Ascii kilobaud magazine

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L'any 1975 vaig començar com tècnic de sistemes a Honeywell Bull que havia heretat els SO's Gecos i Multics de GE condemnada per la llei antitrust..

Aquests SO's van ser programats (Time sharing + ASR33=> en tinc un) per presos d'Alcatraz que reduïen penes, el Time sharing de GE va tenir el primer Basic interpreter de la història! (mira la revista Kilobaud a baix)

Cal saber també que l'ASCII el va concebir un enginyer "col·lega" meu de Honeywell

Robert W. Bemer (link)

Bell Laboratories emprava Multics i la seva gent va crear la "B facility o B language" (B de Bell) quan Kerningan i Ritchie van fer un SO pel seu PDP8 (subset de Multics amb les seves mateixes ordres: lwd, cwd, etc..).. li van dir "Unics -Unix" contraposició de Multics (ja que era més senzill) encara que amb un llenguatge més evolucionat...B language+1 => C language

El 1980 es va introduir el GCOS8 amb gestió de memòria virtual.. teníem de mitja 256Kword (de 36bits) de memòria RAM (el hardware només tenia 18 bits per a "word addresses") i els discs llavors van passar a ser de 500Mb com una gran cosa!)
Varem començar a configurar màquines amb 4Mbyte memòria virtual... però amb la tira de "missing page fault" resultaven ser més lentes que la pera!! vam haver de comprar "RAM hardwired pages" és a dir comprar RAM per a que el SO no hagués d'anar a buscar "missing pages" al disc dur => de fet empravem la memòria virtual per adressar RAM! circunvoltant la limitació d'adressatge del HW

T'explico això pel paral·lelisme amb avui... he esbrinat que el problema del penjament del meu e-machines era tenir només 2Gbyte de memòria:

Un amic m'ha passat la mateixa versió (13.10) de LUBUNTU (té un desktop com el de Windows que gasta pocs recursos) i va perfecte! ..però ho haig de tornar a instal·lar tot!

Possiblement la versió 13.10 d'UBUNTU vagi perfecte amb 4Gbyte però amb 2Gbyte ha d'accedir massa a la memòria virtual=> disk.. (quan té les missing page fault de GCOS8) i acaba penjant-se...

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https://archive.org/stream/kilobaudmagazine-1978-11/Kilobaud_1978_November_djvu.txt

Kilobaud Magazine

News from 1978
BASIC

FORUM
John Arnold/Dick Whipple

by faint praise. You let pass D. A. Harrod's remark that he uses a FORTRAN with a Double Complex Hyperbolic Tangent function without bothering to ask just who needs such a function. I am a semi-retired electronic engineer, and I have never needed one. I also spent my time programming in an engineering environment for several years, and now do varied types of programming.

"I started programming on an IBM 602A Electromechanical Calculating Card Punch, plugboard-programmed yet . . . then to a 607 electronic machine (would you believe vacuum tubes), also plugboard-programmed. During this time I programmed on an IBM 650 in a symbolic language called SOAP (Symbolic Optimum Assembly Program). Next came FORTRAN programming on the IBM 7000 series, followed by a few years' program - ming an IBM 1620 in a symbolic language, SPS, in FORTRAN and in machine language. I also used a FORTRAN dialect called FORCOM.

"A few years out of programming, I started using a time-sharing system having two Honeywell 6000 (old GE 635) processors hooked together and operating as one big computer. It had FORTRAN, BASIC, COBOL and a few other languages available. When I got on the system I received handbooks on the various languages. That was my first look at BASIC. After looking it over, despite my former experience with FORTRAN, I saw that I could program anything I would ever need to do in BASIC, and do it much more quickly, so I made the switch. I did write a few programs in the time-sharing version of FORTRAN IV, but these only served to convince me more.. that BASIC was the language to use.

"After two years on this system I purchased an Altair 8800A in kit form and let my 16-year old

son assemble it for me. I got 4K of memory and 4K BASIC and played with it long enough to convince me that I had a real computer, not a toy, and then got 24K more of memory and both 8K and 12K BASIC, all Altair Version 3.2, paper tape. I used the ASR-33 TTY I had used on Fulton Data Systems' time-sharing system. I am pleased with what I have and would not put FORTRAN in my machine if someone gave it to me. My programs do not use that DCHT function, but neither are they trivial.

"Much of my computer's time is spent predicting the future course of the stock market . To do this I make a Fourier analysis of the past price action to determine the cycles present in the data and then project these into the future. Each point in a prediction involves the sum of 30 or more trigonometric functions, and the delay between printing lines is only about two seconds. If the TTY had a one line buffer there would be no delay at all. I also do a lot of word handling, including large alphabetic sorts. Using my own improvement of the Shell sort algorithm, these run fairly rapidly.

"I can usually sit down and write a new program and have it running before I would be able to write the FORMAT, EQUIVALENCE and COMMON statements of a FORTRAN program. I must have hard copy from formed letters, not a matrix, as my output must be used as offset masters after being reduced half size. Therefore, I am stuck with the TTY and am usually I/O bound. Increased speed would help me little, if at all.

"Incidentally, the Altair BASIC is far more powerful than that on the time-sharing system. Of course, the system had a wonderful operating system and unlimited disk storage, which was nice, but their BASIC was positively primitive compared to

Altair's. I use the 8K BASIC almost exclusively to conserve memory space, and find it far better than that on Fulton Data Systems. I have also compared it to various microprocessor BASICs and found it superior.

"For example, North Star BASIC would be unusable in my word-processing work. Its subscripted string table capability is a farce. I must have multidimensional string table capability without wasting memory by filling in short strings with blanks to the length of the longest strings. The built-in Mini-Max function is of great help in automatically selecting the proper scale values for plots of future stock-market movements. Truly, the software is the computer, and Altair BASIC makes a fine computer.

"This has been a long letter, but I hope it has convinced you boys that BASIC is not just for beginners — if you have a good BASIC. I recently read that a large time-sharing system has been set up in Japan, used jointly by three of the largest universities. The primary language on the system is an expanded BASIC. I have an idea that much of the opposition to BASIC comes from programmers who are afraid that BASIC will make programmers so common that their livelihood will be in danger. Now let's see you defend BASIC for what it really is: a very good programming language, simple enough for beginners to play with, but capable enough, in the hands of an expert, to do anything any of the other languages will do."

BASIC— Here to Stay

https://www.google.es/?gws_rd=cr&ei=iwVhU6fQG4bPtQbW4oCICg#q=kilobaud+magazine+ascii+honeywell

Full text of "Kilobaud Magazine (November 1978)"

https://archive.org/.../kilobaudmagazine.../Kilobaud_1978_November_dj...?

Products 10 - 20 - The system supports redirectable I/O, conversion of ASCII to hex, and ..... sharing system having two Honeywell 6000 (old GE 635) processors ...

Full text of "Kilobaud Microcomputing Magazine (May 1979)"

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[PDF]
The Small Computer Magazine

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Magazine kilobaud. Understandable for beginners ... interesting for experts. June 1978 ... 57 One Keyboard: Hex and ASCII... simple converter circuit. 60 Is the Malibu ..... GIANT BOOK & SOFTWARE LIBRARY HONEYWELL . . OVER 170 ...

Volíeu dir: invention of ascii code honeywell engineer

Resultats de la cerca

How ASCII Got Its Backslash - Bob Bemer

www.bobbemer.com/BACSLASH.HTM?Tradueix aquesta pàgina

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Marie, Mich.; programmer extraordinaire; inventor of many terms in common ... editor, Honeywell Computer Journal, 1972-1974; senior consulting engineer, ... Bemer is the inventor of the words "Cobol," and "CODASYL," six ASCII characters, and ... He was not the inventor of ASCII; a hard-working committee surveyed many ...

Bob Bemer

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from GECOS to GCOS8 an history of Large Systems in GE

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7 Code examples; 8 Humor; 9 See also; 10 References; 11 Further reading ... Fortran especially suited to technical applications such as electrical engineering. .... Perhaps the most significant development in the early history of FORTRAN was the ... for lexical comparison of strings, based upon the ASCII collating sequence.

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1 System architecture and concepts; 2 History; 3 GCOS8 Storage Units; 4 See also ... The top-level virtual memory architecture also simplifies sharing of code and data in a ... After Honeywell acquired GE's computer division, GECOS-III was renamed GCOS 3, ... WORD, Word, 36 bits, 6 BCD chars, 4 ASCII chars, 4 bytes.

[PDF]
Charater Codes

archive.computerhistory.org/.../k-8-u2776-Hone...?Tradueix aquesta pàgina

assertion is that a standard code for graphic eharacters is a scienti?c ... E. H. Clamons. HONEYWELL COMPUTER JOURNAL 143 ... of the telephone industry is history. The 19605 were ... ings to the bit~patterns which normally represent ASCII characters. ..... tor of Defense Research and Engineering of the De- partment of ...

Robert W. Bemer (link)

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