary master and executing a direct memory access (DMA) cycle on the system bus in accordance with protocol defined in the IEEE-696/S-100 specification. Thus, the MPX-1 has access to the system bus and all the attached resources such as main memory and I/O ports. Only one problem remains: How do the main system CPU and the I/O devices get the attention of the MPX-1? It's really quite simple: they interrupt it.

When the main system CPU needs to get the attention of the MPX-1—to output a character to a console or printer for example—it can place the character in a selected location in system memory and cause an interrupt to the 8085 by executing an OUT instruction to a specified port called the ATTN port. The OUT instruction triggers a hardware interrupt to the 8085 (the MPX-1 uses the restart 7.5 interrupt input unique to the 8085). The 8085, upon acknowledging the interrupt, executes a program which, in this example, initiates a DMA cycle and reads the character to be output from system memory into local memory. When the console or printer is ready, it issues an interrupt, and the MPX-1 initiates another DMA cycle and outputs the character to the I/O device port on the system bus. All of this happens independently of the system CPU except for the bus cycles "stolen" by the MPX-1 when it needs to access the system bus.

The 8259A interrupt controller on the MPX-1 is connected to the eight vectored interrupt lines defined on the S-100 bus. This allows any device that can generate an interrupt, such as a video terminal or printer, to directly get the attention of the 8259A and subsequently the 8085 on the MPX-1 board. A console keyboard may, for example, generate an interrupt on one of the vectored interrupt lines that will cause the MPX-1 to input the character and store it in a buffer until the system CPU reads it out. Note that the main system CPU does not need to know about the interrupt being processed by the MPX-1

In some applications it may be necessary for the MPX-1 to get the immediate attention of the main

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CompuPro MPX-1 Multiplexer Channel continued . . .

system CPU. This can be accomplished by connecting one of the eight vectored interrupt lines to the interrupt input of the system CPU and configuring the MPX-1 to generate an interrupt on that line. Also, as described above, the MPX-1 can pass status or other types of information to the system CPU, on a program basis, by writing to system memory.

Selected details

Communication between the MPX-1 and the system CPU takes place through a 100H byte window which the MPX-1 can place anywhere in the main system address space, including extended address memory. Through this window, the MPX-1 can read from, write to, or even execute code resident in the system memory. To understand how this is accomplished by the MPX-1, let us first take a look at its local memory map:

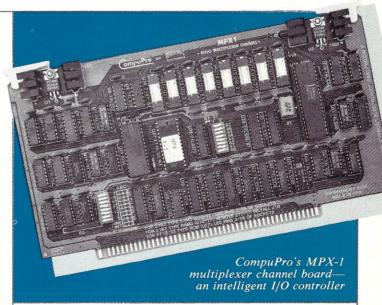
ØØØØН	to	3FFFH	RAM
4000H	to	7 FFFH	EPROM
8000Н	to	8001H	8259A Registers
8002H			Set Interrupts Latch
8004H			DMA Address Bits 8-15
8005H			DMA Address Bits 16-23
8ØØ7H			Interrupt Response Byte
CØØØH	to	FFFFH	External window

Note that any local address above C000H accesses the external window. But if the window is only 100H, which 100H page within the external window is accessed? The 100H page accessed is that page selected by the DMA address bytes stored at 8004H and 8005H, which represent address bits 8-15 and bits 16-23, respectively. Any memory above C000H addressed by the 8085 will be within the 100H page, starting at at the previously selected DMA address. The careful reader will note that only the low byte of the local address above C000H has any meaning for external memory address selection. The MPX-1 uses the high byte as an indication to trigger a DMA cycle for access to the system memory addressed by the DMA address (bits 8-23) and the low order byte (bits 0-7) of the local address.

Since the MPX-1 does not have any I/O ports itself, an 'IN' or 'OUT' instruction executed by the 8085 will cause the MPX-1 to trigger a DMA cycle to access any ports available on the system bus. Thus the MPX-1 has full access to all the I/O resources on the system bus at a very small time penalty to the

system CPU (a stolen bus cycle).

It is beyond the scope of this review to discuss the 8259A interrupt controller in any depth. However, a few remarks may be of assistance to anyone considering integrating the MPX-1 into their system. The 8259A can be connected directly to any or all of the eight vectored interrupt lines defined on the S-100 bus via user-configurable jumpers on a DIP header. The 8259A must be initialized to the desired configuration before it can be used. This is accomplished by writing a sequence of "initialization" and "control"



words to the 8259A registers memory-mapped to 8000H and 8001H.

An interrupt detected by the 8259A will, after resolving any priority disputes caused by simultaneous interrupts, provide an interrupt to the 8085. It will also provide, during the 8085 interrupt acknowledge cycle, a vector (memory address) to a jump table containing pointers to interrupt handling routines. The 8085 executes the interrupt program routine, tells the 8259A when it is done by writing a byte to the appropriate 8259A register, and then returns to whatever program it was executing prior to the interrupt. All of the above takes place locally on the MPX-1, independent of the system CPU.

As previously mentioned, the MPX-1 also has the capability of providing an interrupt to the system CPU. This is accomplished by jumpering the serial output data (SOD) lead from the 8085 to one of the eight vectored interrupt lines. A "1" written to the SOD port will then cause an interrupt input to the system CPU, assuming it is connected to the proper vectored interrupt line. The MPX-1 will respond to a system bus interrupt acknowledge cycle by writing the byte previously stored at local address 8007H to

MPX-1 programming

the system data bus.

As delivered, the MPX-1 comes equipped with a 2716 EPROM programmed with an initializing routine and a number of utilities. Since the 8085 starts execution at address 0 (unitialized RAM), the MPX-1 uses a hardware trick which in effect exchanges the EPROM located at 4000H with RAM at 0 during a RESET or SLAVE CLR. After the first 3 bytes of the EPROM are read by the 8085 (which contain a jump to the starting address of the initializing routine), the EPROM is restored to its normal base address of 4000H.

Godbout Electronics has taken a page from the large mainframe computer book and developed a multiplexer board, the MPX-1, which very nearly relieves the CPU of handling I/O chores.

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Binary Protocols: CLINK

Macro Strings: 4 of up to 40 characters

Command Style: Command only

Parameter Control: (baud rate, parity, data bits, etc.) Only on 3 implementations (Hayes S100/PMMI S100/IBMPC)

Text File Upload Features: None

Text File Download Features: None

System Commands: Disk directory

Utilities: None

Installation: Requires DDT

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CompuPro MPX-1 Multiplexer Channel continued . . .

The MPX-1 utilities furnished include 8259A initializing routines as previously discussed and routines dealing with 8259A status and control, loading MPX-1 RAM with a program from system RAM, executing a program in MPX-1 RAM, and moving a block of memory from one location to another in system RAM. The system CPU can cause the MPX-1 to execute any of the utilities by issuing an $OU\Gamma$ instruction to the ATTN port and passing a corresponding command byte and any required parameters through the system "window." The manual says that these utilities are ". . . partly tutorial and partly a useful way to get 'up and running' with the MPX in a minimum amount of time." While I might argue with the "minimum amount of time" statement, the utilities are certainly useful and do help the programmer to understand the functioning of the MPX-1 board. Full source code for the utilities is furnished in

The ability to execute programs in MPX-1 local RAM loaded from system RAM enables the user to configure the MPX-1 for a specific application at the time of system initialization. It also enables a programmer to try out and debug routines in RAM before they are burned into EPROM. It is in this latter mode that I have spent many hours alternately praising and cursing the MPX-1.

Practical experience with the MPX-1

The basic idea was to program the MXP-1 to handle all I/O chores for my single user 6MHz CompuPro Z80 system. The I/O devices consist of an old TDL video board that requires a lot of software but can emulate most any terminal, a Visual 50 video terminal, a Diablo 1620 printer, which also requires a lot of software to print bidirectionally at 1200 baud, and a 1200 baud 212 type modem. The last three devices are driven by a CompuPro Interfacer 4 I/O board.

The most difficult part of programming the MPX-1 arises because all debugging must be done indirectly—there is no direct access to the 8085 or the MPX-1 local memory. The 8085 runs its programs in splendid isolation from the system (as it is supposed to do). The technique I used was to first develop and run the programs on the main system to uncover and correct any logic errors. This is only partially useful, since one cannot normally simulate all of the hardware features and software interactions of the MPX-1, to say nothing about the timing interactions of a full interrupt system.

The timing interactions are particularly troublesome because they are completely asynchronous to the system—even more so than with a conventional interrupt system. There are two levels of synchronization to contend with: the interrupt programs on the MPX-1 board itself, and the communication between the system CPU and the MPX-1. The I/O routines written for the MPX-1 require a thorough understanding of the 8259A interrupt controller and the particular features of the ATTN port implementation. Since interrupts generated by the ATTN port are directed to the 8085 RST 7.5 input, and those generated by the 8259A are directed to the main 8085 INTR input, these interrupts are independent of one another. (Remember that the 8259A by itself can handle up to eight interrupt requests all occurring independently of one another.)

It is necessary to thoroughly think through the logic of what happens when each interrupt occurs, as well as when and when not to re-enable interrupts during the processing of any given interrupt. I learned this lesson the hard way! At various times during MPX-1 program development for the Diablo 1620 driver, it would print alternate characters, or print every character twice, or go into hyperspace without any clue as to why. This was after the program had been tested and worked perfectly on the main system!

Most of these problems occurred when passing a character to output from the system CPU to the MPX-1 via the ATTN port. I used a software handshake to tell the system CPU when the MPX-1 program had accepted a character and was ready for another one; i.e., the MPX-1 program placed a status byte in system memory. The program timing of this handshake is critical, since the ATTN port interrupt to the 8085, which is disabled whenever an OUT instruction from the system CPU is processed, must be re-enabled.

One must be very careful that the sequence and timing of setting the status byte to ready and rearming the ATTN port interrupt does not permit some unexpected event or time delay to occur in between the two, which would allow the system CPU to send another character or command to the MPX-1 when it should not. This condition arises because the action of setting the status byte and rearming the ATTN interrupt are separate program steps that cannot occur simultaneously. The most foolproof method may be to use the output of the MPX-1 8085 SOD port to interrupt the system CPU as an indication that the MPX-1 is ready. This would, in effect, amount to a hardware handshake and get around the problem of the system CPU knowing when the MPX-1 is ready to accept another character or command. However, with careful attention to program timing detail, I have not found this to be necessary in the programs that have been developed so far.

Summary

The MPX-1 is an elegant concept, flexible in the extreme and a pain in the posterior to program—but then a good challenge is always rewarding when finally met. The first page of the manual states: "The manual is intended to guide the sophisticated systems integrator or OEM through hardware features of the MPX-1. This manual is not intended for novice or inexperienced users." Amen! It further goes on to say

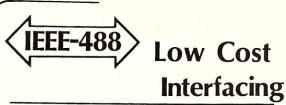
The MPX-1 is an elegant concept, flexible in the extreme and a pain in the posterior to program—but then a good challenge is always rewarding when finally met.

Compupro continued . . .

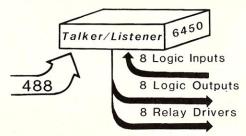
that you should not expect any applications assistance from either CompuPro or your dealer beyond the contents of the manual. The manual itself is typically CompuPro: complete but terse—you have to read it very carefully to extract the nuggets from the ore. The message is clear: Don't buy this board unless you are an experienced assembly language programmer and can understand the hardware concepts in-

This product will be of most value to the system integrator who can afford the time and effort necessary to adapt the MPX-1 to one particular hardware configuration and then sell many of them. It should be ideal for handling I/O chores in a multiuser system. Another possible application might be a print spooler—the capability exists on the board; all that's missing is the software. And, for very large systems, more than one MPX-1 can be used, since the necessary DMA priority and arbitration hardware are included on the board. Even the dyed-in-the-wool hardware/software hacker may find the MPX-1 board useful to improve the performance of a single-user system. I have concluded, after spending two months developing programs and using the MPX-1, that my system would be incomplete without this board.

The MPX-1 is available in 16K only; for information contact CompuPro Div., Godbout Electronics (Oakland Airport, CA 94614; (415) 562-0636). List price is \$649 A&T, \$749 SCS (Certified System Component high reliability); however, some dealers are advertising substantial discounts.



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SOFTWARE REVIEW

The AUTODIFF Package

Utility programs useful for file maintenance

by Anthony Skjellum

UTODIFF is a package of three utilities by Morton Goldberg, originally distributed by Digital Constructs. This company is no longer operating, but the package is marketed by The Software Toolworks. AUTODIFF requires a CP/M system of 48K or more, with TPA starting at 100H.

The DIF Utilities

The three DIF programs provide three ways to compare file versions for changes and updates. The first, ADIF, handles ASCII comparisons. The second, BDIF, is for generalized comparisons involving ASCII or binary data. The third is CDIF, which handles ASCII data and produces a marked output file that shows where the changes are located. These programs have clear prompts and an interactive help mode available at all prompt levels. This makes operation convenient, especially for the occasional or novice user. The DIF utilities can optionally send their output to the console or list device instead of a file through use of the \$CON or \$LST names. This is a nice addition, which makes operation more general.

The AUTODIFF manual is well written. It explains, in simple terms, how to use the programs. It has an introductory section and relegates the more technical material to the end. The 12 figures are placed at the end of the manual, which makes them easier to find. Appendices describe some additional practical points and summarize the on-line help information. Two application notes are provided that discuss specific ways to use CDIF and BDIF respectively.

The ADIF program has four built-in input filters, selected at execution time, which affect the way in which input text is interpreted. They are U, V, W, and X, and act as follows:

- U: Treat only printing characters as significant.
- X: Exact mode: treat all characters as significant.
- V: Same as X but make control characters visible.
- W: (default) Remove all white-space (non-printing) characters.

These options cover a wide variety of possible applications usable for ASCII type file difference comparisons

The most difficult part of using the DIF utilities involves the "sync window." The sync window is the window for resynchronization after a difference is located during execution. The user must determine empirically what window size to use, as this will vary between files of different types. Choice of the sync

Anthony Skjellum, 1695 Shenandoah Rd., San Marino, CA 91108 window size affects the quality of the resynchronization capabilities of the programs as well as the speed of execution. I am confident that users will develop a feeling for how to set the sync window after repeated use of the program. Some hints are also included in the documentation.

The user may interrupt file comparison with any control character. The DIF programs then ask whether to abort execution or resume. This feature is very convenient.

Comments on DIF Utilities

During execution of the DIF utilities, the user must select an output file (or device). Should the user indicate a file that already exists, the DIFs will delete/overwrite that file without asking for verification. This is not really "user-friendly" operation. The programs should ask the user for confirmation before deleting an existing file, as deletion is potentially disastrous. Furthermore, the programs should know about CP/M version 2.x read-only files, so they do not bomb by trying to delete such a file.

The DIF programs allow default values to be requested for each non-filename prompt. At most prompts, the user may request help by typing a "?." The default is displayed as part of this help output. If one wishes to select the default, a return is entered. The programs then display the default selected. It would make much more sense to display the default on the original prompt line. This would obviate the need to use the help function (which reads from a help disk file) in order to learn the default of a given prompt.

Summary

The DIF utilities are useful programs that provide powerful difference comparison capabilities and are well documented. The programs work as advertised but do not know about CP/M version 2.x extensions. They should also be more careful about overwriting existing files.

The AUTODIFF package is well documented. I discovered no bugs during the reviewing period but noted the deficiencies mentioned above. The important features of this package are the DIF programs that provide file difference matching capabilities. For information may be obtained from:

The Software Toolworks 14478 Glorietta Drive Sherman Oaks, CA 91423

The Software Toolworks is marketing ADIF, BDIF, and CDIF under the name "Autodiff" for a retail price of \$29.95. They will also distribute to dealers at an appropriate discount. Autodiff is available on selected 5½" disk formats as well as 8" disks. It will also be available soon in a version for the HDOS operating system.

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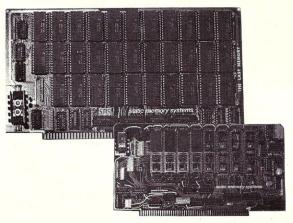
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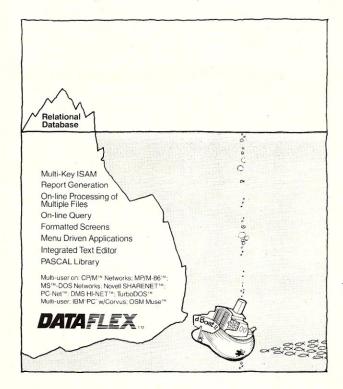


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S.A.I.L.ing Without a Lifeboat

by Steve Leibson

ince 1978, users of North Star floppy disk and computer systems have had little choice if they wanted to use the popular Digital Research CP/M operating system. Lifeboat Associates offered the only version compatible with the North Star hardware. Some "CP/M-like" systems have become available, such as those from Computer Design Labs and Infosoft. The problem with "CP/M-like" is that "like" isn't "is." Now a new entry in the North Star-compatible CP/M arena is available from S.A.I.L.

A little history

Way back in the early days of microcomputers, around 1977, North Star Computers offered a low-cost minifloppy storage system called the MDS. Along with the hardware you received a simple disk operating system and a very good Basic interpreter. The low price made the MDS very popular, and it quickly became a best seller.

At around the same time, the Digital Research operating system CP/M was also gaining popularity, but was supported only on 8" floppy systems. CP/M is a more powerful operating system than North Star DOS mainly because it supports dynamic file allocation. Previously, North Star owners had to be very careful not to exceed their fixed file sizes and were always compacting disks to make room for more files. Even more important, however, CP/M became the operating system of choice for public domain and commercial software.

Lifeboat Associates was founded to supply CP/M already configured for North Star MDS disk systems and the then new North Star Horizon. Converting CP/M to the North Star hardware was no easy task because North Star does not publish information on how to run their disk controller, which is built from several small-scale integrated circuits instead of a standard floppy disk controller chip. The difficulty of the task is indicated by the lack of competition Lifeboat has had with the North Star-compatible CP/M product. Until now.

S.A.I.L. CP/M

S.A.I.L. offers a version of Digital Research's CP/M 2.2 with disk drivers for the North Star disk controller and I/O drivers for the North Star Horizon computer. All the standard Digital Research utilities are included along with the S.A.I.L. utilities: COPY for disk-to-disk copying, SETSAIL for configuring the disk drivers, and FORMAT for formatting a blank disk.

There are several unique features of S.A.I.L.'s version of CP/M that differentiate it from Lifeboat's. First, the documentation has been greatly simplified. Nothing written by Digital Research remains in the

Steve Leibson, 4040 Greenbriar Blvd. Boulder, CO 80803

S.A.I.L. manual. What the authors at S.A.I.L. have done is to rewrite the operating instructions for the operating system and utilities. Most of the customizing information pertaining to writing disk drivers has been left out. This seems to be a good step to me, since the disk drivers are what you really are buying from companies like S.A.I.L. and Lifeboat.

One section in the S.A.I.L. manual is a source listing of the BIOS (Basic I/O System) along with a written functional description, something Lifeboat would never give you. Also included is a description of the disk parameter tables. This information is vital to those people who want to add other mass storage peripherals such as 8" floppy and hard drives.

S.A.I.L. disk driver software supports double-density, double-sided, and 80-track minifloppy disk drives, in any combination. Disks may also be specified as having either 35 or 40 tracks. North Star and Lifeboat have maintained the 35-track-per-side configuration, even though only the old single-density North Star drives actually were limited to 35 tracks. A minifloppy disk drive configured as a double-sided, double-density, 80-track drive can hold 820K bytes. S.A.I.L.'s CP/M 2.2 implementation does not support the single-density North Star disk format.

Hoisting the S.A.I.L.

The S.A.I.L. software is supplied as a preconfigured 24K CP/M system with I/O drivers installed for a "standard" North Star Horizon. That means you are supposed to have a terminal as a console, and it must be connected to your left serial port. If you don't have the above configuration, you will have to overcome some difficult problems to make the software operational.

Naturally, I don't have a "standard" system, so I too had to overcome these problems. This is where I became familiar with the type of support S.A.I.L. is willing to provide to its customers. Although S.A.I.L. software is not intended to operate on other I/O configurations, the personnel at S.A.I.L. were able to suggest a course of action.

Essentially, they proposed that I boot the operating system, which would result in a deaf, dumb, and blind computer but would load the program into memory. Then I could boot another system, say a 56K Lifeboat implementation or a North Star DOS 5.2 relocated to high memory. These would not overwrite the S.A.I.L. code but would allow me to patch the supplied 24K system with the I/O drivers required by my system. Execution of this sequence of steps required that S.A.I.L. provide me with the addresses of the patch locations for the I/O routines. They did.

What I did not know initially was that S.A.I.L. has placed the initialization routines in the boot loader. Thus I needed the address of this routine as well, since it too requires patching for a nonstandard system. S.A.I.L. provided this information as well.

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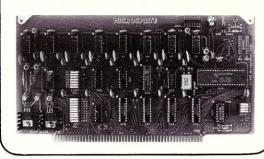
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State

S.A.I.L.ing Without a Lifeboat continued . . .

As it turned out, I found it easier to wheel in a terminal and reconfigure my system so that it was "standard." Then I booted the S.A.I.L. implementation of CP/M and patched the BDOS and boot loader for my I/O configuration. Using this approach, S.A.I.L. CP/M was up and running on my system in

I suggested to S.A.I.L. that some sort of I/O configuration program would make the product attractive to a wider range of customers. They agreed and will offer the feature in the future. If you have a North Star Horizon with a terminal plugged into the left serial port, this discussion does not apply to you. The S.A.I.L. software will run on your system without modification.

It was during this I/O reconfiguration that I discovered that S.A.I.L. disk and I/O drivers are written in Z80 code. That means if you are one of the many owners of a hybrid Processor Technology Sol/ North Star MDS system, your 8080 won't run the S.A.I.L. product. Again, S.A.I.L. had an answer. They are working with another company that offers a processor upgrade for the Sol which places a Z80 under the hood. Contact S.A.I.L. for information.

Disk drive configuration is set with the SETSAIL utility. SETSAIL is simple to use. You need only answer a few questions and the utility will create a SYSGEN image. This makes drive reconfiguration easier than with Lifeboat's CP/M, which requires hand patching. SETSAIL also allows you to specify read-after-write operation that causes the software to catch a bad sector as soon as it is written. My data is very important to me, so I selected this feature.

A second operating mode offered is "forced recalibration." CP/M frequently looks at the disk directory. With the disk drive read/write head constantly moving in and out there is a remote chance that the drive will misstep the head, causing the software disk drivers to lose track of where the head is. The only head position positively identified by the disk drive is when the head is at track 0. All other head positions are inferred from this position. Forced recalibration steps the head to track 0 before each directory access, all but eliminating the possibility of a lost head position. Since I have found that my drive gets confused every once in a while, I selected this operating mode as well.

S.A.I.L. operation

After bringing the operating system up, I tested it with my most important CP/M-based software. The first was INDEX, a utility in use by most of the members of the Denver Amateur Computer Society. INDEX combines the functions of the CP/M directory and status utilities DIR and STAT. It ran without a hitch. The big test was MicroPro's WordStar. I use this word processing program more than any other CP/M software. It too ran without problem. Both INDEX and WordStar exercised various features of the disk driver code written by S.A.I.L.

The third software package I tried on S.A.I.L.'s

CP/M implementation was Matchmaker II from The SoHo Group. This package adapts the North Star Basic interpreter to CP/M and was reviewed in Microsystems in the May/June 1982 issue. Programs which I originally wrote for that review ran equally well under both S.A.I.L. and Lifeboat.

From these tests I concluded that S.A.I.L.'s CP/ M implementation appears to be fully compatible with the files created by Lifeboat's implementation. That is critical, since almost all CP/M software available for the North Star disk format was generated by Lifeboat software. I also concluded that the S.A.I.L. software was fully functional.

S.A.I.L. utilities

One of the S.A.I.L. utilities has already been discussed: SETSAIL. That utility replaces MOVCPM and SYSGEN and makes it simple to reconfigure your system for different disk and memory configu-

COPY is a track-by-track duplicator for copying disks. I found the operation of COPY to be the only aspect of this CP/M that was not well thought out. COPY asks which drive to copy from, and then which drive to copy to. As soon as the answer to the second question is received, the copy process starts. This means that you have to remember to put the disks into the drives before answering the second question, or a BDOS error results. Lifeboat's disk copier reminds you to insert the disks and waits for you to press the return key.

While on the subject of BDOS errors, S.A.I.L.'s error handling deserves mention. Instead of the cryptic CP/M message:

BDOS ERROR ON B: SELECT

S.A.I.L. produces the error message:

Disk Error on B: - Drive Door Open, Disk Not Formatted or Disk Not 10 Hole <CR> to retry, W to Warmstart or I to Ignore:

That is an understandable error message in my opinion, and I would appreciate other software vendors taking note of what S.A.I.L. has done to improve an existing software product, CP/M.

FORMAT is the disk formatting utility. It is menu driven so you need only remember the name of the utility. Everything else is spelled out for you on the screen. FORMAT will format a disk using one of six disk formats: standard 35-track double density, North Star/Lifeboat 35-track quad capacity, 40track double density, 80-track double density, 40track quad capacity and 80-track double sided. So much for a "standard North Star" disk format.

Both COPY and FORMAT display the status of the disk during writing. For single-sided disks, series of dashes are printed, one for each track written. Double-sided writing is represented as a series of equals signs, which appears to mean a dash for each side. COPY and FORMAT write to the disks in cylinder mode. Both sides of the disk are written from one head positioning. That explains the use of the

S.A.I.L.'s implementation appears to be fully compatible with Lifeboat's, and the documentation is superior.



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S.A.I.L. continued . . .

equal signs.

In theory, if track stepping accounts for most of the time needed to perform an operation, cylinder-mode operation should result in a time savings. In practice, Lifeboat's and S.A.I.L.'s FORMAT utilities required about the same amount of time to format a double-sided disk. Lifeboat needed 57 seconds and S.A.I.L. took 1 minute and 1 second. The COPY utilities were a little farther apart, with S.A.I.L. finishing in 1 minute 35 seconds and Lifeboat in 1 minute 51 seconds.

Recommendations

If you have not yet purchased CP/M 2.2 for your North Star Horizon system, you should consider S.A.I.L. Software's CP/M 2.2 implementation. The documentation is superior to Lifeboat's and the operation is compatible. S.A.I.L.'s advantages are in the documentation and in the spectrum of drive configurations on which the software can be configured to run. If you do not have a Horizon but do have North Star drives, or if you are not running your Horizon in a "standard" configuration, it is possible to bring the S.A.I.L. software up but it is definitely not easy. Sol owners should contact S.A.I.L. to get the latest information on compatibility with their systems. S.A.I.L. CP/M is available for \$165.

For more information, contact:

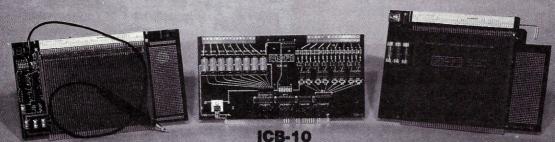
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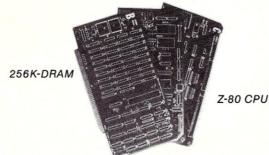
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by Bill Machrone

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Extended Memory for the Exidy Sorcerer

by Thomas Ceska

he Exidy Sorcerer microcomputer can be expanded internally to 48K of read/write memory (RAM). With the S-100 expansion unit and an 8K memory card, the amount of memory can be increased to 56K. Is this the limit? No. In this article I will describe how to add additional memory to the Sorcerer and how to control it using a bank select scheme. The bank select scheme requires a hardware modification to the Sorcerer that involves the addition of four ICs costing less than five dollars.

Why add more memory? The primary reason is to increase the speed in processing data. If data records are stored on disk or, worse yet, on cassette tape, it takes a long time to put data in memory, update it, and restore the records. If all data records are resident in memory, then execution times are reduced

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(fewer input/output processes). This is particularly important in business applications where time is im-

The Sorcerer's memory can be expanded via its S-100 bus. Any memory card that has a bank select feature can be used for expansion. What is bank select? The Z80 microprocessor can directly access 64K of memory (216 addresses). If one has an additional 64K of memory, the only way for the Z80 to address it is to fool the Z80 into thinking that it is addressing the extended memory in the same 64K window. The way to do this is to shut off the first bank and activate the second. Thus the physical addresses are the same but the logical addresses are different.

First, I will describe the necessary hardware modifications. Then, I will show how to access extended memory using two methods—a single word store/restore method, and window mapping. Access to extended memory can be accomplished at the level of

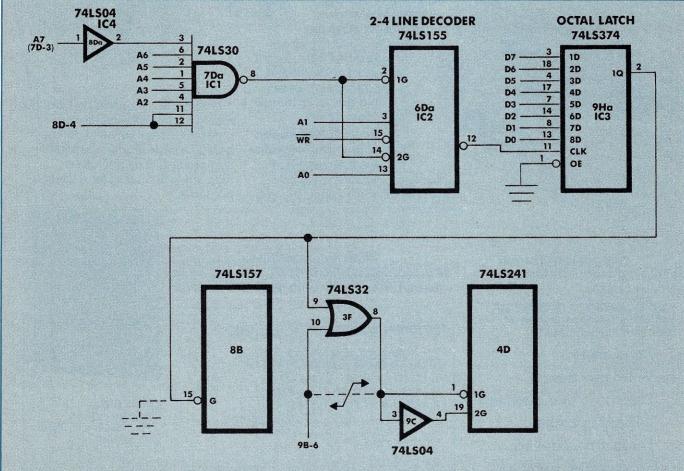


Figure 1. Circuitry to add a memory bank select circuit to the Exidy Sorcerer. Note that dashed lines represent cut traces.

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Extended Memory for the Exidy Sorcerer continued . . .

assembly language or using the higher-level languages, Pascal and Basic.

Hardware modification

In order to select a memory bank on the S-100 bus, one must first be able to shut off the Sorcerer's internal memory and release the address space. An I/O port can be used to control which memory bank is selected. The Sorcerer has a user parallel port (address 0FFH) which could be used for this purpose. However, tying up the user port to control extended memory was not feasible for me since I use it to drive my printer. I therefore elected to add another parallel port with a different I/O address (see Figure 1). IC1, IC2 and IC3 were added and placed on top of their sister chips (7Da, 6Da and 9Ha).

The port address is decoded by the 74LS30 8-input AND gate (IC1). The Sorcerer's user port address is 0FFH. I selected output port address 07FH, since it requires a minimum change in the circuitry, and I could control the extended memory board via this I/ O port address. IC4 inverts A7 so that 011111111B is recognized as the port address. The hex inverter (IC4) can be used to select almost any port address desired. I use the most significant bit that comes out of IC3 (bit 7, pin 2) to switch memory on and off. This signal operates on inputs to the 74LS157 (8B-15) and 74LS241 (4D-1).

IC1, 74LS30: Bend pins 3 and 8 90 degrees outward. Solder a wire wrap jumper to pin 3 of chip 7D in the Sorcerer. Carefully solder the remaining pins of the 74LS30 to its sister chip. Solder one pin at a time and allow the chip to cool down before continuing. The new 74LS30's location is now designated

IC4, 74LS04: Bend all pins except 7 and 14 up. Solder pins 7 and 14 to pins 7 and 14 of 8D. Solder the jumper from 7D-3 (chip 7D, pin 3) to 8Da-1, which is the input to the inverter. Solder a jumper

from 8Da-2 to 7Da-3. IC2, 74LS155: Bend pins 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 14 up. Solder the rest of the pins to its sister chip at 6D. Jumper pin 2 to pin 14. Solder a jumper from pin 2 (6Da-2) to the output of the 74LS30 (7Da-

IC3, 74LS374: Bend pins 2, 5, 6, 9, 11, 12, 15, 16 and 19 up. Solder the rest of the pins to its sister chip at 9H. Connect a jumper from 6Da-12 to 9Ha-11.

Next remove pin 15 of 74LS157 (8B) from the PC board. Solder 2 jumpers to 9Ha-2, output bit 7 of the parallel port. Attach one jumper to 8B-15, the other to 3F-9, one input to a 74LS32 OR gate. Cut the trace from 9B-6 to 9C-3 (under the board). Wire a jumper from cut trace 9B-6 to the second input of the OR gate, 3F-10. A jumper from the output of the OR gate 3F-8 to the trace going to 9C-3 completes the modification.

To test the modification, power up the Sorcerer. Everything should be normal. Move the Sorcerer's stack and monitor work area so that the top of memory is 0FFFFH.

LXI H,0FFFFH

JMP 0E006H

will do this. Deselect the Sorcerer's memory by issuing the instructions

MVI A,0FFH

OUT 07FH

RET.

A system reset at this point will reboot the Sorcerer with top of memory at 0FFFFH. A dump of lower memory will show all OFFHs. Issue the instructions

SUB A

OUT 07FH

RET.

This should reactivate memory with the data intact. These testing routines can be entered at 0FE00H.

Accessing extended memory

Extended memory can be accessed a byte at a time by using the routines EXMPUT and EXMGET shown at the bottom of Listing 1. Note that these routines must be located above C000H, so that they will still be resident after internal memory is switched off. For assembly language programming, access at this level is adequate. For Basic and associated assembly language routines for one-word access, see Listing 2 and BWORDGET/BWORDPUT in Listing 1. Note that extended memory is used as a single large array. The memory can also be accessed blocks at a time, as in Listing 3. I chose a 2048 byte block (512 floating-point words) arbitrarily. These blocks could be logical records where alphanumerical (string) and numerical data were mixed. The principle for transferring the data is the same, but the locations to where the data is transferred to/from would change. These addresses would be application dependent. A similar routine for block transfer in tiny Pascal (K. Chung & H. Yuen, see reference below) is shown in Listing 4.

Conclusion

In this article I have shown how to modify the Exidy Sorcerer so that extended memory access is possible. Routines to transfer bytes, words and blocks are given in assembly language, Basic, and Pascal to facilitate user access to this memory. Since larger memory size gives a computer more "power," the Sorcerer can now be programmed to handle copious amounts of data in memory.

I am using this extended memory in graphics applications. I did not mention that the memory board I am using is actually a graphics board. But that is

another story.

Acknowledgement

I would to thank Charlie Bergren for helpful discussions about the Sorcerer's hardware modification.

Reference

The Byte Book of Pascal, B. Liffick, Editor, Byte Publications. USA 1979, pp 59-89.

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Listing 1. Assembl	y land	quage rou	tines t	o acc	cess extend	led	memory.	B58	F		
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B51F CD 3C B5	0290		C	ALL	TIMES2048		; CALC ADR OF 2K BLOCK	B57	7 13	3	
B522 ED 5B 14 B5	0300		L	DED	INADR		START SAVE FROM HERE	B57	8 16	3 F7	•
B526 CD 43 B5	0310		C	ALL	PUTTOEXM		; SAVE CURRENT BLOCK	B571	A CS	9	
B529 3A 16 B5	0320	GETDAT	L	DA	MINDIN		WHICH BLOCK TO LOAD?	B571	В		
B52C A7	0330		A	NA	A			B57	В		
B52D F8	0340		F	M			; IF M THEN NONE	B571	В		
B52E 32 17 B5	0350		S	TA	WINDOUT		NEW CURRENT BLOCK	B57	B 2	90 6	3
B531 CD 3C B5	0360			ALL	TIMES2048		CALC ADR OF 2K BLOCK		29		
B534 ED 5B 14 B5	0370		1	DED	INADR		LOAD BLOCK HERE	B57F			
B538 CD 55 B5	0380			ALL	GETFEXM		GET BLOCK			6 Ø4	
B53B C9	0390			ET	02112111		RETURN TO USER			l BF	
B53C	0400	•						B58			
B53C		* TIMES2	348 - H	I =0*7	DAR.			B580			
B53C 67		TIMES204		OV	н, А					0 10	
	0430	TITESZET		IVI			; *256				,
B53D 2E 00 B53F 29	0440			AD	L,0 H		; * 512	B58			
B540 29	0450			AD	Н		; \$1024	B581			,
				IAD IAD	Н		; •1024 ; •204B			8 F7	ď
B541 29	0450		-		п		, =2010	B581		3	
B542 C9	0470		R	ET				B58i			
B543	0480						UDED MEMORY				
B543			XM - PL	11 2K	BLOCK 10 E	XIE	NDED MEMORY				
B543	0500		200								
B543 Ø6 Ø8		PUTTOEXM		IVI	B,8		8 PAGES OF 256 BYTES				
B545 C5	0520	PNEXTPAG	E P	บรห	B						

BSBF	LOCO + EVMOUT	DUT BYTE	FROM C RECTE	TED TO OT 18
B58F	1090 * EXMPUT		ED MEMORY	STER TO HI HL
BSBF	1110	ORG	0F010H	
FØ1Ø 3E FF	1120 EXMPUT	MUI	A, ØFFH	BANK SELECT
FØ12 D3 7F	1130	OUT	7FH	; EXTENDED MEMORY
FØ14 71	1140	MOV	M, C	STORE BYTE
			ATM-10-2000	
ADDR B1 B2 B3 B4 E	LINE LABEL	OPCD	OPERAND	
B54E 23	0 580	INX	н .	; NEXT BYTE
B54F 10 F7	0590	DJNZ	PNEXTBYTE-\$	REPEAT FOR EACH BYTE
B551 C1	0600	POP	В	, neren i en
B552 10 F1	0610	DJNZ	PNEXTPAGE-\$	REPEAT FOR EACH PAGE
B554 C9	0520	RET		
B555	Ø63Ø *			
B555	Ø64Ø * GETFEXM	- GET ZK	BLOCK FROM EX	TENDED MEMORY
B555	Ø65Ø *			
8555 06 08	Ø66Ø GETFEXM	MUI	B,8	;8 PAGES OF ZSE BYTES
8557 C5 8558 Ø6 ØØ	0570 GNEXTPAGE		B	
8558 06 00 855A CD 19 FØ	Ø68Ø GNEXTBYTE	MUI	B,Ø EXMGET	; COUNT 256 BYTES/PAGE ; GET BYTE FROM
B55D 79	0700	MOU	A.C	; EXTENDED MEMORY
B55E 1Z	0710	STAX	II	STORE IN BLOCK
B55F Z3	0720	INX	Н	, STORE III BEOCK
B56Ø 13	0730	INX	D	
B561 10 F7	0740	DJNZ	GNEXTBYTE-\$	REPEAT FOR EACH BYTE
B563 C1	0750	POP	В	
B564 10 F1	0760	DJNZ	GNEXTPAGE-\$	REPEAT FOR EACH PAGE
B266 C3	0770	RET		
B567	Ø78Ø *			
B567				EXTENDED MEMORY
B567	0800 *	- EXPECTS	INDEX AT 000	ØH
B567 B567	Ø8ØØ * Ø8ØØ *	- EXPECTS RETURNS	INDEX AT 000 VALUE AT 1BF	ØН Н
8567 8567 8567 ZA ØØ ØØ	0810 EMOKDGET 0801 *	- EXPECTS RETURNS LHLD	INDEX AT 000 VALUE AT 1BF 0000	ØH H ;GET INDEX
8567 8567 8567 ZA 00 00 856A Z9	0800 * 0801 * 0810 EWORDGET 0820	- EXPECTS RETURNS LHLD DAD	INDEX AT 000 VALUE AT 1BF 0000 H	ØH H ;GET INDEX ;CALC ADDRESS IN
B567 B567 B567 ZA 00 00 B56A Z9 B56B Z9	Ø800 \$ Ø810 EWORDGET Ø820 Ø830	- EXPECTS RETURNS LHLD DAD DAD	INDEX AT 000 VALUE AT 1BF 0000 H H	0H H ;GET INDEX ;CALC ADDRESS IN ; ALTERNATE MEMORY
8567 8567 8567 ZA 00 00 856A Z9	0800	- EXPECTS RETURNS LHLD DAD DAD MVI	INDEX AT 000 VALUE AT 1BF 0000 H H B.4	ØH H ;GET INDEX ;CALC ADDRESS IN
B567 B567 ZA 00 00 B568 Z9 B56B Z9 B56C 06 04	Ø800 \$ Ø810 EWORDGET Ø820 Ø830	- EXPECTS RETURNS LHLD DAD DAD	INDEX AT 000 VALUE AT 1BF 0000 H H	8H H ;GET INDEX ;CALC ADDRESS IN ; ALTERNATE MEMORY ;4 BYTES / BASIC WORD
B567 B567 ZA 00 00 B568 Z9 B568 Z9 B56C 06 04 B56E 11 BF 01	0800	- EXPECTS RETURNS LHLD DAD DAD MVI LXI	INDEX AT 000 VALUE AT 1BF 0000 H H B,4 D,1BFH	0H H ;GET INDEX ;CALC ADDRESS IN ; ALTERNATE MEMORY
B567 B567 B567 ZA ØØ ØØ B568 Z9 B568 Z9 B56C Ø6 Ø4 B56E 11 BF Ø1 B571 CD 19 FØ B574 79 B575 12	0800	- EXPECTS RETURNS LHLD DAD DAD MVI LXI CALL	INDEX AT 000 VALUE AT 1BF 0000 H H B,4 D,1BFH EXMGET	8H H ;GET INDEX ;GALC ADDRESS IN ; ALTERNATE MEMORY ;4 BYTES / BASIC WORD ;GET FROM
B567 B567 B567 ZA 00 00 B568 Z9 B568 Z9 B566 06 04 B56E 11 BF 01 B571 CD 19 F0 B574 79 B575 12 B576 Z3	0800 + 0801 + 0810 EWORDGET 0820 0830 0840 0850 6850 GNXTBYTE 0870	- EXPECTS RETURNS LHLD DAD DAD MVI LXI CALL MOV	INDEX AT 000 VALUE AT 1BF 0000 H H B.4 D,1BFH EXMGET A,C	8H H ;GET INDEX ;CALC ADDRESS IN ;ALTERNATE MEMORY ;4 BYTES / BASIC WORD ;GET FROM ; EXTENDED MEMORY
B567 B567 B567 B568 Z9 B568 Z9 B566 Ø4 B56E 11 BF Ø1 B571 CU 19 FØ B574 79 B575 12 B576 Z3 B577 13	0800	- EXPECTS RETURNS LHLD DAD DAD INVI LXI CALL MOU STAX INX	INDEX AT 000 VALUE AT 1BF 0000 H H B.4 D.1BFH EXMGET A,C D H D	8H H ;GET INDEX ;CALC ADDRESS IN ; ALTERNATE MEMORY ;4 BYTES / BASIC WORD ;GET FROM ; EXTENDED MEMORY ;PUT BYTE IN ; INTERNAL MEMORY
B567 B567 B567 B568 B568 B568 B568 B568 B568 B568 B568	0800 + 0801 + 0810 EWORDGET 0820 0830 0640 0850 0850 GNXTBYTE 0890 0890	- EXPECTS RETURNS LHLI DAD DAD MUI LXI CALL MOU STAX INX DJNZ	INDEX AT 000 VALUE AT 1BF 0000 H H B.4 D,1BFH EXMGET A,C D H	8H H ;GET INDEX ;GALC ADDRESS IN ; ALTERNATE MEMORY ;4 BYTES / BASIC WORD ;GET FROM ; EXTENDED MEMORY ;PUT BYTE IN ; INTERNAL MEMORY
B567 B567 B567 ZA 00 00 B568 Z9 B568 Z9 B566 06 04 B567 11 BF 01 B571 CD 19 F0 B574 79 B574 79 B576 Z3 B577 13 B578 10 F7 B57A C9	0800 + 0001 + 00010 + 0010 EWORDGET 0820 0830 0850 0880 GNXTEYTE 0870 0880 0890 0910 0810	- EXPECTS RETURNS LHLD DAD DAD INVI LXI CALL MOU STAX INX	INDEX AT 000 VALUE AT 1BF 0000 H H B.4 D.1BFH EXMGET A,C D H D	8H H ;GET INDEX ;CALC ADDRESS IN ; ALTERNATE MEMORY ;4 BYTES / BASIC WORD ;GET FROM ; EXTENDED MEMORY ;PUT BYTE IN ; INTERNAL MEMORY
B567 B567 B567 B568 Z9 B568 Z9 B566 Ø4 B56E 11 BF Ø1 B571 CD 19 FØ B574 79 B575 12 B576 Z3 B577 13 B578 10 F7 B578 C9 B578 C9	0800 + 0001 + 0010 = 0010 = 0010 = 0020 0030 0050 = 0050 0050 0050 0050 0050 0050 0	- EXPECTS RETURNS LHLID IDAD MUI LXI CALL MOU STAX INX INX DTNZ RET	INDEX AT 000 VALUE AT 1BF 0000 H H B.4 D.1BFH EXMGET A,C D H D GNXTBYTE-\$	8H H ;GET INDEX ;GALC ADDIRESS IN ; ALTERNATE MEMORY ;4 BYTES / BASIC WORD ;GET FROM ; EXTENDED MEMORY ;PUT BYTE IN ; INTERNAL MEMORY ;REPEAT FOR EACH BYTE
B567 B567 B567 B568 B568 B568 B568 B568 B568 B569 B571 CD B574 F6 B574 F7 B576 B576 B576 B578 B578 B578 B578 B578 B578 B578 B578	0800	- EXPECTS RETURNS LHLID DAD MVI LXI CALL MOU STAX INX DJN2 RET T - PUT BA	INDEX AT 000 VALUE AT 1BF 0000 H H B.4 D.1BFH EXMGET A,C D GNXTBYTE-\$	BH H ;GET INDEX ;GET ENDEX ; ALTERNATE MEMORY ;4 BYTES / BASIC WORD ;GET FROM ; EXTENDED MEMORY ;PUT BYTE IN ; INTERNAL MEMORY ;REPEAT FOR EACH BYTE EXTENDED MEMORY
B567 B567 B567 ZA 00 00 B568 Z9 B568 Z9 B568 I1 BF 01 B571 CD 19 F0 B574 79 B574 79 B576 Z3 B577 13 B578 10 F7 B578 C9 B578 B578 B578 B578	0800 + 0001 + 0010 = 0010 EWORDGET 0820 0630 0650 0860 GNXTEYTE 0890 0990 0910 0910 0920 0930 + 0940 BWORDPU 0950 +	- EXPECTS RETURNS LHLD DAD DAD UAD LXI CALL MOU STAX INX INX INX DJN2 RET T - PUT BA - EXPECTS	INDEX AT 000 VALUE AT 1BF 0000 H H H E,4 D,1BFH EXMGET A,C D H D GNXTBYTE-\$ SIC WORD INTO VALUE AT 1BF	8H H ;GET INDEX ;CALC ADDRESS IN ; ALTERNATE MEMORY ;4 BYTES / BASIC WORD ;GET FROM ;EXTENDED MEMORY ;PUT BYTE IN ;INTERNAL MEMORY ;REPEAT FOR EACH BYTE EXTENDED MEMORY H, INDEX AT 0000H
B567 B567 ZA 00 00 B568 Z9 B568 Z9 B566 Z9 B566 Z9 B566 Z9 B566 Z9 B567 Z9	0800	- EXPECTS RETURNS LHLID IDAII MOUI LXI CALL MOU STAX INX INX INX DINZ RET T - PUT BA - EXPECTS LHLD	INDEX AT 000 VALUE AT 1BF 0000 H H B.4 D,1BFH EXMGET A,C D H D GNXTBYTE-\$ SIC WORD INTO VALUE AT 1BF 0000	8H H ;GET INDEX ;GALC ADDRESS IN ; ALTERNATE MEMORY ;4 BYTES / BASIC WORD ;GET FROM ;EXTENDED MEMORY ;PUT BYTE IN ; INTERNAL MEMORY ;REPEAT FOR EACH BYTE EXTENDED MEMORY H, INDEX AT 0000H ;GET INDEX
B567 B567 B567 B568 Z9 B568 Z9 B566 Ø4 B56E 11 BF Ø1 B571 CD 19 FØ B574 79 B575 12 B576 Z3 B577 13 B578 10 F7 B578 C9 B578 C9 B578 B578 B578 B578 B578 B578 B578 B578 B578 B578	0800	- EXPECTS RETURNS LHLID IDAD MVI LXI CALL MOV STAX INX INX INX INX LXI T - PUT BA - EXPECTS LHLD DAD	INDEX AT 000 VALUE AT 1BF 0000 H H B, 4 D, 1BFH EXMGET A, C D GNXTBYTE-\$ SIC WORD INTO VALUE AT 1BF 0000 H	8H H ;GET INDEX ;GALC ADDRESS IN ; ALTERNATE MEMORY ;4 BYTES / BASIC WORD ;GET FROM ; EXTENDED MEMORY ;PUT BYTE IN ; INTERNAL MEMORY ;REPEAT FOR EACH BYTE EXTENDED MEMORY H, INDEX AT 00000H ;GET INDEX ;CALC ADDRESS IN
B567 B567 ZA 00 00 B568 Z9 B568 Z9 B566 Z9 B566 Z9 B566 Z9 B566 Z9 B567 Z9	0800	- EXPECTS RETURNS LHLID IDAII MOUI LXI CALL MOU STAX INX INX INX DINZ RET T - PUT BA - EXPECTS LHLD	INDEX AT 000 VALUE AT 1BF 0000 H H H E.4 D,1BFH EXMGET A,C D H D GNXTBYTE-\$ SIC WORD INTO VALUE AT 1BF 0000 H H	8H H ;GET INDEX ;GALC ADDRESS IN ; ALTERNATE MEMORY ;4 BYTES / BASIC WORD ;GET FROM ;EXTENDED MEMORY ;PUT BYTE IN ; INTERNAL MEMORY ;REPEAT FOR EACH BYTE EXTENDED MEMORY H, INDEX AT 0000H ;GET INDEX
B567 B567 B567 B568 B568 B568 B568 B568 B568 B571 CU B571 CU B574 F79 B575 B576 B577 B577 B578 B578 B578 B578 B578 B578	### ##################################	- EXPECTS RETURNS LHLD DAD DAD LXI CALL MOU STAX INX INX INX DJN2 RET T - PUT BA - EXPECTS LHLD DAD DAD	INDEX AT 000 VALUE AT 1BF 0000 H H B, 4 D, 1BFH EXMGET A, C D GNXTBYTE-\$ SIC WORD INTO VALUE AT 1BF 0000 H	8H H ;GET INDEX ;CALC ADDRESS IN ; ALTERNATE MEMORY ;4 BYTES / BASIC WORD ;GET FROM ; EXTENDED MEMORY ;PUT BYTE IN ; INTERNAL MEMORY ;REPEAT FOR EACH BYTE EXTENDED MEMORY H, INDEX AT 0000H ;GET INDEX ;CALC ADDRESS IN ; ALTERNATE MEMORY
B567 B567 B567 B568 B568 B568 B568 B568 B568 B568 B568	### BWORDPUT ####################################	- EXPECTS RETURNS LHLID IDAD MUI LXI CALL MOU STAX INX INX INX INX CALL TO BAD - EXPECTS LHLD DAD DAD MUI	INDEX AT 000 VALUE AT 1BF 0000 H H B.4 D, 1BFH EXMGET A,C D H D GNXTBYTE-\$ SIC WORD INTO VALUE AT 1BF 0000 H B.4 B.4	8H H ;GET INDEX ;CALC ADDRESS IN ; ALTERNATE MEMORY ;4 BYTES / BASIC WORD ;GET FROM ; EXTENDED MEMORY ;PUT BYTE IN ; INTERNAL MEMORY ;REPEAT FOR EACH BYTE EXTENDED MEMORY H, INDEX AT 0000H ;GET INDEX ;CALC ADDRESS IN ; ALTERNATE MEMORY
B567 B567 B567 B568 B568 B568 B568 B568 B568 B568 B568	0800	- EXPECTS RETURNS LHLID LAD MVI LXI CALL MOV STAX INX INX DINZ RET T - PUT BA - EXPECTS LHLID DAD DAD DAD MVI LXI	INDEX AT 000 VALUE AT 1BF 0000 H H B.4 D,1BFH EXMGET A,C D GNXTBYTE-\$ SIC WORD INTO VALUE AT 1BF 0000 H H B.4 D,1BFH	8H H ;GET INDEX ;GALC ADDRESS IN ; ALTERNATE MEMORY ;4 BYTES / BASIC WORD ;GET FROM ;EXTENDED MEMORY ;PUT BYTE IN ; INTERNAL MEMORY ;REPEAT FOR EACH BYTE EXTENDED MEMORY H, INDEX AT 0000H ;GET INDEX ;CALC ADDRESS IN ; ALTERNATE MEMORY ;4 BYTES / BASIC WORD
B567 B567 B568 Z9 B568 Z9 B568 Z9 B566 B768 B	0800	- EXPECTS RETURNS LHLD DAD DAD MVI LXI CALL MOU STAX INX INX DJN2 RET T - PUT BA - EXPECTS LHLD DAD MVI LXI LDAX	INDEX AT 000 VALUE AT 1BF 0000 H H B,4 D,1BFH EXMGET A,C D GNXTBYTE-\$ SIC WORD INTO VALUE AT 1BF 0000 H B,4 D,1BFH D,1BFH D	8H H ;GET INDEX ;GALC ADDRESS IN ; ALTERNATE MEMORY ;4 BYTES / BASIC WORD ;GET FROM ;EXTENDED MEMORY ;PUT BYTE IN ; INTERNAL MEMORY ;REPEAT FOR EACH BYTE EXTENDED MEMORY H, INDEX AT 0000H ;GET INDEX ;CALC ADDRESS IN ; ALTERNATE MEMORY ;4 BYTES / BASIC WORD
B567 B567 B567 B568 B568 B568 B568 B568 B568 B568 B568	### BOOK ### BOOK	- EXPECTS RETURNS LHLID DAD MUI LXI CALL MOU STAX INX INX INX DJN2 RET T - PUT BA - EXPECTS LHLD DAD DAD MUI LXI LXI LXI LXI LXI LXI LXI LXI LXI LX	INDEX AT 000 VALUE AT 1BF 0000 H H B.4 D,1BFH EXMGET A,C D H D GNXTBYTE-\$ SIC WORD INTO VALUE AT 1BF 0000 H B.4 D,1BFH COMMON INTO COMMON	BH H ;GET INDEX ;CALC ADDRESS IN ; ALTERNATE MEMORY ;4 BYTES / BASIC WORD ;GET FROM ;EXTENDED MEMORY ;PUT BYTE IN ; INTERNAL MEMORY ;REPEAT FOR EACH BYTE EXTENDED MEMORY H, INDEX AT 0000H ;GET INDEX ;CALC ADDRESS IN ; ALTERNATE MEMORY ;4 BYTES / BASIC WORD ;GET DATA BYTE
B567 B567 B567 B568 B568 B568 B568 B568 B568 B568 B568	0800 + 0801 + 0801 + 0810 EWORDGET 0850 0850 0850 GNXTEYTE 0850 0890 0990 0930 + 0940 BWORDPU 0950 0990 1000 1000 PNXTEYTE 1020 1040	- EXPECTS RETURNS LHLD DAD MUI LXI CALL MOU STAX INX INX INX DINZ RET T - PUT BA - EXPECTS LHLD DAD DAD DAD DAD LXI LXI LDAX MOU CALL INX INX	INDEX AT 000 VALUE AT 1BF 0000 H H H E.4 D,1BFH EXMGET A,C D H D GNXTBYTE-\$ SIC WORD INTO VALUE AT 1BF 0000 H H B.4 D,1BFH D C,A EXMPUT H D	BH H ;GET INDEX ;CALC ADDRESS IN ; ALTERNATE MEMORY ;4 BYTES / BASIC WORD ;GET FROM ;EXTENDED MEMORY ;PUT BYTE IN ; INTERNAL MEMORY ;REPEAT FOR EACH BYTE EXTENDED MEMORY H, INDEX AT 0000H ;GET INDEX ;CALC ADDRESS IN ; ALTERNATE MEMORY ;4 BYTES / BASIC WORD ;GET DATA BYTE ;PUT INTO ; EXTENDED MEMORY
B567 B567 B568 Z9 B568 Z9 B568 Z9 B568 Z9 B566 Z9 B566 Z9 B567 Z9 B576 Z9 B576 Z9 B576 Z9 B576 Z9 B578 B57	0800	- EXPECTS RETURNS LHLID IAD MUI LXI CALL MOU STAX INX INX INX INX INX INX INX INX INX IN	INDEX AT 000 VALUE AT 1BF 0000 H H B.4 D,1BFH EXMGET A,C D GNXTBYTE-\$ SIC WORD INTO VALUE AT 1BF 0000 H H B.4 D,1BFH D C,A EXMPUT H	### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ##
B567 B567 B567 B568 B568 B568 B568 B568 B568 B568 B568	0800	- EXPECTS RETURNS LHLD DAD MUI LXI CALL MOU STAX INX INX INX DINZ RET T - PUT BA - EXPECTS LHLD DAD DAD DAD DAD LXI LXI LDAX MOU CALL INX INX	INDEX AT 000 VALUE AT 1BF 0000 H H H E.4 D,1BFH EXMGET A,C D H D GNXTBYTE-\$ SIC WORD INTO VALUE AT 1BF 0000 H H B.4 D,1BFH D C,A EXMPUT H D	BH H ;GET INDEX ;CALC ADDRESS IN ; ALTERNATE MEMORY ;4 BYTES / BASIC WORD ;GET FROM ;EXTENDED MEMORY ;PUT BYTE IN ; INTERNAL MEMORY ;REPEAT FOR EACH BYTE EXTENDED MEMORY H, INDEX AT 0000H ;GET INDEX ;CALC ADDRESS IN ; ALTERNATE MEMORY ;4 BYTES / BASIC WORD ;GET DATA BYTE ;PUT INTO ; EXTENDED MEMORY
B567 B567 B568 Z9 B568 Z9 B568 Z9 B568 Z9 B566 Z9 B566 Z9 B567 Z9 B576 Z9 B576 Z9 B576 Z9 B576 Z9 B578 B57	0800	- EXPECTS RETURNS LHLID IAD MUI LXI CALL MOU STAX INX INX INX INX INX INX INX INX INX IN	INDEX AT 000 VALUE AT 1BF 0000 H H H E.4 D,1BFH EXMGET A,C D H D GNXTBYTE-\$ SIC WORD INTO VALUE AT 1BF 0000 H H B.4 D,1BFH D C,A EXMPUT H D	BH H ;GET INDEX ;CALC ADDRESS IN ; ALTERNATE MEMORY ;4 BYTES / BASIC WORD ;GET FROM ;EXTENDED MEMORY ;PUT BYTE IN ; INTERNAL MEMORY ;REPEAT FOR EACH BYTE EXTENDED MEMORY H, INDEX AT 0000H ;GET INDEX ;CALC ADDRESS IN ; ALTERNATE MEMORY ;4 BYTES / BASIC WORD ;GET DATA BYTE ;PUT INTO ; EXTENDED MEMORY

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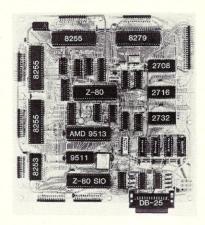
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B546 B548 B549	18					0530 0540 0550	PNEXTBYTE	=	MVI LDAX MOV	B,0 D C,A		;COUNT 256 ;GET BYTE I	BYTES/PAGE FROM BLOCK
B54A B54D	1		FØ			0 560 0 570			CALL INX	EXMPUT D		; PUT INTO ; EXTENDED	MEMORY
ADDR	В1	B2	вз	В4	E	LINE	LABEL		OPCD	OPERAND			
FØ15	97					1150			SUB	A		RESTORE	
FØ16	рз	7F				1160			OUT	7FH		; INTERNAL	MEMORY
FØ18	C9					1170			RET				
FØ19						1180	•						
FØ19						1190	* EXMGET	- GET	BYTE	FROM AT	HL IN	EXTENDED	
FØ19						1200	•	MEMO	RY. RE	TURN BYT	E IN	C .	
FØ19	3E	FF				1210	EXMGET		MUI	A, ØFFH		; BANK SELEC	CT
FØIB	DЗ	7F				1220			OUT	7FH		; EXTENDED	MEMORY
FØID	4E					1230			MOV	C,M		GET BYTE	
FØ1E	97					1240			SUB	A		RESTORE	
FØ1F	DЗ	7F				1250			OUT	7FH		; INTERNAL	MEMORY
FØ21	C9					1260			RET				

ERRORS THIS ASSEMBLY 0000

Listing 2. BASIC single word transfer.

10 REM BASIC SINGLE WORD TRANSFER

The word transferred is at 1BFH, the location of the USR variable. The index of the variable is POKEd into locations 0000 and 0001 of memory.

LIST

```
20 INPUT "NUMBER OF VALUES TO XFER "; N
30 FOR I=1 TO N
40 INPUT "INDEX, VALUE "; IND, ELE
50 GOSUB 11000 : REM PUT VALUE INTO EXTENDED MEMORY
60 NEXT I
70 REM RETRIEVE SELECTED VALUES
BØ INPUT "INDEX "; IND
90 GOSUB 12000 : REM GET VALUE
100 PRINT .
                   ";ELE
110 GOTO BØ
120 END
11000 REM PUT WORD INTO EXTENDED MEMORY
11010 REM IND=INDEX, ELE=VALUE
11020 POKE 0, IND-INT(IND/256) +256: POKE 1, IND/256
11030 POKE 260,123:POKE 261,181
11040 Z=USR(ELE)
11050 RETURN
12000 REM GET WORD FROM EXTENDED MEMORY
12010 REM IND=INDEX, RETURNS VALUE IN ELE
12020 POKE 0. IND-INT(IND/256) +256: POKE 1, IND/256
12030 POKE 260,103:POKE 261,181
12040 ELE=USR(IND)
12050 RETURN
READY
```

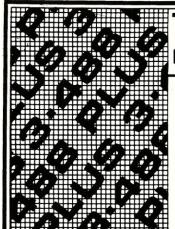
RUN
NUMBER OF VALUES TO XFER ? 4
INDEX,VALUE ? 0,34
INDEX,VALUE ? 1,45
INDEX,VALUE ? 2,56
INDEX,VALUE ? 3,67
INDEX ? 0
34
INDEX ? 1
45
INDEX ? 2
56
INDEX ? 3
67
INDEX ? 3
BREAK IN 80
READY

Listing 3. BASIC memory mapped transfer.

The 512 element array AR is mapped into 2K blocks in extended memory. The blocks of memory need not be accessed sequentially. The last block accessed is automatically updated before the next block is transferred.

LIST

```
10 REM BASIC WINDOW TRANSFER
20 DIM AR(512) : REM FIRST ARRAY DECLARED
30 FOR I=1 TO 512
40 AR(I)=I
50 NEXT I
60 POKE 260.0:POKE 261,181:REM GO ADDR B500H
70 POKE -19177.0: REM B517H FIRST BLOCK
80 Z=USR(Z): REM XFER 2K BLOCK
90 FOR I=1 TO 512
100 AR(I)=I+512
110 NEXT I
120 GOSUB 1000 : REM PRINT A COUPLE VALUES
130 POKE -19177.1: REM SECOND BLOCK
140 POKE -19178,0: REM B516H GET BLOCK 0
150 Z=USR(Z):REM SWAP 'EM
160 GOSUB 1000
170 POKE -19178, 1: REM GET BLOCK 1
180 Z=USR(Z):REM SWAP 'EM
190 GOSUB 1000
200 END
1000 PRINT "AR(1), AR(300) "; AR(1), AR(300)
1010 RETURN
READY
RUN
AR(1), AR(300) 513
                             812
AR(1), AR(300) 1
                              300
AR(1), AR(300) 513
                              812
READY
```



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before 2K bytes of internal memory possible. contents of i

CONST PWIND=%B50C; UAR I: INTEGER;

(GETS ELEMENT FROM 2K WINDOW) FUNC ELEMENT(I); (Ø TO 1023) UAR J: INTEGER;

IF I > 1024 THEN BEGIN BEGIN

BOUNDS ', I +) END ELEMENT: =MEM[J+%A000]+Z56*MEM[J+1+%A000] OF. TUO WRITE(' ELEMENT J:=I*Z; ELSE END;

2K BLOCK 1->18243 MEM[1*2+1+%A000]:=I DIU 256 MEM[1*2+%A000]:=I MOD (INITIALIZE FOR I:=@ TO 1023 DO BEGIN BEGIN

(INITIALIZE ZK BLOCK 1025->2048) CALL(PWIND); (XFER TO EXTENDED MEMORY) MEMI "BS17]:=0; (SET CURRENT BANK TO 03 I:=0 TO 1023 DO BEGIN

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MEM[1*2+1+%A000]:=(I+1024) DIU 256 MEM[I*2+%A00001:=(I+1024) MOD 256; MEMINBS173:=1; (SET CURRENT BLOCK TO

1,500 ', ELEMENT(1)#, WRITE('ELEMENT 1,500 ', ELEMENT(1)#, (SELECT BANK 0) (SWAP MEMORY) WRITE(' ELEMENT MEM[%B516]:=0; WRITE(10,13);

', ELEMENT(500)#);

13

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', ELEMENT(500)#);

WRITE('ELEMENT 1,500 '.ELEMENT(1)#,"

(SELECT BRINK

TEME % B5161:=1;

WRITE(10,13);

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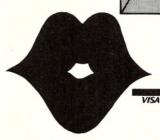
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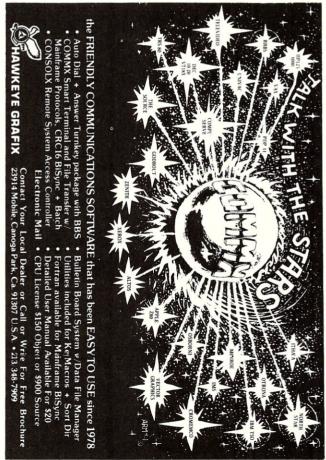
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CIRCLE 192 ON READER SERVICE CARD

In the Public Domain

lthough by far the largest number of public domain programs are system utilities or operating system enhancements of one kind or another, there are nevertheless a significant number of file and database managers available. Some of these are designed to accommodate almost any kind of information you might wish to record; the remainder are special-purpose programs.

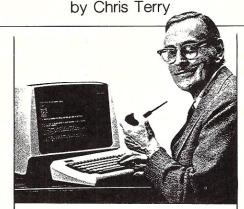
General-purpose systems

There are three large systems which deserve special consideration: a database seed program by Dr. Kenneth Bowles (SIG/ M Vol. 25); Dan's Information Management System (DIMS, SIG/M Vol. 61); and the Tarbell database system (CPMUG Vol. 28) written in EBasic and set up for inventory control and

similar applications.

The database seed (written in UCSD Pascal) is a partially completed database manager which formed the basis of team assignments in one of Dr. Bowles's courses. A student team was expected to write specifications for an improvement to the seed program, and to carry out the work during a two-week period after approval of the specifications. Four modules were provided: DBUNIT, a library of primitive software tools to simplify writing database handlers for a variety of purposes; SCUNIT, a screen control unit; STARTER, containing the main logic; and DBTEST, which duplicates the interface portions of the other three units and facilitates the testing of changes. It should be emphasized that this contribution is a teaching tool, not a fully operative database manager; much work would have to be done to adapt it to a particular purpose. Equally, any such adaptation would bring an enormous amount of learning about databases in general.

DIMS, on the other hand, is a fully functioning, versatile



file manager that allows the creation of 128-byte records with up to 15 fields, or 256byte records with up to 30 fields. It is written in MBasic version 5.2, but with certain modifications can be run with version 4.x. In its current form it uses dynamic array dimensioning, and therefore cannot be compiled. In addition to the normal facilities for adding, deleting, changing, and listing or printing records, transient programs are provided for sorting the whole file or a range of records on any combination of fields, selecting records containing up to 10 selected words or phrases in various fields, or skipping records containing those words.

Extensive formatting facilities are provided for both the screen display and the printed output; fields can be hidden altogether or displayed at a particular column, and field names used for prompting in the basic format can be displayed or suppressed in the formatted display. The only restriction I have found is that fields to be displayed on the same line must be entered in approximately that order; you cannot, for example, create a doublecolumn printout in the following format:

CUSTNAME CUSTADDR CUSTCITY 4. AGENCYNAME5. AGENCYADDR6. AGENCYCITY

To obtain such a display, the entry order would have to be CUSTNAME, AGENCY-NAME, CUSTADDR, AGENCYADDR...etc., which is not always convenient. This,

however, is a very minor disadvantage. One excellent feature is the ability to write a DIMS file to a standard sequential file and then bring the data back to another DIMS file with a different field structure. Thus, if you want to change the structure of your file, existing data can be loaded into the new file with very little trouble.

If the file contains names and addresses, these fields can be written out as mailing labels in one of three forms. The current version formats the labels one-up, but it would not be difficult to adapt the label printer program to use three-up or

four-up label sheets.

At Microsystems, we have been using the DIMS system for our article log, author file, and various other purposes for several months. I see two outstanding virtues in it: the programs are constructed in very modular fashion, and the documentation is both comprehensive and clear. Thus, changes and enhancements are relatively easy. Further, the system automatically maintains a backup file on a different drive from the main file—you very seldom have to give an explicit backup command.

Dan Dugan, of Dugan Sound Design, in San Francisco, is to be congratulated on a really fine system and deserves thanks from all of us for making it available. If you can't afford dBase II, use DIMS!

The Tarbell database system on Vol. 28 of the CPMUG Library was contributed by Don Tarbell and is also available on the Tarbell public domain disk #1 supplied by Tarbell Electronics, Inc. It is written in EBasic and consists of four programs: DBSETUP, for the creation of new file structures and indexes: DBENTRY for the initial entry or addition of items to the end of a file; DBQUERY, for data retrieval and for making changes to existing items; and DBMAIN, a transaction entry program that updates several different files

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from a single transaction entry. This is the most specialized of the programs and would require extensive work to modify it for applications other than inventory control. However, it is instructive to read the code, which is well commented.

Mailing list programs

A number of specialized mailing list programs are available, though none of them are as extensive or as flexible as DIMS.

The program used by CACHE (Chicago Area Computer Hobbyists' Exchange) for their mailings to members is written in EBasic and first appeared in Vol. 6 of the CPMUG library: an updated version in Vol. 28. A mailing list program set up to facilitate the exchange of QSO reports by ham radio operators appears in CPMUG Vol. 41; this is also written in EBasic. A set of programs to maintain a ham station log and

generate mailing labels, written in CBasic, appears in SIG/M Vol. 26, together with another simple mailing list system written in EBasic. Other similar systems appear in SIG/M Vols. 24 (NAD-4), 28 (NAD), and 63 (NAD-3); all of these are written in Pascal-Z, but .COM files are provided. A mailing list system in Cromemco Structured Basic appeared in CPMUG Vol. 80.

Disk catalog

Ward Christensen's CATA-LOG system for cataloging CP/M files (CPMUG Vol. 40) is a comprehensive file management system that provides a wealth of information. Each floppy disk (or 8MB "drive" on a hard disk) is identified by a directory entry (relating to a zero-length file) of the form "-SYSTEM.001." The FMAP program creates an alphabetically sorted list of all the files on a disk named in this way and can display not only the filenames but also the blocks occupied by each file. A command line option allows this list to be written to a temporary file. The UCAT program (or OCAT for one-drive systems) then reads the temporary file to update the master catalog file, adding filenames which have not previously appeared for that disk and deleting those no longer on the disk. The CAT program accesses the master catalog file, displaying either all filenames and the disks on which they reside, or a range of disks or filenames specified by wildcard characters in the command line. Thus, one can create a complete list of all one's files and find them easily.

The only snag about this excellent system is that there is no provision for annotating the master catalog entries—great care is needed in selecting filenames that are relevant to the contents of the files. If it is essential to have annotations, a commercial version of the system by SRX Systems may be preferred, since the SRX Catalog system allows 60 bytes of text to be added to each entry

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continued

in the master file. This, too, has a snag: a master catalog file may not contain more than 255 entries because only the extension number (FOO-BAR.123) is significant. The public domain system by Ward Christensen, on the other hand, can handle thousands of disks because -FOOBAR.123 is differentiated from -SYS-TEM.123, and disk numbers in any named disk group can run from 001 to 999.

The effect on the user is that the public domain system allows you to group your disks by topic in a single catalog file, but does not provide detailed information about individual files; whereas the commercial system allows you detailed comments on files, but forces you to create a new catalog file for each group of up to 255 disks.

Next time I will take a look at several CP/M enhancement programs.



EPROM PROGRAMMING SYSTEM RUNS UNDER CP/M

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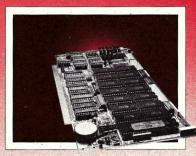
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CIRCLE 304 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Book Review

by Don Libes

A User Guide to the **UNIX System**

The tradition of UNIX is towards terse and concise information, whether it be from interaction at the terminal or reading the documentation supplied with the system. This is one of the reasons that UNIX has in the past been a system enjoyed solely by experienced

computer users.

The *User Guide* will not make UNIX any easier to use; however, it does contain basic (and I mean basic) material that would help a novice learn about the system and computers in general. About half the book is spent explaining how to use the basic tools of UNIX. The other concerns itself with reference material on UNIXits history, its uses today, and listings of companies selling UNIX and related software or literature.

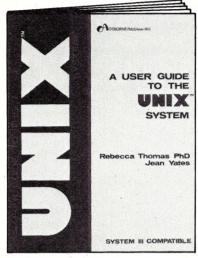
This juxtaposition of novice material and where to feed one's UNIX habit must be a mistake. As a book salesman, I might be tempted to rip the book in half and sell each half to a novice and an expert. In fact, the Guide's "tutorials" are poorly written. As an example, before "1s" and even "cat" are mentioned, directories are ex-

plained (page 63):
"A directory is a file containing a list of 16-character lines. Each line corresponds to one file in the directory. The first two characters of a

line refer to a number that identifies a specific file. This is called the inumber. The next 14 characters are for

the filename."

The concept of i-number is not explained until much later in the book and has no place showing up here. Similarly, mentioning that the length of



A User Guide to the UNIX System, by R. Thomas and J. Yates. Osborne/McGraw-Hill, Berkeley, CA, 1982; 510 pages. \$15.99, softcover only.

filenames is 14 is also strange, being implementation-dependent. Commands are explained, one after the other, as in a listing. The next command to be explained was "cat" followed by, of all things, "ln"!

In the second half of book, the authors elaborate about suitable uses for UNIX and, in particular, office automation. They fail to mention that using UNIX only to prepare text and send interoffice mail would be analogous to buying an expensive set of tools and then using

the heavy toolbox as a doorstop. I consider telling what UNIX is not suited for just as important as



a chapter, but was completely

Addresses of companies dealing in UNIX are listed in the last chapter of the book and the appendices. One can easily find names and addresses of companies who sell, for example, a payroll system under UNIX on a Z8000 or whatever else you're interested in. (However, no reviewing is provided upon the quality of these companies.) Of course, this kind of information goes out of date quickly, and one might be better served by one of the many UNIX newsletters available.

Appropriately, this book is titled a Guide because it is no more than that. It provides only cursory peeks at what UNIX is and leaves many stones unturned. No mention is made of C or any other of the substantial programming tools. One might guess that the author's only experience with UNIX was editing the book with "Ed" (an old, line-oriented editor) as this received the most space of any topic in the book.

As educational material, I find it does not come close to the quality of the original UNIX documentation. In particular, I recommend that people interested in learning the basics of UNIX read Unix for Beginners by Brian W. Kernighan. For people hungry for material with even more depth, try "The UNIX Time-Sharing System", by Dennis M. Ritchie. This paper appeared in the Communications of the ACM, Vol. 17, No. 7, July 1974.)

Also available

Les Hancock and Morris Krieger: The C Primer, McGraw-Hill, 1983, 235 pp.; \$14.95. An excellent introduction to the C language, with many examples. Thomas Plum: Learning to Program in C, Plum Hall Inc. (1 Spruce Ave., Cardiff, NJ 08232), 1983, 372 pp.; \$25. A comprehensive textbook, with exercises and examples.

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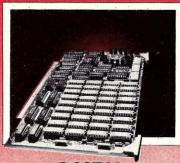
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Software Directory

Program name: WASH Hardware system: Any CP/M

1.4 or 2.2 system

Language: Object code **Description:** WASH is a CP/M utility to CLEAN up directory listing and file handling. The user just tags file names (shown alphabetically on screen) and the program copies them all to another disk. The same approach applies to ER-Asing files (though the program gives you a second chance if you change your mind).

To REName a file only the new name has to be entered. The size of any file and the space remaining on a disk may be displayed. To view a file on the console or list it on the printer, just select the file name and enter the command.

You can move forward or backward through the list to select a specific file from the file name list. A ZIP ahead command moves in a forward direction 10 file names at a time to permit rapid access to a given file.

The program first displays the command menu with selected disk drive file names shown in alphabetic order. It contains error messages such as: Name Already Exists, Directory Full,

Not Found, etc.

WASH may be installed for use with any 80 x 24 screen console that has cursor control, or may be used with a scrolling console or hard copy terminal. When released: November 1982 Price: \$49.94 plus \$1.50 S&H; CA residents add tax Included with price: 8" SSD or 51/4" soft sectored or North Star SD or DD disk and installation instructions.

Where to purchase it: Elliam Associates 24000 Bessemer St. Woodland Hills, CA 91367 (213) 348-4278 CIRCLE #346 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Program name: IM/80 information manager Hardware system: CP/M-80 Minimum memory size: 64K

Language: Microsoft Basic 5.x

Description: IM/80 consists of programs designed to create, retrieve, edit, post, soft, calculate, and report a randomly accessible database. IM/80 is easily learned and used. The User's Manual contains a tutorial and many examples. A selection of sample configurations such as mail list, inventory record, employee record and more are included.

Database size is limited only by disk storage capacity (32,767 records max.). Databases can be configured with up to 255 characters/field, 511 characters and 511 fields/record. Fields can be string (alpha, numeric, symbols, or combinations), or numeric including integer (-32768 to +32767), single precision (up to 6 digits), and double precision (up to 12 digits).

When released: July 1982 Price: \$199.95

Included with price: IM/80 program in both compiled and source code; comprehensive manual.

Where to purchase it: Advent Products, Inc. 965 North Main St. Orange, CA 92667 (714) 997-0800

CIRCLE #347 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Program name: ZAS Z-800 software development package Hardware system: Any CP/M-80 system Minimum memory size: 48K Language: C Description: Version 2 includes a Relocatable Macro Assembler, supporting both segmented and nonsegmented code using standard Zilog instruction syntax. Using 34 directives, ZAS provides unlimited Macro redefinition and nesting, "include files" and nested conditional assembly, and supports external CALR references to allow shorter code without sacrificing modular programming. Program sections can be flexible combined and renamed with included ZLK Task Builder. ZLK, accepting commands from console or a "command file," can be directed to convert program sections into absolute form. Multiple ZLK operations can be used to build complicated overlay programs for the Z-8000. The ZLD family of object code manipulation utilities facilitates downloading, translation to Intel HEX format, and host system memory loading to support dual processor configurations. The ZEX runtime monitor supports any dual processor system with CP/ M-80, and is supplied in both source and object form. When released: Version 2:

October 1982

Price: \$395

What is included: ZAS (cross assembler), ZLK (task builder), ZLD (object utilities), and ZEX (runtime monitor), with umlimited bug maintenance and free 1-year update service.

Where to purchase it: Western Wares P.O. Box C Norwood, CO 81423 (303) 327-4898 CIRCLÉ #348 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Program name: RHESUS® Erased-File Recovery System Hardware system: 8080/Z80

Minimum memory size: 20K Language: Machine code **Description:** RHESUS recovers accidentally erased files that have not been overwritten by subsequent disk operations. It works with standard CP/M 2.0 or later systems, including those with hard disks, and is in-

Software Directory continued . . .

tended for nonprogrammers.

Features of RHESUS include both automatic and user-controlled recovery procedures, directory listings for both erased and active files, maps of recovery alternatives, file dumps in both hex and ASCII for both erased and active files, renaming of both erased and active files, HELP screens, and error messages in plain English. Release: November 1982 Price: \$65.00

Included with price: Software on 8" SSSD (standard IBM 3740 format) or 51/4" Micropolis Mod II disk and printed

manual.

Where to purchase it: Olsen Software P.O. Box 91

Van Nuys, CA 91408

CIRCLE #347 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Program name: BackRest Hardware system: At least one floppy and hard disk Minimum memory size: 48K Language: 8080 assembler Description: BackRest will backup only files that were modified since the last time BackRest was run so only a few floppy disks will be used per backup. A report is created showing what has been done and statistics about hard disk usage and bad files. Exceptions can be described in a control file such as files that should be skipped even if they were modified, or USER areas that should be skipped. Restoration of the entire hard disk, any single USER, or any single file can be requested through the menu-driven system.

When released: December 1983 Price: \$99.95

Included with price: Software on 8" CP/M disk and manual Where to purchase it:

Stok Software, Inc.
17 West 17th St.
New York, NY 10011
(212) 243-1444

CIRCLE #350 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Program name: Millionaire

(stock market simulation)

Hardware system: 64K, 1 disk
drive & terminal

Minimum memory size: 64K Description: An educational/recreational simulation program creates newspaper headlines and graphs. Stocks perform according to headlines, not random numbers. Games allow margins, puts, calls, and borrowing on new worth. User is charged interest on loans and tax on profits, plus commissions

on all transactions.

When released: October 1983

Price: \$99.95

Included with price: Disk and manual

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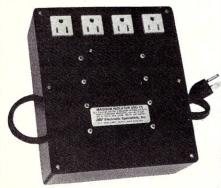
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New Products

Software pollution control

Magnum Isolator, made by Electronic Specialists, Inc., is designed to control severe electrical pollution. Incorporating heavy-duty spike/surge suppression, the Magnum Isolator features four individually quad-Pi filtered AC sockets. Equipment interactions are eliminated and disruptive/damaging power line pollution is controlled. The Magnum Isolator will control pollution for an 1875W load. Each socket can handle a 1000W load. The



model ISO-17 Magnum Isolator eliminates severe AC power line pollution for smooth program operation.

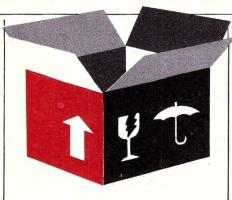
Price: \$200.95.

Electronic Specialists, Inc., 171 S. Main St., P.O. Box 389, Natick, MA 01760; (617) 655-1532. **CIRCLE #338 ON READER**

SERVICE CARD

FILETRAN for Osborne 1 computer

FILETRAN for the Osborne 1 incorporates a number of new features not found in earlier versions. The most important of these is the addition of the new CP/M-to-CP/M file transfer module. This new capability transfers files from virtually any "alien" CP/M format to the "host" format—in this case, the Osborne 1 disk format. This module takes advantage of the full capabilities of the WD1793 disk controller chip available in the Osborne 1 computer, which includes the standard IBM 3740 and Sys-



tem 34 formats, with variable number of bytes per sector, in both single and double-density modes, and some non-IBM formats. This new module allows automatic input of a variety of logical parameters such as skew factors, number of sectors, CP/M block size, and others which are variable depending on the particular CP/M manufacturer. These variables are contained in an easily updated text file included with the system.

A "wildcard" file transfer feature allows selected groups of files to be transferred with just a single "wildcard" file specification, greatly reducing

operator input time.

The "alien" CP/M directory display has the features of the CP/M XDIR function and always displays the total capacity of the disk, the block size used, the file names, the size of each file, and the remaining space available on the disk.

The operator interface takes full advantage of the Osborne 1 screen enhancement features to make the visual displays clear and informative. Data routing options allow the user to route data to the CRT, the line printer, or both. A new disk contents display allows the HEX/ ASCII side-by-side display to be presented on a file basis.

The manual now includes a new section that discusses the incompatibilities between Level II Basic and MBasic 5.x, and suggests methods by which these incompatibilities may be easily removed. Included in this new section is a simple, oneline function that transforms the Level II Basic "PRINT@"

statement into its equivalent for MBasic 5.x.

Price: \$99. FILTRAN Operations Manual, \$20.

Business Micro Products, 3111/2 8th St., Suite 400, Glenwood Springs, CO 81691; (303) 945-8166 or (800) 547-5995 ext. 8080. **CIRCLE #339 ON READER** SERVICE CARD

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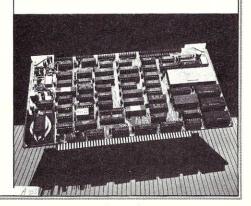
The Advanced Digital Corp. Model HDC-1001 is an S-100 based controller capable of operating up to four 51/4" or 8" hard disk drives.

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tection span).

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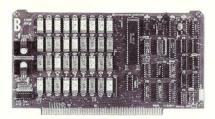
Price: \$500. Advanced Digital Corp., 12700 B Knott Ave., Garden Grove, CA 926411 (714) 891-4004. **CIRCLE #340 ON READER** SERVICE CARD



New Products continued . . .

64K to 1MB S-100 DRAM memory board

The Compu/time CT256-I is an IEEE-696 S-100 dynamic RAM memory board with parity generation that can be configured from 64K to 1MB of RAM. Using 64K x 1 DRAM ICs, the maximum memory capacity of the board is 256K. However, jumpers exist which allow the configuration to be extended to 1MB.



Designed for 8-bit microprocessors, on-board memory management allows addressing a full MB of RAM for systems generating only a 16-bit address. Also supported are the 24-bit addressing lines, Phantom and Error Trap options. Memory mapping can be performed on either 16K or 64K boundaries. A parity generation and detection scheme uses a Parity Latch and LED error indicator, interrupt on parity error, Error Trap on parity error or under software control. Parity errors can be examined on an input port.

The dynamic RAM refresh is controlled by the DP8409 DRAM controller chip. With the use of this IC, refresh cycles are performed transparently to system operation. As such, the dynamic RAM refresh can also be enabled during processor wait states or reset via a jumper option. An M1 wait state generator is available.

A unique feature of this memory board is the use of mapping registers. These mapping registers are organized as 4 words of 6 bits and are accessed through I/O ports. Depending upon the I/O port selected and the data value, the user can access up to a full MB of memory per board. Also, because of this board's configurability, a maximum of 3 CT256-I's may be used per system. This means that an 8-bit microprocessor could have access to 3MB of memory.

Prices: Kit, 64K, \$400; 128K, \$500; 192K, \$600; 256K, \$700. A&T: 64K, \$450; 128K, \$550; 192K, \$650; 256K, \$750.

GSR Computers, 60-10 69th St., Maspeth, NY 11378. CIRCLE #341 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Hard disk subsystems

Pragmatic Designs has introduced three hard disk subsystems for OEMs and systems integrators. While usable with many different disk controllers, the units are designed specifically for use in CompuPro computer systems equipped with CompuPro Disk II hard disk controller.



The PD-10M (10MB) and PD-20M (20MB) are based on the Fujitsu 2300 series 8" hard disk drives. The units are powered by a heavy-duty power supply, housed in a heavygauge steel chassis, and painted to match the CompuPro enclosures. Standard 19" rackmounted units are also available. Units are fully assembled, tested, burned in, retested and formatted, and include all necessary cables and instructions. One-year warantee. Also available to CompuPro computer system users are the PD-20MS and PD-40MS-fully configured systems including disk drive subsystem, CSC Compu-Pro Disk II controller, all cabling, CP/M 2.2 and CP/M-86. CompuPro's MP/M 8-16 is available as an option.

Prices: PD-10M, \$3,895; PD-10M, \$4,295; PD-10MS, \$5695. Rack mount is an additional \$75 per unit.

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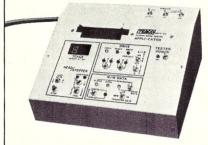
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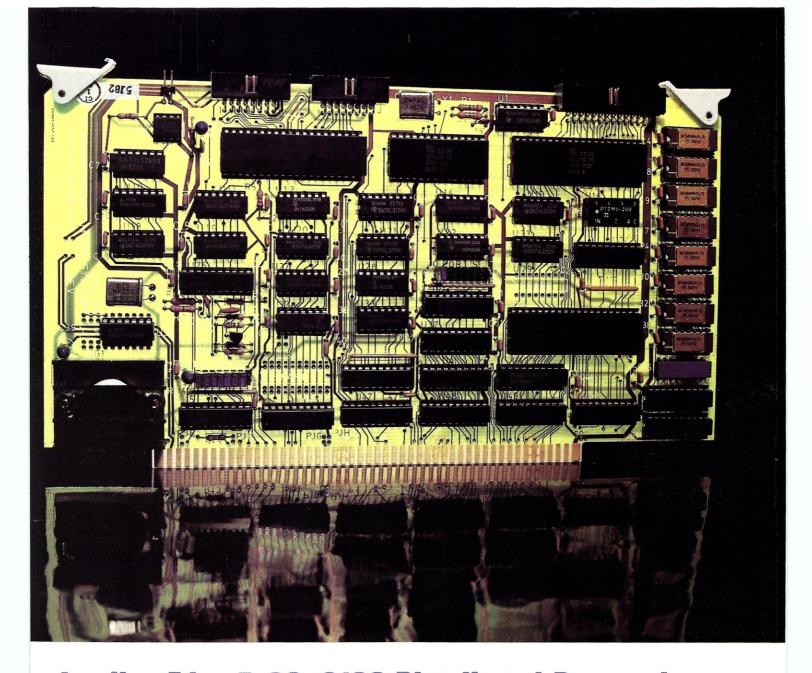


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