

# BREV

## Display



(HP-41CX, Hewlett Packard 1983 and DM41X, [SwissMicros](#) 2020)

## Overview<sup>1</sup>

Programs BREVB and BREVD are binary reversi games. The user must flip the bits such that all 9 bits will be 0 whilst applying the least number of flips. Although both programs do the same, the implementations differ.

Program BREVB does a binary flip of each bit. That means, if the value is 0 make it 1 and if it is 1 make it 0. This is done in the loop around LBL 04. This version does not use a decimal separator.

Program BREVD does a decimal flip of each bit and uses a decimal separator for each group of 3 bits. It adds 1's to the bits [ii] in the original number [i] and truncates the 2's (sum of a bit with value 1 and the mask with value 1). Here is an example with number of flips equals 6 with a given pattern [i] 100.111.001:

1. to swap the last 6 bits, the user enters the value 6 which will generate a value of six 1's, in the loop around LBL 01, giving:

$$111.111 \quad [\text{ii}]$$

2. this flip value (ii) will be added to the decimal patterns, i.e.:

$$100.111.001 \quad [\text{i}]$$

$$\underline{111.111} \quad [\text{ii}]$$

$$100.222.112 \quad [\text{iii}]$$

3. locate where the 2's are and generate a subtract value, which in the case above is:

$$222.002 \quad [\text{iv}]$$

4. subtract the updated 2's mask (iv) from (iii) which will give the new (i)':

$$100.222.112 \quad [\text{iii}]$$

$$\underline{222.002} \quad [\text{iv}]$$

$$100.000.110 \quad [\text{i}]'$$

5. the game ends when [i]' is 0.

The display uses flag 29 to show the thousands separator. However, it should not show the last decimal separator when "1E 9" is there to keep the leading zeros. This is done by adding three alpha characters,

<sup>1</sup> This program is copyright and is supplied without representation or warranty of any kind. The author assumes no responsibility and shall have no liability, consequential or otherwise, of any kind arising from the use of this program material or any part thereof

rotating them including the decimal separator and remove the first 6 alpha characters from the alpha register, in LBL 05, specifically lines 32-40.

In program BREVD the random number generator checks for each of the nine  $10^x$  values whether it should be added and delivers a number between 0-111.111.111.

Both programs carry out a game-over test if all bits have the value 0.

Program BREVB is more efficient with handling the bits during the generation of the pattern as well as flipping the bits. It does not provide decimal separators for ease of use.

Flipping bits is counted from right to left.

### Example (1): BREVB

KEYSTROKES	DISPLAY	COMMENTS
[XEQ] [ALPHA] BREVB [ALPHA]	00 1100 110.:0	Start; counter is 0 (most right)
1 [R/S]	00 1100 110.:1	Flip last bit
3 [R/S]	00 1100000.:2	Flip last 3 bits
5 [R/S]	00 1111110.:3	Flip last 5 bits
7 [R/S]	000000000.:4	Flip last 7 bits; game over. Flag 0 set
[R/S]	0,00000	Finish game
[R/S]	0 110 1100 0.:0	Start new game
8 [R/S]	000 100 110.:1	Try left to right, flip last 8 bits
6 [R/S]	0000 1100 0.:2	Flip last 6 bits
5 [R/S]	000000 110.:3	Flip last 5 bits
3 [R/S]	00000000 0.:4	Flip last 3 bits
1 [R/S]	0000000000.:5	Flip last bit; game over. Flag 0 set
[R/S]	0,00000	End game

### Example (2): BREVD

KEYSTROKES	DISPLAY	COMMENTS
[XEQ] [ALPHA] BREVD [ALPHA]	100.0 11.100.:0	Start; counter is 0 (most right)
2 [R/S]	100.0 11.110.:1	Flip last 2 bits
5 [R/S]	100.000000.:2	Flip last 5 bits
9 [R/S]	0 11.111.1110.:3	Flip last 9 bits
8 [R/S]	0000000000.:4	Flip last 8 bits; game over. Flag 0 set
[R/S]	-- 4,00000	Finish game
[R/S]	00 1.100.00 0.:0	Start new game
7 [R/S]	000.0 11.110.:1	Try left to right, flip last 7 bits
5 [R/S]	00000000 0.:2	Flip last 5 bits
1 [R/S]	0000000000.:3	Flip last bit; game over. Flag 0 set
[R/S]	-- 4,00000	End game

## Program Listing

The listing of the programs is given below with 2 XROM functions SEED and RNDM on lines 6 and 9 resp. 9 and 15. These can be taken as explicit calls to other programs in memory or to XROM functions, for example the CCD module. If replaced by these XROM functions (as in the RAW and TXT file) the total number of byte savings is 8. So, program BREVB would be 94 instead of 102 bytes and program BREVD would be 162 instead of 170 bytes. If not available, programs must be in place for these functions.

The listing of program BREVB ("binary" flip) is given below:

<u>01</u> ▀LBL "BREVB"	15▀LBL 03	29 DSE X	43 STO IND Y
02 FIX 0	16 CLA	30 GTO 02	44 RDN
03 CF 29	17 SF 00	31 >":_:"	45 DSE X
04 CLX	18 SF 01	32 ARCL 00	46 GTO 04
05 STO 00	19 9	33 PROMPT	47 GTO 03
06 XEQ "SEED"	20▀LBL 02	34 FS?C 00	48▀LBL 05
07 9	21 1	35 SF 01	49 FIX 5
08▀LBL 01	22 X#NN?	36 FS?C 01	50 SF 29
09 XEQ "RNDM"	23 CF 01	37 GTO 05	51 END
10 RND	24 CLX	38 ISG 00	
11 STO IND Y	25 X#NN?	39▀LBL 04	
12 RDN	26 CF 00	40 1	
13 DSE X	27 RDN	41 X=NN?	
14 GTO 01	28 ARCL IND X	42 CLX	(102 bytes)

and for BREVD ("decimal" flip) shown here:

<u>01</u> ▀LBL "BREVD"	25 9 E-9	49 ,	73 10^X
02 9	26 1/X	50 ISG 00	74 ST+ 02
03 FIX 0	27 INT	51▀LBL 01	75 LASTX
04 CF 29	28 -	52 RCL Y	76 X<>Y
05 CF 00	29 X=0?	53 1	77▀LBL 03
06 CF 01	30 SF 01	54 -	78 1
07 ,	31 RCL 01	55 10^X	79 ST+ Z
08 STO 00	32 1E 9	56 +	70 RDN
09 XEQ "SEED"	33 +	57 DSE Y	81 X<> Z
10▀LBL 04	34 CLA	58 GTO 01	82 INT
11 RCL Y	35 SF 29	59 ST+ 01	83 X<>0?
12 1	36 ARCL X	60 ,	84 GTO 02
13 -	37 >"123"	61 STO 02	85 RCL 01
14 10^X	38 -4	62 RCL 01	86 RCL 02
15 XEQ "RNDM"	39 AROT	63▀LBL 02	87 ST+ X
16 RND	40 ASHF	64 10	88 -
17 *	41 >":_:"	65 /	89 GTO 05
18 +	42 CF 29	66 STO Z	90▀LBL 06
19 DSE Y	43 ARCL 00	67 FRC	91 FIX 5
10 GTO 04	44 PROMPT	68 ,2	92 SF 29
21▀LBL 05	45 FS?C 00	69 -	
22 STO 01	46 SF 01	70 X<>0?	
23 X=0?	47 FS?C 01	71 GTO 03	
24 SF 00	48 GTO 06	72 RDN	(170 bytes)

