Considerations for Microprocessor-based Terminal Design

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Presented at the Twelfth Asilomar Conference on Circuits, Systems & Computers, November 6-8, 1978, Pacific Grove, California. IEEE Computer Society, IEEE Catalog No. 78CHI369-8 C/CAS/CS, Library of Congress No. 78-5 1637

Abstract

We discuss the design of hardware and software for inexpensive microprocessor-based terminal/microcomputers. Such devices are fundamentally microcomputers that have been adapted, with specialized software, to operate as remote terminals for a host computer. The discussion centers on a specific video terminal designed and constructed by the authors. This terminal is based on the **Intel 8080** microprocessor and is equipped with software sufficient to emulate the characteristics of standard video terminals required by several available *screen-oriented* text editors in common use at sites throughout the **ARPAnet**. We have found that the microprocessor adequately serves as the controller for such terminals, and that a *software-based* approach to the design of such terminals offers substantial advantages in capabilities, flexibility, and cost over the *hardware-based* approach. We suggest guidelines for future designs of microprocessor-based terminals on the basis of our experience designing and using the terminal described here.

In order to take full advantage of the flexibility afforded by microprocessor-based designs, we have implemented the capability to *download* and execute **8080** programs written and assembled on a host computer. This allows the user to customize and extend the features of his terminal. At the same time, it provides access to the **8080** as a microcomputer with the software development tools and mass storage provided by the host computer. The terminal is thus a complete, stand-alone microcomputer system specially configured for its role as a terminal.

For more detail, see:

Reid G. Smith and Tom M. Mitchell, *CONSIDERATIONS FOR MICROPROCESSOR-BASED TERMINAL DESIGN.* STAN-CS-78-696 (Stanford Heuristic Programming Project Memo HPP-78-22), Dept. of Computer Science, Stanford University, November 1978.

A Microprocessor-based Terminal

A MICROCOMPUTER ADAPTED VIA SPECIALIZED SOFTWARE TO OPERATE AS A REMOTE TERMINAL

MICROPROCESSOR FOR EMULATION OF TERMINAL (SOFTWARE-BASED DESIGN)

MICROPROCESSOR FOR LOCAL COMPUTATION

Terminal Requirements

SUPPORT SCREEN-ORIENTED EDITORS (TV-EDIT or E)

FULL-ASCII CHARACTER SET 80-CHARACTER LINE WIDTH 8-BIT TRANSMISSION INSERT AND DELETE CHARACTER INSERT AND DELETE LINE ERASE TO END OF LINE BLANK SCREEN CURSOR ADDRESSING (relative and absolute) DISPLAY MODES (e.g., dual intensity)

LOW-COST

Block Diagram



Software

PRIMITIVE TEXT-PROCESSING OPERATIONS (e.g., insert and delete line)

LOCAL MONITOR STORE SCREEN RECALL SCREEN TRANSMIT SCREEN SELECT DISPLAY MODE LOGOUT JOB GO TO ADDRESS

The System As A Terminal

ADVANTAGES OF A SOFTWARE-BASED DESIGN

COST

(for primitive text-processing operations)

CAPABILITIES

(e.g., macros)

FLEXIBILITY

(e.g., customized functions)

DISADVANTAGE SPEED ??

The System As A Microcomputer

SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT ON THE HOST VIRTUAL TERMINAL

> LOCAL EDITING SHARED EDITING

(GOOD LOCAL FILE SYSTEM ESSENTIAL)

Using The Host For Software Development

WHY?

MASS STORAGE - FILE SYSTEM

HIGH-QUALITY EDITORS

COST

REQUIRMENTS:

CROSS-ASSEMBLER

DOWNLOADER

USEFUL IDEAS:

TERMINAL SOFTWARE FOR LOCAL USE

VIRTUAL TERMINAL

Suggestions For Future Designs

ESSENTIAL FEATURES

HARDWARE

80-CHARACTER LINES

AT LEAST 24 LINES

VARIABLE DISPLAY MODES

SOFTWARE

INSERT AND DELETE CHARACTERS AND LINES

CURSOR ADDRESSING

DESIRABLE FEATURES

HARDWARE

VARIABLE TYPE STYLES

STORAGE AND RECALL OF MULTIPLE SCREENS

SOFTWARE

SPLIT-SCREEN MODE

TREND

TOWARE LONGER WORD-LENGTH PROCESSORS AS TERMINAL CONTROLLERS

Summary

MICROPROCESSOR-BASED TERMINALS

SOFTWARE-BASED DESIGN

CLOSE INTERACTION BETWEEN HOST AND MICROCOMPUTER FOR SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT AND DYNAMIC CUSTOMIZATION OF TERMINAL FEATURES