a "dynamic" keyboard. It is perfectly suited to interactive programs and games that require keyboard responses. This is a very simple design to implement on the ELF=II, and full details are included in this article.

Before you start thinking about using the original ELF-II key board, you must be aware of the fact that it latches up 8 bits on the data bus when INPUT is pressed. In addition, the low (or first) digit pressed is shifted when you enter a subsequent digit. Even if you write another routine to read the ELF-II keyboard, you will be pressing three keys to do the function of one on a dynamic-type keyboard. This situation won't allow you to take full advantage of the CHIP-8 games.

Before I discuss the actual conversion, refer to figure 1 for a summary of ELF-II and VIP I/O instructions. The 64 instruction is really doing the same function on both machines, but with the ELF-II, you have the additional feature of displaying the contents of memory on the 7-segment displays. The other mahor difference between the I/O instructions is the hex keypad enables. The ELF-II uses the 6C, which is an input instruction, and the VIP uses a 62, which is an output instruction. This should give you a clue as to why a different keyboard is needed to run CHIP-8.

		
ELF-II	VIP	
61 video off 62 available 63 available 64 display LEDs 65 available 66 available 67 output port 68 illegal 69 video on 6A available 6B available 6C input from keyboard 6D available 6E available 6F input port	61 video off 62 output to keyboard 63 output port 64 Mx-bus, Rx 1 65 available 66 available 67 available 68 illegal 69 video on 6A available 6B input port 6C available 6D available 6E available 6F available	FIGURE 1 I/O INSTRUC- TION SUMMARY

The operating system in the VIP actually outputs the low 4 bits of the data bus to a (4 to 16 line decoder) attached to one side of the hex keypad, allowing EF3 to be enabled corresponding to the key being pressed. So actually, the VIP keypad only inputs EF3, not data. The ELF-II, on the other