

MPR0-06

HAP REPORT #2

Subject: Harvest Assembly Program - HAP

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HARVEST ASSEMBLY PROGRAM

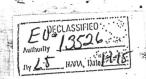
Introduction

The set of formats for the Stream Byte-by-Byte instruction and its set-up words have been modified and expanded somewhat since HAP Report #1 was written, particularly to include some of the recent changes that have been made in the hardware of Harvest.

In addition the formats for the hybrid instructions are now included. An attempt has been made to keep them consistent with the format of the Stream Byte-by-Byte instruction. Also included in this report is a list of the system symbols and the mnemonics to be used in HAP.

The general ideas described in the previous report have been retained. For example, the block of 10 set-up words is considered in terms of functional units or fields which may be less than a machine word in length or which may even be in separate words. It has also seemed desirable from the programmer's viewpoint to write as part of the set-up some of the functions now represented in the Stream Byte-by-Byte instruction itself. Thus, the set-up word for the logic unit may include such related information as the operation code of the unit, the Single/Double code, and the Carry Propagate code. The assembly program will then insert these fields into the Stream Byte-by-Byte, as required in the machine word. Examples to illustrate this are given on page 7 of this report.

Although it would be helpful to the programmer to be able to write all his adjustments in one block, whether they follow immediately after the stream instruction or are part of a chain, no provision has been made for this as yet. Also, it is necessary for the programmer to be sure that adjustments in a chain are not placed beyond the allowable range of 255 half-words from the stream instruction.



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1. Stream Byte-by-Byte

SBBB(connections), LUOP, group size, TA(mode, P/S, RBA), LU(S/D, CP), STOP(stimulus)

Ex: SBBB(P-LU, Q-LU, LU-R), EQT(P, NB), FL1P, STOP(FL2P)

Notes:

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- 1. The connections may be given either in terms of the system symbols for the actual units connected or the numbers of the open gates.
- 2. If a field or sub-field is null, the corresponding bits will be set to zero. Thus, in the above example it is not necessary to write the S in the field for LU, since this corresponds to a zero bit.
- 3. The various fields may be written in any order, with the exception that SBBB(connections) must be the first field.

2. Adjustments (4 types)

ADJ#(stimulus), action 1, action 2, action 3

ADJ#(stimulus AND), action 1, action 2, action 3

ADJ#(stimulus), action 1, action 2, SKA, relative address

ADJ#(stimulus), action 1, action 2, CHAIN, relative address

Ex: ADJ1(NW.NY), REP(P,Q), RESET(SACC)

Notes:

- 1. The adjustments may be numbered if desired but they will be assembled in the order as written.
- 2. An action which has more than one operand, such as REP(P,Q) may be written either as above or separated as REP(P), REP(Q). It is the responsibility of the programmer to use no more than three actions in any one adjustment. Also, the actions will be assembled in the order written either explicitly or implied by the order of the grouped operands.
- 3. In the first type of adjustment, there are simply three action fields. In the second type, the stimulus of the next lower-order priority adjustment must also be present for the actions to take place. In the third type, there is a skip relative to the address of the stream instruction to an instruction in the arithmetic mode. In the fourth type there is a skip relative to the address of the stream instruction to another adjustment.



3. Set-up

SETUP

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PART SETUP

Notes:

- 1. SETUP is a pseudo-op to be used whenever it is desired to write a full set-up of 10 words. It will reserve the block, beginning at a full word, set all words to zero, and then OR in the given fields. The following set-up words are self-identifying and may be written in any order. They are assumed to include all words up to the first word which is not a set-up word.
- 2. PART SETUP is used whenever it is desired to write less than the full 10 words. The following set-up codes will be examined, and a block of full words extending from the first non-zero word to the last non-zero word in assembled form will be reserved. Unused fields within this block will be set to zero.

4. Match Unit

WMAT (character, connections, R/F), IF(WOR), action

XMAT (character, connections, R/F), IF(XOR), action

YMAT (character, connections, R/F), IF(YOR); action

ZMAT (character, connections, R/F), IF(ZOR), action

Ex: XMAT((8)377, P.Q,F), IF(XOR), OMIT ALL

Notes:

- 1. The match character may be given in either octal or Hollerith by means of an entry mode.
- 2. The connections as used to cause a stimulus for adjustments, counters, and group size are indicated by a period between units when logical AND is meant and by a V for logical OR. The connections are assumed to be only of the OR type when considering the stimulus for the omitting (swallowing) of bytes, as indicated in the stimulus XOR.
- 3. The R/F bit indicates whether the match is on only the rightmost bit or on the full byte. A null field is assumed to mean a match on the full byte.

5. SCTR Unit

SCTR(limit, value), IF(stimulus), action

Ex: SCTR(1000), IF(XVY), SC + 1

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Notes:

1. Limit and value must be written in the above order.

6. SACC Unit

SACC(threshold, value), IF(stimulus), action

7. Logic Unit

LU(modulus, S/D, CP), action

Ex: LU(150), CXXXX

Notes:

- 1. The modulus as assembled will be positioned so as to eliminate leading zeros, as required in the machine word.
- 2. If neither Double nor Single column operation is specified, S will be assumed.
- 3. If CP is not specified, there will be no carries propagated.
- 4. The possible actions are:

CXXXXX Connect, where XXXX is used as in STRAP

MAX(P,Q)

MIN(P,Q)

EQT(P,0)

Equals test

EQT(P,NB)

EQT(O,P)

EQT(NB,P)

EQT(O,Q)
EQT(NB,Q)

GET(P-Q,0) Greater than or equals test

GET(P-Q,NB)

LET(Q-P,0) Less than or equals test

LET(Q-P, NB)

MOD(P-Q) P-Q, mod M

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(continuation of logic unit actions)

MOD(Q-P)

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Q-P, mod M

BIN(P+Q)

P+Q, Binary (code 30)

MOD(P+Q)

P+Q, mod M (code 31)

- Q bytes, always in that order. If the test is satisfied, the output is the first byte given within parentheses; if it is not satisfied, the output is the second byte.
- 6. The connections to the logic unit may be P, SCTR, or TE; and Q. Thus, in all the above P may be replaced, if desired, by SCTR or TE if one of those is being used in place of P.
- 7. All of the fields except the modulus will be assembled into any stream instruction referring to this particular set-up.

8. F Unit

F(limit), IF(stimulus), action

Ex: F(2), IF(KK,LM), SO

Notes:

- 1. The stimulus in this case is written as the bit or bits to be tested.

 A one in any of them causes the counter to advance according to the indicated action.
- 9. Starting Addresses for Stream Units and Index Tables

PAD (stream address, index table address)

QAD (stream address, index table address)

RAD (stream address, index table address)

10. Table Assembly Unit

TA (mode, P/S RBA), TBA, TCS, TAP(TPS, TPI, TPN), TAQ(TQS, TQI, TQN)

Notes:

- 1. RBA indicates replacement of base address
- 2. TBA = table base address
- 3. TCS = cell size
- 4. TPS = initial offset of P stream
- 5. TPI = increment to be applied to offset for P stream

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- 6. TPN = number of bytes from P stream
- 7. TQS, TQI, and TQN are similar to TPS, TPI, and TPN, but apply to the Q stream.
- 8. The mode and P/S and RBA fields will be assembled in the stream instruction.

11. Table Extract Unit

TE (mode, MDM), BM, TEI, TEN

Notes:

- 1. MDM if present indicates memory distributor mode
- 2. BM is the byte mask for TE
- 3. TEI is the increment for TE
- 4. TEN is the number of bytes to be extracted

12. Stream Stimulus Mask

SSM (mask)

13. Debug Code

DEBUG (4 bit code)

14. Index Words

P
QX (Mode, EC, FF, NR, RI, SS, R), N,I,BM, offset, RBL
R
MR
O

Notes:

- If any of the one-bit codes, such as EC, is not specified, the opposite case, CC here, will be assumed. These codes need not be in any particular order.
- For index words with flag bits, the codes PXF1, PXF2, and PXF3 should be used.
- 3. For a branch level word, the code PXBL should be used. The branch address is then wirtten in place of the byte mask.
- 4. The programmer fields N, I, etc., must be in the order shown. Null fields are indicated by a zero; field drop-out is from right to left.



The following examples are intended to illustrate the general procedure to be followed in writing a stream instruction.

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Example 1:

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Here the SBBB instruction is written with all the fields contained in the actual machine word.

'Transmit set-up to registers TI, 10, JOE, \$HR BES, PETE JOE SETUP WMAT(character, connections), IF (WOR), action SCTR(limit, value), IF(stimulus), action SACC(threshold, value), IF(stimulus), action LU(modulus) F(limit), IF(stimulus), action TA, TBA, TCS, TAP(TPS, TPI, TPN) TE(mode, MDM), BM, TEI, TEN SSM(mask) DEBUG(code) PAD(stream address, index table address)
PETE SBBB(connections), LUOF, GS, TA(mode, P/S, RBA), LU(S/D, CP), STOP(stim) ADJ1(stimulus), actions ADJ2(stimulus), actions ADJ3(stimulus), actions ADJ4(stimulus), actions ADJ5(stimulus), actions B, address ADJ6(stimulus), actions etc.

Example 2:

Here the SBBB instruction is to be filled in from the set-up by the assembly program. Words in the set-up which are the same as those above have been omitted, but would, of course, have to be included in any real problem.

TI, 10, JOE, \$HR
BES, PETE

JOE SETUP
LU(modulus, S), action
TA(mode, P/S, RBA), TBA, TCS, TAP(TPS, TPI, TPN)

PETE SBBB(connections), GS, STOP(stimulus), SETUP JOE
ADJ1(stimulus), actions

etc.



Example 3:

Here the SBBB instruction is to be filled in partly from the "set-up".

TI, 10, JOE, \$HR BES, PETE JOE SETUP

LU(modulus, S)

TA(mode, P/S, RBA), TBA, TCS, TAP(TPS, TPI, TPN)
PETE SBBB(connections), LUOP, GS, STOP(stimulus), SETUP JOE

Notes:

1. Overruling of the set-up as in Example 3 above may be done only for a complete field. Thus, LUOP, or TA(mode, P/S, RBA), or LU(S/D, CP) may be overruled, but not just the mode for TA, for example.

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Formats for the Hybrid Instructions

SNOP, GS, STOP (stimulus)

SMER(D/A, UP/DN, I/E, S/O), STOP(stimulus)

SSER(D/A, ORD/RAN, UP/DN, S/O, SCD), STOP(stimulus)

Note:

The codes for SCD, the search condition, are

PLEQ	$P \leq Q$
PGEQ	$P \geq Q$
PLQ	P < Q
PGQ	P > Q
PEQ	P= Q
PNEQ	P≠ Q

SSEL(L/G, S/O), STOP(stimulus)

STIR(R/T, D/A, IC/DC, UP/DN, S/O), STOP(stimulus)

SMLU(PARG/RARG), GS, TA(mode, P/S, RBA), LU(S/D, CP), STOP(stimulus)

SQNL(P-T/Q-T), GS, TA(mode, P/S, RBA), LU(S/D, CP), STOP(stimulus)

SILS(L/S, CS), GS, TA(mode, P/S, RBA), LU(S/D, CP), STOP(stimulus)

Note:

CS is the cell size and is given by one of the following codes:

8B		8	bits
16B			bits
32B		32	bits
lW		1	word
2W		2	words
4W		4	words
8W		8	words
16W		16	words



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HAP Mnemonics and System Symbols

Units

P stream unit

Q

R

TA table address assembler

TE table extract unit

LU logic unit

F F unit

SCTR statistical counter

SACC statistical accumulator

WM W match unit

X MX

Y MY

ZM Z



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Registers (all to be preceded by \$, as in \$HR)

\$HR

harvest registers

WCHAR

W match character

WCON

W connections

WSPAN

W span bit

WOP

W operation

WMODE

OR/AND mode

XCHAR

XCON

XSPAN

XOP

XMODE

YCHAR

YCON

YSPAN

YOP

YMODE

ZCHAR

ZCON

ZSPAN

ZOP

ZMODE

SSM

stream stimulus mask

SATH

SACC threshold

SASTEPSTIM

SACC stimulus

DEBUG

DEBUG code

SACC

SCTR

-12-

SAMODE

SACC mode

SCMODE

SCTR mode

SCSTEPSTIM

SCTR step stimulus

SCLIM

SCTR limit

F

F unit

TBA

table base address

CS

table cell size

MDM

TAPS

initial offset, P stream

memory distributor mode

TAPI

increment

TAPN

number of bytes

TAPJ

TAPM

TAPFS

BST

bootstrap for TA

TAQS

initial offset, Q stream

TAQI

TAQN

TAQJ

TAQFS

MOD

modulus

TES

initial address, TE unit

TEI

TEN

TEM

TEBM

byte mask

SSS

stream stimulus status

PS

start address, P stream

PIX

index table, P stream

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QS

QIX

RS

RIX

ERRIND

error indicator register

BSP

boot strap for P

BSQ

boot strap for Q

BSR

boot strap for R

BSPC

boot strap, program controlled

TE

table extract unit

R1

R unit

R2

Index Words

IXI

increment

IXIO

increment with offset

OXI

offset

IXNO

N/O bit

IXUL

U/L bit

IXTR

TR bit

IXRM

RM field

IXN

number of bytes

IXRBL

RBL bit

IXRN

number of bytes, using RBL

IXFL

flag 1

IXF2

flag 2

IXCC

CC bit

IXFF

FF bit .

IXSR

SR bit

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IXFS

FS bit

ľXJ

J field

IXBM

byte mask

MXI

M field

IXBL

BL bit

IXNS

NS bit

IXBRHO

branch address, high order

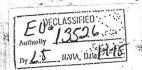
IXBRLO

branch address, low order



-15Indicators in Sigma Interrupt Mechanism

Bit Address	Code	
11.15	OP	operation invalid
11.22	MCO	memory count overflow
11.23	EW	extract wraparound
11.28	SAOU	SACC overflow/underflow
11.29		
11.32		
11.33		
11.41	ECP	end chain P
11.42	ECQ	end chain Q
11.43	ECR	end chain R
	LST	lost stimulus
	SCOU	SCTR overflow/underflow
See , Section 1	AERR	arithmetic error



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Stimulus Codes

INIT

NOP

Initial

EL1P

End level 1, P

EL1Q

ELIR

EL2P

EL2Q

EL2R

ELTE

EG

End of group

ESQ

End of sequence

FLlP

Flag 1, P

FLlQ

FLIR

FL2P

FL2Q

FL2R

FL3P

FL3Q

FL3R

FFP

First-to-follow, P

FFQ

FFR

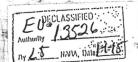
BLP

Branch level, P

BIQ

BIR

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Stimulus codes (continued)

ECP

End chain, P

ECQ

ECR

ECTE

BYP

Byte from P

BYQ

BYR

Byte to R

OPLU

Operation in LU

+BYSA

+ byte into SACC

-BYSA

SAGETH

SACC≥ threshold

SABN

SACC becomes negative

SALTH.EG

SACC < threshold, EG

SAGETH. BY

SACC ≥ threshold, byte into SACC

SCSTEP

SCTR steps

SCLIM

SCTR = limit

SCNLIM.EG

SCTR # limit, EG

W

W match unit signal

X

Y

Z

X or Y signal

 $\mathbf{X}_{\bullet}\mathbf{W}$

XVY

W and X signal

W.Y

NW

Not W

NX

NY

NZ



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Stimulus codes (continued)

NW.NY

Not W and not Y

NW.NX.NY.NZ

Fl

F = limit

FO

F ≠ limit

FO.EG

KBO

KB = 0

KBl

KB = 1

LBO

LBl

MBO

MBl

KGO

KGl

LGO

IGl

MGO

MGl

KBO.FO

KB1.FO

KBO.Fl

KBl.Fl

LBO.FO

LB1.FQ

LBO.Fl

LB1.F1



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Stimulus codes (continued)

MBO.FO

MB1.FO

MBO.F1

MBl.Fl

KGO.EG

KG1.EG

LGO.EG

LG1.EG

MGO.EG

MG1.EG

MCQ

SAOU

LST

SCOU EW

OP

AERR ADJ1

ADJ2

ADJ3

ADJ4

ADJ5

ADJ

ADJST

EC

FL

Memory count overflow

SACC overflow/underflow

Lost stimulus

SCTR overflow/underflow

Extract wraparound

OP invalid

Arithmetic error

Adjustment 1

Any adjustment

Adjustment stimulus

End of chain

Flag bit



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Stimulus codes (concluded)

DEBUG

Debug signal

PERR

P error

QERR

SERR

TAERR

TEERR

LUERR

MERR

Memory error

BYSA

Any byte into SACC

STOP

UUA

Ungated unit adjusted



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Adjustment Reactions

Note: Possible operands are shown in parentheses.

NOP

DSA MU

Disable match units

DSA STIM THIS BY

Disable stimuli this byte

DSA STIM TO EG

Disable stimuli to end of group

RESET(P, Q, R, SACC, SCTR, TA, TE)

RESET THRU FL1(P, Q, R)

RESET THRU FL2(P, Q, R)

RESET THRU FL3(P, Q, R)

SKIP(R, TA, TE)

SKIP THRU EG(LU)

INSERT W IN L

INSERT X IN L

INSERT Z IN L

INSERT MOD IN L

INSERT MOD IN TE

SC+1

Step SCTR by +1

SC-1

SC+TBA

Add WHA to SCTR

SA+1

Step SACC by +1

ADV(P, Q, R)

Advance to next level

ADV NEXT ABOVE FLL(P. Q. R.)

ADV NEXT ABOVE FL2(P, Q, R)

ADV NEXT ABOVE FL3(P, Q, R)

REP(P, Q, TE)

Repeat byte



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Adjustment reactions (concluded)

RUN TO R(P, Q, TE)

Run out

RUN TO R THRU FL1(P, Q)

RUN TO R THRU FL2(P, Q)

RUN TO R THRU EG(TE)

RUN TO SACC(TE)

OMIT THIS BY(LU, R)

Swallowing action

OMIT NEXT BY(P, Q, TE)

MATCH (P, Q, TE)

MATCH THRU FL1(P, Q)

MATCH THRU FL1(P, Q)

MATCH THRU FL2(P, Q)

MATCH THRU EG(TE)

RO8(SACC, SCTR)

Read out

RO16(SACC, SCTR)

RO24(SACC)

RO8R(SCTR)

Read out and reset

ROLGR(SCTR)

CANCEL (TA)

PUT TBA-1 FOR TAD

Substitute TBA-1 for T address

REF TBA-1 AND INC

Reserved TEA-1 and increment