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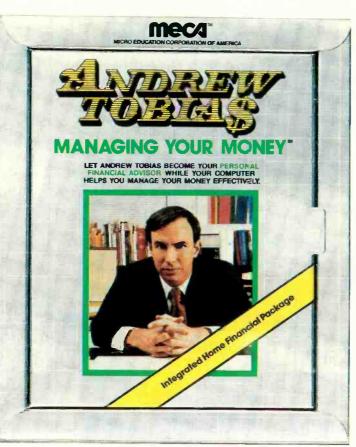
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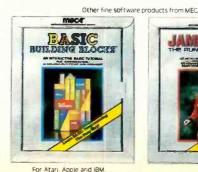
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FORBES, APRIL 9, 1984

"You'd expect MANAGING YOUR MONEY to be difficult to use and full of financial jargon. It isn't." COMPUTE'S PC & PCjr, MAY, 1984.

### **NOVEMBER 1984**

VOLUME 22, NUMBER 11



## **Features**

50 Faceoff: The Apple IIc vs IBM's New PCjr

By Peter Costa & Josef Bernard Which mid-priced computer is for you?

### 54 Advanced Matrix Printers

**By Ed Teja** Greater speed and resolution in highend products.

### 60 Get More Impact from Your Printer

**By Jaine Saffir** Software permits you to take advantage of graphics and downloadable fonts.



65 Buyer's Guide to Matrix Printers

### 68 Personal Investing: From Bits to Riches

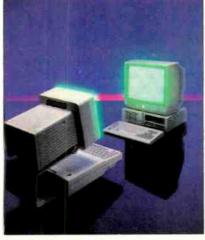
**By Howard Young** You can use data and techniques formerly available only to professionals.

### 74 You *Can* Get There from Here

**By John Smith-Richardson** Ways to get seemingly incompatible hardware and software to work together.

### 80 Video Processing

**By Louise Melton** Sophisticated tools for capturing and manipulating video images.



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## **Reviews**

32 Epson LQ-1500

**By Al Burawa** 

33 Toshiba P1351

By Ed Teja

38 Panasonic Sr. Partner

**By Robin Webster** 



By Lee D. Zimskind

48 Andrew Tobias Managing Your Money By Evelyn Boorman

## Columns

**10 Bits & Bytes** 

By Sol Libes



12 Les Solomon on Computer Hardware

"Tle wtugo fmt."

**14 The Computer Scientist** 

By Forrest M. Mims, III Random numbers.

### Departments

**4** Editorial

By Seth R. Alpert On reading reviews.

**6** Letters

109 Computer Mart/ Electronics Classified

**114** Advertisers' Index

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## SETH R. ALPERT DITORIAL EADING REVIEWS



NE of the services provided by this magazine is publishing reviews of new software and hardware. Boiled down, these articles are the opinions of reviewers retained by the magazine to evaluate products and report back to the readers. We in the business like to believe that our reviews are important and have an effect on how well or poorly a product fares commercially. Perhaps this is true; but perhaps it isn't.

As editor of this magazine, I would like to assume that our reviews do have some effect, even if they are not the absolute determinants of a product's fate. Having been in such a situation often enough myself, I know that many of you read reviews to help you decide whether a particular product merits your purchasing consideration. Many others of you read reviews just to keep abreast of the field, because you are curious about how good a product that you have seen advertised really is. After all, someday you, or a friend, or your company may want to buy the thing.

Given the attention reviews receive, it might be interesting to hear the opinion of someone who reads reviews for a living on how to best make use of them. In an issue in which we do a head-to-head comparison of Apple's IIc and IBM's upgraded PCjr, I think these comments will have particular relevance.

One of the facts that I bear in mind when I read a review is that most people in computing seem to have very strong likes and dislikes. There is something

about this field that makes zealots out of otherwise reasonable people. For example, programmers often have favorite languages that they support with an enthusiasm bordering on fanaticism.

There are many reasons for this diversity of opinion about programming languages. For one thing, I think that people tend to gravitate toward a language that is the easiest for them to use, that is, to one that best suits their own thought patterns. Also, different languages are suited to different tasks, so the kinds of systems that programmers work on color their thinking. Finally, learning a new language is a lot of work, and it is much more sensible to try to get the rest of the world to do things the way you do than to switch.

Of course, all the above points about programmers and languages can be equally well made about any micro user and his choice of software or hardware. My point is that everyone differs and everyone has an opinion. Keeping that simple observation in mind will help you to make the best use of reviews.

Despite what anyone would have you believe about the objectivity of reviews, the love or hate that a particular reviewer has for a product is just one person's opinion. And that person's criteria for evaluating a product may differ entirely from your own. Even a publication like Consumer Reports, whose primary purpose is to publish unbiased reviews, is colored by opinion, namely, their opinion of how a particular type of product should be evaluated.

When you see an opinion in a review, remember that what matters to you may differ from what matters to the reviewer. The best reviews provide you with many facts about a product. Armed with those facts, you can form your own opinion about the product.

The opinions in a review do have a purpose, and I hate reading reviews without them. Opinions are interesting and fun to read. All I am saying is that you should try to avoid succumbing to the temptation that we all feel, to just look for "the answer" and not have to do any thinking. Life would be much easier if it were possible to make absolute evaluations of products, but it just doesn't work that way.

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American Radio History Cor

It doesn't take an advanced degree to know that teaching computers in a school isn't the same as using a computer in business.

But most computers are designed for businesses or homes, not for schools. Acorn has designed a computer especially for schools.

It's called The British Broadcasting Corporation Microcomputer System. Simple to use, it can handle everything from basic applications to creating sophisticated networks. So it won't become obsolete the minute a student becomes advanced. In fact, no other similar sized or priced computer exceeds Acorn's built-in expansion capabilities. But Acorn's Micro is more than a computer. It's a total learning system designed by and for educators. Consisting of educator endorsed software, lesson plans and teacher workbooks. We call it schoolware, because it gives teachers and students everything they need for learning.

You can even learn about Acorn's Micro on our toll-free teacher hotline. And at special Acorn Learning Centers at computer dealers around the country. Doing our homework has already made Acorn's Micro one of the biggest

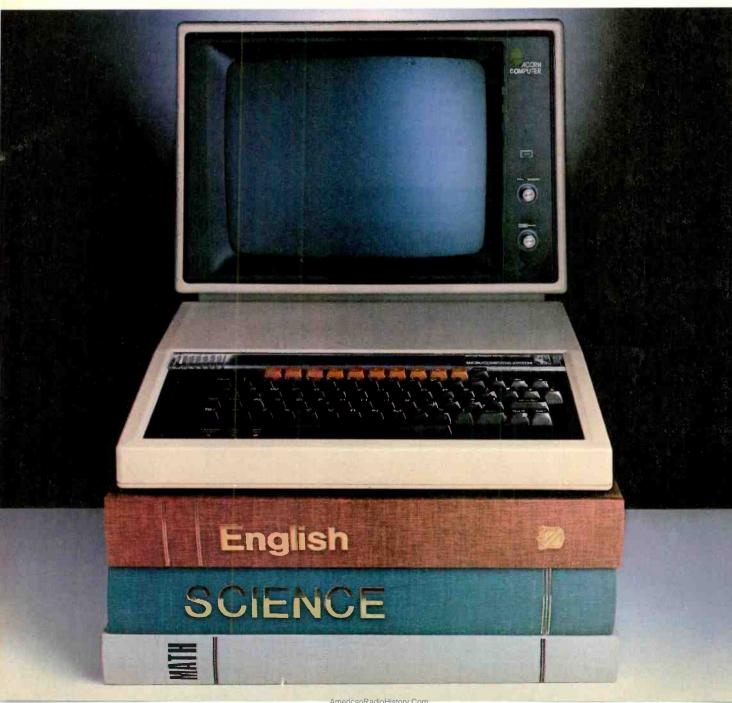
selling microcomputers in Britain. And lead to its selection by the British government for use in its nationwide computer literacy program. So if you're interested in a computer that will do well in school, take a lesson

from the British and learn more about Acorn's Micro. For more information, write Acorn Computers

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#### Watching the ps and qs

I found Bob Margolin's article on VDTs and vision interesting and informative. The one area in which the article was a little hesitant was in the discussion of typefaces or the styles of letters. Since this is my area, I thought I could clarify matters somewhat for your readers.

Margolin is correct in stating that it is traditionally believed that Roman typefaces—those with serifs at the ends of the letters—are more readable than sans serif styles. There are two reasons for this. One is that the serifs help define the baseline of the line being read, helping the eye to differentiate between lines and move smoothly along. The second is that the individual letterforms are more highly refined and appear more individual than those in many sans serif alphabets.

Familiarity is definitely a factor in readability; as sans serifs have become more widely used, we have become more accustomed to reading them and experience little or no difficulty. The problem with reading the letters on some monitors is not that they are "simple, no-frill characters" but that they are crude. The concept of "saccades" is a new one on me, and contradicts the legibility research I am familiar with. To my knowledge, we recognize words by their shapes and the patterns the letters and the white spaces within and between them form. The characters formed by many monitors and terminals are so crude that the resulting word shapes are actually different from those we are used to. The worst are those where the letters with descenders-p, q, y, g, j-do not actually descend below the baseline, but are "bounced" so that the whole letter fits within the space allowed for the other letters. If you have ever tried to read text on that type of monitor, I'm sure you can recall how different the words look.

Incidently, it is because of word

shapes and patterns that TEXT IN ALL CAPITALS IS HARDER TO READ THAN CAPITALS AND LOWER-CASE. CAPITALS FORM ENTIRE-LY DIFFERENT WORD SHAPES AND PATTERNS FROM LOWER-CASE LETTERS. You can imagine, then, how much more difficult it is to read text on computers that use all capitals, and crudely formed capitals at that. —REID NEUBERT Mill Valley, CA

### Manufacturers of "Real World Interfaces"

The following are the manufacturers of the products mentioned in "Real World Interfaces" (C&E, September 1984).

Switcheroo series of computer controlled switches Knowles & Hazlett/BRI 326 Third Ave. Pittsburgh, PA 15222



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412-391-6707 A16, A32, and R16 T/B boards for Apple II, II+, IIe Rogers Labs 2710 So. Croddy Way Santa Ana, CA 92704 714-751-0442 CDFR motor controller Vantec 15445 Ventura Blvd. Suite 10-281 Sherman Oaks, CA 91413 818-993-1073 ADC-1 data acquisition system and controller **Remote Measurement Systems** PO Box 15544 Seattle, WA 98115 206-525-3369 SmartHome-I security system and appliance controller CyberLynx 4828 Sterling Dr. Boulder, CO 80301

303-444-7733 Starbuck 8232 data acquisition and control system Starbuck Data PO Box 24 Newton Lower Falls, MA 02162 617-237-7695 AOM-12 D/A converter and AIM-12 A/D converter **Dual Systems** 2530 San Pablo Ave. Berkeley, CA 94702 415-549-3854 Home Automatic Weather Station Vaisala 2 Office Tower Pk. Woburn, MA 01801 800-227-3800 Analog interface board A/D and D/A converter system Computer Continuum 301 16th Ave. San Francisco, CA 94118 415-752-6294

Data acquisition and control devices for Apple II, II+, IIe Lawson Labs, Inc. 5700 Raibe Rd. Columbia Falls, MN 59912 406-387-5355 DT2808 A/D and D/A board for IBM PC Data Translation 100 Locke Dr. Marlboro, MA 01752 617-481-3700 PCVision frame grabber, video digitizer and display module Imaging Technology 600 W. Cummings Pk. Woburn, MA 01801 617-958-8444 Series 500 measurement and control cards Keithly DAS 349 Congress St. Boston, MA 02110 617-423-7780



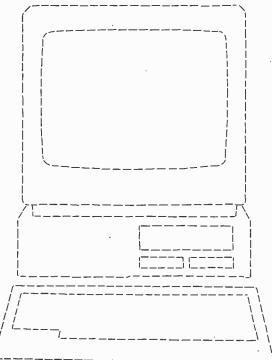
## it even runs this kind of program.

Secondly, it's a first class TV. Flick a switch and these same advanced electronics give you an outstanding TV, with a high-contrast picture and rich, true colors. And you get all this for about the same price as an ordinary monitor. Another piece of ingenuity we thought you'd appreciate.

### We bring good things to life.



## Picture a computer under \$1000 that runs over 1000 of the best programs written for the IBM PC.



## Now picture this.

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PCjr now has a lower price. A new typewriter-style keyboard.

A new option that can give

user memory a

dramatic boost.

programs to add

library of up-to-

All of which

date programs.

can make PCir

the most useful

computer a

little money

and personal



Right now, PCircan run the powerful Lotus 1-2-3 on diskette (with Lotus 1-2-3 PCjr Installation Kit and additional memory). The new cartridge version. requiring no additional memory, will be available this fall



Managing Your Money" by Andrew Tobias. new on cartridge for PCir. is a comprehensive personal financial advisor and manager



Turn your screen into a canvas. The new cartridge program PCjr Color Paint, lets you create with the added dimension of color.

it can run over a thousand more. PCjr also runs a growing number of powerful cartridge programs. They work faster than

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\* Weight does not include power pack and monitor **†IBM Product Center price** 



can buy. It comes standard with 128KB of user memory-twice the memory of its most popular competitor. An advanced 16-bit



over twice as much The new PCjr Memory Expansion information as most Attachment can give memory a quick lift to 256KB. Or. along with single-sided drives. a PCjr Power Expansion Attachment, all the way to a hefty 512KB. With all these

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PCjr's new typewriterstyle keyboard adds a nice touch to business. home or educational computing.

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diskettes, and don't take up a bit of user memory. The three newest examples being Lotus 1-2-3,<sup>TM</sup> the fascinating PCir Color Paint and Managing Your Money™ by financial expert Andrew Tobias.

As its library of software keeps growing, PCjr keeps growing, too. By leaps and bounds. Because IBM designed it with 13 ports for add-on options. And a modular construction that will accept new capabilities down the road. Even those that haven't been invented vet. All this in a

computer that weighs a mere 10 pounds.\* Takes up just a bit

over a square foot of desk space. And costs less than \$1.000<sup>+</sup>.

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16-color: 320h x 200v Expandability

Open architectu Optional 128KB ture Memory Expansion Attachment(s) 13 ports for add-ons. including built-in serial interface

Growing by leaps and bounds.

16-bit 8088

Typewriter-style Detached; cordless

Keyboard

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### **Apple Juice**

▶ Now that Apple and Computerland have gotten back together again, the Apple distribution picture is expected to change. Computerland decided not to renew its distribution agreement with Apple two years ago, feeling its IBM PC business more than made up for the loss of the Apple business. The market, however, has changed radically of late, with Apple's aggressive marketing of the Mac, Apple IIc and Apple IIe. In the meantime, the IBM PC market appears to be saturated and many Computerland stores are finding themselves competing directly with IBM on sales to large accounts.

The result is that Apple has gained some increased distribution (many of the Computerlands continued to sell Apples, buying them directly from Apple). The stores now will receive a discount about 10% greater than the one they received buying directly from Apple. Moreover, they won't have to pay the 8% royalty to Corporate, which made it difficult to make a profit selling Apples and which encouraged many Computerlands to drop them.

The independent stores and smaller chains are now in a poorer competitive position vis-a-vis Computerland, which places additional pressures on the smaller retailers, many of whom are already struggling to compete in a marketplace largely dominated by the large chains. One chain, CompuShop (50 outlets) has already reacted by dropping Apple from its shelves.

### **Rumors & Gossip**

Rumors are circulating that Apple might license Macintosh technology to

one or two manufacturers to establish the Mac as an industry standard like the IBM PC. Apple also reports it will have doubled its Mac production by year-end to 80,000 a month. We also hear that Apple may be working on a color version of the Mac. ... Texas Instruments is expected to begin sampling its token ring local area network chip set. Production is likely to begin by mid-1985, and systems will be introduced by late 1985 or early 1986. Since this chip set, most likely, is the one IBM will use for its PC LAN system, its introduction time will determine when we can expect to see IBM's PC LAN products.... Look for AT&T to drop the price of its Sceptre home videotext terminal sharply in an attempt to stimulate the home videotext marketplace. The unit currently sells for \$600. Its price, no doubt, has deterred acceptance of videotext, which has been available in selected areas for over 4 years. The price will probably drop to around \$300. . . Digital Research (producer of CP/M) appears to be developing a graphics-based interface product for IBM's new 80286-based PC, codename Crystal, under contract to IBM and a similar product for AT&T. ... IBM, we hear, is developing its own integrated software product for the PC based on its Query-By-Example relational database language used on its large mainframes. It is expected to include graphics, spreadsheet and electronic mail facilities and to require 512K of RAM. Observers think it will use a desktop metaphor similar to that on the Apple Lisa.... Data General entered the kneetop computer market with a machine similar to the Hewlett-Packard portable with a 25-line  $\times$  80-column

LCD display, 3.5" disk drive, 128K RAM and IBM PC compatibility.... Digital Equipment Corp. is said to be close to announcing local-area-network capability for its Professional 350 desktop unit running a Unix-like operating system.

### Who Tarries at Atari Is Kaput

▶ With Jack Tramiel, former Commodore president, taking over Atari from Warner Communications, a hurricane of rumors is flying. Here are some of the more reliable ones.

With the purchase of Atari, Tramiel got 100,000 64K Atari 800XL computers for \$80 each. Rumor is that he will drop the retail price from the current \$239 to \$159 to undercut the Commodore 64, which lists for \$199. At the same time, Jack is trying to cut manufacturing expenses by moving production from Taiwan to less costly Hong Kong. With the machine reportedly costing \$130 to make, Warner lost money on each unit sold; meanwhile Commodore is making C64s for \$90 each. Sounds like a repeat of the TI vs Commodore story.

Since taking over Atari July 1st, Tramiel has dismissed nearly 1000 workers, including most executives and most of the manufacturing staff in Taiwan. He has restaffed top management with former employees from Commodore. Tramiel declared that his aim is for Atari "to be number one—nothing less" and that he will keep only those employees "who work frugally."

The 16K Atari 600XL computer and 7800 video game player (introduced only last May) have reportedly been dropped. The price of the 2600 video game player



American Radio History Co.

is expected to decrease about \$30.

Tramiel may be announcing a 16-bit machine early next year, to be shipped by mid-1985. A 32-bit machine may follow next summer, with initial deliveries by year-end. These machines, which are expected to compete with the present IBM PC and Apple Macintosh in price, will be distributed by mass merchandisers. Speculation is that the 16- and 32-bit machines will list for \$1000 and \$1500, respectively.

### **Hard Times for Software**

▶ Many home computer software companies appear to have fallen on hard times, cutting prices, laying off personnel, merging with larger companies and, in many cases, closing their doors. The marketplace appears to be reaching saturation, which is causing heavy inventory returns and obsolescence.

For example, *Readers Digest* recently closed its software division, Sirius Software filed for Chapter 11, Datasoft was bought out by Gillete, and Datamost is negotiating with its creditors. What's more, Human Engineered Software, Parker Brothers and Electronic Arts have laid off significant segments of their workforces.

Most companies are attempting to ride out what they hope is a seasonal lull by reducing the number of titles offered, dumping returned merchandise via liquidators and cutting prices. There are predictions that there will be many more failures, mergers and acquisitions. Venture capital is scarce for new software startups.



With sales of home computer systems dropping from 7 million last year to an estimated 3 million this year, it appears that software companies are in for a protracted weak marketplace. The sharp drop in home computer sales became evident in April and May and has continued well through the summer. The remaining companies are hoping that the coming Christmas season will pull them out of the red.

### **Gloom at Sinclair**

▶ It is over a year since Timex stopped marketing the Sinclair ZX-81 and 2068 (alias, Sinclair Spectrum) in the U.S. Now there are reports that Sinclair is having problems on its home turf—England. There are reports that the Spectrum is experiencing quality control problems. One English magazine reports a 25% return rate to dealers. Sinclair counters that it is instituting more rigorous quality control.

Sinclair promised to start shipping its new \$500 QL (Quantum Leap) system in February. It uses the Motorola 68008 (a 68000 32-bit micro with 8-bit I/O). Sinclair started taking prepaid orders from customers several months early. First shipments of QL did not leave the factory until the late spring and then only to the early customers; dealers will not get their systems until year-end.

Further, early customers are reporting problems with their QLs. Sinclair has acknowledged them and provided these early customers with a hotline to the factory and an assurance that they will receive ROM upgrades. There have also been complaints that such a powerful system still relies on cassettes for storage. As one British magazine reviewer commented, "by comparison...even the Commodore 64 disk drives are fast." Sinclair has responded by saying that a disk system for the unit is under development.

The QL was due to go on sale in the U.S. this fall. However, considering the problems Sinclair is experiencing in the U.K., I suspect that we will not see the unit here until next year.

### **Random News**

The International Personal Robot Congress and Exposition, which will meet in the U.S. in 1986, is planning a robot Ping-Pong contest. I expect that it will be similar to the robot mouse contest held by the IEEE several years ago. Robot builders wishing more information on the contest should write to John Billingsly, Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Portsmouth Polytechnic, Anglese Rd., Portsmouth, UK.... Microsoft reported that it finished its eighth fiscal year of operation with record revenues of \$100 million; an increase of 100% over the previous year. The company now has 608 employees. ♦

### New and Noteworthy

As predicted months ago in this column, IBM introduced a more powerful version of its PC. The company announced the new PC/AT on the third anniversary of the August 1981 introduction of the PC. The new computer is based on the new Intel 80286 microprocessor (a true 16-bit device). It supports up to 3M bytes of RAM (the PC supports 512K maximum), 1.2M-byte floppies (PC supports only 360K-byte units), a 20M-byte hard disk (PC/XT has a 10M-byte unit) and a new version 3.0 of PC-DOS. The basic model (\$3995) comes with 256K bytes of RAM and a single floppy; the expanded model (\$5795) has 512K bytes of RAM, floppy and hard disk drives and parallel/serial I/O card. The PC/AT keyboard corrects the earlier PC keyboard problems.

IBM also announced it will introduce, in the first quarter of 1985, a PC local area networking system to link together up to 72 PCs with a PC/AT functioning as a file server. A broadband coaxial cable LAN system, it transmits at 2M bits/sec and costs about \$700 per station. IBM's LAN is thus slower and more expensive than some of the systems (e.g. Ethernet) that have been on the market for some time. In fact, it is really an interim system: IBM will introduce a token-passing LAN in another two years.

Also to be available in the first quarter of 1985 will be PC/Xenix, a three-user version of Microsoft's multi-user, multitasking operating system based on Unix System III. Note that Xenix and several other Unix versions for the PC/XT have been available, from other suppliers, for a long time. Many of these versions run faster, support more users, and cost less.

Overall, the PC/AT appears to be a "ho-hum" upgrade of the PC/XT. It leaves opportunities for PC-compatible makers to bring out AT-Compatibles with better performance. For example, consider that the 80286 can directly address up to 16M bytes of memory, that most small multi-user systems have more than three users, and that 20M bytes of disk space is really not adequate for a three-user Xenix system. However, with the IBM name on it and the largest dealer and sales organization in the world, the PC/AT should do well.

## LES SOLOMON ON COMPUTER HARDWARE TIE WITH CO ENT

N, the title of this column is not written in Martian, or any other strange language—it is in English, written with a normal word processor working on a perfectly good computer.

This linguistic aberration started when I sat down at my word processor and began to write a column. Everything on screen looked fine. However, when the column was finished, and I tried printing the text, everything came apart at the seams—the English was converted to gibberish. find out which bit is stuck, and how does it get stuck?

But first, a little background. There are not too many standards in the computer field, but one that we do have (it came into existence long, long ago, before the advent of the microcomputer, when Teletypes ruled the communications medium) is called ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange). It is understood by all computers and allow them to intercommunicate regardless of which microprocessor, operating system, or language

				- B7 - B6 - B5	0 0 0	0 0 1	0 1 0	0 1 1	1 0 0	1 0 1	1 1 0	1 1 1
* * *	B4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	B3 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1	B2 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1	B1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1	SOH STX ETX EOT ENCK BEL BS HT LF VT FF CR SO SI	DLE DC1 DC2 DC3 DC4 NAK SYN ETB CAN EM SUB ESC FS GS RS US ASCII	! II # \$ % & , ( ) * + , /	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 :; < = >? E	© SZZLXC L U L S L S L S <b< td=""><td>PQRSTUVWXYZL/]/</td><td>'abcdefghijkLmno</td><td>p q r s t u v w x y z L DEL</td></b<>	PQRSTUVWXYZL/]/	'abcdefghijkLmno	p q r s t u v w x y z L DEL

My name was printed as Lewlme, the digits 12345 came out as 56745, and the word "computer" came out as "gomtutev." It was then I realized that a head-ache was about to start.

Being hardware oriented, I determined that since the CRT readout was correct, the printer must be at fault (when you are a hardware person, such fantastic logical deductions come easy). Well I changed printers—but still got gibberish hard copy.

Since everything else seemed to be working normally, the peculiar change in text from English on the CRT screen to gibberish on the printer led me to believe that a "stuck bit" was at fault. Now, what is a stuck bit, how do you they are using. For example, ASCII allows communication between micros and mainframes.

In this code, shown in the accompanying table, all of the required alphanumerics and symbols required for human communication and the symbols required for machine communication can be encoded in a binary form using combinations of seven bits from 0000000 to 1111111. In the table, B1 (bit 1), the least significant bit, is on the right, while B7 (bit 7), the most significant bit, is on the left.

The table shows that the code for the capital letter A is 1000001. Note that if B3 is stuck high, 1000001 becomes 1000101—the data for capital E. On the

other hand, if B3 is stuck low, the code for capital E (1000101) will produce capital A (1000001).

So there is your clue on stuck bits. If you play with the ASCII code, you will see how a change in one bit can produce erroneous looking output, even though the system is working fine.

Now the title of this column—"Tle Wtugo Fmt"—is the bit-3-stuck-high version of what I typed, The Stuck Bit. If bit-3 were stuck low, the name of this column would have been Pha Spqck Bip.

A stuck bit can be caused by a short in an IC connected to a data line. That particular data line remains high or low (in whatever state the IC shorted into) regardless of what data is passed along the line. Although there are several other ways to get into this predicament, probably the most common is a faulty datacarrying IC with an internal short.

In my particular case, it turned out that the bit-3 line in the UART driving the serial port shorted to the +5Vline—the printer was fine. Since the same UART also feeds the modem, it's a good thing I found this problem before I went on line.

Now, of what value is all this to a person whose greatest concession to hardware is plugging the system into a wall socket, inserting a diskette, or changing the paper in the printer?

Well, since the labor charges for servicing are usually far greater than the price of the parts used, anything you can do to reduce the labor charge means money in your pocket.

If you run into the gibberish problem, either on the CRT screen or in hard copy, consult your friendly ASCII chart and experiment with various letters and symbols and see what comes out on either the video terminal or printer. It should not take you long to determine if a bit is stuck high or low, and if it is, which bit it is.

The service technician can then save an hour or so of diagnostic time when you point out that bit-x in the printer/modem/video terminal/etc. is stuck either high or low. A little judicious thought can isolate the problem to the faulty peripheral so you don't have to drag the complete system down to the shop.  $\diamond$ 

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)\_\_\_\_\_

## FORREST M. MIMS III THE COMPUTER SCIENTIST RANDOM NUMBERS

OES your computer have a random number feature? Do you ever use it?

Even if you have never used your machine's ability to generate random numbers, some of the commercial software you've purchased—especially games and specialized statistics packages might have. Therefore, you may find it useful to know that the "random" numbers generated by your computer are not perfectly random. Since they are nearly random, they are more properly called *pseudo-random* numbers.

In this column I'll cover several ways to use your computer's random number generator. I'll also describe some simple hardware and software methods that may produce numbers having more randomness than those given by your computer's built-in firmware.

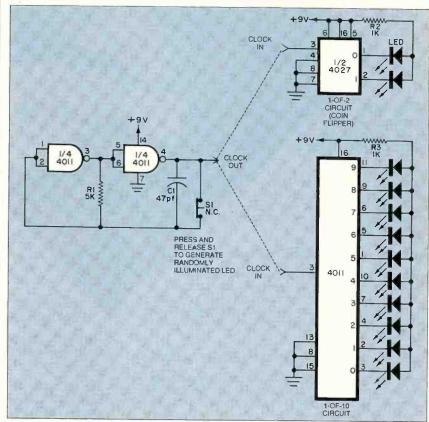
### **Probability Theory**

Life abounds with situations in which the probable outcome of an event can be predicted mathematically. Like a flipped coin, many situations have only one of two possible outcomes. For example, a seed may or may not sprout, an egg may or may not hatch, and a newly hatched bird is either male of female.

Other situations may have *many* possible outcomes. For example, a seed may fall in thousands of different places, and a bird may choose to build its nest in any of hundreds of suitable trees.

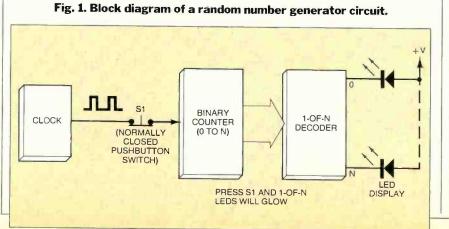
In all such instances, the likelihood of a particular outcome can be assigned a particular *probability*. While the probability of a flipped coin landing with its





head side up is  $\frac{1}{2}$ , the likelihood of a tadpole maturing into a frog, though also an event having one of two outcomes, is considerably less predictable.

Based upon elementary logic and their own observations of flipped coins and



thrown dice, mathematicians have devised formulas that permit the probability of a particular outcome of an event to be predicted. Such formulas, which are collectively known as *probability theory*, are widely used with varying degrees of success by statisticians, economists, sociologists, biologists, military strategists and, of course, gamblers.

Computers are widely used to perform probability studies. Ironically, one of the first large scale computers, the ENIAC, almost fell victim to the discouraging results of a probability study regarding the chances for the machine's success.

Since ENIAC used some 18,000 vacuum tubes and since each tube had a limited life, the study predicted ENIAC, which was not yet completed, would operate at most only a few minutes before a tube would require replacement. Fortu-(Continued on page 20)

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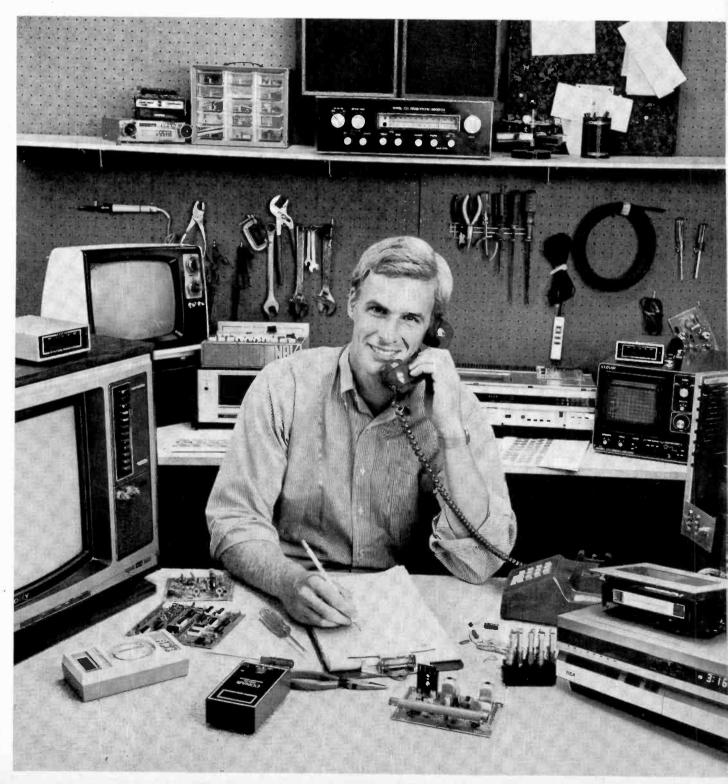
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### Computer Scientist (Continued from page 14)

nately, this prediction proved too pessimistic and ENIAC, when completed, did manage to operate much longer than a few minutes per session.

#### **Random Numbers**

What is a random number? A number is considered random if the likelihood of its occurrence is the same as that of any other number in a given set.

Many sets contain only two numbers. If each of its faces is assigned a number, a flipped coin falls in this category. A cubical die has a set of six numbers, while the cardboard spinner of a board game may have a dozen or more numbers.

Some applications require that a number be selected randomly from hundreds or even millions of possibilities. For example, the Selective Service System once staged lotteries to select candidates for military induction. Capsules containing numbers were mixed in a revolving drum and picked from the drum.

Generating a sequence of random numbers is not as simple as one might expect. Even the well-known example of the flipped coin, the source of countless yes-or-no decisions, can defy the expected odds. For example, while experimenting with a computerized coin toss simulator program to be described, I decided to compare the program's results with those of a real coin.

Accordingly, for five dollars I hired my 8-year-old daughter, Vicki, to flip a coin 1000 times and to record the results. She selected a nickel, randomly of course, from her change collection and went to work. Several hours later, she presented me a tally sheet giving the results for 1327 tosses. Instead of the expected closely matched number of heads and tails, Vicki reported 645 heads and 682 tails.

Frankly, I was delighted, since the coin toss program produced more predictable results. However, as any student of probability would quickly point out, outside factors may have influenced the test with the nickel.

Perhaps one side was more worn than the other. Or maybe Vicki inadvertently developed a flipping pattern that favored tails. The latter possibility came to mind when I totaled the results on the back side of the tally sheet. These flips, which were made a few hours after those on the

### TABLE I—FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE OF THE FIRST 1000 RANDOM NUMBERS BETWEEN 1 AND 10.

Random		0.0	11-1-1-00		
Number	Adam	CoCo	Model-100	PC-3	PC <i>jr</i>
1	98	112	91	107	93
2	113	107	106	82	100
3	116	90	104	103	90
4	99	95	96	113	101
5	89	102	103	99	124
6	80	100	112	89	101
7	100	104	91	104	112
8	101	97	102	104	96
9	100	91	107	100	96
10	104	102	88	<b>9</b> 9	93
Standard					
Deviation:	10.37	6.93	8.03	8.86	10.27

front side of the sheet, gave a closely matched 140 heads and 142 tails.

### **Random Number Hardware Circuits**

Before looking at computerized random number generators, let's quickly review a couple of simple circuits I've used to generate random numbers. Later I'll show you how to implement both circuits in software.

Figure 1 is a block diagram that illustrates the operating principle of both circuits. In operation, a clock oscillator sends a rapid stream of pulses to a binary counter. Pressing the normally closed pushbutton switch S1 opens the pulse stream and freezes the counter. Since the oscillator sends a million pulses to the counter each second, it's virtually impossible for operator bias to alter the results.

Figure 2 shows typical circuits. The clock oscillator is made from two crossconnected CMOS gates in a 4011 gate package. The coin flipper version uses a 4027 flip-flop as a 0 cdots 1 cdots 0 cdots 1 of 2 cdots 1 counter. The 1-of-10 version uses a 4017 decoded counter.

You can quickly build either or both circuits on a plastic, solderless breadboard. Be sure to handle the CMOS chips carefully since they can be damaged by static electricity. For more information about these and other random number hardware circuits, see *The Forrest Mims Circuit Scrapbook* (Mc-Graw-Hill, 1984, pp. 125–126, 128).

#### **Computerized Random Numbers**

Both circuits in Fig. 2 can be easily simulated with any personal computer. Later, I'll give some examples, but first let's look at the random number generator function built into most computers. Often an algorithm permanently stored in ROM generates the random numbers. If a random number function isn't built-in, it can be programmed by the machine's user.

Many random number algorithms are available. One recommended by Hewlett-Packard in the owner's manual for its HP-97 programmable calculator squares a user-specified four digit number (known as a *seed*) and then extracts the four center digits. This becomes a pseudo-random number. A second pseudo-random number can be generated by squaring the first number and extracting its four middle digits. The procedure can be repeated any number of times, under program control, to generate a series of pseudo-random numbers.

Another algorithm for generating random numbers was developed by Don Malm as part of a Hewlett-Packard HP-65 Users' Library program and is described in the standard applications manual for the HP-41C family of programmable calculators (see the Arithmetic Teacher program). This generator takes the fractional part of (9821  $\times$  seed number + 0.211327). Subsequent random numbers are generated by using the previous random number as the seed for the next calculation.

It's important to keep in mind that the sequence of "random" numbers produced by these and other algorithms is not necessarily purely random since the sequence will eventually repeat itself. There is, however, nothing obvious in a printout of computer-generated random numbers to indicate the numbers are anything but random.

Pseudo-random numbers are adequate for many, but not all, purposes. Knuth gives a test for randomness in

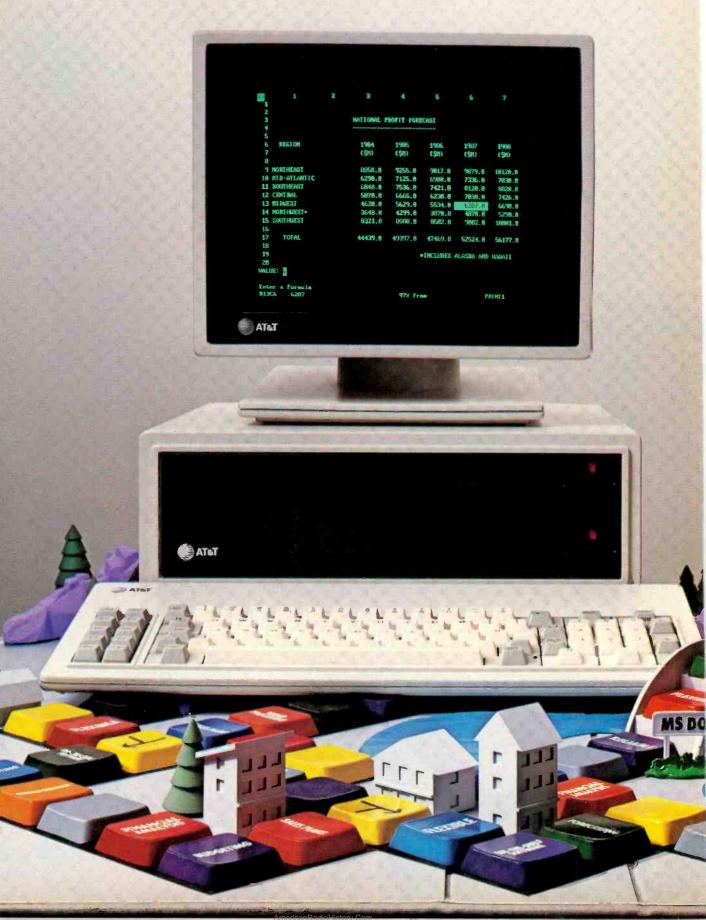
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The Art of Computer Programming (Addison-Wesley, 1978). Another way to estimate the randomness of a computer or calculator random number algorithm is to write a program that tallies the occurrence of each random number in a series of many. If the numbers are genuinely random, their totals, while not necessarily equal, should be closely matched.

Table I lists the results of such a program for several popular personal computers. It's important to note that if the program for each computer is run again and again, unless the random number generator is *reseeded*, the resulting sequences of random numbers will be identical to those in the table.

The results in the table were obtained by the program listed below. Line 30 must be revised in accordance with the individual computer's random number feature (Model 100 version shown). To change the sequence of random numbers, insert a RANDOM or RANDOMIZE statement in the program.

The Radio Shack PC-3 TRS-80 Pocket Computer will give a different squence of numbers each time the program is run unless the computer is switched off between runs. Incidentally, to use this program with the PC-3 it's necessary to insert LET after each THEN in lines 70-160. Change line 30 to read X = RND(10).

```
10 INPUT "NUMBER OF
SAMPLES"; N
```

- 20 K=K+1
- 30 X=INT(RND(1)+10)

40 GOSUB 70 50 IF K=N THEN 180 60 GOTO 20 7.0 IF X=1 THEN A=A+1 8.0 1F X=2 THEN B=B+1 90 1 E X=3 THEN C=C+1 100 1 F X=4 THEN D=D+1 IF 110 X=5THEN E=E+1 120 1 F X=6 THEN F=F+1 130 LE X=7 THEN G=G+1 140 IF X=8 THEN H=H+1 150 IF X=9 THEN I=I+1 160 IF X=0 THEN J=J+1 170 RETURN 180 PRINT "1 =":A. "6 =";F 190 PRINT "2 =";B. "7 =";G 200 PRINT "3 =" :C. "8 =":H 210 PRINT "4 =";D, "9 =" ; ] 220 PRINT "5 =";E. "10 ="; J 230 END

A more dramatic verification of randomness results from a simple routine that places dots on a computer's monitor or draws them on an x-y plotter at randomly selected coordinates. If the coordinates are perfectly random, the dots will appear uniformly distributed over the screen. The dots may appear organized or clumped ("hot spots") and some areas may have comparatively few dots ("cold spots") if the coordinates are pseudo-random. Here's a program for the PCjr that plots dots in medium resolution mode at random coordinates across the screen of a monitor:

```
05 'PCjr RANDOM DOTS

10 CLS:KEY OFF

20 SCREEN 1,0:COLOR 1

30 INPUT "ENTER NUMBER

OF POINTS: ",N

40 CLS

50 S=S+1:LOCATE 1,1

60 IF S=N THEN PRINT

N;"POINTS"

70 IF S=N THEN 70

80 X=INT(RND*(320+1))

90 Y=INT(RND*(200+1))

100 PSET (X,Y)

110 GOTO 50
```

Lines 80 and 90 activate Junior's random number function, RND(x). Since the numbers returned are decimal fractions between 0 and 1, it's necessary to add a correction factor to obtain random numbers corresponding to the available range of coordinate values. Since the program above selects Junior's medium resolution mode, the correction factor multiplies the decimal random number times 320 and 200. It then assigns as x and y coordinates the integer portion of the products.

What happens when this program is run? Figure 3 is a series of three screen photographs showing dots plotted at "random" coordinates on the monitor of a PCjr. The 100 dots in (A) appear uni-

### Fig. 4. Dots plotted at "randomized" (RANDOMIZE TIMER) coordinates.



24

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### **Computer Scientist**

formly sprinkled across the screen. The 1000 dots in (B), however, reveal the emergence of what appear to be several linear patterns of dots. Finally, the 10,000 dots in (C) reveal that the supposedly randomly selected coordinates are distributed primarily in a series of linear bars spread diagonally across the screen.

Remember, unless it's reseeded, a firmware-based random number function will always give the *same* sequence of random numbers. Some computers include a RANDOM OR RANDOMIZE statement that permits the internal random number generator algorithm to be reseeded manually or under program control. Reseeding a random number generator is much like shuffling a deck of cards.

The PCjr's RANDOMIZE TIMER statement is particularly useful in this regard. it uses the last two digits (00 to 59 seconds) in Junior's internal clock as the seed for the next random number calculation.

The screen photographs in Fig. 4 show dots plotted on the screen of a PC*jr* loaded with the previous listing with the following line added 75 RANDOMIZE TIMER. The 100 dots in (A) appear uniformly distributed. Among the 1000 dots in (B), however, are numerous "holes," in which dots are not found. Even after the 10,000 dots have been

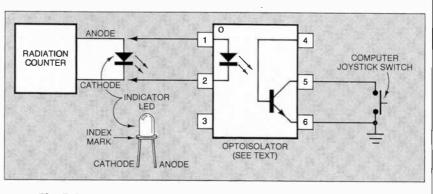


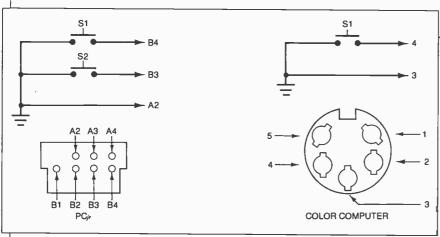
Fig. 5. Interfacing a radiation meter to a joystick "fire" switch.

Incidentally, since each pair of randomly generated coordinates springs from a seed determined by Junior's clock, a different pattern of dots is produced each time the amended program is run.

### **Coin Toss Programs**

As I noted above, many events in nature have exactly one of two possible outcomes. Random number generators that permit a computer operator to select the range of numbers to be generated can be easily used to develop *coin toss* programs that give random sequences of two digits or characters (e.g., heads or tails, 0 or 1, etc.).

The following PC*jr* program gives any specified number of coin flips and, when complete, displays the total number of heads and tails:



### Fig. 6. Joystick connector ports for PCjr and Color Computer.

plotted in (C), small holes and regions having small concentrations of dots still remain. If they're not obvious, you can see them by squinting your eyes.

Do the holes indicate a significant degree of nonrandomness? Not if a test I performed by sprinkling sugar on a black sheet of paper is valid. The sugar formed a pattern very much like Fig. 4C, holes and all.

```
10 'COIN TOSS ROUTINE
20 CLS:KEY OFF
30 INPUT "NUMBER OF
TOSSES";N
40 S=S+1
50 X=INT(RND*(2))
60 PRINT X;
70 IF X=0 THEN Y=Y+1
80 IF X=1 THEN Z=Z+1
90 IF N=S THEN 100
```

```
ELSE 40
100 LOCATE 1,1
110 PRINT "HEADS =";Y;
"AND TAILS =";Z
```

When asked to provide 1000 coin flips, this program will give 474 heads and 526 tails each time it's run on a PC*jr*. Other computers may give different results.

The program will provide different and more random results if this line is inserted: 45 RANDOMIZE TIMER. A run of 1000 flips gave 510 heads and 490 heads, 10,000 flips gave 4998 heads and 5002 tails.

It's interesting that this program provides results more random than those obtained by my daughter's coin toss experiment. And at 37 seconds per 1000 tosses, it's certainly much faster.

#### Interactive Random Number Generators

The circuits in Fig. 2 can be easily simulated with any personal computer that runs BASIC. With it you can generate random numbers *without* using the computer's built-in random number generator.

For example, here's a simple coin toss routine:

```
10 FOR N=1 TO 2
20 IF INKEY$="F" THEN
PRINT N;
30 NEXT N
40 GOTO 10
```

This routine counts from 1 to 2 thousands of times each second. If the F key (for *Flip*) is pressed, the current count is displayed on the monitor. The program will return random numbers up to any number you specify in line 10. For instance, to simulate the 1-of-10 random number circuit in Fig. 2, change line 10 to FOR N = 1 TO 10.

Many variations of this program are possible. For example, the FOR-NEXT loop can be replaced by a line that increments a loop counter each cycle of a continuous loop. When the count equals a

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### **Computer Scientist**

previously specified maximum random number, the loop counter is reset to 1.

Futhermore, some applications might require that the random number be selected when a switch some distance from the keyboard is pressed. In this case the program above can be modified to sample the status of a joystick trigger button during each cycle of the loop.

Here's a PCjr coin toss routine that incorporates both these modifications as well as others and returns 0 or 1 each time a joystick trigger button is pressed:

> 10 'PCjr COIN TOSS 20 CLS:KEY OFF 30 N=0:STRIG ON 40 X=STRIG(1) 50 N=N+1 60 IF N=2 THEN N=-1 70 IF X=0 THEN 40 ELSE 80

Incidentally, the program will not return a random number each time the trigger button is closed. Can you explain why?

### A "Nuclear Powered" Coin Flipper

The timing of many natural events is predictable; the timing of other natural events, such as the emission of alpha particles by the radioactive substances, is unpredictable and, therefore, random.

A manually actuated random number routine like the previous one (PC*jr* Coin Toss) can also be triggered by the random emission of a radioactive particle. Simply interface a radiation counter with one of the joystick trigger buttons of a suitable computer.

Recently I interfaced a Radiation Alert (TM) Monitor 4 radiation meter to both a PCjr and a Color Computer. Though many other radiation meters

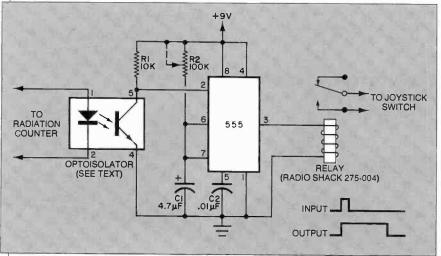


Fig. 7. Pulse stretcher for a joystick switch.

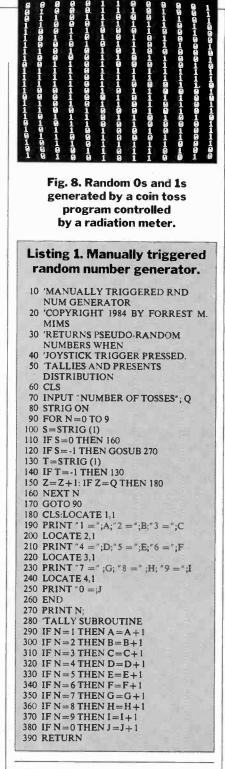
80 IF X=-1 THEN 90 ELSE 40 90 IF N=0 OR N=1 THEN PRINT N; 100 X=STRIG(1) 110 IF X=-1 THEN 100 ELSE 40

This program can be adapted for any computer having joystick trigger (or "fire") buttons. For instance, the status of the two joystick buttons that can be connected to Radio Shack's Color Computer are automatically poked into memory address 65280. To read the status of the buttons, include this line in your program: S = PEEK (65280). If the left button is pressed, S will equal 125 or 253, and if the right button is pressed, S will equal 126 or 254. If neither button is pressed, S will equal 127 or 255. can also be used, at \$149.50 (plus \$5 for postage and handling) the Monitor 4 is among the most economical. It's available from Solar Electronics Internation al (156 Drakes Lane, Summertown, TN 38483).

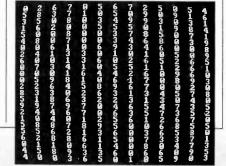
Figure 5 shows how a standard LEDphototransistor opto-isolator (G.E. HllAl or similar) can be used to interface the Monitor 4 to a joystick trigger switch. The red indicator LED in the Monitor 4 flashes each time a radioactive particle passes through the Monitor 4's Geiger tube. Therefore, when the LED in the opto-isolator is connected directly across the indicator LED, the phototransistor in the opto-isolator is momentarily switched on each time a particle is detected.

Before an opto-isolator can be con-(Continued on page 105)

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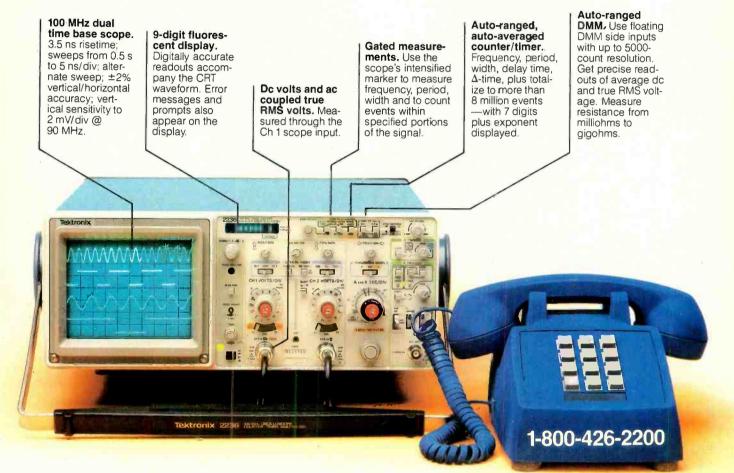
#### Fig. 9. Random digits generated by a program controlled by a radiation meter.





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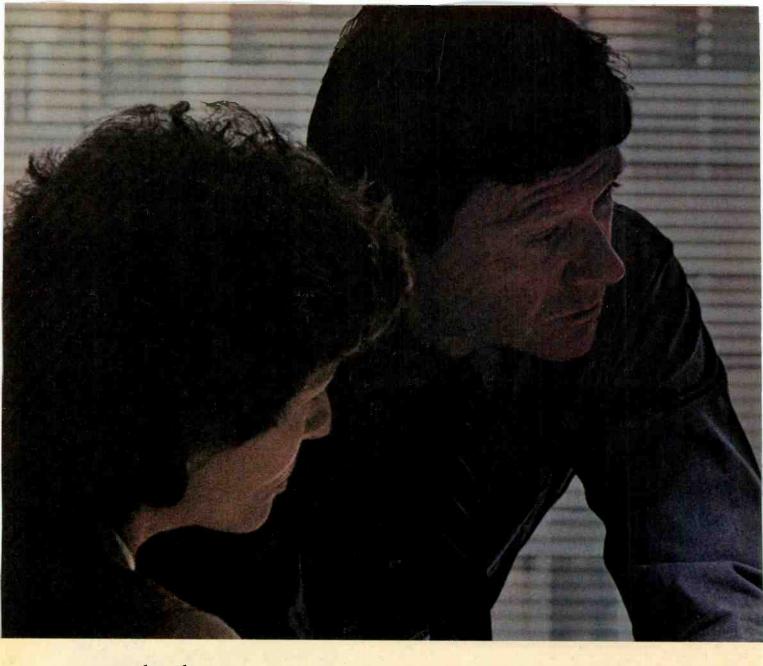
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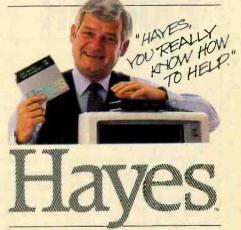
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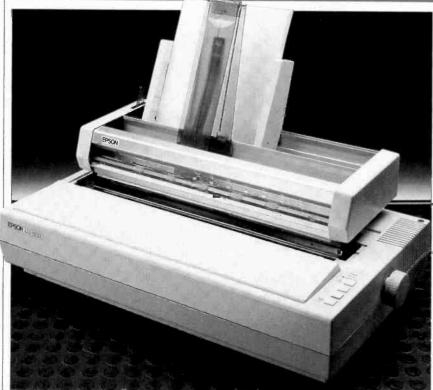
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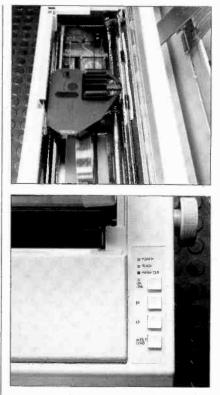
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## HARDWARE REVIEWS





## **EPSON** LQ-1500 PRINTER

Near letter quality and Epson compatibility

### **BY AL BURAWA**

**B** PSON, whose name is synonymous with high-quality mediumpriced dot matrix printers, has added a new model to its line—right at the top. Called the LQ-1500, it's designed to provide fast draft and near-letter-quality printing as well as graphics.

Standard features include a 24-pin printhead, a plastic sheet guide for feeding cut sheet paper, a 15" platen, and full compatibility with Epson's FX series of printers. Suggested list price of the LQ-1500 is \$1395, but you'll have to spend at least another \$95 for a Centronics (parallel) interface. Also available are RS-232 (\$150) and IEEE-488 (\$150) interfaces. Other options include a tractor feed for \$60 and a single-bin sheet feeder for \$499. A double-bin sheet feeder is expected to be available by this issue's publication date; cost is \$839.

### **Basic Features**

Because it has a footprint of approximately  $24^{"} \times 14^{1}/_{2}^{"}$  and a weight of almost 31 lb, plan on setting aside a large area for this printer on your computer desk or placing it on a separate printer table. The overall effect of size and weight gives one a feeling of confidence in the LQ-1500's ability to do just about any printing job.

Frequently used operator controls and status indicators are located on a panel at the top right of the printer. In addition to the usual on/off LINE, LINE-FEED and FORM-FEED buttons, there is a SHEET-LOAD button, which opens the paper bail, gravity feeds cut-sheet paper into position, and power feeds the paper into the printer. The entire operation is automatic once SHEET LOAD is pressed.

### **Selecting Print Functions**

The printer can be programmed through software or various switches in

a pair of DIP-switch assemblies. These switches are easy to reach through a slot in the plug-in parallel interface module at the rear of the printer. In the smaller DIP-switch network, one switch enables and disables a 2K buffer; a second, the paper-out detector; and the third, the automatic line feed. The functions addressed by the second DIP-switch network include: selection from among eight international character sets; selection of 11" or 12" form length; turning on and off "skip over perforation;" turning on and off the bell; selection of draft or letter-quality printing; and selection of fixed or non-fixed SLCT IN signal. The serial interface unit has other switches for setting data transfer (baud) rate and protocols.

The printer has three basic character sets—draft, letter-quality, and proportionally spaced—which are made up of 96 regular (Roman), 96 italic, and 31 international characters. Additionally, there are pica, elite, micro, and expanded formats, emphasized, double-strike, and emphasized-double-strike densities that can be used with each of the three basic character sets.

Text is printed at a zippy 200 characters per second in the draft mode and about 67 cps in the letter-quality mode. (Continued on page 102)



## **TOSHIBA P1351**

Top-of-the-line printer uses 24-pin head

### **BY ED TEJA**

OSHIBA'S P1351 belongs to a class of printers that is setting new standards for quality and performance in the dot matrix arena. It gives you extremely readable printouts at 160 cps (10 cpi) or 192 cps (12 cpi) and letterquality output at 78 cps (10 cpi) or 93 cps (12 cpi). At \$1895, the P1351 might seem priced a bit steeply for microcomputer systems, but before you agree, take a look at what you get for your money.

### **Basic Features**

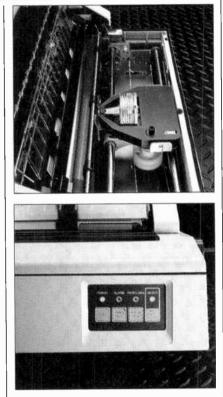
The P1351 has a solid feel that assures you it won't slide all over the table while printing. It weighs 42 lb and measures  $21.7"W \times 15"D \times 5.9"H$ . An attractive unit, it looked right at home next to the Toshiba T-200 computer that I used to test it out. The printer comes with either a serial (RS-232C) or parallel (Centronics) interface (the evaluation unit had a parallel interface). However, if you need or want both, the dealer will install the other interface at no extra charge.

### **Selecting Fonts**

The printer's firmware contains three distinct fonts. Two are high-quality and one is high-speed (draft-quality). A DIP switch on the inside of the front panel (you lift the paper cover to get access to it) lets you select font and character pitch (10 or 12 cpi). Both high-quality fonts produce print quality that looks extremely good. They are typewriter-like fonts, one darker than the other.

The output of the darker font (it looks a bit like double strike) on bond paper is difficult to tell from daisywheel-printed output. On quality paper the dots tend to bleed together, forming lines rather than groups of dots. Who could ask for more? It is difficult to describe print quality, but the output of the current crop of 24wire printers is exceptional, and Toshiba's P1351 is right up there with the best.

The ballistic print wires create interlaced dots that are only 8 mils in diameter. In fact, if you use the printer to pro-



duce graphics, it can place 180 by 180 dots on each inch of the paper.

To help you take advantage of its graphics capability, the P1351 comes with 31 graphics characters stored in firmware that make it even easier to draw pretty pictures.

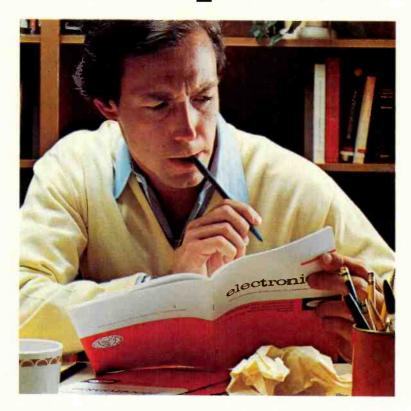
The manufacturer claims that the printhead will last for 200 million impressions. If a single pin gets messed up, it can be replaced.

If speed is more important than print quality, you can flip the switches to select the high-speed font. At 192 cps, the printer produces an odd-looking, but extremely readable draft-quality printout. The lower-case "r" looks out of place, and the left-hand quotation marks curve awkwardly to the left, but for proof copies and memos it is completely satisfactory.

You aren't restricted to the fonts that Toshiba has put into firmware, either. You can download nearly any font to accommodate special typeface needs. In fact, Toshiba provides software for this purpose, as noted in the feature article on dot matrix printers in this issue. Emulation is even better than flattery.

To make it easy to get the printer up and running, it features emulation of the Qume Sprint 5 daisywheel printer. The (Continued on page 103)

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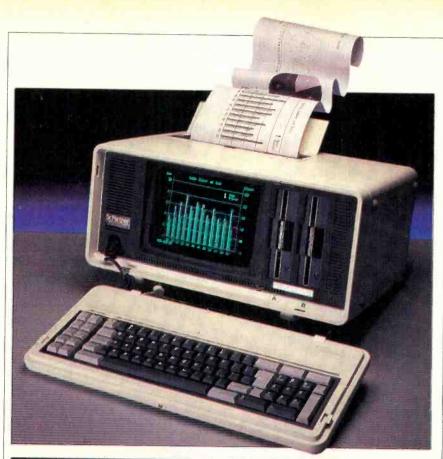
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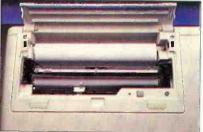
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## PANASONIC SR. PARTNER

A new entry in the transportable compatibles sweepstakes

### **BY ROBIN WEBSTER**

T HE Panasonic Sr. Partner, a recent entrant in the transportable computer market, is designed to appeal to users who want a high degree of IBM PC compatibility in a luggable package. What's unique about the Sr. Partner is that the standard model comes with an integral printer and other features that are usually regarded as options on other computers.

Standard items on the Sr. Partner include: 256K of RAM (originally 128K,



but recently upgraded); built-in color graphics capability; integral thermal printer; and RS-232 serial port. Software packages bundled with the machine are VisiCalc; GWBASIC; WordStar; and PFS Graph, Report, and File. A singledisk system has a suggested retail price of \$2145; a dual-disk system sells for \$2595.

### The Basic Machine

The Sr. Partner measures  $8^{1/2''}$  ×  $13^{3}/_{16}^{"} \times 8^{1}/_{4}^{"}$  and is quite neat in appearance. There are no sharp corners, and the system casing (aluminum sheet) is a cream/beige color. Panasonic has placed the carrying handle on one side of the case so that it hangs down vertically when carried. (Usually, the handle is on the front or back of the case so that it can be flipped down to act as a tilt stand for the machine.) I didn't find the Panasonic arrangement particularly useful-in fact, there seems to be a good chance of smashing the machine against anything higher that a dachshund while carrying it. A separate flip-down metal stand is located along the lower front edge of the

computer to tilt it up about 15°.

One of the ads for the Sr. Partner seemed to suggest (visually) that it can be carried around with a spring in your step. This is not so! The machine weighs 32 to 33 lb, depending on the number of drives installed and can therefore cause you to list heavily to one side if you attempt to walk at anything more than a measured stride. Other luggable machines that provide the same carrying experience are the Compaq (33 lb), the IBM Portable (30 lb), and the Eagle portable (32.5 lb).

The Sr. Partner consists of only two separate parts: the system unit and the clip-on keyboard. The 83-key, IBMstyle keyboard snaps onto the front of the system unit during transport, and is removed by depressing plastic latches on either side. Interestingly, Panasonic has designed the keyboard cable to be detachable.

Whenever you pack up the Sr. Partner, you must first unplug the 8-pin connector from the back edge of the keyboard and then let the coiled cable retract under its own power into the system unit. A special plastic stopper is attached to the end of the keyboard cable, which is used to keep it safely tucked away. It is a much better idea than just sandwiching the cable between the front of the computer and the keyboard as with some other systems, but it does mean that you have to reconnect it every time you want to start work.

Although the keyboard layout is exactly the same as the IBM PC's, there are some subtle differences. The return key, for example, is about twice the size of the IBM's. Keyboard feel is quite different though—somewhat bouncy—and keys don't produce audible feedback when pressed.

The Sr. Partner's 9" green display is placed just left of center in the system unit. Since the machine comes with a color graphics board as standard (and therefore produces color input whether you can make use of it or not), text on the monochrome screen is not really crisp. Also, multi-colored images put up on the monochrome screen can look somewhat washed out for the same reason. It's not the ideal situation for extended word processing work.

Since I had an IBM RGB monitor on hand, I tried it with the Sr. Partner. Immediately after attaching the monitor I knew something was wrong. While I could discern colored text on a colored background, the image was badly distorted by image "ghosting" and "snow," the kind of effect you can reproduce by *(Continued on page 40)* 



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#### **Panasonic**

using a badly shielded hair dryer next to a TV set, only worse.

After investigating the matter, I found out that the Sr. Partner supplied for the review was of a slightly older design than current production models. The older model used four resistors on the RGB port that were set to handle signals (logical lows and logical highs) within a fairly narrow range when compared to the normal IBM PC setup. The newer models have been fitted with more specific resistors that resolve the problem. These are available to current users of the older models as a retrofit.

Immediately to the right of the display are the two floppy disk drives (only one installed with the standard machine). Each drive holds 320K, and each writes and reads data in IBM standard 9 sectors per track, double-sided/doubledensity format. The drives are mounted vertically, and instead of the more familiar flip-down disk retainers, they use special spring-locked catches. The idea is that you insert the floppy disk until you feel a slight click, then you push the spring-loaded catch over the disk entrance. I experienced some problems with this disk retaining mechanism. At random intervals the disk would not stay put when I inserted it, or it would pop out of place as I tried to close the catch. It got to the point where it became a bit of a nuisance. There's no simple way around the situation-you just have to keep trying until it works.

All the I/O connectors and system controls are placed along the rear of the machine. These include the on/off switch, the fuse, the power cord connector, the RGB monitor port, the brightness control, both a parallel (Centronics) and a serial (RS-232C) port, and a cutout in the casing through which an optional system board can protrude. There is no reset button. In transit, this back



	specifications
Product: 8	Sr. Partner
Supplier:	Panasonic Industrial Co.
	Div. of Matsushita Elec.
	Corp. of America
	1 Panasonic Way
	Secaucus, NJ 07094
Price: \$25	
Dimension	ns: 181/2"W × 133/16"D ×
	8¼/4″H
Weight: 3:	
Operating	System: MS-DOS 2.11
	8088 CPU, 256K RAM,
	RS-232 port, color graph-
	ics, dual 51/4" floppy drives,
	integral thermal printer,
	VisiCalc, WordStar, PFS
View Contraction	File, PFS Report, PFS .
	Graph, GWBASIC

area is protected by a clip-on cover, which also serves to retain the power cord in a specially hollowed-out bay.

Having the screen brightness button on the back of the machine is inconvenient. Certainly, you should not need to alter the brightness every time you use the system; but having to lean over the machine, with your face angled to see the screen and your arm searching for the brightness switch is more like something you would do in an aerobics class than during a word processing session.

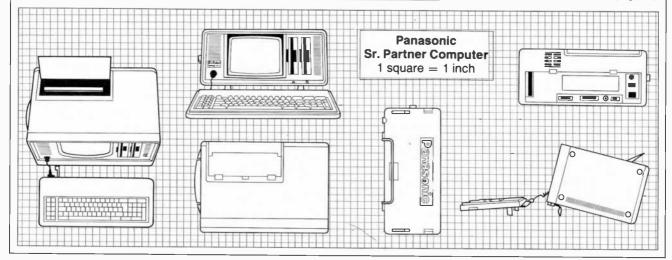
#### **Inside the Sr. Partner**

Gaining access to the inside of the Sr. Partner is not just a case of removing four Phillips head screws and tugging away. First, you must remove the top cover of the integral thermal printer and disconnect a multi-pin connector you find underneath (four screws). Secondly, you must remove the back of the system casing (five screws). Finally, you must turn the system on its face—with the keyboard in place—and lift the main casing off.

The innards of the Sr. Partner are quite cramped, but well put together. There is a lot of formed aluminum sheeting in the construction, and each of the floppy drives is adequately surrounded by its own aluminum cage to reduce r-f interference.

The Sr. Partner uses the Intel 8088 microcomputer. The standard 256K RAM memory is split up so that 128K is on the motherboard and the other 128K is on a separate RAM board that is placed into one of the two expansion slots. Installing more RAM chips on the 128K board (another 256K can be added) is fairly difficult, however, since the board is hard to get to.

The expansion slots are obscured by an aluminum sheet that doubles as a re-(Continued on page 98)



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Manitor	Included		Included
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m interface	iscluded	Included	140.00
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and BASIC	laciuded	60.00	Included
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80-Column Videa	Included	125.00	Included
DOS and BASIC	Included	Included	140.00
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Reference Manuals	Included	60.00	Included
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# **SOFTWARE REVIEWS**

IDEAWARE

Idea processor uses micro as electronic note pad

#### **BY LEE D. ZIMSKIND**

**WERYONE** has a different way of storing ideas and facts. Some use index cards. Others write notes on the backs of envelopes or on grubby slips of paper. Still others try to keep everything in their heads. Whatever the method, most of us get ideas or information that we need to organize for easy recall. If your recall system has ever broken down, fear no more. Help has arrived in the form of a new class of personal computer programs that are best described as "thought processors." All of these aim to provide easy storage, classification and retrieval of ideas.

The Idea Processor from Idea Ware, Inc., is one such program. It's an integrated system for the management of text and graphics. Who needs it? One type of buyer might be a professional who does a lot of writing and wants help with the organization of ideas and material. Such a person would use the Idea Processor's medium-duty word processor, text data management system, and integrator, which links other software applications, such as graphics and spreadsheets. The Idea Processor is not meant to replace or compete with a database management system, such as dBASE III, or a graphics or spreadsheet program; rather, it provides a tool for organizing the results of these programs and incorporating them into presentations.

#### **Cardfile and Text Editor**

The program's word processor is split into a cardfile and text editor. The cardfile is used for creating, storing, and editing notes, ideas, quotations or other information you may later want to retrieve. Each card may contain up to 8000 characters (about 1500 words) and may be indexed with up to ten keywords. Cards are stored in "drawers," and as many as eight drawers are stored in a cabinet. When you're using the cardfile, you see menus displayed near the bottom of the screen. From them you can select options to open and close cabinets

PHOTO BY STEVE BORNS

and drawers or retrieve, edit, type, add and delete cards. You invoke functions either by placing the cursor on the option and hitting the return key or by typing the option's first letter.

You use the text editor for manipulating text files. When you enter the edit mode, you supply a file name, and a blank screen or the beginning of a previously created file with that name appears on the screen. You can read cards from the cardfile while working in the text editor—without affecting the current document. Alternatively, it is easy to edit cards and incorporate them into the document.

You can use the same word processing functions in either cardfile or editor mode. The bottom line of the screen always displays the function-key options. A line above that shows the current status—on or off—of the insert, word wrap, boldface and underline functions. The top line of the screen shows the name of the document file. One shortcoming involves the status lines: nowhere do you see a reading of the cursor location. It is particularly annoying in a long document to be unsure what line or page you're currently working on.

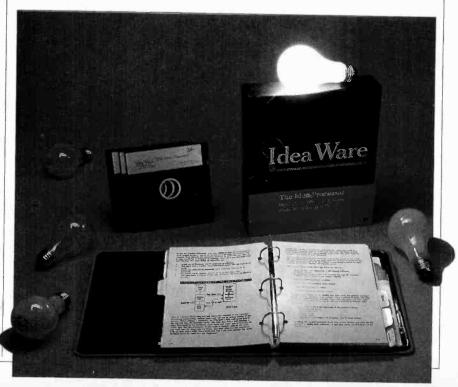
#### **Word Processing Features**

The word processor has all the usual features: forward and backward search

features: forward and backward search and replace; global search and replace; moving, copying and deleting blocks of text. It also has some advanced features, such as superscripting and subscripting. You can back out of an error easily, too: You can "undelete" an erroneously deleted line or block of text. An edited version of a document is automatically stored with a BAK extension when it's saved.

I was especially pleased with the macro feature—it's one of the easiest to use I've encountered. The cursor control and scrolling capabilities, however, are only adequate. I found little logic behind the implementation. For example, CTRL + HOME is used for moving to the far left of the cursor's line and CTRL + TAB to the far right. These keys, unfortunately, are widely separated on the standard IBM PC keyboard, and the tab key is left of the home key.

The greatest shortcoming of the word processor is the lack of user control over the appearance of the document or card on the screen. There is no facility for setting line width or paragraph indentation while editing, although you can set conventional tabs (there are no decimal tabs). This shortcoming is mitigated somewhat by the extensive formatting features and the facility for reviewing the *(Continued on page 97)* 





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## ANDREW TOBIAS MANAGING YOUR MONEY

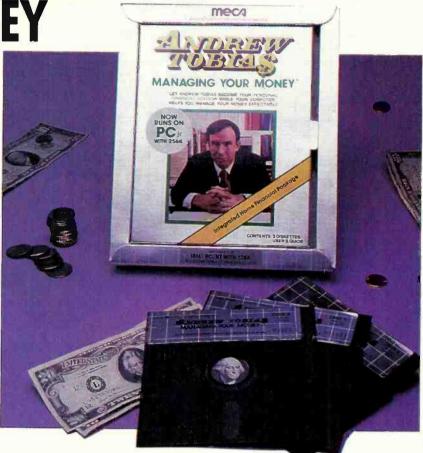
Proving that personal productivity software can offer real benefits

#### **BY EVELYN BOORMAN**

M ost people don't relish balancing their checkbooks at the end of each month. And only masochists look forward to doing personal income tax returns. Now, thankfully, there's a program that can help with these and other tasks and make managing your personal finances almost fun. It's called, aptly, Managing Your Money (from Micro Education Corporation of America, or MECA). It's a powerful yet easy-to-use package that runs on the IBM PC, PC/XT or PCjr.

The program helps you maintain your financial records, manage an investment portfolio, do budgeting, create a personal balance sheet and estimate (and prepare) your federal income taxes. It was developed with the help of Andrew Tobias, author of The Only Investment Guide You'll Ever Need and The Invisible Bankers. (He wrote the user requirements and text, a technical staff did the programming.) Tobias's lucid, entertaining style shows up throughout the prompts and help screens. In fact, some of the messages resemble short book chapters, advising on both the software and money management.

The program is menu-driven. Anytime you get stuck you press the ESC key for help, which explains why the user's guide is minuscule (a welcome relief if you want to get up and running right away). Most of the information you need for using the package is on the disk, in an



online introduction, or available from the help screens. For practice, the program disks contain sample bank accounts and portfolios to experiment with. One the program's more useful features is an online index, which provides brief descriptions of terms you find in the program and where they are.

The program is made up of seven modules: "Budget and Checkbook," "Income Tax Estimator," "Portfolio Manager," "Your Net Worth," "Financial Calculator," "Insurance Planning," and "Reminder Pad."

The Budget and Checkbook module is

Machine Capacity	Unreconciled Checks and Budget Categories	Portfolio Items	Reminders	Asset/ Liability Categories
128K	100	100	200	250
192K	350	300	1000	1050
256K	600	500	1800	1850
320K	850	700	2600	2650
384K*	1100	900	3400	3450
448K*	1350	1100	4200	4250
512K*	1600	1300	5000	5050

the principal record-keeping section for checking, savings, cash, or charge accounts. You can set up several accounts within each category. A special option transfers entries between accounts.

With the Budget and Checkbook module you can set up budget categories, divided into income and expenses. For instance, "groceries" would be a budget expense category. You may set up as many budget categories as you want (depending on the amount of memory you have). And each category can have a tax classification-for example, you can set up a category for salary, another for contributions, employee business expenses, etc. You have to input your monthly budget amounts; actuals are summarized from individual transactions. You can display your projected net cash flow and your cash position by month or compare your monthly budget versus actuals for any category. You can also project period totals by budget category.

Here's how a typical transaction works: To log a payment, you first (Continued on page 84)

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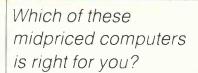
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## BY PETER COSTA & JOSEF BERNARD

**I** BM and Apple are fighting for the hearts and minds of future computer buyers with aggressive advertising campaigns to promote their two hot "little" machines, the IBM PC*jr* and the

Apple IIc. Both micros appeal to the vast middle market of potential computer users who are looking for full-featured personal computers, but ones priced below the heavy desktop models.

THEAPPLEICEVS

The race has quickened with IBM's revamping of the *jr*. Because of disappointing initial sales and much loud criticism of the *jr*'s "Chiclet" keyboard, IBM has retrofitted the *jr* with a new typewriter-style keyboard (see below) and increased the *jr*'s memory capacity. These enhancements may help the *jr* claim some of the territory that is sought by the Apple IIc.

But few analysts are willing to predict who will win the contest for this lucrative middle ground. Microcomputers, like automobiles, succeed or fail in the marketplace for reasons that often are based on emotion rather than logic. Tell a sports car owner that his dream machine is a multi-thousand-dollar mistake because it is hard to repair and expensive to maintain, and he'll counter with a catalog of features about handling, acceleration and personal style.

So it is with most micro owners. Even Osborne 1 users will find something positive to say to vindicate their purchase of



the mini-screen, now-extinct portable. Apple lovers and IBM devotees are the same: They're emotionally involved. With that in mind, let's examine the IIc and the jr and try to compare their features.

Perhaps most striking is the difference in appearances. The IIc, designed by a European firm, has rounded corners and smooth lines and looks as if it could pass a wind funnel test for aerodynamic flow. The *jr* looks like a boxy Model T, with the rectangle as its basic aesthetic building block. This look is reinforced by addon units and ROM cartridges that are also rectangular. The IBM design philosophy seems to favor function over form and few of their machines break with tradition: They are nearly all uninteresting boxes with keyboards.

In a comparison of monitors, the IIc appears to be the clear aesthetic winner, with its monochrome unit, perched on a swivel stand. Our monitor mounting bolt, though, had the unnerving tendency to loosen up with use, causing the monitor to drop downward in a gravityloving Newtonian arc.

The color monitor for the *jr* is apparently intended to sit on top of the computer (as you see it here and in the IBM ads) but using it in this manner may not be feasible. The jr manual cautions against using a video display closer than 6" to the computer, stating that doing so may cause the computer to function erratically. And, in our tests we found it did—we experienced repeated disk errors until we removed the monitor and set it to one side of the computer. That solved the difficulty, but also wasted a lot of desktop real estate.

Peter Costa is Executive Editor and Josef Bernard is a Technical Editor of COM-PUTERS & ELECTRONICS. **CHIP FOR CHIP** T the heart of the PCjr and the Apple IIc are, respectively, the 8088 and the 65C02 microprocessors. Because the architectures and capabilities of these microprocessors influence the construction and performance of the two computers, we will attempt to point out the major differences between them.

Key aspects of the design of any microprocessor include word size, maximum addressable memory size, and processor speed. Other, less important, issues we will not consider: interrupt-handling mechanisms, stack mechanisms, number and kinds of registers, instruction sets, and available coprocessors.

The 65C02 is classified as an 8-bit mi-

#### **Hardware Considerations**

The IIc features built-in 80-column capability (switchable to 40 columns), an integrated 1/3-height disk drive and a connector for an external drive. Unlike its predecessors, the IIc is "slotless" and is expandable only through ports in the back of the machine for a serial printer, plotter, modem, mouse, hand controls and joystick. There is, however, no facility at present for expanding its memory beyond 128K.

The PCjr, which also can display either 80 or 40 columns and contains a single disk drive, is, in many respects, more expandable than the IIc. While the jr has no provision for a second IBM disk

#### BY MARK MOERDLER

croprocessor because both the data bus and the microprocessor work with only 8 bits at one time. The 8088 also has an 8-bit data bus. However, internally, the registers, arithmetic-logic unit (ALU), and control logic handle 16-bit data. Due to this difference in data width, the 8088 is called a hybrid, or an 8/16, machine. The ability of the 8088 to handle 16 bits internally allows it greater precision and speed when dealing with any data, especially numbers. While an 8-bit machine can only handle at one time integers as large as 255, a 16-bit machine can handle integers as large as 65,535. The limitations of an 8-bit unit can be overcome by special-purpose numberhandling software, but at the expense of

drive, second drives are available from outside sources. There are also slots for two ROM cartridges; much software that might otherwise be available only on disk may show up for the jr in cartridges.

In display resolution, the *jr* has the edge over the IIc. While the latter's high-resolution color graphics mode is just a trifle coarser than the *jr*'s medium-resolution mode, the *jr* adds a high-resolution color graphics mode. This mode, while providing only two colors, is comparable to the IIc's—monochrome—graphics mode. It should be noted though, that while the IIc's resolution is slightly inferior to that of the *jr*, the

poorer performance.

One must not be misled into believing that the 8088 is a 16-bit machine. The 8088 is able to receive over its data bus only 8 bits while internally it can handle 16 bits. Therefore, it takes two 8-bit bytes to receive the full 16 bits. The 8088 chip designers attempt to alleviate this data bottleneck by creating a 4-byte (1 byte = 8 bits) instruction queue within the 8088. Thus the high-speed memory allows the microprocessor to receive outside data as fast as possible while allowing the processor to work as soon as sufficient data is accessible.

The 8088 lies somewhere between the 65C02 and a standard 16-bit machine in handling data. It can handle 16-bit

number of colors available from it is somewhat—although not significantly—larger in comparable modes.

If disk capacity is important to you, the *jr* wins by a margin of greater than 2:1. It can store 320K on its single drive; the IIc's maximum is 140K. Of course, the fact that a second drive is available from the manufacturer for the IIc but not for the *jr* is an important consideration. This not only doubles the IIc's external storage capacity, but also facilitates making copies of disks and doing other operations. If you expand the *jr*'s memory, there is software available that will let you partition a section of that memory to act as a RAM disk, in effect

#### Photo below shows the relative sizes of the Apple IIc and IBM PC*jr*. The former occupies less desk space. On the opposite page, upper left, are a trio of keyboards: the IIc, the IBM*j*r's old "Chiclet" style, and the new



words like a 16-bit machine but receives data 8 bits at a time like an 8-bit machine.

Both the 65C02 and the 8088 have 16bit address busses. However, the 8088 augments its bus with a hardware segmentation scheme and segmentation registers, which allows the chip to access 1 megabyte of read-write memory. The 65C02, without additional memory-handling hardware, is thus limited to 64K of direct memory access. In the Apple IIc, the memory limitation is overcome by the use of additional software and hardware. Larger memory is achieved at the cost of degraded performance.

The PCjr has a 4.77-MHz clock. while the Apple IIc runs only at 1.02 MHz.

giving you the equivalent of a second drive, but that is not something you can stick in your briefcase and take home with you.

The *jr* uses DOS 2.1, the latest version of PC-DOS (except for DOS 3.0, which is intended primarily for the new PC AT). The IIc can run regular Apple DOS, Pascal, or Apple's new ProDOS. It's difficult to say which is the best, since once you are accustomed to an operating system it becomes hard to see its limitations. The DOS from IBM has a few more features (like time-and-date stamping of files), but most people will probably not come into close contact with any of the operating systems in the The difference might suggest that the PCjr should run nearly five times as fast as the Apple IIc. In fact that conclusion might be inaccurate for these reasons:

1) Different operations take different numbers of processor cycles, depending on the architecture. Thus a specific instruction may require more cycles in the 8088 than in the 65C02.

2) The PCjr employs a screen refreshing method that steals one out of every four cycles from the processor. The PCjr uses the same memory for the screen as for programs.

3) As stated earlier, differences in the size of the data affect the processor speeds.

On the average, the 8088 in the PCjr is

normal course of running their applications programs.

To make ProDOS easier to use, Apple has available a "front end" called AppleWorks that acts as a buffer between the computer user and the operating system. Learning to use PC-DOS requires wading through pages and pages of manuals, and, perhaps, even referring to books on the subject written by people outside IBM.

The *jr* has a number of connectors on its rear panel for peripherals such as a video monitor, a TV receiver, and a serial device (e.g., a printer, mouse, or external modem). If the optional direct-connect modem is installed, it too is roughly twice as fast as the Apple IIc's 65C02 for equivalent instructions.

The points we have mentioned seem to imply that the PCjr has more horse-power under the hood than the Apple IIc, but it is not that simple.

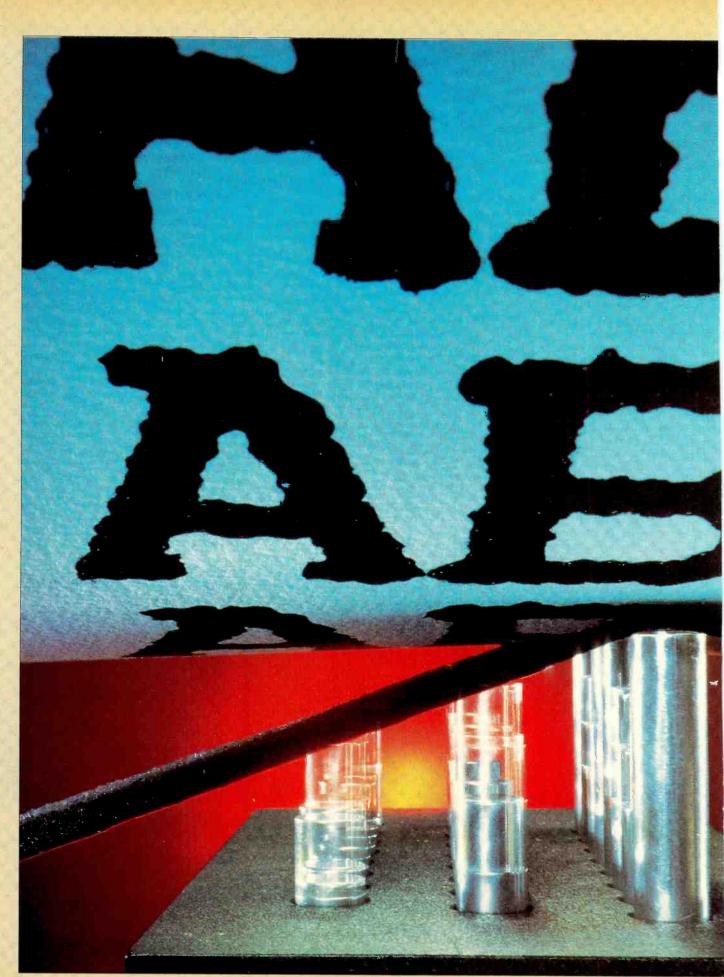
The processor is not usually the device that slows microcomputer performance; rather, the disk drive, memory, printer and screen update speeds do. Also, a great deal of a microprocessor cycle time is spent in the operating system, whose efficiency can alter the results the user observes. Lastly, most programs are written in high-level languages that are not efficient and can rob a computer of any advantages inherent in its microprocessor. ♢

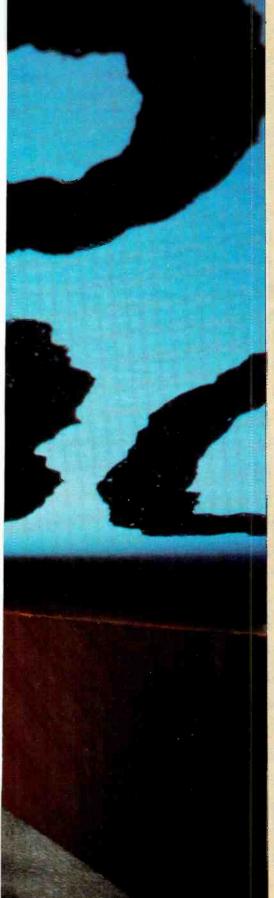
#### accessible from the rear panel.

While neither computer is truly busoriented, at least part of the jr's bus structure is brought out to the world, hidden behind a panel on the computer's right side. When this panel is removed, additional memory (up to three 128K modules, for a total of 512K), a parallel printer interface, or a speech digitizer can be added. If more than one module is added, an auxiliary power supply module must also be used. This type of expandability, which allows for a certain amount of flexibility in putting together a system to meet your requirements, is a definite plus in the jr's favor. Note, how-(Continued on page 93)

typewriter-style introduced for the IBMjr. Photo at upper right, shows the add-on expansion modules for the IBMjr. At the bottom are rear views of the IIc (left) and the jr (right) showing peripheral ports.







## ADVANCED MATRIX PRINTERS

New technology brings greater speed and resolution to high-end products

#### **BY ED TEJA**

Dot matrix impact printers, the stalwarts of microcomputer hardcopy, have come a long way during the past few years, especially in terms of their output speeds and letter-quality typefaces. But selecting one can be difficult because there is a large variety to choose from—some cost a few hundred dollars, others as much as \$3000.

What makes one dot matrix printer cost substantially more than another? Sophisticated printhead design, speed, and computing capability are the features that raise the price. High-quality dot matrix printers can produce formed characters almost as well as office typewriters; they can accept add-on accessories, such as sheet feeders, which allow users to load stacks of cut paper into the printer; they can emulate expensive daisywheel printers; and they are very reliable. But the bottom line for top-ofthe-line printers is the speed at which letter-quality copy is produced.

#### **Defining the Character Cell**

What's a reasonable way to compare the print quality of one printer with its competitors without trying them all out? One criterion is the density of the dots within the dot matrix character cell that the printer produces. The more dots within the print cell, the closer together they will be, and the more fully formed will the character be. But there are no industry-wide standards. No particular dot density equals any particular letter or font quality; comparing manufacturers' data sheets, however, will give some idea of the ranges for each quality level.

There are, after all, obvious limits to the quality of the type you can produce with a  $5 \times 7$  matrix. You can call the font "near-letter quality" all you want, but the characters won't have true descenders (the parts of the characters below the line). A height of seven dots just isn't enough to describe a character accurate-

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ly: Describing is exactly what the dots do: They sketch a character, and the reader's eye fills in the spaces between the dots.

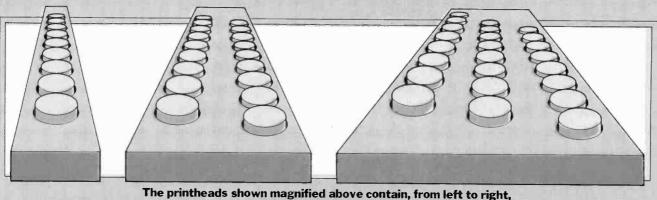
The character cell stays about the same size for all printers, as long as the pitch (the number of characters per inch) stays constant. A 10-pitch (or 10 cpi) character cell printed at 12 cpi will look better. The reason? You have the same number of dots printed in a smaller area, which leaves less space between dots. So when you compare print samples, be sure they are printed at the pitch you intend to use for correspondence.

The greater the density of dots within a character cell, the easier a character should be to read. At Dataproducts, for example, print qualities are assessed as data processing quality (low), text quality (for first drafts), and letter quality (for business use). The lowest-quality characters are formed out of a character cell nine dots by nine dots ( $18 \times 9$  on some special models, such as the Model 8050); text quality uses a  $24 \times 9$ -dot cell; letter quality requires  $36 \times 18$  dots.

Anadex's top-of-the-line WP-6000 furnishes letter-quality output with an 18-wire printhead which makes a  $58 \times 18$ -dot cell at 125 cps. The unit comes with built-in Diablo 630 (daisywheel) emulation and sells for \$2700. If you've already configured your application for the Diablo, you can plug in the Anadex and print without modifying software.

For less critical applications, the firm offers less dense printouts, such as a  $17 \times 18$  dot matrix. Anadex calls this intermediate quality the "dual-pass correspondence mode." (You'll see references to high-quality, but not highest-quality, letters in various manufacturers' lines as "memorandum" quality.)

Mannesmann Tally's Model MT-440L (\$2695) outputs an  $18 \times 40$  dot matrix that the firm calls correspondence quality. The printer can produce the



The printheads shown magnified above contain, from left to right, 9 pins, 18 pins, and 24 pins.

character cell at both 10 and 12 cpi and print it at 110 cps.

Printek, Inc., calls its Model 930 the Executive Printer and lists its 80 cps,  $36 \times 18$  dot printout as executive-quality letter mode. The \$1995 printer has Diablo emulation and both serial and parallel interfaces. Single- and dual-bin sheet feed are optional.

#### **From Gutenburg to Ballistics**

There are two basic approaches to arranging enough dots on paper to form high-quality printed characters: you can use a simple head with a design that has a few print wires, or pins, and make multiple passes over each character cell, or you can use a printhead with a lot of wires (say, 18 or 24 wires) and make a single pass. The complex printhead works exactly the same way as the simple printhead, but the wires are arranged to print overlapping dots. Nearly all of the printheads used today are based on the same ballistic design. Invented by a small California company called Hydra, the basic design was immediately copied by nearly all printer manufacturers. The idea behind the ballistic head is that if you carefully control the firing of a wire at the ribbon (to print a dot on the paper), the wire should strike at a consistent velocity. You gain control over the darkness of the dot (and thus print quality) at the same time you keep the wire from shredding the paper. A well-designed head controls each wire individually.

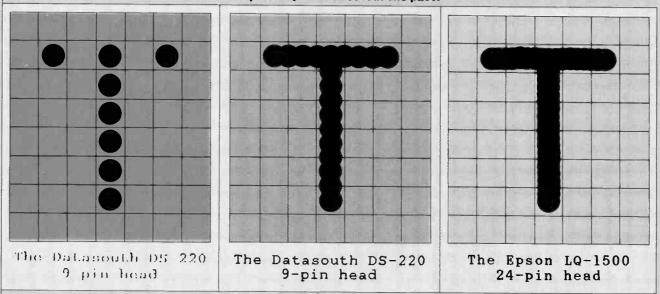
A typical printhead intended for highquality printing (such as the 18-wire Anadex printhead) shown above, has multiple rows of print wires that are slightly offset. This arrangement lets the printer produce two vertical rows of dots on a single pass of the head. The wires of one row interleave with the wires of the next row, yielding dots that overlap slightly. The characters look more fully formed and less like a traditional dot matrix output.

A number of theories estimate how many wires the ultimate printhead should have. Still, you'll find printers that promise high-quality output using from nine to 24 print wires. There is a tradeoff between design complexity and cost that sets limits to the number of wires. And having more wires isn't necessarily better, anyway. A printhead with a single vertical row of nine wires can do an excellent job, but it will have to make more print passes over each character line to do so than a head with two rows of nine wires. It is the number of rows that determines the number of passes required—the number of wires determines the total character matrix. A nine-wire printhead, for example, might require as many as two to four passes to produce letter-quality printout; an 18-wire head would be able to produce exactly the same quality in one or two passes.

The more passes the head must make, the longer it takes to print a page. The trade-off seems to be between more expensive and complex head design or slower print speeds (due to the need for multiple passes). Two printers that use nine-pin printheads are the Datasouth DS-220 and the Smith-Corona D-300. They produce near-letter-quality print at speeds of 40 cps and 33 cps, respectively.

The C. Itoh Model 8600 and the Anadex WP-6000 both use printheads that have two rows of nine wires each. While the 8600 produces letter-quality

#### The DS-220 creates letter-quality print in two passes of the printhead; the Epson LQ-1500 does it in one pass.



**Computers & Electronics** 

DOT MATRIX.....

output at 60 cps, the WP-6000 hums along at 125 cps.

Toshiba America, Inc., uses a 24-wire printhead in its P1351 printer. (See a detailed review in the hardware section of this issue.) The \$1895 unit accepts downloadable fonts that give it a variety of extremely readable fonts at 100 cps (draft quality at 160 and 192 cps). The downloadable fonts come on three diskettes: the Toshiba Font Disk (\$49.95); Fonts America (\$49.50); and Greentree Software (\$34.95). The versatility of the 24-wire printhead allows the printer to output Gothic, Italic, and Courier typefaces as well as Graph 10 and 12 (elite) graphics characters.

If price is a problem, Toshiba now offers a second 24-pin dot matrix printer the P1340. This letter-quality printer costs only \$995. What you lose, compared to more expensive units, is print speed. The P1340 prints its best output at 54 cps, yet it can do drafts at 120 cps.

A competitor in the 24-pin printhead design is Epson America, Inc. with its LQ-1500 printer. This printer, which is reviewed elsewhere in the magazine, can produce letter quality output at 67 cps.

On the bottom of the facing page are the results of one and two passes of the nine-pin head of a Datasouth DS-220 printer and the result after one pass of the 24-pin head of Epson's LQ-1500.

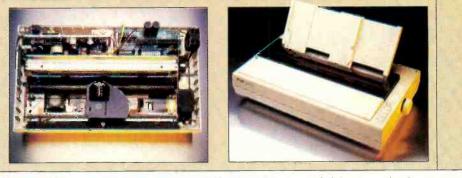
#### **Drawing Crazy Patterns**

Nearly all high-resolution printers offer one additional feature, at no extra charge—good (but not exceptional) graphics. The dot matrix printer's approach to characters is, after all, a graphics one, and the printer only understands characters as sets of dots. So it's fairly easy to output graphics by sending a bitfor-bit image of the screen to the printer.

The Anadex WP-6000, for example, features two modes of dot-addressable graphics: at  $72 \times 72$  and  $144 \times 144$ dots/in. Although the printer is primarily a multimode word printer, it does a credible job of reproducing screen images on paper.

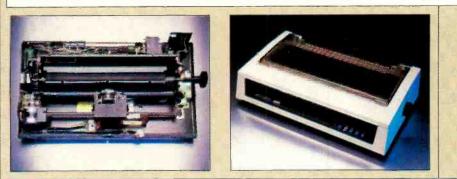
Not all graphics images are created on-the-fly, however. For convenience, many printers feature preprogrammed sets of block-graphics characters (that you can use to create images). The Panasonic KX-1092 features 64 characters, and you can download as many as 256 more.

For business applications many print-



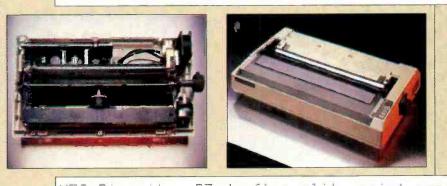
Star Micronics Radix 15 draft-quality print sample

Star Micronics Radix 15 near-letter quality print s



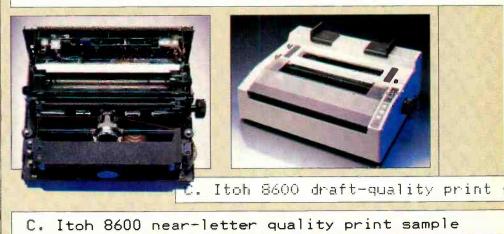
Smith-Corona D-300 draft-quality print sample

Smith-Corona D-300 near-letter quality print :

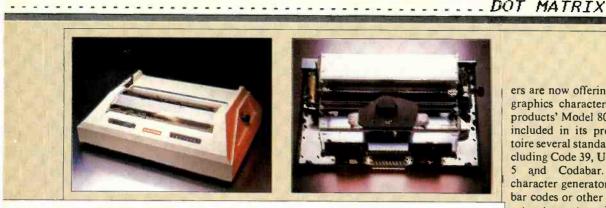


NEC Pinwriter P3 draft-quality print sample

NEC Pinwriter P3 near-letter quality print sample



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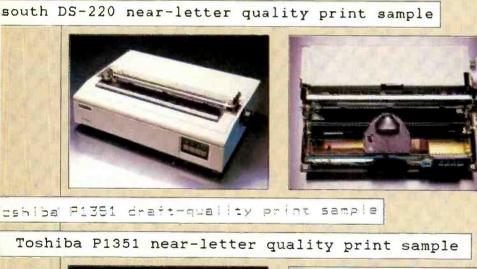


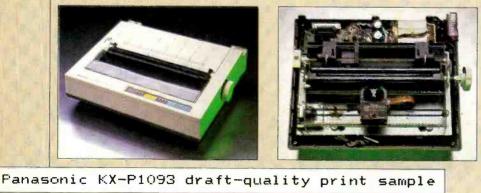
Anadex WP-6000 data processing quality print sample

adex WP-6000 Helvetica letter quality print sample



Datasouth DS-220 draft-letter quality print sample





anasonic KX-P1093 near-letter quality print sample

ers are now offering a specialized set of graphics characters—bar codes. Dataproducts' Model 8070, for example, has included in its preprogrammed repertoire several standard bar code types, including Code 39, UPC, Interleaved 2-of-5 and Codabar. A programmable character generator lets you create new bar codes or other block-graphics characters to meet special needs.

#### **Printer Accessories**

Not everything you may need to make a printer useful comes as a standard feature. For the computer to "talk" to the printer, you'll need some kind of interface. The trend currently is to provide a parallel interface, such as a Centronicscompatible connection, as a standard component of the printer. If you want a serial connection, you'll have to pay extra. Because more and more buyers need only parallel interfaces, manufacturers can cut costs by omitting the serial interface whenever possible. Anadex's VP of marketing, Ken Mathews, estimates that only about half of all printer users want serial interfaces. For Anadex's B series printers, therefore, you'll need to specify option S to get a serial interface. This kit includes a serial interface pc board, interface cable and connector, mounting hardware and documentation. The kit costs \$100.

NEC's P2 and P3 Pinwriters use plugin interface modules. There are presently three available: RS-232C, Centronics parallel, and IBM PC. Should you change computers, these printers can adapt very easily.

Pay close attention to the type of paper handling that comes with the printer. Some printers have a pin feed mechanism, some have tractor feed, and some have friction feed. Some even have a combination of these. Today's tractor and pin feed mechanisms handle the paper so smoothly that the printer can even back the paper up to add the fine details in graphics mode. If tractor feed is not standard with your printer, you may have to pay as much as \$200 for the option.

If you need to feed many individual sheets of paper into the printer, you'll want to consider a sheet feeder option. Printek's ASF-1, for example, has a single feed bin that holds over 200 sheets of 20-lb paper; the Model ASF-2 has two bins. Attached to the firm's Model 930 printer, the sheet feeders handle forms up to 14" long. But these aren't cheap. The single-bin ASF-1 costs \$699; the double-bin ASF-2 costs \$995. However, if you have occasion to do a lot of printing on letterhead or other cut paper

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The 24-pin printhead used in Toshiba printers.

stock in quantity, you'll find them a tremendous asset.

#### **Measuring Reliability**

The newest printers provide a good measure of reliability, even when they are required to print almost constantly during a business day. Improved components, such as stepper motors, which control paper position, and better printhead design enable these units to carry heavy workloads. Although the printers do more than ever before, the designs are actually simpler. The printers have fewer parts. As a result, you can get more comprehensive warranties and improved reliability specifications.

But how do you measure reliability? Two criteria are generally applied: MTTF (mean time to failure) and MTBF (mean time between failures). The first tells you approximately how long you will be able to run the printer before a breakdown occurs. The second roughly indicates frequency of repair.

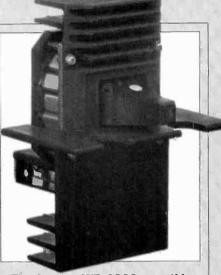
Most of the printers we've mentioned have good reliability estimates. Printheads, in particular, have improved to the point that their reliability is measured in millions of impressions. Toshiba's 200 million is a low estimate. The firm plans on it doing much better.

#### **Adding Color**

One of the more recent innovations in dot matrix technology is color printing. Color adds highlighting, lets you emphasize certain features in a drawing or words in text. Okidata's Pacemark 2410 uses a two-color ribbon (red and black), in the same manner as a typewriter. Normally, however, color is produced using four-color ribbons.

From Anadex, the Model DP-9725B Color Scribe (\$1625), is intended to invade IBM PC territory. It comes with two sets of device drivers on diskette: One allows the printer to emulate the IBM PC color printer; the other, the Epson color printer. The Color Scribe prints in draft, enhanced and dual-pass correspondence modes at 240 to 60 cps.

The Model 5500 printer, which is to come from Juki Industries in early 1985, will produce near-letter-quality correspondence in seven colors. The seven colors include four "dumb" colors and three "smart" ones. The dumb colors are the four ribbon colors—magenta, cyan, yellow and black— you obtain by shifting the ribbon to the desired position with positioning commands. To get the



### The Anadex WP-6000 uses this 18-pin printhead.

additional, smart, colors (green, orange or violet) you direct the printer to interlace dots automatically from the four ribbon colors. Specifying smart colors (sometimes referred to as automatic color mixing) requires you to know something about how colors combine. The simple design and smooth operation of the 5500 might be worth waiting for. No price was available as of this writing, but Juki products tend to be situated at the lower end of the price range.

Epson's OEM division has introduced a seven-color dot matrix printer, the JX-80, that features 160 cps printing in a  $9 \times 9$  dot matrix (18 × 18 in double strike mode). The printer sells for \$450 (in (Continued on page 86)

Ed Teja has written frequently for COM-PUTERS & ELECTRONICS on microcomputers and related subjects.

### PRINTER PRODUCT TRENDS

HERE was a time when the standard computer printer was slow, prone to paper jams, and limited to black and white. Anything more was an expensive option. New printer models, however, are becoming "featurerich" and are giving you more for your dollars, according to David R. Bothwell, vice president and general manager of Dataproducts Corporation's operations in Milford, NH, where the company manufactures medium-speed dot matrix printers . He says better paper handling, high speed options and color are becoming standard rather than optional features

Bothwell continues: "Graphics capability is pretty much standard now, so are variable print modes. We're seeing a move to interchangeable fonts (type faces), which are often used for foreign language capabilities. "For instance, we've offered color graphics printing and changeable fonts with our P-series printers for more than three years. Those features are now standard in some models of our new 8000series."

Bothwell says that because of demand, manufacturers can more easily justify investing in enhanced production techniques like automated assembly and robotics. Increased demand and production volume have also reduced base material costs. Manufacturers are now able to install EPROM (electonically programmable read-only memory) chips in printers, instead of the ROMs that had been usual.

The EPROM chips allow a greater variety of features to be incorporated in the printer. It makes the printer "smarter," able to change type fonts, for instance, or to print page 1 of a letter, print page 2, then address and stuff the envelope.

Bothwell says that manufacturers are installing 18-wire heads instead of the conventional nine-wire heads. This change can increase the speed of the printer or sustain speed while enhancing print quality. "The change is application driven," he says. "More and more PCs are being used for word processing, and this type of flexibility is demanded by PC users."

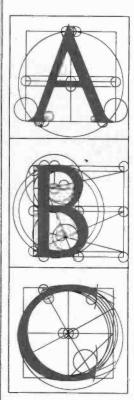
Bothwell sees the need for a variety of printer types to accomplish a variety of applications. "There's a marketplace for each technology...including daisywheels. dot matrix, and nonimpact printers.... Each has its limitations and its advantages."

Meanwhile the technology advances: "In the nonimpact field, for instance, the barriers—like the need for special paper—are starting to erode."

# **GET MORE IMPACT FROM YOUR PRINTER**

Software permits you to take advantage of graphics and downloadable fonts

**BY JAINE SAFFIR** 



OT matrix printers allow your computer to do things that no other type of printer can, in particular, graphics—either images dumped from the screen or characters and alphabets for which no conventional print elements exist. And as important as a good printer is to a system, it is software that ultimately determines what and how well you can do graphics.

By combining the right software and dot matrix printer you can output anything from a pie chart to a still life and caption it in almost any font you can imagine. The type of software you require will depend on your needs.

Graphics software can loosely be divided into four categories:

- 1. Drawing
- 2. Typesetting
- 3. Business
- 4. Utilities

These categories are not mutually exclusive; a drawing program, for example, may be capable of typesetting, and almost all graphics packages contain a few utilities. Still, each type of software contains routines unique to the job it was designed to handle, which makes dedicated packages a lot easier to use.

You can produce a bar chart with just about any good drawing package, but business programs will also accept numerical data and automatically scale the graphs.

Graphics software designers face the same challenge as the people who design

word processors, databases, or any other type of software; they have to balance friendliness against flexibility. The more versatile the program, the more time you have to spend learning how to use it. A completely menu-driven program just cannot offer the same flexibility as one that provides a library of routines and commands you can incorporate in your own programs.

These conflicts are particularly obvious with graphics programs because there are really no rules governing or limiting what you can do.

#### **Drawing Programs**

Before you can get any output, you must have some input. The most versatile graphics software is for drawing. It allows you to use your computer like pencil and paper to create designs and artwork.

You can change the size of a "brush," select color palettes, and call up built-in routines to draw circles or other shapes, even to add characters in a variety of fonts. Some packages will allow you to move images you've created around the screen until they're just where you want them.

Farther up the ladder are programs that let you create 3D hidden-line figures and put graphics routines into your own programs. Programs like these, however, are much more demanding. They give you tools that are powerful but which must be learned to be used.

Most of the programs will accept input from a variety of devices and will save the pictures you create on disk for later editing prior to display or printing.

#### Typesetting

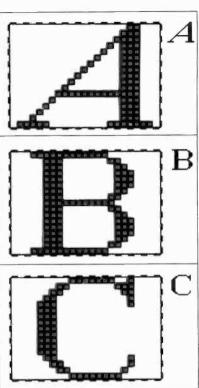
The capability to do graphics gives you control over every dot that appears on the computer's display and ultimately on a printout. Since printed letters and numbers are only arrays of dots, there's no reason why you have to limit yourself to a single nondescript typeface. While your printer probably contains a few fonts in its firmware that you can access with control codes, its ability to do graphics means you can print documents in any typeface you want.

While all the good drawing packages have font editors built into them, some programs are specifically aimed at typesetting. Entirely menu-driven software like Broderbund's *Printshop* is a good program for making greeting cards, letterheads, signs, and so on. It's hard to imagine anything easier to use, and the results are impressive. You can design graphic elements and also format printed greeting cards for folding.

A much more powerful program is Fontrix from Data Transforms. It's a true typesetter with a wide range of fonts available and with screen editing functions that permit you to create your own fonts. Fontrix allows you to use either the keyboard or any one of a variety of peripheral devices for input.

Data Transforms encourages users of Fontrix to design their own fonts by offering to pay a fee if it decides to include them on its distribution disk. You not





DOT MATRIX.....

only get a great program, but you also can get paid for learning how to use it!

The strength of a program like Fontrix is evident when you realize that a font can be a lot more than just a set of letters. The font editor can be used to design graphic elements and icons, each of which can be assigned to a different key on the keyboard. With your keyboard customized, producing an image on the screen becomes as easy as positioning the cursor and pressing the right key.

Fancy Font, from Softcraft, takes the idea of typesetting a step further. You can edit and print the text files you generate with your word processor to include any combination of the fonts that come with the program. The program also has a font editor with which you can redesign characters or create a new set of your own.

Dot matrix printers are usually a lot slower when they print graphics whose definitions are stored in the computer's memory than when they print straight text using a built-in character generator. One way to speed them up is to design a graphics set and download it to your printer as an alternate character set. The price you'll pay for the increase in speed is the loss of the ability to see the images on the screen, but it's a good way to combine text and graphics on the same page. There are a number of programs that

let you create your own alternate charac-

ter sets. Since character formatting varies from printer to printer, make sure you get the right program for your printer. Check with the printer manufacturer for recommendations.

Several printer manufacturers offer either their own or a third party's software for use with their printers.

Okidata produces Personal Touch, a font editor and downloader designed specifically for its printers. It comes with several character sets on the disk and walks you through the process of creating your own. C. Itoh has a package called PC Itoh Utilities for use with its ProWriter series of printers that permits screen dumps and allows the creation of custom character sets. For its P1351 printer, Toshiba makes available three font packages; one of its own and two from outside suppliers.

#### **Business Graphics**

Most graphics software on the market is designed for use in business. These packages translate numeric information that might ordinarily be shown in tables to more readily intelligible forms: bar charts, pie charts, graphs, and other sorts of presentation graphics. It is much easier to make an important point or to spot rrends through pictorial representations of data than it is by sifting through the numbers themselves.

Although you can undoubtedly create

the same types of images using other software, dedicated business packages contain features that relieve you of much of the creative burden. Such packages can automatically create graphs and charts from data contained in spreadsheets or other databases, automatically scale graphs, and merge text with graphics. (Business graphics software is discussed in detail in "Painting a Good Business Picture" in the May 1984 issue of COMPUTERS & ELECTRONICS.)

Since this sort of material is usually intended to be included in reports for presentation to others, the quality of the printed output is important. It should be of near-letter quality. A color printer (see below) might help in making complex graphs more intelligible.

#### Utilities

Once you've created an image on your display, you want to print it out ... and here is where a good graphics utility can be invaluable. Such a utility can solve the problem of hardware incompatibility, give you powerful tools to manipulate your image, and, in general, let you do things with your graphics that go beyond the capabilities of the program you used to create it in the first place. Utilities can help you in three areas:

- 1. Printing
- 2. Presentation
- 3. Programming

Geometric Analysis of Roman capital letters on opposite page is from the book A Constructed Roman Alphabet, by David Lance Gomes. Drawing of a fifteenth century scholar in his scriptorium is from the Bettmann Archives. Letters above right illustrate a computer generated font.

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By designing your own font, you can USE A DOT MATRIX printer to mix your text with any kind of graphic you're capable of producing. A font s can be an asternate character set or anything YOU want it to be !!!

**Printed using Okidata with Fontrix.** 

Printed using Anadex with Printographer.

## RESOLUTION, SOFTWARE, AND COMPATABLITY

THE biggest problem in printing graphics is compatibility—making the software work with the hardware. With text, on the other hand, the firmware in the printer forms a character when it receives the ASCII code for that character. What makes the operation possible is the second letter in the acronym ASCII—the 'S' for "Standard." When you get into graphics however, the whole idea of standards goes out the window.

If you examine the printhead on z dot ma riz printer, you'll see that it's nothing more than a row of pirs stacked one on top of another. Firing one of these pins produces a dot or the paper.

In just the same way that letters are produced on your video display, the printer uses a character generator RDM to fire certain combinations of pins, one vertical row at a time, to produce the letters on the page

Craphics printing can be thought of as

using an alternate character set. The characters may come from the printer's ROM or directly from the computer. The number of possible row patterns depends on the number of pins in the printh ead. By having your computer tell the printer which patterns to print and in what order, you can capture on paper any image you create on the screen.

Incompatibility is a problem because there are no standard ASCII codes for dot patterns. Each printer manufacturer has its own. A further complication is that different printer models from the same manufacturer often use different graphics codes

This state of affairs underscores what must be obvious. Before you spend money for grap lice software, make sure it's compatible with your hardware. There are few things more frustrating than spending hours creating an image on the screen that comes out of your printer looking like Martian hieroglyphs.  $\diamond$  Printing Utilities

Most programs used to create graphics include drivers for several printers along with installation procedures to configure the program to match your computer hardware. But there are a lot of hardware combinations possible, and there's a good chance that your favorite graphics software won't support either your old hardware or that new printer you've been thinking about buying.

Good utility packages, such as the *Printographer* from Roger Wagner Publishing or *Paper Graphics* from Penguin Software, contain drivers for almost every printer you can name and get updated as new hardware appears on the market.

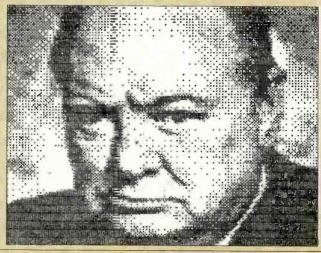
In addition to solving the compatibility problem, such programs let you crop, magnify, zoom, add text, and manipulate your image before it's printed. The features contained in these programs make them worthwhile even if your graphics software already supports your hardware.

#### **Presentation Utilities**

Presentation utilities can help you make your printouts more effective with

Some printer drivers produce better results than others from the same material.





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.....DOT MATRIX

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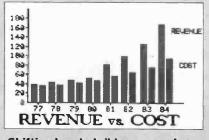
Press 'N Plot, from the American Programmers Guild, has features especially to help anyone working with business graphics. You can merge text and graphics to be printed on the same page and use name-and-address files to do Mail-Merge-type operations.

A graphics printer can even be invaluable for apparently nongraphic jobs. *Printstar*, from Microstar, will let you rotate your spreadsheets 90 degrees and print them vertically! Anyone who has ever wanted to squeeze "just one more column" into a spreadsheet printout will appreciate this package.

To take full advantage of a graphics printer means using a lot of control characters or escape sequences to tell the printer exactly what to do. Remembering which codes do what can often be as much work as creating the graphic itself. A program like Printerface, from Datacon, can make the entire printer set-up procedure absolutely painless. By calling up the file for your printer, you can select the features you want, and Printerface will write an executable file that can set your printer up any way you want. You can save different files for different jobs so that initializing your printer will be no more difficult than typing a oneword command.

#### Programming

Creating original graphics software can be a tedious, and even forbidding, process if the only tools you have are the ones provided in your operating system. The task is particularly difficult if you want to use specialized input devices



#### Shifting banded ribbon up or down produces different colors.

that are not widely supported.

Koala Technologies manufactures the Koala Touch Pad and the Gibson Light Pen, both ideally suited to creating screen graphics, but the amount of software that supports them, particularly the light pen, is limited. Fortunately, Koala also offers the *Programmer's Tool Kit*, a series of routines you can include in your own programs to take advantage of the Koalapad's unique capabilities. A similiar product has been promised for the Gibson Light Pen.

Apple's new mouse for its II series comes with *MousePaint*, a drawing program similiar to the Macintosh's. You can choose drawing modes such as FILL, SPRAY CAN, TEXT, CUT AND PASTE and others using the mouse to select the appropriate icon on the screen. If you're into programming, the mouse manual has all the information you'll need to use the mouse in your own routines.

#### Color

Color can give graphic images a lot of life but take a lot of money. Some computers, like the IBM PC, require the addition of an expensive peripheral card and color monitor before they'll do any color graphics at all.

If you do decide to add color to your

Shifting ribbon up or down on the Anadex 9725B brings different bands of colored ink into position before printhead.



graphics and have a way of displaying them on the screen, you're still faced with the problem of printing them. Dot matrix printers with color options are now slowly appearing on the market. Surprisingly, their prices are not much higher than those of comparable singlecolor printers.

The Anadex 9725B is a good example of the new crop of color printers. It overstrikes a four-color ribbon to produce 15 different colors in both text and graphics modes. Color changes can be made via software, and the printer can even shift colors in mid-line.

#### **There's No Perfect Product**

When you work with graphics you'll discover that producing the images you want takes time, effort, and the combined use of several different programs. No single program will satisfy all your needs.

Even though your printer may be supported by the drawing program you use, there may be a utility program with a better-written printer driver that produces better-looking output. The process of creating a graphic, from electrons to ink, involves the combined effort of brain power, hardware, and software. To (Continued on page 100)

Note: Two printers were used to produce the graphics in this article. The black and white illustrations were done on an Okidata Microline 93 and the color examples were printed on an Anadex 9725B. The software used to generate and print the graphics was run on an Apple II + and is listed under each of the examples.

Jaine Saffir is a free-lance author who specializes in writing about computer software.



"False Color" King Tut produced using Anadex and Printographer.

## **BUYER'S GUIDE TO MATRIX PRINTERS**

HE chart on the following pages lists high-quality dot matrix printers. A representative printer was chosen from each company appearing on the list. If the company produces more than one printer that could qualify for the list, only the top-of-the-line model was chosen in most cases. Color dot matrix printers were not considered.

If a particular printer model comes in two carriage sizes, the wide carriage version is described. If a printer cannot produce at least a correspondence quality typeface, it is not included.

Some of the column headings may

need further clarification as follows:

Under the heading Speed, LQ (letter quality) also includes near letter quality typefaces; Correspondence includes memo quality; and Draft includes EDP quality. Ratings for letter-quality speed are for the pica (10 pitch) mode; correspondence and draft ratings are for pica in most cases.

Graphics density lists the highest resolution the printer is capable of.

The Interface column lists interfaces in the following way: If a printer includes two interfaces as a standard feature, the interfaces are separated by a comma; if the purchaser can choose one or another interface, they are shown in the list separated by a slash (/); if the interface is available as an option, it is shown in parentheses.

DOT MATRIX.....

All printers on the list have a friction feed capability. Under the tractor feed column, "Yes" indicates that a printer includes either tractor, pin or sprocket feed as a standard feature. If tractor feed is an option, the price is shown. Under Sheet Feeder, the price represents the cost of a single-bin feeder.

Paper entry is classified as rear (r), front (f), or bottom (b).  $\diamond$ 

Anadex, Inc. 9825 De Soto Ave. Chatsworth, CA 91311 **Antex Data Systems** 2630 California St. Mountain View, CA 94040 Brother (Dynax) Suite 2800 333 S. Hill St. Los Angeles, CA 90071 Canon U.S.A., Inc. One Canon Plaza Lake Success, NY 11042 Centronics Data Computer Corp. 1 Wall St. Hudson, NH 03051 C. Itoh Digital Products, Inc. Suite 220 19750 S. Vermont Ave. Torrance, CA 90502 Computers International, Inc. 3540 Wilshire Blvd. Los Angeles, CA 90010 Cromemco, Inc. 280 Bernardo Ave. Mountain View, CA 94043 Dataproducts 6200 Canoga Ave. Woodland Hills, CA 91365 **Datasouth Computer Corp.** 4216 Stuart Andrew Blvd. Charlotte, NC 28210 **Diablo Systems, Inc.** PO Box 5030 Fremont, CA 94537 Digital Equipment Corp. 146 Main St. Maynard, MA 01754

PRINTER MANUFACTURERS' ADDRESSES

Digital Matrix Corp. 105 Filley St. Bloomfield, CT 06002 Epson 3415 Kashiwa St. Torrance, CA 94537 Facit, Inc. **Data Products Division** 235 Main Dunstable Rd. Box 828 Nashua, NH 03061 Florida Data Corp. 600D John Rodes Blvd. Santa Clara, CA 32935 Fujitsu America, Inc. 2945 Oakmead Village Ct. Santa Clara, CA 95051 Genicom Corp. One General Electric Dr. Waynesboro, VA 22980 Hewlett-Packard Co. 3000 Hanover St. Palo Alto, CA 94304 Integral Data Systems, Inc. Rt. 13 Milford, NH 03055 **Legend Peripheral Products** (Cal-Abco) 14722 Oxnard St. Van Nuys, CA 91401 **Mannesmann Tally** 8301 South 180th St. Kent, WA 98032 **NEC Home Electronics, Inc.** Personal Computer Division 1401 Estes Ave. Elk Grove Village, IL 60007

North Atlantic/Qantex 60 Plant Ave. Hauppauge, NY 11788 Okidata Corp. 532 Fellowship Rd. Mt. Laurel, NJ 08054 Panasonic Industrial Co. One Panasonic Way Secuacus, NJ 07094 Philips Peripherals, Inc. Unit 12 S 385 Oyster Point Blvd. San Francisco, CA 94080 Printek, Inc. 1517 Townline Rd. Benton Harbor, MI 49022 **Radio Shack** 1500 One Tandy Center Ft. Worth, TX 76102 Santec Corp. 9 Columbia Dr. Amherst, NH 03031 Smith-Corona **Consumer Products Division** SCM Corp. 65 Locust Ave. New Canaan, CT 06840 Star Micronics, Inc. **Suite 2309** 200 Park Ave. New York, NY 10166 Texas instruments, Inc. PO Box 225012, Mail Station 57 Dallas, TX 75265 Toshiba America, Inc. Information Systems Division 2441 Michelle Dr. Tustin, CA 92680

## **BUYER'S GUIDE TO MATRIX PRINTERS**

Manufacturer	Model	Price (\$)	Printhead (# pins)	Si Dra	oeed (d ift/Col	cps) rr/LQ	Matrix	
Anadex	WP-6000	2700	18	230	170	125	58x18	
Antex Data Systems	ADS-2000	495	9	165		40	9x9//17x17	
Brother	DM40	1395	24	160		80	18x7/16x13	
Canon	PW-1156A	895	9	160		27	11x9//23x18	
Centronics	240	1495	24	160		80	7x18//30x16	
C. Itoh	8600	1295	18	180	90	60	9x9//	
Computers International	Daisywriter Matrix 24	1995	24	240	160	80	9x24/13x23/37x24	
Cromemco	3032CQ	1295	9	150		60	9x11//16x35	
Dataproducts	8050	1695	9	200	110	35	18x9/24x9/36x18	
Datasouth	DS-220	1995	9	220	100	40	9x7/9x15/18x48	
Diablo	32CQI	995	9	150		60	9x11//16x36	
Digital Equipment Corp.	LA50	695	9	100	50		9x7/13x9/	
Digital Matrix	Durawriter Plus	1500	9	180	90	45	9x9/18x9/	5
Epson	LQ-1500	1395	24	200		67	9x17//37x17	
Facit	4512	995	9	140		25	9x9//18/17	
Florida Data	OSP-130	3995	8	600	195	100	4x8/4x8/8x8	
Fujitsu	DPL24	1995	24	288	160	80	9x24/13x24/36x24	
Genicom	3304	2490	18	300	200	100	4x9/5x9/9x18	
Hewlett-Packard	HP2934A	2895	12	200	67	40	9x12/36x24/	
Integral Data Systems	Prism 132	1995	9	200	150		18x9/24x6/	
Legend Peripheral Products	CP VII	1195	18	180		90	7x9//13x17	
Mannesmann Tally	MT440L	2695	9	400	110		9x7/18x40/	
NEC	P3	1250	18	180	90	30	9x7/13x9/21x18	
North Atlantic/Qantex	7065	1995	8	300	125	65	9x5/9x12/18x24	
Okidata	Microline 93	899	9	160	80	40	9x9//9x17	
Panasonic	KX-P1093	899	9	160	80	31	9x9/9x9/17x18	
Philips Peripherals	GP 300L	2855	18	300		80	9x9//18x25	
Printek	930	1995	18	200		80	9x9//36x18	
Radio Shack	DMP-2100	1995	24	160		100	24x18//24x36	
Santec	5700	3600	7	400	350	180	//24x84	
Smith-Corona	D-300	795	9	140		33	9x8//17x16	
Star Micronics	Radix 15	995	9	200		50	9x9//18x18	
Texas Instruments	TI-855	936	9	150		35	9x9//32x18	
Toshiba	P1351	1895	24	160		78	16x11//24x24	
							10411/-/24424	

(1) See text on previous page.

(2) Centronics optional for \$95. RS232 optional for \$150.

DOT MATRIX.....

Graphics Density	Buffer Size	Interface Std (Opt) (1)	Tractor/ pin feed	Sheet feeder	Carriage	Paper Entry (3)	Noise Level (dBa)	Proportional Printing
144x144	4.5K	Cent,RS232	\$100	\$500	Wide	b,r	60	Yes
1920 dots/line	1.92K	Cent(RS232)	Yes	No	Narrow	r	16	Yes
180x180	16K	Cent	Yes	\$250	Wide	r	65	Yes
240 dots/in.	2K	Cent(RS232)	Yes	No	Wide	ř.	60	Yes
180x180	132	Cent(RS232)	Yes	\$280	Wide	r	62	Yes
120x240	2K	Cent/RS232		No	Narrow	r	60	Yes
1224x8 dots/line	4K	Cent/RS232	Yes	\$595	Wide	r	55	Yes
	2K	RS232	Yes	No	Wide	r,f,b	n.a.	No
168x84	5K	Cent,RS232	Yes	Std.	Wide	r,f,b	65	Yes
144x144	2K	Cent,RS232	Yes	No	Wide	f,b	74	No
240 dots/in.	2K	Cent	No	No	Wide	r,f,b	57.8	Yes
72x180	2K	RS232	Yes	No	Narrow	P	n.a.	Yes
72x72	3.39K	Cent,RS232	Yes	No	Wide	f,b	60	No
240 dots/in.	2K	(2)	\$60	\$499	Wide	r	65	Yes
72x100	2K	Cent,RS232	Yes	No	Wide	r	65	Yes
120x384	512	RS232(Cent)	Yes	Std.	Wide	r	59	Yes
180x180	4K	Cent(RS232)	Yes	\$1400	Wide	r	60	Yes
144x144	512	RS232(Cent)	Yes	\$845	Wide	r	62	Yes
90x90	2K	RS232	Yes	No	Wide	r	63	No
84 dots/in.	3.4K	Cent,RS232	Yes	\$149	Wide	r,b	63	No
20x23	1K	Cent(RS232)	Yes	No	Wide	f	50	Yes
100x72	2K	Cent/RS232	Yes	\$1170	Wide	r,b	59	No
240x216	3.5K	Cent/RS232	\$175	\$430	Wide	r	62	Yes
144x144	4.7K	Cent,RS232	Yes	Std.	Wide	f,b	60	Yes
72x72	256	Cent(RS232)	Yes	No	Wide	r,b	67	No
216x240	2K	Cent,RS232	Yes	No	Wide	r,b	62	Yes
144x144	ЗК	RS232(Cent)	\$210	\$817	Wide	r	53	Yes
144x144	768	Cent,RS232	Yes	\$699	Wide	r -	60	No
180x180	132	Cent	\$169.95	\$995	Wide	r	60	Yes
960x288	2K	Cent,RS232	\$200	\$1100	Wide	r	55	No
120 dots/in.	2K	Cent,RS232	Yes	No	Wide	r	63	Yes
240x144	16K	Cent,RS232	Yes	No	Wide	r	60	No
144x144	256	Cent,RS232	\$59	\$499	Narrow	r	62	Yes
180x180	4K	Cent/RS232	\$195	\$1095	Wide	r	65	No

## PERSONAL INVESTING: FROM BITS TO RICHES

Anyone with a personal computer can use data and techniques formerly available only to professionals

#### **BY HOWARD YOUNG**

M icrocomputer technology is helping tame the bulls and bears on Wall Street. Armed with investment analysis software and instant access to stock market data via telecommunications, investors are better equipped to make financial decisions.

Only three years ago, investors who used microcomputers numbered in the thousands; today, there are tens of thousands. Many use microcomputers daily to monitor their portfolios. Others generate charts on their stocks, access databases to get stock prices, and perform sophisticated analysis on the information they've gathered. Still others use electronic databases to gather fundamental information on corporate finances, new products or changes in management.

#### **Accessing a Database**

Most investors who do their own analysis gather information from a financial database such as the Dow Jones News/Retrieval Service, Warner Computer, Compuserve, The Source, or Remote Computing. These databases include price (high/low and close), volume, and a wide range of other information for most listed stocks, going back a year or more. They also contain information similar to that found in corporate financial reports.

#### **Technical Analysis: Market Indicators**

The most popular software programs now used are for technical analysis (see sidebar). They put emphasis on reading the "language of the market," rather than on the fundamentals of earnings, profits, or dividends. Technically minded investors and traders follow dozens of data patterns that link stock (or market) price movement, for example, to the number of new highs or new lows daily or to the number of traders buying puts and calls. With new software, investors

> PHOTO BY RICK BARRICK Tickertape courtesy American Stock Exchange; computer courtesy J. M. Sposato; stocks and certificates courtesy American Banknote Co.







A sampling of investment software

### GLOSSARY

- Simple Moving Average (SMA) A mean or average equaling the total set of data divided by the total number of observations. The moving average is compiled by dropping the oldest data as the newest is added. Thus, a 10-day SMA would include the sum of the data for the first 10 days, divided by 10. On the 11th day, that day's new data would be added and the first day's would be dropped.
- Trendlines: Lines connecting a series of points representing the price of the stock to indicate the direction the stock is moving.
- Oscillators: Indicators that measure a stock's volume as a signal of whether it is overbought or oversold. One example is an index compiled from a comparison of price and volume to calls, based on the theory that the number of shares traded peaks before the price of the stock does.
- Covered Call Writing: Name given to the strategy by which one sells a call option on the shares of the underlying stock that one owns.

### FUNDAMENTAL VERSUS TECHNICAL ANALYSIS BY CHARLES A. MILLER

The professionals who analyze and forecast stock performance are generally of two types: fundamentalists and technical analysts.

Fundamentalists believe that a company's financial condition and performance are the main determinants of how well its stock will do. Fundamental analysis, therefore, involves using all the information about a company that can be gleaned from annual or quarterly reports (among other sources) to determine its prospects. The information may include such data as a company's earnings, its sales, assets, product line and management, and such external factors as competition and GNP. It won't necessarily include the price movement of the stock.

Technical analysis takes anything and everything else into account. It's concerned with stock price, volume, timing and trend for a given company as well as for other companies in the same industry and the market as a whole. Strictly speaking, this approach to market theory holds that previous price movements, properly interpreted, can predict future price patterns. What's more, a are devising their own indicators and doing their own research based on these.

Stockmarket newsletter advisors frequently base their predictions of the course of the Dow Jones Industrial Average (or other broad market indicators like Standard & Poor's and Value Line) on "smaller gauge" technical indicators. Now, investors can gather data and indicators (for instance, is the market going up or down?) with a new software package, the Market Trend Analysis System, produced by Personal Equity Computing, Inc. It enables the investor to track 87 different indicators, organized into three groups: technical, psychological and fundamental. This versatile program allows the user to spot where a major technical indicator is out of synch with one of the broader markets. For technical analysts, such a discrepancy is a major guide for assessing market direction.

The system also features a buy/sell monitor to alert the use of market turnabouts. However, as with all such automatic buy/sell signals, you must decide whether you agree with the investment concepts and strategies underlying the signal. In other words, there is no substi-

technical analyst might factor in the weather or the political atmosphere. More realistically, the analyst would take into account the volume of trading in a stock or the volatility of its price, that is, whether the price has shot up or down frequently. Technical analysts also look at broad spectrums—movement of composite prices and indices, for instance.

One of the tools technical analysts might use, for instance, is a chart of the past prices of a company's stock. Searching carefully to spot trends or variances from trends in the market, they might find a price breakthrough or abnormal price movement. For example, if a price stays within a three-point range for a long time and then breaks out of that range, either higher or lower, it might signal the onset of a trend.

Because the technical analysts are in many ways statisticians and data analysts, computers play a major role in their world. Many of the programs listed in the accompanying table help bring that world into the hands of personal computer users.  $\diamondsuit$  tute for using one's own judgment to make the final investment decision.

#### Technical Analysis of Stocks: Charting Programs

Software programs that permit investors to chart stocks and analyze stock prices and volume are among the best sellers in investment software. The most common kind allows a user to download price/volume information automatically from a database into a stock-charting program. Investors can then generate charts and plot any length of moving average or trendline. When prices go above or below moving averages or when moving averages cross one another, technicians interpret the actions as buy or sell signals.

Among the popular charting programs are the Market Analyzer, the Technical Investor, the Technical Analyst and Winning on Wall Street. These programs have features such as fourwindow screens that enable the investor to view simultaneously four different stocks (or different aspects of the same stock in the Technical Investor program). One feature, Autoplot, lets the investor set up a series of commands to process many stocks automatically. The program plots designated trendlines of the market and prints out desired charts automatically.

Many of the software packages make it easy to do operations such as plotting moving averages, trendlines, volume and oscillators with a few keystrokes.

#### **Options Software**

With the advent of options on stock market indices, it is now possible to speculate on the Dow Jones or another major index. While playing the options market can bring returns almost as great as Atlantic City jackpots, the risks are nearly as high. Those risks and the suspicion that options are terribly complicated (which is true only for the more complex professional strategies) may explain why many investors hesitate to enter this market. Their reluctance is unfortunate. With new options software, the investor can use conservative strategies to protect market profits or at least minimize losses.

To aid newcomers, most of the manuals that accompany the options software instruct the user in the basics of options trading. In addition, some on-line systems (two-way telecommunications systems, such as those linking brokerage houses and clients, or database and users) provide guidance and assistance, performing most of the selection chores. For traders who are active in the market, the online systems (such as Wall Street Online) will pick underpriced and overpriced options and execute complex analyses to show the user the best buys.

Some of the packages, such as Soap, developed by H & H Scientific, lead the user through a maze of trading strategies and make the rapid calculations necessary for timely decision-making. Less expensive, but nontheless comprehensive, programs have been developed by Calcugram, Mehrtens and Star Value. Investors can use their software to estimate profit from covered calls, a simple options technique by which the investor can sell a call against an owned stock.

#### **Following the Tape**

Many investors and traders used to call their brokers frequently to find out

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## QUOTREK

**I** NFORMATION—getting it while it's hot—is the key to trading in stocks and commodities. While most investment news services run "behind the ticker" from 5 to 15 minutes, a new system, QuoTrek, sends traders almost instantaneous price data from the major stock and commodity exchanges and NASDAQ's computer system.

The heart of QuoTrek is a pocket-size FM radio receiver equipped with an alphanumeric keyboard and a 40-character LCD display. Except for an antenna that telescopes out the top, the 12-oz device resembles an ordinary pocket computer or programmable calculator.

But it is not a calculator of any kind. The radio is pretuned to a local FM station that transmits digitized stock and commodity data on its subcarrier—the same subcarrier used by other FM stations to transmit Muzak to restaurants and banks. (The subcarrier cannot be picked up by a standard FM radio.)

Once received, the information is fed to a microprocessor with 40 programmable memory registers and one directaccess display memory. An investor programs the memory registers simply by punching in the standard trading symbols on the keyboard: IBM for IBM, MGM for MGM Studios, etc. Users can either scroll through the programmed memories item by item in their portfolios or manually program their QuoTreks for stocks not stored in memory registers.

#### **Data Transmission and Decoding**

About every 2 minutes the FM station providing the QuoTrek service transmits a "loop" of data on approximately 8000 stocks and commodities; the loop includes the last sale, the high, the low, up/down tick, open and total volume. The OuoTrek receiver's microprocessor strips off the information on up to 40 selected stocks (the user's portfolio) and stores it in the symbol-keyed memories. A user who wants to see the data on a particular stock without scrolling through the portfolio can simply enter the trading symbol. Getting data that is not in one of the 40 memories, however, can take up to 2 minutes because the manual memory must wait for the data to be received.

#### Where the Data Comes From

While it all looks simple and easy at the receiver end, much advanced communications technology goes into getting the data from the stock exchange(s) to the user almost instantaneously.

The data from the exchanges is gath-

#### **BY JOHN SMITH-RICHARDSON**

ered by RCA, whose own computers select either a satellite or surface link whichever is optimal at that time—to QuoTrek's central computers located in California. The central computers—VAX 11-750 and 11-730s—process the "raw" data into a compressed database on more than 8000 stocks and commod-

ities. The processed data is fed to a memory stack whose output is read as a data "loop" that is uplinked to the Westar IV

#### **Personal Investing**

the price of their stocks. Tape-addicted traders would camp at their brokers' office to watch the electronic stock tape flash price and volume information. Now they can watch the ticker tape or obtain stock prices on their own computer screen-anytime. With a dedicated line from Western Union and the telephone company and a \$100 monthly fee, investors can now use a ticker software program.

Most of these programs provide features previously available only in brokers' offices. One of the earliest systems developed by Max Ule is call Tickertec. Two new software packages, Windows on Wall Street and Pro-Monitor add indicators that can by used to determine which way particular stocks (or the market as a whole) are headed. These systems help the user identify stocks that may be candidates for takeovers and watch for breakouts in stocks. They can even ring alarm bells or buzzers to warn when a stock has reached a preset level. One of the most comprehensive systems is produced by Computrac. It covers most of the technical indicators followed by active investors and traders.

Fundamental Analysis

Fundamental data on corporations

are available either on-line, via electronic databases, or off-line, via disks sent monthly by publishers as part of their software packages. Two such publishers are the leading providers of stock market information and advice: Standard and Poor's and Value Line. These companies also provide software packages that enable investors to analyze the data. With this software, investors can search for corporations with low PEs, for example, or use other, more sophisticated criteria.

Software and database access provided by other publishers generates detailed reports on a corporation or facilitates comparisons among corporations. One of the largest database search-andscreening programs is Micro-Scan (from Isys Corp.), with which an investor can analyze up to 1400 stocks in 99 industries, with 54 variables for each stock.

Micro-PMS (from Boston Co.) provides a monthly subscription to data disks listing over 40 items for each stock in the database. It also helps investors select stocks by enabling them to scan a database of 1500 stocks based on numerous criteria.

Information about the activities of corporate insiders, including who owns the corporation, is provided from financial databases by Disclosure (updated by Disclosure Co.). The user is able to analyze the data in a variety of formats.

Several databases provide access to the large financial library of Media General(Medgen). From this source, the fundamentalist can obtain a substantial amount of the information necessary to analyze a company's fortunes.

A recent move by the Securities and Exchange Commission may also prove to be a boon in this area. It recently announced that corporations will be able to send their financial reports to Washington electronically and that this information will be made available to the public shortly thereafter. An individual investor, by accessing the data via microcomputer, will be able to make judgments about a company's finances and stock position at the same time the professionals do.

#### Downloading Data into Spreadsheets

A spreadsheet provides a multicolumn format of figures that can be manipulated individually, in pairs, or in any combination desired and by any number of simple or complex formulas. Such spreadsheets as Lotus 1-2-3 enable the (Continued on page 86)

### S&P's STOCKPAK II

T'S one thing to have a program that makes it easy to analyze securities, but quite another to get the data itself. Standard & Poor's Stockpak II system gives you both. With Stockpak II you get an analysis program and monthly data (current to the last trading date of each month).

The program was written for S&P by Stock Market Software, which previously developed "On Balance Volume Charting," a system for the Apple II. Stockpak II lets you examine 127 pieces of fundamental and market information on over 1500 securities and perform comparisons by graphs and reports. You can also screen securities to select only those that meet certain criteria.

When you boot the system you're presented with a six-item menu:

1. Look Up Information on One Company. When you choose this option, you're asked for the ticker symbol of the security you want to check. You can then browse through three display pages of information on that security. Page 1 contains raw data (for example, price, sales information); page 2 provides performance ratios calculated using both preprogrammed and user-defined formulas; and page 3 is a graphic display of the security's earnings and price data.

2. Compare information on Several Companies. This option compares securities graphically.

3. Screen a Database Diskette. This allows you to select every security from the database that meets either predefined or user-generated criteria. You can then enter automatically selected securities into the comparison graphics feature mentioned above.

4. Prepare a Report. A useful option that allows you to produce printed reports in predefined or user-generated formats. You can use securities that you've entered manually or those that were selected through the screening process.

5. Access Support Functions. A housekeeping option that allows you to change the various system parameters, report formats, selection criteria, etc.

6. Exit Stockpak II.

We found that the system performed these functions with reasonable speed and little difficulty. The documentation provided is not voluminous, but does contain sufficient information for you to learn the program rapidly. It also provides clear definitions for the data and ratio information displayed.

The service is marketed on a subscription basis, and the price varies according to the type of service you want:

12 months of 1500

**BY BARBARA E. AND JOHN F. McMULLEN** 

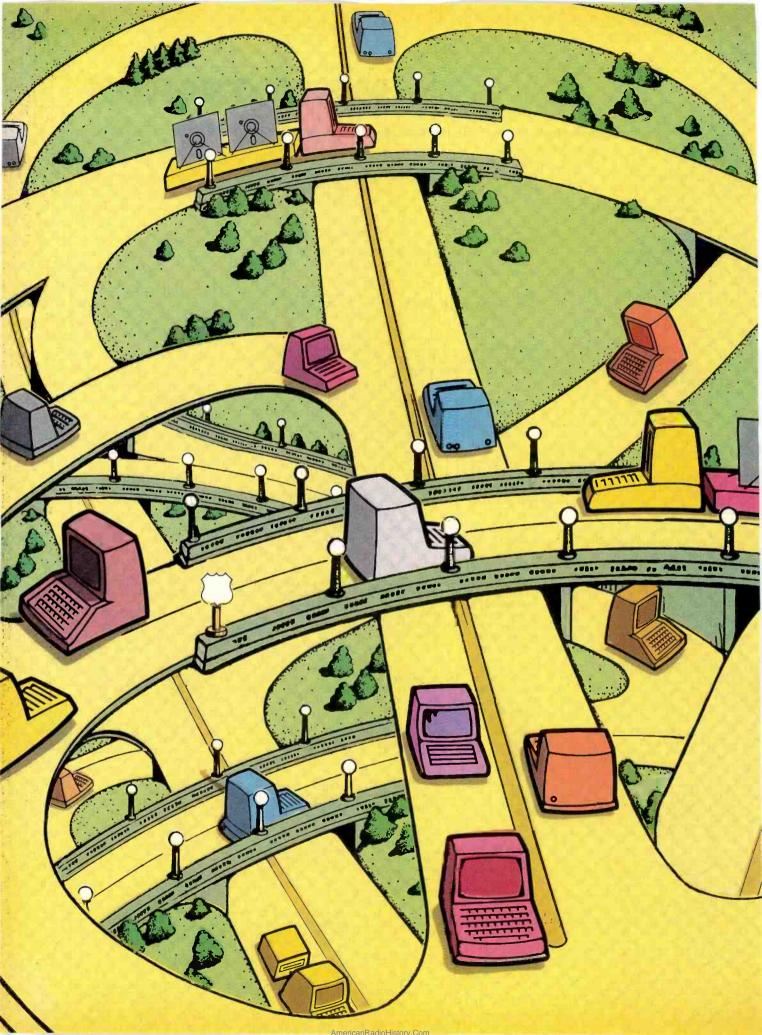
There is also an initial subscription charge of \$30.00. Standard & Poor's says that the majority of individual subscribers use the 1500 selected-issues subscription. Users may transfer services during the subscription period or may drop the service entirely with full credit for the unused portion.

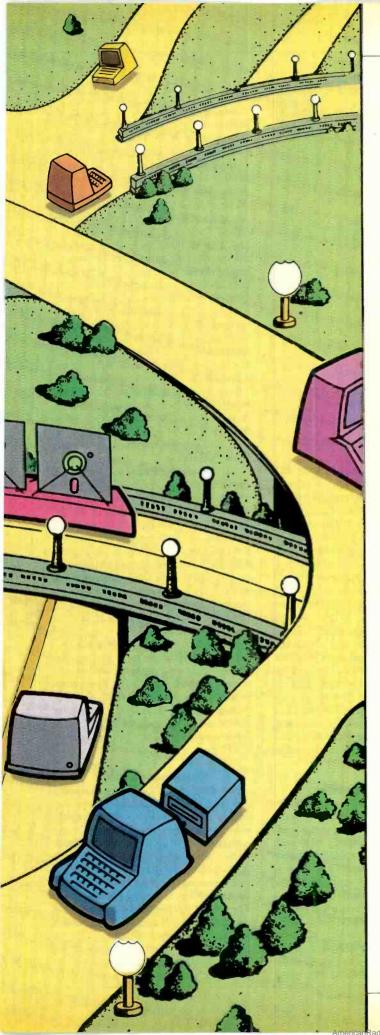
At this price, the Stockpak service is well worth the attention of anyone having even a passing interest in fundamental analysis of securities. Stockpak II is published by Standard & Poor's, 25 Broadway, New York, NY. 212-208-8000. ♦

## **INVESTMENT SOFTWARE**

			NUMBER OF STREET
Vendor	Product	Hardware	Price/Fee
<b>C.D. Anderson</b> 300 Montgomery St. Suite 440 San Francisco, CA 94104 800-822-2222	Desktop Broker Online trading system	All computers (Modem)	Initial fee is \$95; other fees vary
Anidata 7200 Westfield Ave. Pennsauken, NJ 08110 609-663-8123	Market Analyst Consists of 3 modules: technical analy- sis; portfolio management; and news, views and quotes	Apple II, II+, IIe, (64K); IBM PC (128K)	\$495
ATS Software, Inc. 90 John St. New York, NY 10038 212-227-5731	Oscar Online option trading and analysis	IBM PC, PC/XT (128K, modem)	\$300/month
The Boston Co. One Boston Place Boston, MA 02106 617-722-7939	Micro PMS Program can scan a database of 1500 stocks for criteria selected by user	Apple II, IIe, III, 64K; IBM PC, PC/XT (Two disk drives)	\$595
Bristol Financial Systems, Inc. 23 Bristol Place Wilton, CT 06897 203-834-0040 203-762-9191	Window on Wall Street Integrated set of computer programs designed to analyze, display and store Information from the New York Stock Exchange floor. Real-time ticker on screen	IBM PC (320K, two disk drives)	\$75/Demo kit
<b>Calc Shop, Inc.</b> PO Box 1231 W. Caldwell, NJ 0700 <b>7</b> 201-228-9139	<b>Opval</b> Forecasts fair prices and deltas for options	Apple II, IIe or III (with emulator) IBM PC, PC/XT	\$250
CompuServe 5000 Arlington Centre Blvd. Columbus, OH 43220 614-457-8650	CompuServe Information Service Financial database	All computers	Rates vary
<b>Compu Trac, Inc.</b> 1021 9th St. New Orleans, LA 70115 504-895-1474	Compu Trac Programs An extensive, growing system of soft- ware allowing for automatic data col- lection from many databases; pro- grams allow you to analyze stocks, the broader markets, index futures, com- modity futures	Apple II (Hayes micromodem) IBM PC, PC/XT (Two disk drives)	\$1947 initial fee; \$200 annual maintenance \$1900 initial fee; \$300 annual maintenance
	Intra Day Analyst Tracks stocks and commodities on a real-time basis and allows for instant analysis using many formulas, as well as graphing of the results	Apple II + or IIe IBM PC	\$1575 initial fee; \$250 annual maintenance \$1600 initial fee; \$250 annual maintenance
Decision Economics, Inc. 14 Old Farm Rd. Cedar Knolls, NJ 07927 201-539-6889	Stockcraft Portfolio management, technical analy- sis and optimized trading strategy program	Apple II + , IIe, III (Emulator, two drives)	\$118
Dow Jones & Co. PO Box 300 Princeton, NJ 08540 609-452-2000 800-257-5114	Market Analyzer Performs technical analysis on the high/low/close and volume data for stocks on any of the Dow Jones indexes	Apple II+, IIe, IN (emulation mode); IBM PC (color graphics card); TI professional	\$349
	Market Microscope Database for use in screening industry groups and stocks. Price-alert routine data on your disk on stocks that that have reached critical buy/sell levels	Apple II, II+, IIe, III (two disk drives, modem); IBM PC, PC/XT	\$349
	Market Manager Plus Portfolio management program	Apple II series, III (two disk drives and printer); IBM PC (asynchronous communications card)	\$249
	News Retrieval Service Financial database	All computers (Modem)	Rates vary

(Continued on page 90)





## YOU CAN GET THERE FROM HERE

Ways to get seemingly incompatible hardware and software to work together

#### **BY JOHN SMITH-RICHARDSON**

HERE'S an old story about a farmer who, after failing at several tries to give directions to a traveler, gives up. The story ends with the punch line: "Nope. I guess you can't get there from here!" Sometimes, with the plethora of microprocessors, disk formats, terminal types, etc., around these days, that phrase seems to be particularly appropriate.

For example, let's assume you got into personal computing back in the early days with a Radio Shack TRS-80 Model I. Your company started using Scripsit for its correspondence, and for business records used a then-available commercial database or one you wrote yourself using BASIC. That stuff has for many years delivered outstanding service, but your company has grown and so have your computing needs. If you're typical of many—if not most—business users, your new personal computer will be an IBM-workalike, and it's not going to accept or run the data and programs from your Radio Shack computer(s).

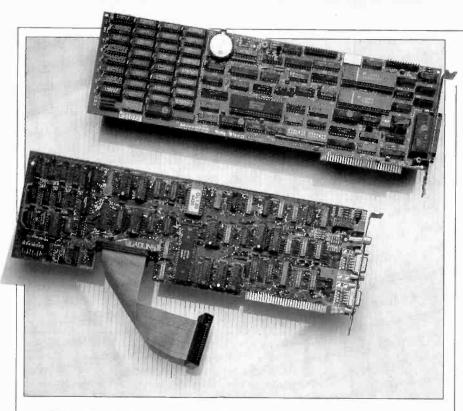
Or maybe you're an accountant or a field engineer, and you found the Osborne 1 was the perfect answer to bringing the computer to your clients. Unfortunately, Osborne folded, and your clients aren't using the Osborne computer when they upgrade their own computerized services. However, you find the Osborne computer is still the perfect portable for you, and you would like to continue using it even though your clients are now using PCs, Kaypros, or any of ten other inexpensive computers—everything except the Osborne. You must either rewrite all your records and spreadsheets or find some way to adapt the Osborne to the modern computers.

Fortunately, you do not have to discard either your old equipment or its software. There are many programs and hardware accessories designed to permit the interchange of software between various computers. If you like to use the Osborne 1 or a Kaypro 2x at your client's office, by all means do so, for there are programs that will allow the PC back at your home office to read the data from the Osborne and Kaypro disks.

While most format-interchange software allows one kind of computer to read text or data files from other computers or operating systems, some actually permit the user to run a program from another computer; and if running the program directly isn't feasible, there are hardware devices that permit an IBM PC to emulate a CP/M-80 or an Apple II or II+ computer. (Yes, your PC can "come up" in CP/M or Apple DOS.)

#### **Copying Other Formats**

At the bottom of the scale of software interchange products



Baby Blue II (above) and Quadlink (below) boards for the IBM PC.

are the programs that translate the text or data files on "foreign" disks to the format of the host computer and vice versa.

To use them you load a translator program into the host computer. A menu allows you to select a foreign disk format for drive B, into which you load the foreign disk. A disk formatted for the host computer is loaded into the A drive. The translator program then copies the text or data files on drive B to drive A. As a general rule, the translator software will also work the other way around, copying text and data from a disk in host drive A to a disk formatted for a foreign computer in drive B. While this kind of interchange software is generally effective and usually attractive because of its moderate price, it often has limitations the user doesn't discover until after the software is paid for.

First, the text and data must be ASCII files. They can be data files, word processing texts, even BASIC programs, but almost without exception they must be in ASCII format. The few programs we tried that were supposed to convert binary files or tokenized statements didn't work reliably, and we will not cover them here.

Also, translation software frequently requires preformatted disks. If, for example, you are going to transfer a PC WordStar text file to a Kaypro formatted disk, the foreign disk may have to be preformatted on a Kaypro computer.

One of the better examples of translator software we had a chance to use is *Crossdata*, which translates files either

way between CP/M and MS- or PC-DOS. Unfortunately, while it offers a broad selection of computer formats, it lacks two of the major ones: Osborne single density and Zenith Z-100. Another effective interchange program is Filetran, which comes in three different versions. Filetran was originally intended for the Osborne 1, and two different versions covered just about all the 51/4" disk formats in common use (and some not-so-common ones). A new version, for the PC, accommodates 22 different double-density formats. But not all formats are available on all three versions. For example, one version translates between a single-density Osborne 1 and the PC, but the PC version does not accommodate the single-density Osborne 1 format. If you have a specific requirement, check directly with the Filetran people; they'll tell you which version you should order.

#### **Run-Time Capability**

Transferring data and text files between disk formats is one thing. Actually running a foreign program on your computer is something entirely different. Presently there are two notably effective run-time programs available. One is bundled with Kaypro computers, the other is "thrown in" with Montezuma Micro's CP/M, an aftermarket version of CP/M 2.2 for the Radio Shack TRS-80 Model 4 computer.

Run-time translator software causes one of your disk drives to function as a host for a foreign format. In other words, if you are using a Kaypro 2x computer, the A drive will be in Kaypro format while drive B can be set to read and write in another—perhaps Osborne 1 single-density or Zenith Z-100. As far as the computer is concerned, both drives are hosts. And, because both drives are hosts. And, because both drives are hosts, the Kaypro can *directly run* any software program that is "pure CP/M" and not hardware dependent (i.e., it doesn't directly access memory or use specific I/O port addresses). For example, if your program originally ran on the Osborne 1, you could run that same Osborne disk directly on the Kaypro.

If the CPUs of the two computers involved are incompatible (for example, an 8-bit Z80 in a Kaypro 2x and a 16-bit 8088 in a TI Professional) and you can't run the program, you can still read and write *data* to the foreign disk directly. You can set drive B to emulate an IBM PC drive and then use the text or data directly from a PC disk without going through a disk-to-disk translation process. You can also transfer text and data from disk to disk.

As with most software and hardware, once there's an initial breakthrough the marketplace soon fills with even better products. Kaypro provides 12 foreign formats for several such well-recognized products as Osborne, Xerox, TRS-80, IBM PC, Morrow, Zenith Z-100 and the NEC PC-8100a. Montezuma Micro covers the same range of standard models and throws in a number of not-so-wellknown names, such as Lobo Max-80, Cromemco Z-2, LNW, Eagle II, and the Hurricane Compactor.

If even this list doesn't impress you, there's a software package called *Compat* that can program the second drive of a number of CP/M-based computers to emulate any of 82 formats! (There is also a version of *Compat* for certain S-100-bus disk controller boards that allows you to add  $5 \frac{1}{4}$ " drives to an 8" system.)

#### Custom Keyboards

Not all keyboards are alike, and some lack keys that are essential for running certain programs. For instance, could you use most of your software if your computer lacked an ESCAPE key? Probably not. That key is frequently used as a "bail-out" key to get you out of otherwise inescapable situations. It is also the "attention" key for much software. Consider the TRS-80 Model 4 computer (and the Models I and III). They don't have ESCAPE keys, which presents a mountain-sized problem when running CP/M. The problem is resolved by employing a "key translator" as part of the

## **Product Sources**

# Baby Blue II \* Microlog 222 Route 59 Suffern, NY 10901 \$995.00 Compat Mycroft Labs., Inc. PÓ Box 6045 Tallahassee, FL 32314 \$95.00 Crossdata Award Software, Inc. 236 N. Santa Cruz Ave. Los Gatos, CA 95030 \$99.00 Filetran Business Micro Products, Inc. 3128 Hagar Lane, Unit B Glenwood Springs, CO 81601 \$99.00 Montezuma Micro CP/M for TRS-80 Model 4 Montezuma Micro PO Box 32027 Dallas, TX 75232 \$199.95 ProKey RoseSoft 4710 University Way NE Suite 601 Seattle, WA 98105 \$129.95 Quadlink Quadram Corp. 4355 International Blvd. Norcross, GA 30093 \$680.00 **Remote Control** Kensington Microware Ltd. 251 Park Ave. South New York, NY 10010 \$180.00 Talisman Disco-Tech Div. of Morton Technologies, Inc. 600 B St. Santa Rosa, CA 95402 \$125.00 \* 256K configuration

CP/M for the Model 4. For example, Montezuma Micro's CP/M 2.2 makes the Model 4's UP-ARROW key function as an ESCAPE key for CP/M.

While there are several programs available that permit the user to reprogram any key, none is as effective at terminal emulation as one called *Talisman*. It can automatically simulate any common keyboard configuration on most host terminals or computers and can be made to load a configuration automatically along with an applications program. A program like Talisman is particularly useful for adding function keys to terminals and computers that have none.

Talisman can turn almost any terminal into almost any other model terminal. For example, if your software was written using the screen and cursor control codes for a Televideo 920 and you are using a Lear-Siegler ADM-3A, you can redefine your ADM-3A so it behaves like a Televideo and still run that software. As is typical of keyboardreconfiguration software, Talisman also lets you reprogram individual keys to output an entire string rather than a single character. This capacity is useful for complex word processing commands, for telecommunications logons, and for headings for letters or invoices.

While Talisman is supplied with overlays for emulations of almost every conceivable terminal and computer used with CP/M programs, it's possible that somewhere out there is one that's not included. A phone call to Disco-Tech (the producer of Talisman) will get you the emulation you need.

# **Reconfiguring IBM**

Theoretically, software for IBM workalikes needs no configuration because the IBM keyboard is a "standard." True enough, but "standard" is not synonymous with "great," or even with "good." The fact is, the IBM keyboard has some well-known bugs. Among the most glaring is a left SHIFT key in the wrong place for U.S. typists and a lack of cursor positioning keys independent of the numeric-entry keys—one set of keys is used for both functions. Word processing would be a lot easier for most typists if the SHIFT key were restored to its usual position by swapping it with the "vertical line/backslash" key; and independent cursor-positioning and numeric-entry keys would make life a lot easier for users of spreadsheets and numeric databases. Also, some less dextrous typists find it extremely difficult to enter control codes, which require two keys— CONTROL and something else. IBM's three-key reset and the second-tier ASCII code generation (ALT plus a keypad key) are almost impossible for such people.

But almost all PC keyboard problems can be resolved with ProKey, a software package specifically for the PC and PCcompatibles. ProKey can customize any key or combination of keys to represent any other key(s) or function(s)-up to 300 individual functions-or to represent a string of up to 12,000 characters. While much of ProKey's power lies in areas beyond the scope of this article, for "getting there from here" ProKey can be set to auto-load functions such as: 1) a shift-key swap-interchanging the left SHIFT key with the "vertical line/backslash" key; 2) moving either the numeric keypad or the cursor positioning functions to the alpha keys so it's not necessary to use the NUMLOCK key to switch between the two; and 3) stacking the printer control codes or graphics onto single keys.

ProKey can even set up the control functions for operating one key at a time. For example, it can program the keyboard so pressing CONTROL automati-

# Just a few of the ways to get there from here.



# You can get there

cally programs the keyboard to send a CONTROL and whatever key is pressed next. The ALT key can be programmed the same way, so that a reset would be accomplished by pressing the CONTROL. ALT and DELETE in sequence rather than simultaneously. The same can be done for any applications software that requires multikey combinations, such as those found in word processors and databases. Complete customized ProKey keyboard configurations can be stored and AUTOEXEC'd with their associated applications software. In short, any PC keyboard configuration or string representation problem can be resolved with ProKey.

# **Computer Emulation**

To do a thorough computer emulation takes hardware. Two plug-in boards are now available for the PC: the *Quadlink* and the *Baby Blue II*. The first is an Apple emulator; the second allows you to run 8-bit CP/M software.

The Quadlink is an emulator for the Apple II, Apple II+ and Apple-compatible computers. It uses the IBM PC's disk drives and color/graphic monitor adapter. The board permits either PC or Apple foreground operation at the touch of a key. A composite video output from the Quadlink board is used for both the PC and Apple displays. The Quadlink is fully self-contained; it's a stand-alone 6502 computer with 64K of RAM. The remaining hardware supports the keyboard, three screen display modes, and screen and disk interfaces. While a "real" Apple computer has 48K of RAM and 16K of ROM (the first 16K). this board uses software to create an image of the Apple ROM in the first 16K of RAM.

A special software package, called *The Filer*, that comes with the Quadlink board contains several utilities as well as Apple DOS 3.3 and FPBASIC (Floating Point BASIC), otherwise known as Applesoft BASIC. The setup software switches the PC between normal operation and the Apple emulation. The screen presentation is in the conventional Apple format when the Quadlink selects Apple emulation. When the computer is toggled for PC operation, it is in PC format.

Since both computers are independent except for sharing use of the display, you can actually run two programs at the same time and have either one as the foreground (screen) presentation. More important, the Quadlink board allows the exchange of text and data files between Apple-format and PC-format disks, and it permits a single computer to be used for developing programs for both the PC and Apple computers.

The Quadlink does have its limitations, though. It cannot run software from the Apple IIe or any protected software that uses half-tracking because the PC's disk drives cannot half-track. And, while the board worked successfully when the computer was configured with

# The operative term is "sometimes." Sometimes it's almost 100% successful; sometimes barely 10%

IBM or Quadram plug-in adapters, it didn't when the hardware was non-IBM or non-Quadram; sometimes a program ran properly; sometimes it didn't. If you have a need to run specific Apple II or Apple II+ software on a PC, the best thing is to check with Quadram to see whether it will run. Even better, try it out somewhere. Quadram is very open and honest about the limitations of its Quadlink, and they gave good telephone support, but the final determination of compatibility is with the user.

## It Really is CP/M!

Baby Blue II is an intelligent multifunction board for a PC's long expansion slot. It also contains a complete CP/M emulator-in this instance a 64K Z80based CP/M-80 Version 2.2 computer. The Baby Blue II emulator can directly run any transportable CP/M program, which means any program that is not hardware dependent. It can also write CP/M text and data files directly to a PC format disk. In certain instances a PC-DOS command must be used in place of the usual CP/M resident commands. For example, you must use PC-DOS commands for renaming and erasing files and for viewing the directory. Similarly, the manufacturer suggests that the PC commands COPY and CHKDSK be substituted for CP/M's PIP and STAT. There are a few other quirks, such as a lack of CP/M's normal line editing support and the need to press RETURN when it would not normally be required by CP/M, but in general the conversion works very well.

As a general rule, CP/M programs ran without problems when there were

no differences between CP/M and PC-DOS functions. The greatest difficulty was finding CP/M software on PC-formatted disks—and that proved to be a challenge.

Our Baby Blue II came with a disk format conversion utility that only supported five CP/M computers: NEC PC-8001, IMS-5000, DEC VT-18X. Heath/Zenith Soft Sectored and CP/M-86. These are not the five all-time CP/M best-sellers. In fact, except for the Heath/Zenith format we could not locate any CP/M-80 software in the other formats, even though the Baby Blue II documentation claims that "Most vendors now offer their CP/M software already on PC-DOS formatted diskettes, in what is often called the 'Baby Blue format'." Not one dealer in our area had ever heard of a "Baby Blue format" or could provide any CP/M software in the other formats. We had to resort to subterfuge and use a format-conversion program in a rather unorthodox way.

For the average user, finding software ready to run on the Baby Blue II will not be simple. So-called "computer hackers"—and other computer science types —will have it easier because the Baby Blue II comes with extensive technical documentation, much of it beyond the comprehension of the applications-oriented user. But if you can get the disk formats untangled, it works great.

# **Remote Control**

Remote Control is the name of a software package for the IBM PC that performs an unusual emulation. It turns the PC into an enhanced version of the Radio Shack TRS-80 Model 100 or NEC PC-8201A lap computers. Although intended primarily to allow one of those lap computers to take over control of the PC (either by modem or through direct connection), it also contains emulations of their TEXT and TELCOM programs. If you do much of your work on a lap computer and like its word processing and communications facilities, Remote Control allows you to move that work over to a PC and continue it in a familiar environment. There's no need to learn the intricacies of a new word processor or communications package. You get all the features you're familiar with, plus a number of useful additions to the original programs. A full review of this package will appear shortly in COMPUTERS & ELECTRONICS.

(Continued on page 96)

Jaine Saffir is a free-lance author who specializes in writing about computer software.



American Radio History Com

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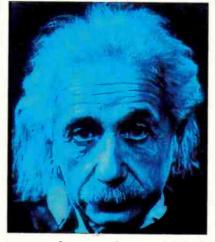
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# IDEO DROCESSING

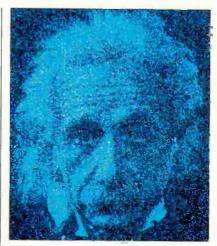
Sophisticated tools for capturing and manipulating video images are reaching the microcomputer market

**BY LOUISE MELTON** 



**T** HE human eye is a remarkable instrument. It can perceive faint movements in a dimly lit room or follow the slant of sails in blazing sunlight. But, remarkable as it is, it does have limitations. Through time, humans have devised instruments to overcome some of the eye's shortcomings—we can see inside cells with microscopes and distant galaxies through telescopes. Other limitations have been overcome by modern technologies, from radar to television. Computers are only the latest addition to this arsenal.

For more than 15 years, scientists have been using video processing for everything from enhancing and analyzing television images of Saturn's rings to counting missile silos on grainy aerial photographs. But until now video processing has been the exclusive property of NASA, well-funded university research labs and the Defense Department—those capable of paying \$100,000 and more for hardware. Because of the high cost of equipment (primarily mainframe computer systems and massive storage devices) video processing applications have had to be major projects to



justify the cost.

Just in the last year, video processing products ranging in price from \$495 to \$25,000 have been introduced. While they can't duplicate the \$100,000 systems, they are still powerful and exciting. And they're just the beginning.

Today, thanks to these dramatic reductions in price, due mainly to advances in microcomputer design, signal processing and dense storage technology, video processing is exploding into virtually every area. Medical imaging, robotics, graphic design and security are the earliest beneficiaries of the new lower costs. Office automation, communications, and commercial and retail applications are following fast.

Like a lot of new technology, low-cost video processing systems are coming from new companies that are getting new products to market quickly. Cromemco, Inc., the California-based microcomputer manufacturer started in 1975 by Harry Garland and Roger Melen of Stanford University, is the oldest and largest company producing small video processing hardware and software systems.

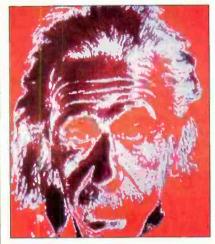


The other three low cost systems developers are less than three years old.

Vice President Richard Govatski of Memotech Corp. points out that the term "low-cost" is strictly relative. He says that people who already own a fully expanded Memotech 8-bit MTX personal computer, "can add video processing for under \$7000. But you have to keep in mind the total system cost is around \$18,000. It's possible to do some limited processing for under image \$10,000-but not much under. It's still not a toy for the hobbyist or for general purpose computing. For the near future, microprocessor-based video processing is going to be used primarily in dedicated applications."

Govatski predicts that the proliferation of microprocessor-based video processing applications will depend on the third-party applications-software, developers of the same group that played a big part in the proliferation of business and graphics software.

Ron Massa, an electrical engineer and national sales manager at Imaging Technology in Woburn, MA, agrees. He feels that applications software will be written



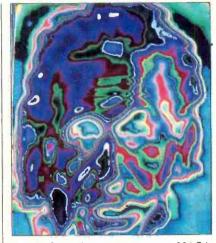
by third-party OEMs (original equipment manufacturers) who have expertise in specific industrial and scientific areas.

More software is probably being written for Imaging Technology systems than for all the other major players put together. Imaging Technology has the most versatile and impressive array of products and capabilities—including the recently introduced \$3000 PC Vision system for the IBM PC. The company's video processors are purchased in volume by systems integrators for use primarily with Digital Equipment Corporation's 16- and 32-bit systems. The company is also developing low-cost VLSI versions of its high-end systems.

Chorus Data Systems in Merrimack, NH, produces PC-Eye, a \$495 hardware/software package that users can hook up to their IBM PCs. While other companies concentrate on board-level products and video processing systems software, Chorus Data Systems packages consumer products, and has agreements with retail distributors.

# **Pictures Are Data**

Computer image processing springs



largely from the space program. NASA and the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, CA, used video cameras, computers and communications equipment on board spacecraft to send pictures back from our neighbors in the solar system. Starting in the early 1960s with the Ranger 7 through the more recent Pioneer and Voyager probes, scientists have developed increasingly sophisticated image processing techniques.

Enhancing an image makes it easier for a human being (or a machine) to see more detail. Except in the graphic arts, enhancement rarely has an aesthetic purpose—the idea is not to make images prettier, rather more useful. Enhancement can be as simple as adjusting contrast or as complex as modifying image elements to reduce noise or geometric distortion. For example, averaging is a technique routinely used to clean up pictures from space. The image processor compares multiple frames of an image of, say, the Martian desert, eliminating

Louise Melton, a free-lance author based in New England, specializes in advanced technologies.

ABOVE PHOTOS COURTESY IMAGING TECHNOLOGY INC.

# Video Processing

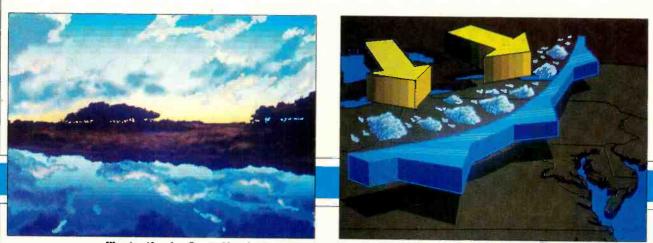


Illustration by Scott Harris, left, demonstrates airbrush and shades generator. Airplane map, right, has arrows and clouds added by artist Ron Clowney.

those that have extraneous, false information, such as that caused by radio interference from a solar flare.

*Extraction* and *analytical opinions* enable users to measure objects, recognize patterns, and output image data in numerical or graphic formats.

The marriage of video and computers maximizes the strengths and minimizes the limitations of each. Video signals are analog-messy, complicated, ungovernable waves of information. Computers take in digital signals-precise, quantitative, mathematical. Convert analog signals into digital signals and you've domesticated them. The first of the four major functions that define video processing therefore is digitizing. Video images are made up of dots of light arranged in a grid. Image components include the relative brightness of each dot-called a pixel or picture elementand its xy coordinate position on the grid. Digitizers are essentially A-to-D converters that take their input from television cameras, electron microscopes, radar, infrared detectors, or Xray devices and translate the brightness

and position of each pixel into a numeric equivalent.

After the image is digitized, it must be stored—the second function of an image processor. Storage can be in an on-board buffer memory or in the storage devices supported by the host CPU.

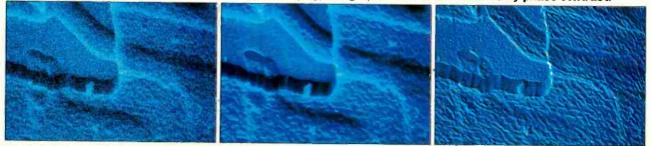
Third, the image must be output. We most often think of output as a display of some kind, such as monochrome or color televisions, RGB monitors, videotext terminals, computer display screens or special high-resolution display devices. Extracted data may also be output as histograms, scatter plots or other graphic representations.

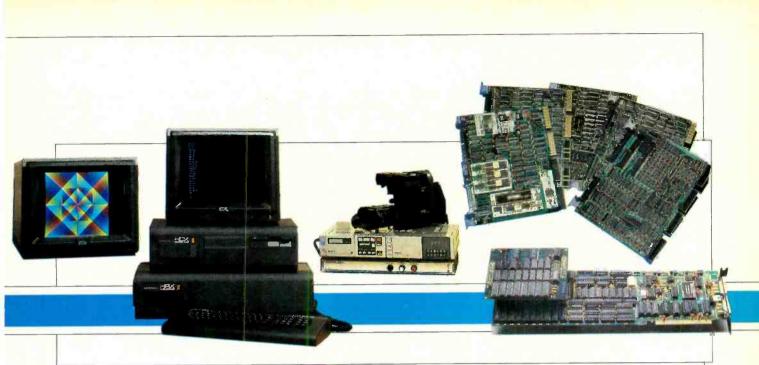
The fourth function of an image processor is, of course, the actual processing, which may be performed by internal processors or, via an interface, with host computer. Most often, ROM on a dedicated board holds the logic that performs operations such as subtracting one image from another, or shifting brightness levels throughout an image by a predetermined factor, or retaining only those pixels within a certain range of intensity.

How detailed the image is, and how much information the computer can therefore garner from it, depends on resolution. The higher the number of pixels on the grid, the clearer the image input and output. The application determines the resolution necessary-and the cost of the system. Higher resolution takes more memory and more processing power and time. At the top end of image processing systems are what Imaging Technology's Massa calls "the real exotic Landsat stuff, 4000 by 4000 resolution, a million bucks each." Systems capable of producing images of 1024  $\times$ 1024 pixels are common in scientific applications. At the low end are  $256 \times 256$ resolution systems adequate for, say, simple edge detection devices used in robotic vision.

Another factor that contributes to cost is the range of gray scale the system accommodates. Gray scale is determined by the number of bits used to represent a pixel's brightness. One bit is sufficient to tell the computer that a pixel is black or white. Six bits—sufficient for most current applications—provide 64

Below left is noisy image of a silicon wafer generated by a scanning electron microscope. At center, noise is eliminated by image averaging; at right, texture is accentuated by phase contrast.





# At left, Memotech's HRX image-processing computer in a typical configuration. At right, Imaging Technology's series of plug-compatible modules.

different levels of gray. Until recently only very sophisticated systems in the \$100,000 range offered more—8 bits and 128 gray levels. VLSI-based 8-bit systems that will sell for a quarter of that cost are now being developed.

What about color? Like very high resolution and broad gray scales, color is not necessary in the great majority of applications. In fact, 90% of image processing is done in black and white. As Imaging Technology's Massa says, "Color looks nice, but the computer can care less, and it just makes the system very expensive. It's gray level that the computers are looking for in processing data—and you actually get better resolution with black and white."

In applications where direct input of conventional video signals is not necessary, color can be handled by using three boards to process red, green, and blue separately. For special applications, the user can assign color definitions to only those pixels that are of a certain intensity. The technique is called *pseudo-color*. This process can be used to create the illusion of true color or simply to highlight certain areas of interest on an image. Pseudo-color is particularly useful in infrared image analysis—displaying wear in friction-stressed machinery or demonstrating how poorly insulated houses shed heat during cold winter nights.

## **Capability Determines Cost**

Video processing is characterized by a wide range of system costs and capabilities. Special equipment, such as frame grabbers, flash digitizers, slow scan video acquisition systems and true, fullfunction video processors all use the same basic technology. The real difference is how much of the image the system can acquire and how fast. The clerk in the variety store who puts your kid's video image on a T-shirt or kitchen towel is using a very low resolution, nonreal-time image acquisition and digitizing system.

Flash digitizer chips convert an entire frame of video information from analog to digital in real time—that is, at video speed,  $\frac{1}{30}$  s. Frame grabbers such as Imaging Technology's and PC Vision products and Memotech's HRX add-on are combinations of flash digitizer chips and buffering boards so that the video speed input doesn't overcome the processor's RAM.

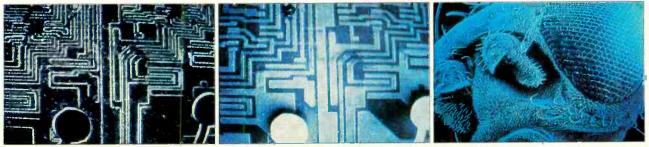
Adding arithmetic logic units and resident lookup tables to a frame grabber allows for video processing. If processing is done by the host CPU, it is limited to the CPU's processing speed and has to be done off-line.

Imaging Technology's high-end board systems use the host CPU only for power, system initialization and user interface. All image processing is done on very high speed ALU boards. Data is transferred at 10 MHz over a unique video bus.

Video processing can therefore be added to a real-time, multitasking, interactive system without the enormous CPU overhead usually associated with the process.

In many applications, acquiring the entire image may not be necessary. Video sampling systems trade real-time, full-image acquisition for lower memory (Continued on page 94)

Photo at left, made on an optical microscope, shows edge enhancement of original image of a silicon wafer shown at center. At far right is a high-pass filtered image of a fruit fly.



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# Andrew Tobias (Continued from page 48)

choose the appropriate account. You then record the check number, date, payee, amount, and, if you wish, the payee's address, a memo, and the transaction fee. Next you allocate the amount to a budget category. You can split up the amount over several categories.

What about recurring transactions, such as rent payments? An "automatic" feature handles these conveniently. You can set up fixed transactions, specifying the amounts, payees, dates, etc., and even designate the budget allocations. Then, whenever you wish to record a payment, you enter the payment date and check number and select the transaction from your list. For your electricity bill, you would define a variable-amount transaction. For a fixed-rate, level-payment mortgage, you would specify the loan terms and the budget categories to be used for the principal, interest, and escrow portions of the payment.

If you like, you can use an integrated check-writing routine—you have to purchase the checks separately with a mail order form in the manual. I had one quibble with this feature, however. When the program writes a check, the payment amount is not spelled out in words.

The program includes a convenient bank statement reconciliation routine. You see only unreconciled transactions on the detailed account listing, because reconciled transactions are automatically archived (that is, removed from memory and stored in a datafile) to free up working memory.

At the end of the year, the system archives all the transactions. You can call up any of a number of predefined reports based on the archived data (e.g., a month's or year's transactions by budget category or by account). You can also customize a report with the program's simple—that is, limited—report writer.

The Budget and Checkbook numbers feed into the Income Tax Estimator (using the tax classification of each budget category). You may override any of these numbers to do "what-if" estimations (what if I make \$80,000 more than I thought I would this year?). This module prepares summarized versions of Form 1040, and several commonly used schedules, such as A through E, G and W. Some simple tax formulas built into the program can be modified to stay current with tax rules.

You can manage your investments just as easily. Your actual and, if you wish, hypothetical, investments are maintained in the Portfolio Manager module. Each asset placed in a portfolio has a symbol, name, type (e.g., common stock, bond, real estate, metals/collectibles), number of units, purchase date, and other attributes—and you can define special codes for further classification.

The program lets you unsell a sold asset, update one asset or every asset with the same symbol (e.g., all occurrences of an asset with the symbol IBM), or sell all or part of one. The software does not access any online quote system, so stock and bond prices must be updated manually.

The program handles short sells, stock splits, and stock dividends. It has a handy financial reminder that automatically notifies you if a position is within a designated number of days of going long-term (yes, you can take advantage of the new tax law by redefining longterm as six, rather than twelve, months) or if a specified price objective or predetermined stop-loss has been met.

# Program handles short sells and stock splits

Detailed appreciation and yield reports can be created using intricate selection criteria, such as all common stock purchased after March 1, 1984 and recommended by Jim Smith. Simple capital gains and commission analyses and some graphics are also part of the package. There is, however, no facility for tracking and analyzing assets over time nor routines for any sophisticated investment analysis.

Sold assets can be archived periodically as well as at year end. And again, you can use the limited report-generator to define your own reports on the archived data or use predefined reports. One supplied report shows gain/loss results by portfolio or asset.

Bank accounts, loans, actual (not hypothetical dream-machine, Mai-Tai-onthe-yacht) investments, and other data from the various modules flow into the Net Worth program, which maintains your personal balance sheet. You can define additional individual or aggregate assets and liabilities at any level. Thus, your personal balance sheet can be as detailed or simplified as you wish.

Managing Your Money's Financial Calculator computes compound interest, current yield and yield-to-maturity on bonds, loan amortizations, after-tax cash flows and internal rates of return. One section of the module analyzes rental property. It handles up to two mortgages, either straight-line or ACRS depreciation, and anticipated sale date and price. One problem: I'm disappointed that the input assumptions in this module tend to be oversimplified. There are fixed—rather than variable—cash flows for present value calculations, and fixedrate loans for all analyses.

This module also maintains your loans, transferring their outstanding balances to the liability section of the Net Worth module. I was frustrated by the lack of accommodation for loans held, which are, of course, assets, not liabilities.

You can also do retirement planning with the program. You use account balances from the Budget and Checkbook module and a few simplified assumptions to compute available funds at retirement.

The Insurance Planning program estimates your life expectancy, the amount of life insurance you should carry, and the annual premium for that amount of term life insurance. The module also contains an organizer for your insurance policies. The cash values on your whole life policies automatically go to the Net Worth module.

The Reminder Pad is a convenient tickler system for remembering birthdays, appointments and other important dates. When you start the program, the reminder displays events that will take place within a designated number of days. The reminder self-destructs if it's a one-time reminder or hibernates until the following year if it's an annual occurrence.

The program also has a built-in calculator with five memory registers. The calculator does standard arithmetic operations, exponents, roots, and date arithmetic (adding 1235 days to 2/15/84). With a couple of keystrokes, data can be transferred back and forth between the cursor position and the calculator line.

Other useful features: If you head down an errant path, you're presented with clear error messages and afforded graceful error recovery. The program gives you the option to save or not save your latest activity to disk. The print routines always let you back up without printing or stop once printing has begun. And there are warning messages showing the number of additional transactions that can be added before memory is full.

Managing Your Money is a powerful, complete, easy-to-use system to manage your personal finances. It's a joy to use and deserves to be in every household that has a personal computer.  $\diamond$ 

# Not Dow Jones.

THE SOURCE INVESTOR SERVICES -- MR. WYATT: THIS IS TO CONFIRM YOUR ONLINE PURCHASE OF 500 SHARES WESTINGHOUSE AT \$25 5/8 UNIT. YOUR CONFIRMATION TIME: 10:52:25. YOUR PORTFOLIO VALUE: \$42,817.56

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# Not Compuserve.

THE SOURCE/MICROSEARCH -- THIS IS THE REVIEW YOU REQUESTED ABOUT SYMPHONY SOFTWARE. TITLE: A SYMPHONIC PERFORMANCE. AUTHOR: ANDERSON, DICK. PUBLICATION: PC WORLD (JUL 1984) TEXT FOLLOWS:

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# Matrix Printers (Continued from page 59)

quantities of 1000 or more) and comes with an optional  $15 \times 18$  near-letterquality font.

Another color printer, the Prowriter 1570 from C. Itoh, produces seven-color printouts. Using a 24-wire printhead, the unit prints its best quality at 130 cps, and provides label-printing quality at 180 cps. It prints  $13 \times 18$  dot matrix characters ( $21 \times 18$  compressed) and handles both friction and tractor-feed paper. It features a built-in daisywheel emulator, which converts daisywheel printer control codes into comparable dot matrix control codes, thus permitting the use of software whose special features are enabled only through daisywheel printer drivers.

These are but a few examples of color printers. Nearly every manufacturer is, or soon will be, furnishing a model that gives you four-color output. Consider color as a nice addition in a business or engineering system, but think for a while before spending the extra money for any other application.

Some problems of dot matrix color printers might also give you reason to pause. There is a lack of software that takes advantage of their features. Without software to support your specific printer, you may find yourself unable to transfer the color on your display to the paper in your printer. Also, if you compare the output of your dot matrix color printer to that from a color ink jet or thermal transfer model, you may feel that you've gotten the short end of the quality stick.

# The Right Printer for the Job

Ultimately, the printer you buy depends on the job you want it to do. Whether or not you need a 24-wire printhead racing back and forth along the paper or color printing is something you must decide.

Prices are falling on printers right now and should continue to drop as technology makes the component parts less expensive. But options such as tractor feeds and sheet feeders are likely to maintain their price levels and add as much as 50% to the cost of a printer.

Don't worry about getting (and paying for) perfect quality if next-to-perfect will do. In many applications, you don't need both print speed and print quality. If you do, be sure to check the printer's output rate for its *best* print quality; if you will be satisfied with just one or the other, rest assured that a nine-pin head can produce excellent quality if you give it enough time, or it will print very fast if you're not particularly concerned with how the output looks.

# Quotrek (Continued from page 71)

equatorial satellite.

A Westar IV transponder downlinks the data to participating FM stations that transmit the data at 4800 baud on one of their subcarrier channels. At 4800 baud it takes the stations more than 2 minutes to transmit the "compressed" data on 8000 stocks and commodities; hence, the 2-minute loop length.

The loop or interval between quotes for a particular company is 2 minutes if there are no trades. The instant a trade takes place RCA transmits the data to the central computers, where it is processed and immediately inserted into the output of the memory stack. Instantaneously, the data is uplinked to the satellite and transmitted by the participating FM stations. If the stock or commodity has been programmed into the QuoTrek receiver, the memory register updates its information as soon as it receives the data. With manual programming, getting the new data can take slightly over 2 minutes if the QuoTrek was programmed right after the transmission of the update was transmitted because the trading data is now in the 2-minute loop. Of course, another trade will cause an instantaneous update.

Prior to the markets' opening each day, QuoTrek broadcasts the previous day's closing prices and volume for each listing. The loop for this listing takes approximately 45 seconds. Mixing "live" (real-time) data with the previous day's listings increases the loop length to a maximum of 2.25 minutes.

Although QuoTrek is so far available only in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago and New York, it is feasible anywhere the local FM station is under Westar IV's "footprint."

Because in most instances an FM station's subcarrier uses approximately 10% of the station's total output power, the subcarrier's signal is not received reliably over as large an area as the main (program) channel. The QuoTrek receiver is rated to work up to 30 to 40 miles from an FM station. A reception indicator is built into the QuoTrek to ensure error-free reception. Sufficient signal strength for reliable data reception is indicated by the letters OK on the LCD display. If the OK is not displayed, the

# Personal Investment (Continued from page 72)

user to input, say, stock prices for GM for a 60-day period, and then compute a 10-day moving average based on those prices or perform other operations that automatically act upon one, several, or many other columns simultaneously.

user simply moves the antenna or the QuoTrek itself until the OK appears.

CMOS circuits provide the nonvolatile memory that retains the data last entered if the received signal isn't sufficient for reliable updating or if the QuoTrek is turned off.

QuoTrek comes with a rechargeable battery pack, a combination charger/ac adapter and a leather carrying case. The cost is \$495 for the unit and approximately \$45 for a month of service. Eventually, traders will be able to buy and sell stocks by entering symbols on a keyboard and transmitting them by telephone to a broker's computer. They even may be able to transmit messages to other QuoTrek users. To this end, connections for a miniature, integrated modem are already in place along the bottom edge of the QuoTrek. While subscribers cannot use the message system yet, QuoTrek's developer, Dataspeed, can transmit onto the LCD its own messages. For example, it can inform the user that a trial period is active or expiring.

# For PC Users

As of this writing, Dataspeed was preparing to introduce a radio-modem system called Modio to be connected to IBM-compatible personal computers. Modio will receive QuoTrek information via FM radio and enter it into the personal computer. The PC will be transformed into a desktop stockbroker's terminal, displaying and processing real-time prices, highs, lows, updown ticks, etc. Using the same technology as QuoTrek, Modio will track up to 150 stocks and sound an audible alarm if activity in a particular stock increases or a specific price is reached.

The computer's own software will be able to supplement Modio's capabilities and track or chart any of the 150 stocks, producing printouts or graphic displays. Because the Modio will receive data through the FM radio, there will be no telephone line charges until the user decides to make a trade.

For additional information write to Dataspeed, Inc., 1900 S. Norfolk St., Suite 150, San Mateo, CA 94403. ♦

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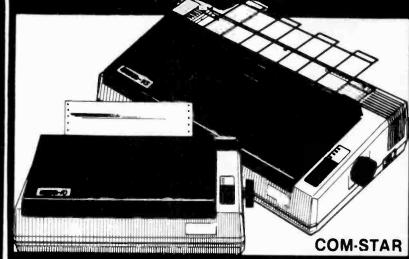
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# SALE \$349.00

# Superior Quality 140-160 CPS 10" COM-STAR PLUS+ IBM IBM Pers/Bus Printer \$369.00

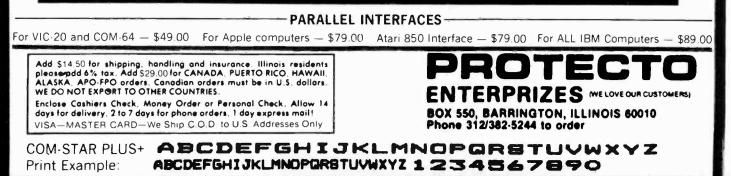
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# Personal Investment (Continued from page 86)

sheets. Then performing a host of analytical functions is possible.

Dow Jones is currently selling Spreadsheet Link, a program to access information from its vast database and analyze it using such spreadsheets at Lotus 1-2-3, Multiplan, or Visicalc. Summa Corp. and Warner Computer have recently introduced programs to link all major financial database and major spreadsheet programs.

# **Stock Market Games**

Stock market games let investors have fun while testing their investment skills-before they put real money into the market. A simple stock market game, Millionaire, put out by Blue Chip Software, simulates market investing. It allows a player to compress 77 weeks of stock trading into a 2-hour exercise, realistically tracking the results of investment decisions. There are different levels of investment available, some including the use of margin. Their tycoon game provides market simulation for commodities, precious metals, foreign currency, the S&P index and T-bills. Like Millionaire, Tycoon can generate completely new market environments for trading and investing.

A more specialized game, based on Point and Figure (P&F) charting (a technique used to obtain buy/sell signals), is Beat the Street (from MEA software). It has ll years of price history for 175 stocks, with other stockprice histories available. The object is to make lots of money by buying or selling one of the 175 stocks at an optimum point, as determined from the P&F graph generated on the screen.

Another interesting game, available

Investment Software

from Flexible Software, is Portfolio. Reminiscent of Monopoly, it features an electronic game board and can be played by up to four people. Players, put in charge of a multimillion dollar portfolio, make money by managing these corporate funds successfully. The game allows for such activities as watching a ticker tape and evaluating rumors.

# **Portfolio Management**

Investors who want to keep track of their portfolios on disk for analysis and tax purposes will find many portfolio packages on the market. For the individual, the portfolio programs available are simple, well-organized and easy to use; a few, such as Plain Vanilla (Iris Communications, Inc.) are inexpensive. These portfolio packages generally perform the basic accounting functions, including daily updates of stock prices, gain/loss statements as often as required, and tax reports for strategic analysis or the IRS. Software packages, such as the Personal Investor, provide elegant screens that are truly user-friendly. Some of the more widely sold software, including the Market Manager from Dow Jones, enable investors to keep track of their positions every day and prepare necessary tax reports quickly. Most of the programs in this category also keep investors current on the returns they are receiving from their investments. Changes or updates of the portfolio are easy to make.

# **Trading Via Computer**

Investors and traders are accustomed to hearing a voice at the other end when they call a brokerage house to buy or sell. With the widespread use of the microcomputer, however, a number of brokerage firms now allow investors to execute stock transactions directly through their computers.

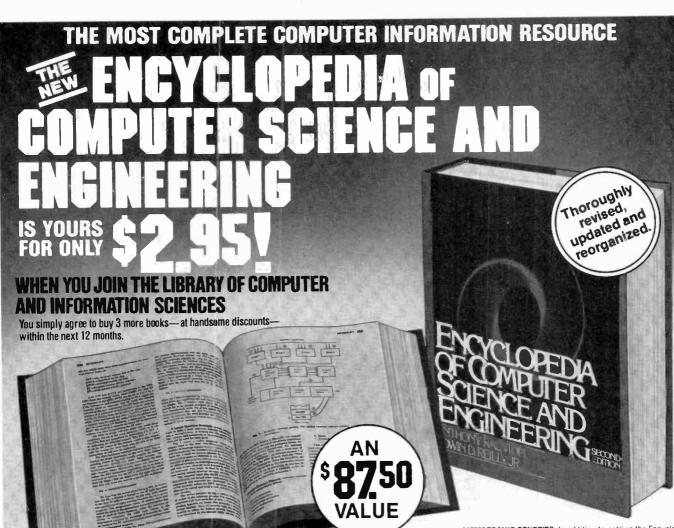
First to install such systems were the discount brokers, among them C.D. Anderson of San Francisco and Fidelity Brokerage of Boston. Both firms use a system developed by Trade-Plus that allows the investor to place an order as well as obtain information on stocks. Customers may even place orders in the evening or on weekends. Other features include an interactive portfolio system that allows investors to follow all their stocks and other financial instrumentsthe software constantly update clients' holdings. In addition, Fidelity will shortly allow its customers to make online fund switches among its family of funds.

Investors can also obtain up-to-date information on their accounts from other brokerage firms that have developed electronic systems. Huttonline (from E.F. Hutton), for instance, allows the customer to see all account positions at the previous day's close of business and to review transactions for the previous 45 days.

Investors who are familiar with the workings of the microcomputer and who are willing to follow the instructions provided by the excellent manuals (which come with many of the financial and investment programs) will find that they can make better investing decisions by using the software. It will soon be possible for anyone—with the time and the discipline—to use the microcomputer for collecting and analyzing data with a speed, efficiency and effectiveness not previously available even to the market professional.

(Continued from page 73)	Spreadsheet Link Data downloaded from any of Dow Jones financial databases, such as Current Quotes, Historical Quotes, Me- dia General Financial Services, Disclo- sure II or Corporate Earnings Estimator and transferred into VisiCalc, Lotus, and MultiPlan spreadsheets Investor's Workshop Portfolio management program	IBM PC, PC/XT; Apple II series Apple II series	\$249 \$149
Fidelity 82 Devonshire St. 136D Boston, MA 02109 800-343-8722	<b>Investor's Express</b> Allows you to do trades, get quotes, list portfolio	All computers (Modem)	Initial fee, \$95; \$15/mo service charge; connect charge, \$40/hr (prime time) \$.10/hr (nonprime time)
H&H Scientific 13507 Pendleton St. Ft. Washington, MD 20744	Stock Option Analysis Program (Soap)	Apple II, II + , IIe; IBM PC, PC/XT	Apple: \$250 IBM: \$350
301-292-2958	Stock Option Scanner (SOS) Stock option analysis package	Apple II, II + , IIe; IBM PC, PC/XT	\$350
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(Continued on page 92)



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# Investment Software (Continued from page 90)

Irls Communications, Inc. Suite 750	Piain Vaniia	Apple II series;	\$80
660 Newport Center Dr.	Stock market portfolio system	IBM PC, PC/XT	
Newport Beach, CA 92660			
800-523-2004			
Isys Corp.	Micro-Scan	Apple II series (128K, two disk	Price varies
50 Church St. Fourth Floor Cambridge, MA 02138	Database on disk; updated monthly	drives) IBM PC, PC/XT	\$6000-\$100,000
617-491-6221	Stock Mizer		annually
Knowledgeware Systems	Technical analyses and portfolio man-	IBM PC, PC/XT	\$130
4114 Wildwood Dr., NE Ham Lake, MN 55303	agement; handles 30 stocks; does graphs of price volume, moving		
612-784-4789	averages		
PBL Corp.	Personal investor		A
PO Box 559	Portfolio management program	Appie II, II + , Ile IBM PC, PC/XT	\$145 \$195
Wayzata, MN 55391			\$133
612-473-8998			
Personal Equity Computing, Inc.	Market Trend Analysis System	IBM PC, PC/XT (128K	\$300
PO Box 2105	Tracks market movement using 87 indicators	RAM)	
Ocean, NJ 07712	One-Minute Market Analyst	IBM PC	\$495 (\$595 with 18 months
201-922-4726	Buy/sell signals based on analysis of technical indicators		of data; '60 for quarterly updates
Savant Corp.	The Technical Investor		
Savant Software	Charting module allows user to choose	IBM PC (128K)	\$395
PO Box 440278	up to four independently controlled		
Houston, TX 77244	miniscreens, each capable of plotting any of the charts available		
800-231-9900			
Smith Micro Software PO Box 7137	Stock Portfolio System	Apple II series, III (128K) IBM PC	\$185
Huntington Beach, CA 92615	SMAS	IDM PC	
714-964-0412	Moving average system operates on		
Spiral Enterprises	databases; provides detailed buy, hold,	TRS80 models I, III, 4 (48K,	\$173
308 Crown Rd. Willow Park, TX 76086	and sell signals	two disk drives)	
817-441-8901	Stockpak II		
Standard & Poor's	Provides monthly database disk; cov-	Apple II series; IBM PC	Varies with type of
25 Broadway	ers 4500 companies with over 100 in-		subscription
New York, NY 10005 800-852-5200 X7	formation items on each company in		
212-208-8000	database		~
Star Value Software	Optionvue Plus	IBM PC/XT and compatibles;	\$495
12218 Scribe Dr.	Options program	Demo disk, including manual,	\$+00
Austin, TX 78759 512-837-5498		\$35	
Summa Software Corp.	Winning on Wall Street A decision-support system; fully inte-	Apple II series;	\$700 feetbe such as
PO Box 2046	grated into three-module systems:	IBM PC, IBM PC/XT	\$700 for the system
Beaverton, OR 97095	Trader's Data Manager, Trader's Fore-		
503-644-3212	caster and Trader's Accountant		
	Switchboard Communications and file transfer pro-	IBM PC, IBM PC/XT	
	gram; accesses databases and links to	(192K, two disk drives, modern,	\$150
	spreadsheet, word processing and in-	double-density disks)	
	vestment programs		
Trade*Plus	Trade*Plus		Billed through broker-
PO Box 60970	Online portfolio database		age firm
Palo Alto, CA 94306			
800-952-9900 Max Ule & Co., Inc.	Tickerscreen		
6 E. 43rd St.	Stock ticker bulletin board		
New York, NY 10017			
212-986-1660	Value/Screen		
Value Line 711 Third Ave.	System allows selection of stocks from	Apple II, II+, IIe;	\$495 (includes monthly
New York, NY 10017	Value Line database of 1650 stocks	IBM PC, PC/XT	update)
212-687-3965	that satisfy up to nine different criteria		
Mail 04	from the 32 available		
Wall Street On-line 76 Beaver St.	Wall Street On-line Stock, option and commodity	(Modem)	Rates vary
New York, NY 10005	<ul> <li>Stock, option and commodity databases</li> </ul>		
212-514-5700			
Warner Computer	The Warner Connector	(Modem)	\$20
	Accesses Dow Jones database for technical and fundamental analysis		
Systems 605 Third Ave	AUDITICAL AND IUNCAMENTAL ANALYSIS		
605 Third Ave.		IBM PC	\$40E
	Spreadsheet Analyzer Program downloads in DIF format from	IBM PC (Modem)	\$495
605 Third Ave. New York, NY 10158	Spreadsheet Analyzer	IBM PC (Modem)	\$495

# Faceoff (Continued from page 53)

ever, that a special utility (supplied by IBM) is required to allow you to make use of memory in excess of 128K.

Probably the greatest change in the new PCjr is its keyboard. The old "Chiclet" type with the hard-to-read legends has been replaced by one with real keys that can be used by a touch typist. In a much-publicized move, IBM has made this new keyboard available free of charge to owners of jrs with the old style one. The cordless infrared arrangement has been retained and seems to function as well as the original.

The Apple IIc's keyboard is an integral part of the computer. It, too, is suitable for touch typing and offers, as does the *jr*'s, upper and lower case. In what is probably a bid for the educational market, Apple has included a switch that turns the QWERTY keyboard into one using a supposedly more efficient Dvorak layout. The keytops are removable so they can be arranged to accommodate whichever layout is in use.

The CPU in the IIc is a 65C02 8-bit CMOS microprocessor running at 1.02 MHz, an enhanced version of the Apple II's 6502. The *jr* uses the same 8088 found in the larger PC, with a 4.77-MHz clock. This does not mean, though, that the *jr* is four or more times faster than the IIc (see page 52).

The number crunching power of both machines is impressive. The jr in many applications may not be faster than the IIc, despite its so-called 16-bit CPU— while the jr's 8088 has a 16-bit internal structure, all its dealings with the rest of the system and with the outside world are 8-bit operations. In similar "painting" programs, the IIc actually seemed somewhat speedier, perhaps, due in part to how the software was written but also due to the extreme efficiency of the 6502 family for certain types of operations.

But despite its somewhat awkward appearance and construction, the jr is probably a better computer in terms of hardware simply because it has expansion capabilities the IIc lacks.

# Portability

The Apple IIc has a handle and is designed to be portable. (The handle also serves to elevate the rear of the computer and to permit air to enter it for ventilation.) The *jr* has no handle and is not really intended to be portable, although a carrying case is available for it.

The IIc can be powered by either an external supply that requires 120 V ac (house current) or directly by 9-20 V dc. This latter capability means that it may obtain its power from a car's cigarette lighter receptacle. The *jr* will operate

only from 120 V ac. The ac-to-dc conversion is done externally for the IIc, internally for the ir.

Even though Apple has given the ac power supply that comes with the IIc a contoured look, you still get the feeling that it should be powering an electric train rather than a computer. IBM uses a similar-sized unit for the 128K jr, but adds a second heavy black transformer to power its add-on modules. None of the power supply units are particularly lightweight.

As of this writing, the IIc uses a video display, but Apple is working on an 80column by 25-line LCD screen that should be available about the time you read this. A battery pack is already being marketed by a third party vendor. These features could make it truly portable.

### Software

Both computers have broad software bases, and there are probably comparable programs for the basic 128K versions of both. In fact, the 128K Apple can probably run more sophisticated programs than a 128K *jr*.

Why? Is the 8-bit computer more powerful than the 16-bit one? Not necessarily, but for some reason 8088 programs seem to take for granted the availability of lots and lots of memory, and the result is a sort of "software sprawl." Programs for 8-bit computers are *tight*!

However, the *jr* will find favor with a number of users simply because it can run a number of such popular programs as Lotus 1-2-3, which, because of microprocessor incompatibility and memory requirements, cannot be used on the IIc.

#### Documentation

The user manuals provided with the IIc are a joy to read. They are colorful, imaginative and clearly written. The *jr* documentation is comprehensive but often dull. It seems that IBM does not devote as much effort as Apple to make the support materials user friendly. In fact, many of the manuals for the IBM addons are boring, dense and a bit reminiscent of IRS tax manuals. But the major *jr* book, "The Guide To Operations" manual, in general is readable and fairly straightforward.

Documentation, as any micro owner painfully knows, is very important, especially in the target market where there are so many computer novices. Apple seems to understand; IBM seems to agree but apparently only grudgingly.

## Which One?

Which of the two computers will benefit you the most? To a great degree, that

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depends on who you are. The determination will rest primarily on the software available for each.

Apple has long known that if it could get its products into the educational system and have millions of students learning about computing using Apples, these same students (and their teachers) would later buy Apples for home use. Consequently, there is a large amount of educational software for the Apple.

IBM, increasingly aware of the value of this strategy, has introduced a reading program for the primary grades called "Writing to Read." The program helps teach children how to read by having them type words and parts of words representing speech sounds on a *jr* or PC.

The company, some educators believe, may also be reaching for the educational market with the *jr* and its optional speech synthesizer. In addition to having its own vocabulary of 196 words in ROM, the device can record about 18 seconds worth of speech in digital form (from an accessory microphone) and is programmable from BASIC. It could easily find use in language laboratories or other learning reinforcement applications

As of this writing, however, Apple continues to dominate the schools—especially at the K-9 level. IBM is increasing its penetration of high schools, but so is Apple. In the light of recent events, many analysts believe that it is at school that the major battle of the war for the educational market will be won.

On the other hand, if you principally use computers in business, your choice will probably be—whether you consciously make it or not—the PCjr, again because of the software factor.

While there is undeniably much business software available for the Apple, any *new* business software, with very few exceptions, will be written for the PC family of computers. And, while that software is aimed at the PC/XT/AT market, the jr, with its expanded memory, will be able to run most of it. If you use a PC at work, you'll probably want a jr at home.

Of the two computers, the IIc is the better looking and more sturdily constructed. The software available for it makes it the better suited for home and personal use, especially in a family with school age children. But the PCjr, with its expanding software base and the support of the world's largest computer company, is probably the choice for those who wish or need to remain in the software mainstream. Regardless, considering their prices, one cannot go wrong in buying either machine.

# Video Processing (Continued from page 83)

requirements and cost. In a personnel database that includes photos with employee records, for example, real-time image acquisition would be expensive and pointless. Chorus Data PC-Eye is, according to Chorus' co-founder Bruce Monk, "intended for things which can be frozen in time-still pictures. It captures only every tenth frame and something like 50 lines of information per frame in  $\frac{1}{3}$  second, whereas a true frame grabber would get all 512 lines of video." The digitized image is fed directly into the host CPU's main memory or graphics adapter card for processing. PC-Eye can also use an IBM PC's display screen rather than an additional video monitor in most applications.

Cromemco's SDD (Super Dazzler Digitizer) also doesn't use flash digitizer chips. Unlike the PC-Eye image acquisition system, which samples on a fixed basis, the SDD does image processing as the image is being captured. It takes the system 2 or 3 s to acquire a frame because it only takes in information as it needs it for specific operations.

# **Operations Algorithms Critical**

The capabilities of a video-processing product are largely a matter of trade-offs based on price/performance. The real heart of any system is its software. As Imaging Technology's Massa says, "Anybody can stuff components on a board. But where are the equations? That's the real soup that makes the whole thing work. That's proprietary stuff. Top secret. That's what makes it a difficult technology to copy. It took years to write those equations." At Imaging Technology the operations algorithms were written largely by Rashid Beg, vice president of engineering. Beg founded the company with fellow Canadian Robert Wang in 1982 because, as Massa says, "They knew really powerful image processing could be done with microprocessors and nobody was doing it."

Complex and mathematically elegant operations algorithms like Beg's are responsible for the excitement video processing is causing at trade shows and among systems integrators. Components are what a system is. Algorithms dictate what the system *does*.

There are basically four types of video processing operations. *Pixel point processing* enables the user to address and manipulate pixels independently in order to do enhancements and change contrasts. *Pixel group processing* involves manipulating the spatial relationships between pixels. *Frame processing* deals with an entire image and may include both pixel point and pixel group processing. Geometric operations allow the user to enlarge and reduce images or rotate and position them on a screen.

# **First Step by Robotics**

Microprocessor-based vision systems are found in industrial robots and automated inspection systems. Historically, they were the initial step that led to the development of the powerful processing software we have today.

According to Massa, "In the early 1970s there was an explosion in robotics and automated assembly systems based on minicomputers and, later, on micros. With that explosion came a great need to develop low-cost image processing as eyes for the robot, to do automatically what people were doing-visual inspection, where high reliability is important. By the late 1970s and early 1980s, image processing really began to take off because of the increasing number of applications-primarily in inspection." Massa cites a 1981 report by International Data Corporation, an independent industry research organization, that forecast a total market for image processing at around \$80 million in 1982, increasing to a \$550 million annual market by 1987.

"I think that the market has grown considerably more than that because of the use of microprocessors," Massa says. "My guess is that it's as much as a \$300-\$400 million market currently, and by the end of 1987, it will probably be higher than \$600 million."

Automated inspection can be as simple as image subtraction, as when the computer compares an image of an electronics board coming down an assembly line to a stored image of a perfect board. Where it is possible to "step" the inspection line (so that the object under scrutiny pauses under the camera), low-end sampling devices are adequate. Says Massa, "We have some customers who were inspecting only at the end of the line. By doing process inspection so that they could make necessary changes in their equipment as things were going through, they increased their yields from 10 or 20% to 50 or 80%.

More complex inspection systems, such as those developed for automobile assembly plants by Machine Vision International and Synthetic Vision Systems, use combinations of operations to perform a variety of inspection and robot positioning tasks.

Security, simple surveillance and monitoring systems comprise the second major application for low-cost video processing equipment. Bruce Monk of Chorus Data says, "It's practical now to [have a camera that is linked to an image processing system] look at a control panel to read gauges, note combinations of lights on and lights off and then automatically dial a telephone number to set off an alarm if necessary." So in a power plant, a petrochemical factory or a scientific experiment with a lot of instrumentation, you don't have to have an expensive human inspector. And you don't have the cost and hassle of wiring a computer up to all those devices.

According to Memotech's Govatski, the success and spread of security applications will open up more and more archiving applications for video systems. "Within a few years," he says, "we are going to be storing images in computers as routinely as we now store data."

Medical imaging is a third majorand growing-application. Because much of the state-of-the-art medical instrumentation in use today is based on microprocessors, adding video processing digitizer and logic boards and software is taking place very rapidly. Adding video processing to ultrasound scanners and video X-ray systems, for example, allows the physician to select particular frames (or parts of frames) for enhancement and to store them as part of a computerized database along with other pertinent data. Scanning electron microscopy products from Bausch and Lomb and diagnostic eye care systems being developed by Cooper Vision employ Imaging Technology video processing boards.

Graphic arts is also becoming an important market for video products. Dramatic visual effects are generating a lot of excitement in the industry, but it's the cost benefits that are selling systems. Among the huge stack of sales leads Memotech picked up at a recent trade show were greeting card companies, billboard studios, ad agencies, cartographers and print producers of all kinds. "Dummy layouts for artwork and storyboards are very labor intensive and time consuming," Govatski says. "The greeting card companies put out a tremendous amount of material every year. They're very interested in being able to bring up a real-time picture of some scene or photograph, play with it by manipulating the color, combining images, superimposing text and graphics-and then printing out hard copy of the result as a dummy."

Microprocessor-based video systems can provide simple productivity improvements, for example, by allowing the graphic artist to alter in minutes the gray scales in a photograph. The same process formerly had to be done painstakingly in a darkroom using silkscreen

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# Video Processing

masks. Linked with special cameras that produce 35-mm transparencies, video processing is reducing the cost of commercial slide production from \$50-\$75 a slide to around \$5 and improving the quality of the image at the same time.

The broadcast industry is, of course, an old hand at video processing. The vivid and colorful video montages that swoop out at us nightly are the products of video processing. Until the last few years, only the big networks and majormarket stations could afford the equipment to do the best video processing and special video effects.

Colorgraphics Systems, Inc., based in Madison, WI, is this country's largest supplier of broadcast graphics systems. Some 80% of all the television stations in the country use Colorgraphics's LiveLine systems to generate weather, news and sports graphics. The basic system is built around Cromemco microcomputers and, at \$50,000, is about half the cost of comparable earlier generations of equipment. In April 1983, Colorgraphics introduced the ArtStar video processing hardware and software package as a \$7000 add-on. ArtStar uses Cromemco's SDD board. It takes standard NTSC signals and allows the studio graphic artists to capture and manipulate video images not only of people and props, but also of radar patterns from weather information network services. Algorithms developed by Colorgraphics give the artist some 256 colors to play with and emulate the visual effects of airbrush, chalk and other media as well as picture surface textures ranging from hard bristol board to rough canvas.

# **The Future**

According to Richard Daly, vice president of research and development at Colorgraphics, the merger that is now taking place between advanced computer graphics techniques and video processing will have a profound effect on the broadcasting industry. The production of TV ads using integrated graphics and video processing techniques, he says, is a huge and lucrative marketplace just waiting for low-cost video processing.

Video is even cheaper than film, and images are easier and less costly to manipulate than writing all the software that turns bits into objects with color, depth, texture and motion. According to Daly, "The only thing holding back the widespread use of video processing in the production of television commercials has been the quality of the image. Products coming up from the low end are now solving those problems and creating systems that are compatible with existing studio equipment."

On the basis of these new systems and on its own unique expertise integrating graphics and video, Daly's company is expanding from broadcasting into the graphic arts market. "I foresee this technology being an important part of the processing chain that brings work from the original scene to the final viewer," Daly says. He predicts that an integrated print production system including automated typesetting, video processing, graphics, designer interface and machine output of four-color printing plates will be available within a year.

Bringing together text, graphics and images promises to create new products for office automation. However, as Memotech's Govatski points out, wider use of video processing in the office awaits better hard-copy output devices. "The ink jet printers now entering the market are a real improvement over the older dot matrix technology," he says, "but we're looking for even more improvement."

# **High-Communications Bandwidth**

Bruce Monk at Chorus Data Systems sees a future for video processing in the office, based primarily on communications. "We have to make computers productivity tools," he says. "So we ask, 'How do you make this product closer to the human?' A lot of people are looking at things in voice recognition. That's good. In some applications, that's definitely the way to go. But voice is not the high-communications bandwidth for humans—vision is.

"There is a lot of printed material that is not suited to computer entry via keyboard, mouse, or digitizer tablet—a lot of visual information out there that could be telecommunicated."

Chorus Data Systems is working on a telecommunications product tentatively being referred to as Video Mail. Suppose someone in an office in San Francisco wants to send a sketch, a set of plans or a photograph to someone in an office in Philadelphia. "It's not like video teleconferencing," Monk says, "where you want to send moving images in real time. With the proper compression of the image and with the 56K baud lines that are now being offered, you could send images-not as economically as facsimile perhaps-but at quite reasonable rates. And facsimile is limited to text and line art-no gray scale, no color."

Melen at Cromemco thinks that, in the retail or commercial market, video processing will be widely used in catalogs and in point-of-sale systems. "Mitsubishi Rayon in Japan has a Cromemco-based system," he says, "that allows the customer to design a kitchen. You display pictures of kitchens, combine the images with images of faucets, cabinets and other items you wish to include. And when you've put together the design you want, the computer prints out a bill of materials."

More interesting than faucets and kitchen cabinets, however, is the potential video presents as a data capture medium for input to artificial intelligence systems. Melen says, "I think intelligent, interactive imaging expert systems form an important technical direction of the future." He cites existing AI systems like MYCIN, a medical diagnostic system, as candidates for interfacing with video processors. If such a system could "look" at an X-ray, a blood sample or an ECG pattern directly, a great deal of the expense and time involved in routine diagnostics could be saved.

The future for video processing may parallel other electronics technology systems will grow smaller, more powerful and less expensive, spreading outward into more and more applications.

Given the rapid pace of development, does that mean that we'll have four-color picture phones with zoom and windowing capabilities at home within a few years? No, probably not. But it is likely that most computers with a practical purpose will have vision.

[A good source for information on the more detailed aspects of video processing operations and video processing technology in general is Gregory A. Baxes' Digital Image Processing: A Practical Primer (Prentice-Hall, 1984).]

# You Can Get There (Continued from page 78)

# Summing Up

By using the means we've discussed, you can sometimes make what is otherwise incompatible software and hardware work together. The operative term is "sometimes." Sometimes it's almost 100% successful, sometimes barely 10% -and you often won't know until you give it a try. We evaluated a considerable amount of various "interchange" and translator software in preparing this article, and a large portion of it barely worked. The interchange and translator products that appeared to live up to their manufacturers' claims are the ones we included here. We found enough of them to demonstrate that there are ways around most of the theoretical incompatibility problems associated with computers. The farmer was wrong. You really can get there from here!

# **Ideaware** (Continued from page 44)

printed document on the screen. You can even stop the printer and issue instructions on the screen, a good way to change print styles. Another unusual and useful—feature enables you to setthe headings and/or footings so that you can always print the page numbers on the outer edge of the page for book-style documents.

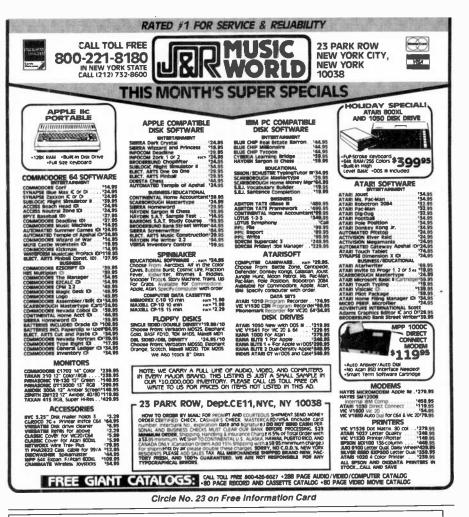
The word processor will automatically number and print your footnotes, either at the bottom of the page or in a separate section at the end of the document. All you have to do is invoke a special command at the beginning of each of the footnotes.

## **Screen Saving**

Included with the Idea Processor is a function called Savescrn. It replaces the usual IBM PrtSc function with a routine that creates an image of the screen on the disk in a format compatible with the Idea Processor. Even if you invoke the Savescrn function when you're using another program-for example, 1-2-3, SuperCalc3, or VisiPlot-you can save the graph on the disk in a format that is accessible by the Idea Processor. You could also use the function with any picture-drawing program running under PC-DOS (LOGO, for example) and save a screen image on the disk so that it can later be referenced while you're using the Idea Processor's card or document modes. Although you cannot view the picture or graph while you're in the edit mode, you can view it in the cardfile mode and print it as part of the document. You don't have control over the size of the picture, which occupies about 36 lines, but you can print virtually anything you can draw on your screen. As of this writing, this feature is available only if you use an Epson printer, but drivers are in development for the Quadram Quadjet and IDS Prism printers.

Idea Ware realizes (there are companies that don't) that the Idea Processor is not the only software that you'll want to use—there's a facility to make it easy to use other software. The first menu you see has three choices: Idea (the Idea Processor), Print (for printing documents) and Quit. You can add other programs to this menu to switch easily between the Idea Processor and other applications.

The Idea Processor is a fairly easy to use package containing all the tools required for organizing ideas and text. The inability to control the appearance of the document on the screen is a severe shortcoming, but the facilities for formatting the printed page and creating indexes and footnotes make the Idea Processor worth considering. ♦





07

# CALCULATOR SAVINGS

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# Panasonic Sr. Partner (Continued from page 40)

reach and obscured by ribbon cabling. Setting DIP switches with their miniature rocker controls can be tough at the best of times, trying to do it on a "longdistance" basis is even worse.

# **IBM Compatibility**

The Sr. Partner uses MS-DOS version 2.11 as its operating system and therefore offers essentially the same features as PC-DOS. Indeed, looking at a directory of the Sr. Partner's system disk gives the impression that you are using an IBM PC. Files such as: COMMAND.COM; BASICA.COM: and EDLIN.COM are all there. The only difference is the varying size when compared to the IBM equivalents.

The Sr. Partner BASICA file runs to 55,280 bytes in size, whereas the IBM version is only 25,984 bytes. The Sr. Partner's EDLIN file is 8110 bytes in size, whereas the IBM PC's is 4608 bytes.

As a first step in testing its compatibility, I formatted a disk using the Sr. Partner's format program and then placed the disk in an IBM PC. The IBM system couldn't detect any difference and was able to write and read data from the "foreign" disk without error. Placing the disk back in the Sr. Partner's B, I loaded

# Some programs generated gremlins like "End of File" or "Divide Overflow"

an IBM format WordStar (version 3.30). There were no unpleasant surprises, and the Sr. Partner completed every Word-Star task that I asked of it. I was also able to print out documents—created with the IBM WordStar disk—on the Sr. Partner's thermal printer.

Not surprisingly, the Sr. Partner objected with the message "divide overflow" when I tried to run the IBM BASICA program. I could, however, run the Sr. Partner's BASICA on the IBM with no apparent trouble at all. The Sr. Partner would also boot off an IBM PC-DOS system disk (version 2.11).

The first problem occurred when I tried to run dBASE II and the dBASE offshoot, Friday!, under the Sr. Partner's MS-DOS 2.11 system disk. Both Friday! and dBASE loaded normally. But actually doing something with them caused problems. Just as Friday! was about to

create a default system file prior to my entering data, an error message proclaiming "End of file found unexpectedly" or "Index file cannot be opened" appeared. I could never get beyond this point. With dBASE II itself, I could create a file and set up its structure, but I could not enter data because of the EOF error message. However, both Friday! and dBase II worked perfectly on the Sr. Partner when I booted it off the IBM's system disk.

I was pleased that other programs, such as Microsoft's Flight Simulator, worked perfectly on the Sr. Partner.

Overall, I would rate the Panasonic machine as IBM compatible, given that you have an IBM DOS disk around for those programs that need its company. But do expect the machine to stumble when it encounters software that makes direct calls to the IBM ROM or uses some exotic protection scheme; if the software doesn't find what it's looking for, it will curl up and go to sleep.

# **The Thermal Printer**

Fitted snugly into the top of the Sr. Partner (hidden when necessary by yet another clip-down cover) is the thermal printer. It operates at varying speeds, depending on the print mode you have set, but it seems capable of about 50 characters per second.

Thermal printers are extremely quiet in operation and the Sr. Partner's is no exception. In fact, you occasionally have to peer down into the printer just to reassure yourself that everything is going OK. From the documentation, it would appear that you must use Panasonic's own thermal printer paper, which comes in  $8\frac{1}{2}^{"}$  rolls perforated every 11". Paper feed is managed by a few rubber rollers rather than sprockets.

Generally, I found that the printer worked very well and produced good quality output in black characters. Without the printer, the Sr. Partner would be yet another transportable-with it, the system becomes quite impressive. The printer can print in 80-column mode or a compressed-font 132-column mode. Double-width text, compressed text, underlined text and graphics output are available to the user. Compressed text is very useful if you wish to print out worksheets from your favorite spreadsheet program. The graphics mode can be used to reproduce screen-generated graphs and charts. Unfortunately, all the above printer features must be specially configured by the user via BASIC using Epson MX 80 printer commands (unless the software supports these functions). If you wanted compressed text output, you

would first initialize the printer by executing the BASIC statement:

LPRINT CHR\$(15)

If you wanted to produce underlined output you would use the BASIC statement:

> LPRINT CHR\$(27); CHR\$(45); CHR\$(1)

Here's a point where Panasonic could have helped the user a bit. Instead of just adopting the Epson printer conventions,

# is there a memory map in there?

it would have been nice to provide a menu-based program from which the various printer output options could be quickly chosen.

# Documentation

Only the Operations/DOS manual was provided with the review machine, so I can only make somewhat limited comments about the Sr. Partner's documentation. What there was to see was quite good in that it was professionally printed and contained within a threering binder. Enough technical data is provided so that even the more sophisticated user can find something of interest-although I would still like to know if there's a memory map in there somewhere.

## Conclusion

The Panasonic Sr. Partner does not add anything exciting to the growing list of compatibles other than an integral printer and a pretty good list price of \$2145 for a one-drive, 256K machine. But it is highly IBM compatible, it's appearance is pleasant, and it comes with a "free" bundle of popular software.

You'll probably want to attach a larger monitor to the machine and have access to a better quality printer at your workplace. Also you'll need to spend about \$60 on an IBM DOS disk if you want to use software that requires it.

Originally the machine was sold for \$2495, but that had to change when IBM dropped its microcomputer prices. The fact that Panasonic reacted with a price cut indicates that it intends to play in the major league and not just be among the products left "on the bench."



The MBC-550 is more computing machine for the dollar than any other personal computer on the market.

Byte August 1984

November 1984

Model

Make

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AmericanRadioHistory Com

# More Printer Impact (Continued from page 64)

be sure, there's no easy solution. Whatever your graphics needs are, the first rule is to approach the marketplace

with a good deal of caution and do a lot of looking around before you pull out your wallet. If you play your cards right and select the products that best fit your requirements, you'll find yourself thinking in disbelief, "Did my printer do that?" ♦

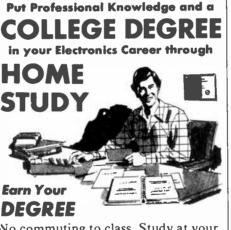
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Manufacturer	Product	Price	Computer or Operating System	Comments
Gutenberg Software 47 Lewiston Rd. Scarborough, Ontario Canada M1P 1X8	Gutenberg, Jr.	\$90.00	Apple	A word processor that uses the HiRes screen to create and display text and graphics.
Function: Utilities				
Roger Wagner Pub. 10761 Woodside Ave. Santee, CA 92071	Printographer	\$39.95	Apple	∀ersatile printing utility supports the new color dot matrix printers.
Koala Technologies	Programmer's Tool	\$39.95	Apple	Tools for programming
3100 Patrick Henry Dr. Santa Clara, CA 95052	Kit Graphics Exhibitor	\$39.95	Commodore Apple	using the KoalaPad. Create, display, and orint graphics.
Datacon Assoc. 2210 Wilshire Blvd. Suite 651	PrinterFace	\$95.00	IBM, CP/M (Anadex, Toshiba)	Menu-driven utility simplifies setups for printers. Remembers
Santa Monica, CA 90403		\$59.00	All others	control codes.
Microstar 6 Admiral Dr. Suite 384 Emeryville, CA 94608	Printstar	\$95.00	IBM	Modify or create fonts and print spreadsheets vertically to get more on a page.
Penguin Software PO Box 311	Cat Graphics	\$34.95	Apple	Powerful programming routines for graphics.
Geneva, IL 60134	Transitions	\$49.95	Apple	Complete control for slide show production.
	Paper Graphics	\$49.95	Apple	Printing utility for more than 85 printers.
American Programmers Guild 55 Mill Plain 17-5	Press 'N Plot	\$149.00	IBM	Merges graphics and text. Supports a wide variety of software,



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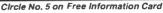
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# Epson LQ-1500 (Continued from page 32)

Character matrices come in three formats:  $9 \times 17$  dots in the draft mode,  $15 \times 17$  dots in the letter-quality mode,  $37 \times 17$  dots in the proportionally spaced mode. Text is printed bidirectionally (with logic seeking) in all text modes, including letter quality, and each line is printed in a single pass.

In the graphics mode, three printing densities are available. In single-density, there are 60 dots per horizontal inch, while in double- and quadruple-density, the dots per inch increase to 120 and 240, respectively.

# **User Comments**

It is difficult to evaluate a fine-quality printer like the Epson LQ-1500 without making comparisons to other printers on the market in its price range or with the same or similar features. When I reviewed the Texas Instruments Model TI-855 dot matrix printer earlier this year, I was very impressed with its unusual flexibility in selecting type styles.

Although the LQ-1500 may lack the flexibility of the TI-855 and the undeniable crispness of the printed characters that can be hammered out by even a cheap formed-character printer, it does have several features that recommend its purchase. It is *fast* in all text modes. It comes standard with a 15" platen to han-

dle full-width accounting forms. It is relatively quiet, although not as quiet as a few of the more expensive printers. Moreover, it is built like a battleship. And it preserves virtually all the escape codes of Epson's previous MX and FX series of printers; you don't need to learn a whole new sequence of codes or reconfigure software if you are trading up from a previous Epson model.

The LQ-1500's print compares very

# Specifications

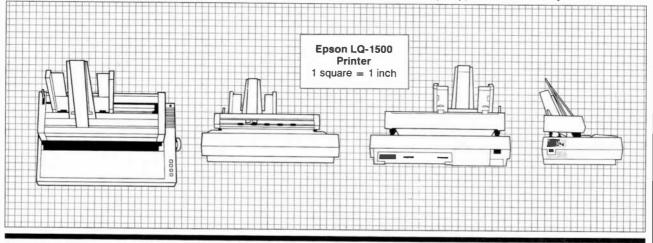
Product: LQ-1500 Manufacturer: Epson America, Inc., 3415 Kashiwa St., Torrence, CA 90505 Dimensions: 23.8"W × 14.3"D × 5.1"H Weight: 30.8 lb Suggested Retail Price: \$1395 Features: 24-pin printhead, letter-guality at 67 cps, draft quality at 200 cps, FX-80 compatible Options: Centronics (parallel) interface \$95, RS-232 (serial) interface \$150, IEEE-488 interface \$150, Tractor feed \$60, Sinale-bin sheet feeder \$499, Double-bin sheet feeder \$839 Software: Facelift \$29.95

well to output from true formed-character printers and is on a par with output from the TI-855 printer. Though I did not attempt to print out graphics of any kind with the LQ-1500, I performed extensive tests of the text modes. Working with a word-processing package, I tried a wide variety of type styles and formatting routines. Some of the copy generated in the compressed mode, using proportional spacing and near-letter quality density was, indeed, almost up to professional standards.

I was especially pleased with the speed at which this printer delivered near-letter-quality text. The speed was two to three times faster than what I have been used to for formed-character printers selling for less than \$1000 and noticeably faster than formed-character printers costing up to \$4000.

# Conclusions

I heartily recommend the LQ-1500 to anyone who needs a constant-use workhorse printer for high-speed draft printing, reasonably high-quality letter writing, a wide range of graphics, and mixed text and graphics printing. The LQ-1500 is easy to set up with almost any computer on the market today. It is speedy, relatively quiet, and churns out beautiful copy. What more can you ask? ♦



# Toshiba P1351 (Continued from page 33)

printer intercepts daisywheel commands and converts them to dot matrix commands. You can take advantage of the excellent print quality that the 24-wire printhead can provide without having to know anything about the way in which the printer forms characters.

A quick reinstallation of WordStar, with the Sprint 5 as the output device, got the printer going with no problems. The only trouble I had was with the serial protocol; if you don't turn the serial protocols off when using the parallel printer, WordStar will wait forever for acknowledgment of a nonexistent serial transmission. And it's easy to turn off by answering "none" to the protocol question after the printer selection.

# Paperfeed Options

A friction-feed roller is the standard means of feeding the printer. As an option, you can get a very good tractor-feed mechanism (\$195) that handles the paper quite gently. The directions make installation of the tractor feed more complex than it needs to be, however.

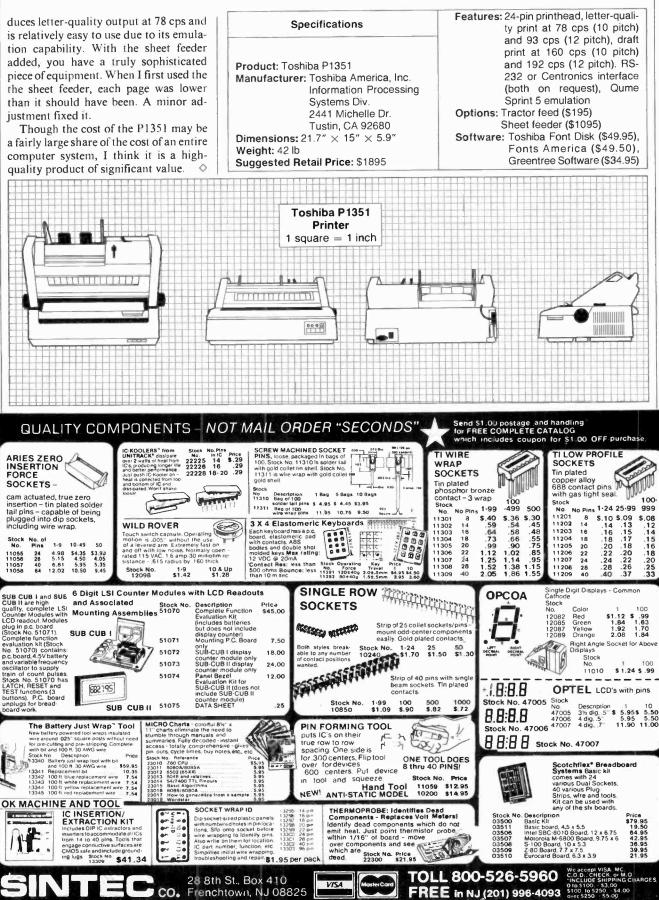
For handling single pages, Toshiba has its own special sheet-feeder assembly that replaces the tractor-feed mechanism. The feeder (\$1095) installs easily and works quite smoothly.

# **User Comments**

Toshiba's P1351 does all the good things that a printer should do. It pro-

duces letter-quality output at 78 cps and is relatively easy to use due to its emulation capability. With the sheet feeder added, you have a truly sophisticated piece of equipment. When I first used the the sheet feeder, each page was lower than it should have been. A minor adjustment fixed it.

Though the cost of the P1351 may be a fairly large share of the cost of an entire computer system, I think it is a highquality product of significant value.



November 1984

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# Computer Scientist (Continued from page 28)

nected, it's necessary to solder a pair of wires to the Monitor 4's LED. Remove the three screws (one is inside the battery compartment) that hold the back of the case in place and find where the LED is soldered to the circuit board. Then carefully remove the plastic coating from around the two solder connections and solder an insulated wire to each connection. Wrapping wire is a good choice.

Use caution when operating the Monitor 4 and making the connections: If you damage the device, you may void its warranty. Avoid touching the circuitry since CMOS circuitry can be damaged by static electricity. Also, use a batterypowered soldering iron.

Incidentally, the red LED will not flash when the opto-isolator is connected. That's because the voltage drop of the infrared emitter in the opto-isolator is lower than that of the red LED.

The phototransistor side of the optoisolator can be connected directly to a joystick connector. Figure 6 shows the pin connection for the PCjr and the Color Computer.

Alternatively, you can do as I've done and install a miniature phone jack in a joystick enclosure and connect its terminal directly across the selected trigger switch. The opto-isolator is then connected to a two-wire cable plugged into the joystick. This method is particularly useful with the PCjr since this machine uses hard-to-find connectors.

When the Monitor 4 is interfaced to a computer loaded with a program like PCjr Coin Toss and switched on, the monitor will not display a new random number each time a particle of natural background radiation is detected. That's because the pulses produced are very brief and tend to occur when the program is performing housekeeping chores rather than when it is sampling the status of the joystick switches.

The solution to this problem is to increase the number of particles by placing a radioactive substance near the Monitor 4 radiation dectector. A thorium-impregnated lamp mantle or a polonium-210 source from a Static-Master IC200 static eliminating brush works well.

Even though these radioactive sources are from radiation-safe commercial products, you must use caution when handling them. (I covered the general subject of measuring radiation in this magazine in September 1983.)

Figure 7 shows a circuit that stretches the pulse from the Monitor 4 to increase the odds that a single pulse will give a random number. If R2 is a potentiometer, the duration of the stretched pulse can be easily varied.

Figure 8 shows a screenful of 0's and I's generated by the coin toss program given above under the control of a Monitor 4 and a polonium alpha emitter.

Listing 1 shows one way to generate and tally random numbers from 0 to 9 under the control of a PCjr joystick trigger button. Figure 9 shows a screenful of random numbers produced under the control of a Monitor 4. Incidentally, since Listing 1 is fairly slow, an excessive

radiation count rate will simply give a continual sequence of 0-9 counts.

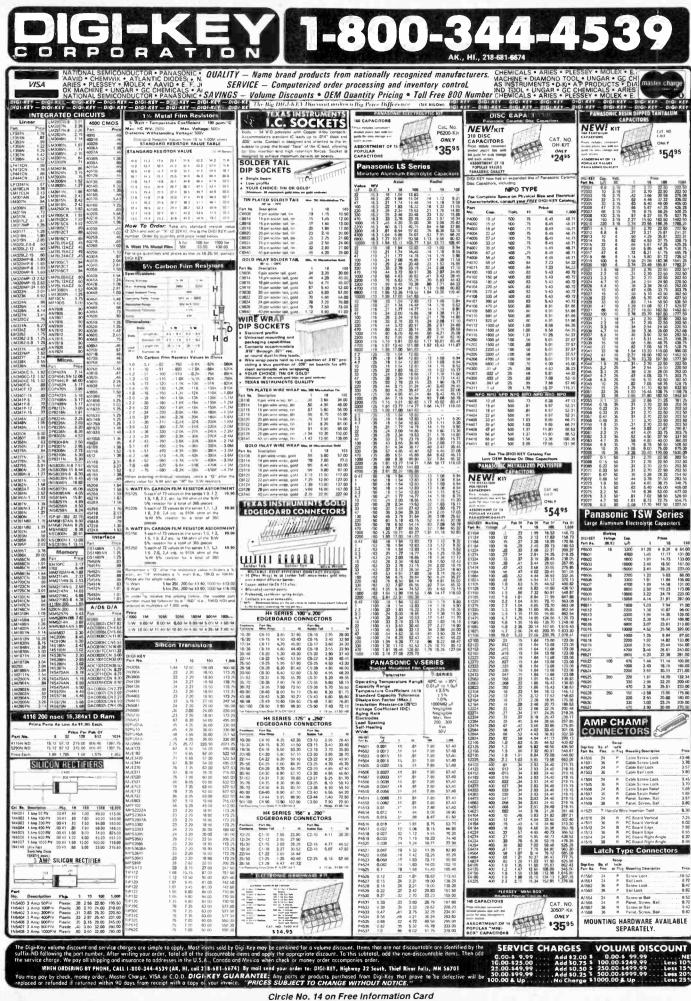
## **Going Further**

There's much more that could be said about random numbers and computerized methods for generating them. Unfortunately, it will not fit in this column. Therefore, I'll leave to you the adventure of continuing this trek through unpredictable outcomes.



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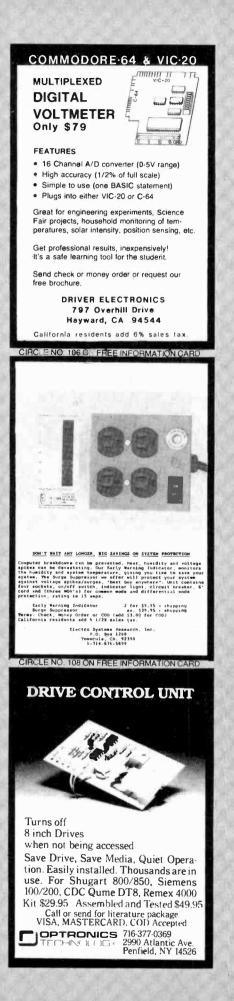
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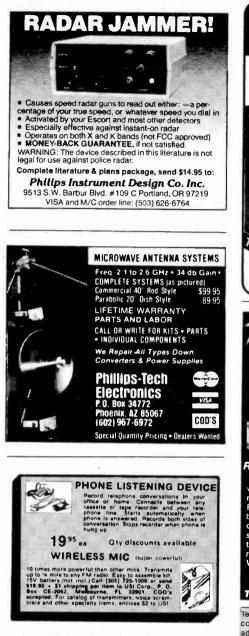
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10 50 13		Acorn Computers Corp.5Active Electronics105Anadex, Inc.Cover 2AT&T21-23
33		BASF 15
		Classified Advertising 108-114 Cleveland Institute of Electronics, Inc
60 67		CompuServe 39 Computel
7		Publishing Society 101 Craftsman Corp
14		Digi-Key Corp
		General Electric
8 24 26 34		Halix Institute99Hayes Microcomputer30-31Heath Co.27Heath Co.49Hewlett-Packard13
32 41		IBM Corporation
12		Scientific Systems 99 Inmac 97
21 22 23		Jameco Electronics
20		Leading Edge Cover 4
69 2		MacMillan Book Club
5		NRI Schools
40		Protecto
		Radio Shack 41
36 54		Scottsdale Systems
42		Tam's Inc
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