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Program Title 97-Game of Life (23 x 31)

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Program Description, Equations, Variables A number of counters (organisms) are placed on an infinite checkerboard to form an arbitrary initial pattern. At every move (generation) a counter is either left on its square (it survives) or removed from the board (it dies). On certain free squares new counters are placed (births). This simulated evolution is governed by simple rules. - Each square on the board has eight neighbouring squares, four adjacent orthogonally, four adjacent diagonally. The rules are: 1. Survivals. Every counter with two or three neighbouring counters survives for the next generation. 2. Deaths. Each counter with four or more neighbours dies from overpopulation. Every counter with one neighbour or none dies from isolation.

3. Births. Each empty square adjacent to exactly three neighbours is a birth cell. A counter is placed on it at the next move. - All births and deaths occur simultaneously, together they constitute a single generation. - For an example see fig. A on page 3. It is the simplest oscillating pattern and has a period of two.

The programme is recorded on two magnetic cards, the main part is on card 1 while card 2 is used for the input/output procedure, which essentially converts binary into decimal numbers and vica-versa.

~~Operating hints and warnings~~ The board pattern is stored in the form of binary numbers - one number per row. This explains the possible large size of the board (25 squares vertically, 33 horizontally). However, to decrease calculation times the calculated part of the board is always restricted to the smallest possible size. Part of this procedure is the location of the pattern as close to the bottom right-hand corner of the board as possible. This occurs after every generation.

This program has been verified only with respect to the numerical example given in *Program Description II*. User accepts and uses this program material AT HIS OWN RISK, in reliance solely upon his own inspection of the program material and without reliance upon any representation or description concerning the program material.

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Program Description, Equations, Variables (cont.) Any such shift is documented on the print-out (otherwise the absolute position of the resulting pattern would be unknown). The best way to deal with these shifts is as follows. Draw every generation at the bottom right-hand corner of an imaginary infinite checkerboard (represented by two orthogonal lines on square paper). Mark the corner of the first generation. This is your "frame of rest". Shift this mark instead of the whole pattern from one generation to the next whenever a shift print-out (recognizable by DSP 1) occurs between two generations. These print-outs and the corresponding shifts are:

0.5 *** → Shift one square to the left.

2.0 *** → Shift one square to the right.

1.0 *** → Shift one square up.

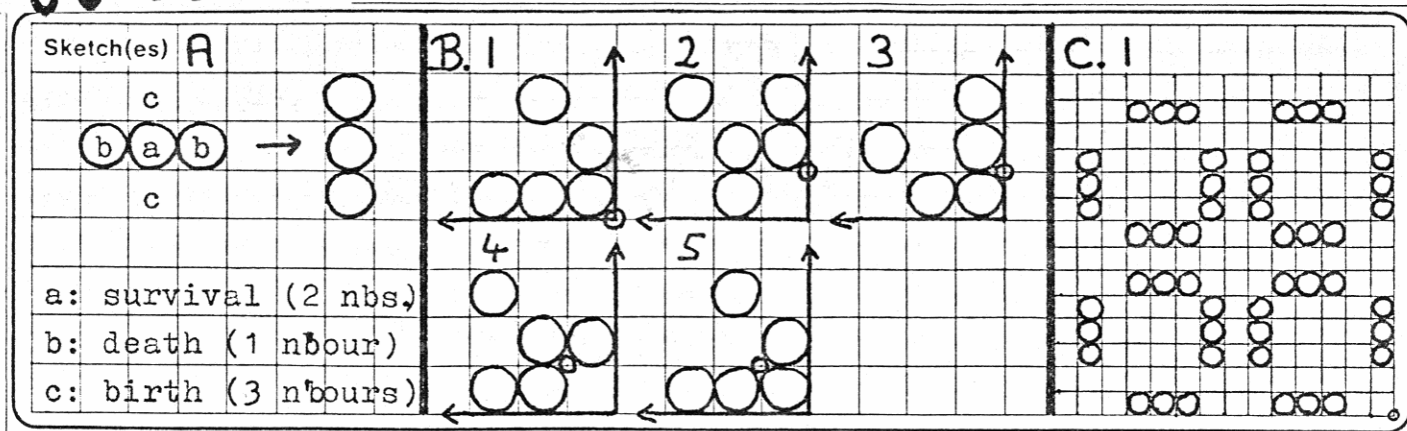
0.0 *** → Shift one square down.

For an example see sample problem (1).

Operating Limits and Warnings Although the maximum size of the board is 25 x 33 an error display occurs and no further generations are calculated when the pattern exceeds 23 x 31. This is because counters on a square at the edge of the board*) could cause "hidden births" at the next move. - *) This does not affect the input/output format in which the pattern is always shifted as far as possible to the bottom right-hand corner of the board.

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Sample Problem(s) (1) Calculate the evolution of the pattern in fig. B.1 without using data cards.

(2) Calculate the evolution of the pattern in fig. C.1 with the aid of data cards.

SOLUTIONS: (1) Load card 2

Keystrokes: [A] [C] [B] [D] [C] [D] [C] [C] [C] [E] → 0.000000010 ***

Load card 1

0.000000001 *** } Fig. B.1

Press key [A]

0.000000111 ***

→ 2. *** [R/S] → 1.0 *** [R/S] → 1. *** [R/S] → 0.5 *** [R/S] → 2. ***

1. *** } Fig. B.1 (upshift)

5. *** } Fig. B.3 (left-shift)

Fig. B.5

7. ***

5. ***

3. ***

4. ***

7. ***

'Crd'

3. ***

2. ***

'Crd'

'Crd'

3. ***

6. ***

'Crd'

~~Summary~~ Press key [R/S] twice to stop programme.

Because the fifth print-out equals the first which represents the initial position (fig. B.1) only the three middle print-outs are used in the output procedure: Load card 2 (Fig. B.2)

Keystrokes: [A] 5 [f] [C] [D] 3 [f] [C] [D] 2 [f] [C] [E] → 0.000000101 ***

[A] 1 [f] [C] [D] 5 [f] [C] [D] 3 [f] [C] [E] → 0.000000001 *** 0.000000011 ***

[A] 4 [f] [C] [D] 3 [f] [C] [D]

0.000000101 *** 0.000000010 ***

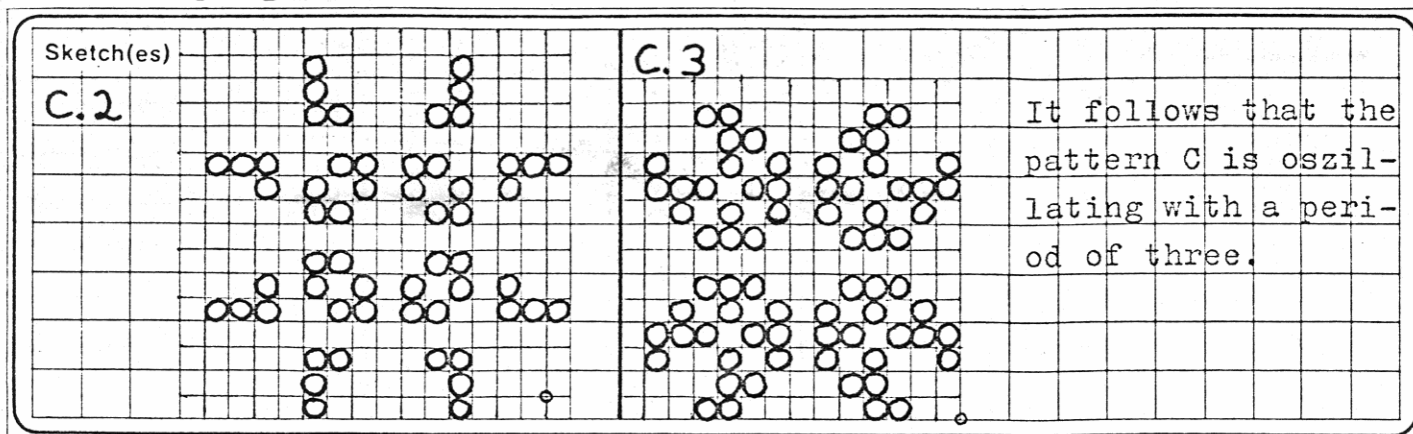
6 [f] [C] [E]

0.000000011 *** (Fig. B.3)

→ 0.000000100 *** / 0.000000011 *** / 0.000000110 *** (Fig. B.4)

~~References~~ The three sets of binary numbers resulting apparently correspond to patterns B.2, B.3 and B.4 respectively. Shift your mark (see programme description) as follows: Upshift between patterns 1 and 2 (1.0 ***), left-shift between patterns 3 and 4 (0.5 ***). If you compare the marks in patterns 1 and 5 it follows that the

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~~SAMPLE PROBLEMS~~ SOLUTIONS (cont.): pattern has moved one square to the right and downwards diagonally within four generations.

(2) Load card 2

Keystrokes: [A] [C] [C] [C] [B] [B] [B] [C] [C] [C] [B] [B] [D] [D] [C] [B] [B] [B] [B] [C] [B] [C] [B] [B] [B] [B] [C] [D] [F] [E] [D] [f] [E] [D] [C] [C] [C] [B] [B] [B] [C] [C] [C] [B] [B] [D] [D] [C] [C] [C] [B] [B] [B] [C] [C] [C] [B] [B] [D] [C] [B] [B] [B] [B] [C] [B] [C] [B] [B] [B] [B] [C] [D] [f] [E] [D] [f] [E] [D] [D] [C] [C] [C] [B] [B] [B] [C] [C] [C] [B] [B] [E] → 0.000000001 *** You have to read those numbers

You have to read those numbers

1.100011100 ***

which are not separated by one

space as one line of the board

0.0000000000 ***

pattern, disregarding the points

Thus these first three lines of

0.000000100 ***

the control print-out represent

0.010100001 ***

etc. the first three lines in fig.C.1

Solution(s) Load card 1

Press key [A] → 1st generation print-out → 'Crđ'

Press key [R/S] $\rightarrow$ 1.0 *** (upshift), 0.5 *** (left-shift),

2nd generation print-out → 'Crđ'

Record data $\rightarrow$ 0.0 *** (downshift), 2.0 *** (right-shift),

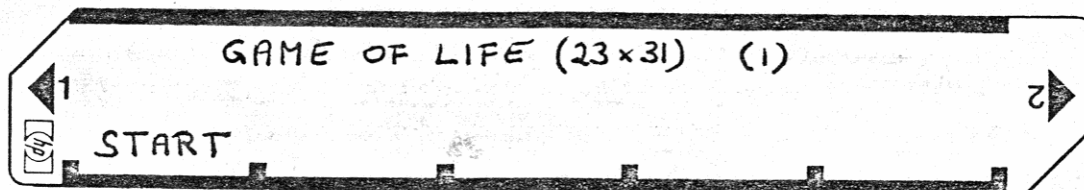
3rd generation print-out → 'Crđ'

Record data → 4th print-out (equals 1st) → 'Crđ'; Stop programme;

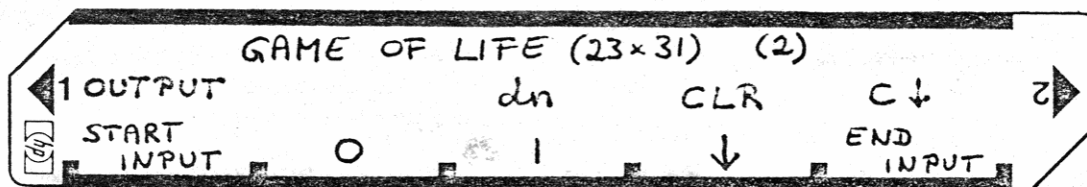
Load card 2; Load data card 1; Press keys [f] [A]→Output pattern C.2.

Load data card 2; Press keys [f] [A]→Output pattern C.3 (see above).

Reference(s) Martin Gardner, Scientific American, Oct. 1970, pp 120-123.



STEP	INSTRUCTIONS	INPUT DATA/UNITS	KEYS	OUTPUT DATA/UNITS
1	Load side 1 and side 2 of card 2		☐ ☐	
2	Start input		☐ A	
3	Consider the top line of the pattern from left to right		☐ ☐	
4	a) Input empty square*		☐ B	
	b) Input covered square		☐ C	
	c) If you make a mistake: Clear line		f D	
5	Repeat step 4 until you have finished the line		☐ ☐	
6	Is there another line ?		☐ ☐	
	Yes: Go to step 7 / No: Go to step 12		☐ ☐	
7	Next line		☐ D	
8	Consider the next line		☐ ☐	
9	Is it equal to the previous one ?		☐ ☐	
	Yes: Go to step 10 / No: Go to step 4		☐ ☐	
10	Copy line		f E	
11	Go to step 6		☐ ☐	
12	End input		☐ E	Control
			☐ ☐	-output
13	Load side 1 and side 2 of card 1		☐ ☐	
14	Do you wish to calculate many generations without interruption ?		☐ ☐	
	Yes: Go to step 15/ No: Go to step 19		☐ ☐	
15	Delete programme step 030 (WDTA)		☐ ☐	
16	Start		☐ A	
	Successive generations are being evaluated now**		☐ ☐	Generation
			☐ ☐	-outputs
17	To stop calculations: Stop programme		☐ R/S	
18	Go to step 24		☐ ☐	
19	Start		☐ A	1st Gen-
			☐ ☐	output
			☐ ☐	'Crđ'
20	Clear 'Crđ'		☐ R/S	
	(See next page)		☐ ☐	
*	Can be omitted left of the first covered square in a row		☐ ☐	
**	The time varies, depending on the size of the pattern, between a few minutes and one or two hours		☐ ☐	
			☐ ☐	



STEP	INSTRUCTIONS	INPUT DATA/UNITS	KEYS		OUTPUT DATA/UNITS
20a	The next generation is now being evaluated**;(To stop calculations go to step 17)				Next Gen.
					-output
					'Crd'
21	Do you want to store the generation on a data card*** ?				
	Yes: Go to step 22/ No: Go to step 20				
22	Record data on one side of a data card If 'Crd' is displayed: Record on the other side, too				
23	Go to step 20a				
24	Load side 1 and side 2 of card 2				
25	Data cards available ? Yes: Go to step 26/ No: Go to step 29				
26	Load data card				
27	Output		f	A	Pattern
28	Go to step 35				-output
29	Start input			A	
30	Input decimal number	dn	f	C	
31	Is there another number (line) in the same generation print-out ? Yes: Go to step 32/ No: Go to step 34				
32	Next line			D	
33	Go to step 30				
34	End input			E	Pattern
35	For another generation go to step 25				-output
36	For a new problem go to step 2				
***)	This merely saves you keying in the print-out in the output-procedure				

STEP	KEY ENTRY	KEY CODE	COMMENTS	STEP	KEY ENTRY	KEY CODE	COMMENTS
001	*LBLA	21 11	Start } register ≠ 0 with maxim. index ?	057	+	-55	} last square ?
002	SF0	16 21 00		058	DSP4	-63 04	
003	CF1	16 22 01		059	RND	16 24	
004	CF3	16 22 03		060	STOI	35 46	
005	GSBd	23 16 14		061	DSP2	-63 02	
006	ISZI	16 26 46		062	RND	16 24	
007	*LBL3	21 03		063	X<0?	16-45	
008	DSZI	16 25 46		064	GT05	22 05	
009	DSP0	-63 00		065	FRC	16 44	
010	RCLi	36 45		066	X≠0?	16-42	
011	X=0?	16-43		067	GT00	22 00	
012	GT03	22 03		068	CLX	-51	
013	RCLI	36 46		069	LSTX	16-63	
014	3	03	} max? data card boundaries	070	STOI	35 46	} number of neighbours
015	2	02		071	*LBL0	21 00	
016	ISZI	16 26 46		072	DSP0	-63 00	
017	0	00		073	R↓	-31	
018	SFC	16-11		074	GSBa	23 16 11	
019	*LBL4	21 04		075	F1?	16 23 01	
020	DSZI	16 25 46		076	GT01	22 01	
021	SF2	16 21 02		077	DSZI	16 25 46	
022	RCLi	36 45		078	SF0	16 21 00	
023	PRTX	-14		079	RCLI	36 46	
024	X>Y?	16-34		080	X=0?	16-43	
025	X≠Y	-41		081	SF1	16 21 01	
026	R↓	-31		082	GSBe	23 16 15	
027	F2?	16 23 02	} ↔ ? 'Error' ↑ ? 'Error' main loop	083	X≠0?	16-42	} blind label
028	GT04	22 04		084	SF3	16 21 03	
029	SFC	16-11		085	DSZI	16 25 46	
030	WDTA	16-61		086	*LBL2	21 02	
031	LN	32		087	F0?	16 23 00	
032	2	02		088	GSBe	23 16 15	
033	LN	32		089	ISZI	16 26 46	
034	÷	-24		090	CF0	16 22 00	
035	INT	16 34		091	ISZI	16 26 46	
036	2	02		092	R↓	-31	
037	+	-55		093	*LBL1	21 01	
038	X>Y?	16-34		094	ENT↑	-21	
039	GT0E	22 15		095	ENT↑	-21	
040	2	02		096	1	01	
041	5	05		097	1	01	
042	R↑	16-31	} number of neighbours	098	.	-62	} number of neighbours
043	3	03		099	1	01	
044	+	-55		100	x	-35	
045	X>Y?	16-34		101	FRC	16 44	
046	GT0E	22 15		102	1	01	
047	X≠I	16-41		103	0	00	
048	R↑	16-31		104	x	-35	
049	X≠Y	-41		105	INT	16 34	
050	R↑	16-31		106	4	04	
051	*LBL2	21 02		107	-	-45	
052	1	01		108	X≠0?	16-42	
053	+	-55		109	GT00	22 00	
054	1/X	52		110	F2?	16 23 02	
055	CHS	-22		111	GSBb	23 16 12	
056	RCLI	36 46		112	*LBL0	21 00	

REGISTERS

0 used	1 used	2 used	3 used	4 used	5 used	6 used	7 used	8 used	9 used
S0 used	S1 used	S2 used	S3 used	S4 used	S5 used	S6 used	S7 used	S8 used	S9 used
A used	B used	C used	D used	E used	I used				



STEP	KEY ENTRY	KEY CODE	COMMENTS	STEP	KEY ENTRY	KEY CODE	COMMENTS
113	CF2	16 22 02	} number of neighbours	169	2	02	} right-shift
114	1	01		170	*LBL9	21 09	
115	+	-55		171	ST=i	35-24 45	
116	X=0?	16-43		172	DSZI	16 25 46	
117	GSBb	23 16 12		173	GT09	22 09	
118	F3?	16 23 03		174	ST=0	35-24 00	
119	SF2	16 21 02		175	F3?	16 23 03	
120	CLX	-51		176	F3?	16 23 03	
121	1	01		177	PRTX	-14	
122	0	00		178	GT07	22 07	
123	=	-24	Shift routine	179	*LBLa	21 16 11	
124	DSP2	-63 02		180	RCLi	36 45	
125	RND	16 24		181	2	02	
126	R↑	16-31		182	=	-24	
127	GT02	22 02		183	INT	16 34	
128	*LBL5	21 05		184	ST0i	35 45	
129	DSP1	-63 01		185	CLX	-51	
130	RCL0	36 00		186	LSTX	16-63	
131	X=0?	16-42		187	FRC	16 44	
132	GT01	22 01		188	RND	16 24	
133	GSBc	23 16 13	blind (prt***)	189	+	-55	
134	F3?	16 23 03		190	RTN	24	
135	GT06	22 06		191	*LBLb	21 16 12	
136	R/S	51		192	CLX	-51	
137	*LBL6	21 06		193	2	02	
138	RCL0	36 00		194	R↑	16-31	
139	X=0?	16-42		195	Y*	31	
140	GT00	22 00		196	ST+i	35-55 45	
141	PRTX	-14		197	RTN	24	
142	GSBc	23 16 13		198	*LBLc	21 16 13	downshift
143	GT06	22 06		199	GSBd	23 16 14	
144	*LBL1	21 01		200	0	00	
145	1	01		201	*LBLC	21 13	
146	FIX	-11		202	RCLi	36 45	
147	PRTX	-14		203	X=0?	16-42	
148	*LBL0	21 00		204	SF3	16 21 03	
149	SF3	16 21 03		205	X*Y	-41	
150	*LBL7	21 07		206	ST0i	35 45	
151	GSBd	23 16 14		207	R↓	-31	
152	ISZI	16 26 46		208	DSZI	16 25 46	
153	*LBL8	21 08		209	GT0C	22 13	
154	DSZI	16 25 46		210	ST00	35 00	
155	SF2	16 21 02		211	RTN	24	
156	RCLi	36 45		212	*LBLd	21 16 14	
157	2	02		213	2	02	
158	=	-24		214	4	04	
159	FRC	16 44		215	ST0I	35 46	
160	X=0?	16-43		216	RTN	24	
161	GT00	22 00		217	*LBLe	21 16 15	
162	F3?	16 23 03		218	R↓	-31	
163	PRTX	-14		219	GSBa	23 16 11	
164	GT0A	22 11		220	LSTX	16-63	
165	*LBL0	21 00		221	X=0?	16-42	
166	F2?	16 23 02		222	GSBb	23 16 12	
167	GT08	22 08		223	RTN	24	
168	GSBd	23 16 14					

LABELS					FLAGS	SET STATUS		
A Start	B	C used	D	E	0 used	FLAGS		
a Sbr.	b Sbr.	c Sbr.	d Sbr.	e Sbr.	1 used	TRIG		
0 used	1 used	2 used	3 used	4 used	2 used	DISP		
5 used	6 used	7 used	8 used	9 used	3 used			
						ON OFF	DEG ☐	FIX ☒
						0 ☐ ☒	GRAD ☐	SCI ☐
						1 ☐ ☒	RAD ☐	ENG ☐
						2 ☐ ☒		n 0
						3 ☐ ☒		

STEP	KEY ENTRY	KEY CODE	COMMENTS	STEP	KEY ENTRY	KEY CODE	COMMENTS
001	*LBLA	21 11	Start	057	GT0a	22 16 11	C↓ (Copy line)
002	DSP2	-63 02		058	ISZI	16 26 46	
003	CLRG	16-53		059	XZI	16-41	
004	FZS	16-51		060	GT02	22 02	
005	CLRG	16-53		061	*LBLc	21 16 15	
006	2	02		062	DSP1	-63 01	
007	3	03		063	ISZI	16 26 46	
008	STOI	35 46		064	RCLi	36 45	
009	CLX	-51		065	DSZI	16 25 46	
010	R/S	51		066	STOI	35 45	
011	*LBLB	21 12	"0"	067	CLX	-51	Output (conv. dec.→binary)
012	DSP0	-63 00		068	R/S	51	
013	2	02		069	*LBLa	21 16 11	
014	STXi	35-35 45		070	SPC	16-11	
015	CLX	-51		071	DSP9	-63 09	
016	R/S	51		072	2	02	
017	*LBLC	21 13		073	4	04	
018	DSP0	-63 00		074	STOI	35 46	
019	2	02		075	*LBL3	21 03	
020	STXi	35-35 45		076	RCLi	36 45	
021	1	01	"1"	077	X#0?	16-42	register ≠ 0 with maximum index ?
022	STXi	35-55 45		078	GT04	22 04	
023	R/S	51		079	DSZI	16 25 46	
024	*LBLc	21 16 13		080	GT03	22 03	
025	DSP0	-63 00		081	*LBL4	21 04	
026	STOI	35 45		082	RCLi	36 45	
027	R/S	51		083	ENT↑	-21	
028	*LBLD	21 14		084	ENT↑	-21	
029	DSP9	-63 09		085	1	01	
030	CLX	-51		086	0	00	
031	DSZI	16 25 46	decimal no.	087	7	07	2 ³⁰
032	R/S	51		088	3	03	
033	ISZI	16 26 46		089	7	07	
034	GT09	22 09		090	4	04	
035	*LBLd	21 16 14		091	1	01	
036	DSP9	-63 09		092	8	08	
037	CLX	-51		093	2	02	
038	STOI	35 45		094	4	04	
039	R/S	51		095	G5B5	23 05	
040	*LBLc	21 15		096	1	01	2 ²⁰
041	2	02	End input	097	0	00	
042	3	03		098	4	04	
043	ENT↑	-21		099	8	08	
044	0	00		100	5	05	
045	*LBL2	21 02		101	7	07	
046	RCLi	36 45		102	6	06	
047	0	00		103	G5B5	23 05	
048	STOI	35 45		104	1	01	
049	R↓	-31		105	0	00	2 ¹⁰
050	XZY	-41		106	2	02	
051	ISZI	16 26 46	Shift so that last entered line is sto'd in reg. 0	107	4	04	
052	XZI	16-41		108	G5B5	23 05	
053	XZY	-41		109	G5B8	23 08	
054	STOI	35 45		110	SPC	16-11	
055	R↓	-31		111	CF0	16 22 00	
056	XZY?	16-34		112	F2?	16 23 02	
							last line ?

REGISTERS

0 used	1 used	2 used	3 used	4 used	5 used	6 used	7 used	8 used	9 used
S0 used	S1 used	S2 used	S3 used	S4 used	S5 used	S6 used	S7 used	S8 used	S9 used
A used	B used	C used	D used	E used	F used	G used	H used	I used	J used

STEP	KEY ENTRY	KEY CODE	COMMENTS	STEP	KEY ENTRY	KEY CODE	COMMENTS
113	GT00	22 00		169	+	-55	
114	DSZI	16 25 46		170	RTN	24	
115	GT04	22 04					
116	SF2	16 21 02					
117	GT04	22 04					
118	*LBL0	21 00					
119	SFC	16-11					
120	CLX	-51					
121	DSP0	-63 00					
122	R/S	51					
123	*LBL5	21 05					
124	=	-24		180			
125	LSTX	16-63					
126	X=Y	-41					
127	INT	16 34					
128	X=0?	16-43					
129	F0?	16 23 00					
130	GSB6	23 06					
131	R↓	-31					
132	R↓	-31					
133	ENT↑	-21					
134	RTN	24		190			
135	*LBL6	21 06	print				
136	SF0	16 21 00					
137	ENT↑	-21					
138	R↓	-31					
139	x	-35					
140	-	-45					
141	*LBL8	21 06					
142	0	00					
143	GSB7	23 07					
144	GSB7	23 07		200			
145	GSB7	23 07					
146	GSB7	23 07					
147	GSB7	23 07					
148	GSB7	23 07					
149	GSB7	23 07					
150	GSB7	23 07					
151	GSB7	23 07					
152	GSB7	23 07					
153	2	02					
154	x	-35		210			
155	PRTX	-14					
156	R↑	16-31					
157	RTN	24					
158	*LBL7	21 07	1 binary digit				
159	1	01					
160	0	00					
161	=	-24					
162	R↑	16-31					
163	2	02					
164	=	-24		220			
165	FRC	16 44					
166	LSTX	16-63					
167	INT	16 34					
168	R↓	-31					

LABELS					FLAGS	SET STATUS		
Start Inp	B 0	C 1	D ↓	End Inp.	0 used	FLAGS	TRIG	DISP
a Output	b	c dn	d Clr	e C↓	1	ON OFF		
0 used	1	2 used	3 used	4 used	2 used	0 ☐ ☒	DEG ☐	FIX ☒
5 Sbr.	6 Sbr.	7 Sbr.	8 Sbr.	9	3	1 ☐ ☐	GRAD ☐	SCI ☐
						2 ☐ ☒	RAD ☐	ENG ☐
						3 ☐ ☐		n 0