## The Big Letters Program (Part 1)

Copies a message on an EDSAC tape into memory a line at a time and then prints each line in big letters on the teleprinter. All lines are terminated by a line-feed except for the final line which is terminated by a blank tape character. The big letters are 5 rows high and vary in width. All characters on the teleprinter may be used (including letter shift and figure shift) except for carriage returns which are ignored. The output of the message "\#G*!HELLO!THERE!\#G\&" is given below.

## Example Output:



YOUR MESSAGE WILL FOLLOW SHORTLY...
LOADING, PLEASE WAIT...

| \# \# | H H | EEEEE | L | L | 000 |  | TTTTT | H | H | EEEEE | RRRR | EEEEE | \# \# |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \#\#\#\#\#\# | H H | E | L | L | 0 | 0 | T | H | H | E | $\mathrm{R} \quad \mathrm{R}$ | E | \#\#\#\#\#\# |
| \# \# | HHHHH | EEE | L | L | 0 | 0 | T |  |  | EEE | RRRR | EEE | \# \# |
| \#\#\#\#\#\# | H H | E | L | L | 0 | 0 | T | H | H | E | R R | E | \#\#\#\#\#\# |
| \# \# | H H | EEEEE | LLLLL | LLLLL | 000 |  | T | H | H | EEEEE | R R | EEEEE | \# |

Make-up of the Program Tape:

```
space P K
T56K
            M3
@&#!!!!!!!!ZAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAZ*
@&#!!!!!!!C*!!!!BIG!LETTERS!!!!#C*
@&#!!!!!!!C*!!!!!!!!!BY!!!!!!!!#C*
@&#!!!!!!!C*!MARTIN!J#M*!SLUCUTT!#C*
@&#!!!!!!! ZAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAZ*
@&
@&*YOUR!MESSAGE!WILL!FOLLOW!SHORTLY#MMM*
@&*LOADING#N*!PLEASE!WAIT#MMM*
@&
@&
space P Z
T56K
Master
E137K P F
```

The master routine is made-up of the following parts:

## Section of Master Routine

Location

| Subroutine MS1 prints a single row of a big letter. The location of the letter in memory <br> is given as a parameter in location 4F | $\theta$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Subroutine MS2 reads characters on an EDSAC tape into the memory location <br> specified by the C parameter upwards, stopping when a line-feed or blank tape <br> character is read | $49 \theta$ |
| Main routine | $81 \theta$ |
| Variables | M |
| Constants | $\Delta$ |
| Big letter widths and bit patterns | V |

## Notes:

- The program needs to test for the equality of two memory locations and this could not be avoided. The following routine was developed to test the equality of 2 M and 6 M , for example:

- With the output of the teleprinter as shown below for the message "HELLO\&", the variables would be as follows:

| $\mathrm{H} \quad \mathrm{H}$ | EEEEE | L | L | 000 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{H} \quad \mathrm{H}$ | E | L | L | $\bigcirc$ |  |
| $\mathrm{M}=-3$ | Row count: initially $=-5$, finally $=0$. |  |  |  |  |
| $1 \mathrm{M}=\mathrm{HF}$ | Output character (H). |  |  |  |  |
| $2 \mathrm{M}=\phi \mathrm{F}$ | Space character. |  |  |  |  |
| $3 \mathrm{M}=-4$ | Width count: initially $=-7$, finally $=0$. <br> (Initially = negative width of big letter including gap afterwards). |  |  |  |  |
| 4M $=$ \& 89 F (1100...) | Remaining bit pattern: initially $=01111100 \ldots$. |  |  |  |  |
| $5 \mathrm{M}=5$ | Input character count (number of characters in the current line). |  |  |  |  |
| $6 \mathrm{M}=24$ | Last input character (value of line-feed in this example). |  |  |  |  |
| $7 \mathrm{M}=1$ | Output character count (The first character is being printed on the row). |  |  |  |  |
| $8 \mathrm{M}=0$ | $=0$ for letter shift, $=1$ for figure shift. |  |  |  |  |

## The Big Letters Program (Part 2)

The Master Tape:





|  しヘトロ6ゅソの | $\bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \infty \infty$ ルゅんNト○6 |  | いよさひびさいへ |  | のタのロールルル | GGGGGGロ呙 $G ゅ \omega N \mapsto O 6 \infty$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\text { 田的㽖的的田 } \forall \ominus$ |  <br>  |  <br> $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ $\stackrel{\sim}{\circ}$ <br> $\omega$ <br> 田田田田田田田 $\sigma$ |  <br> ャ $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\circ}$ • <br> NNobr <br> － <br>  |  <br> जのルのル <br>  <br>  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\text { - }-$ | －- － | －- － | $\smile \smile \smile \smile \smile$ | $\smile \smile \smile \smile \smile$ | $\smile \smile \smile \smile \smile$ | $\smile \smile \smile \smile \smile$ |

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a) Cycle to print a row of a character.
b) Cycle to print an entire row.
c) Cycle to print a line of the message.
d) Cycle to output each individual letter/space of a row of character.
e) Cycle to input a line of the message.

## Notes:

1) Change to $Z F$ to stop at beginning of the program and step through to check program.
2) Used for inserting Z F to check program during development.
