

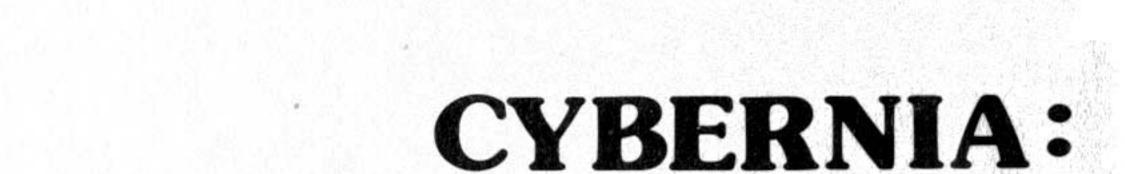


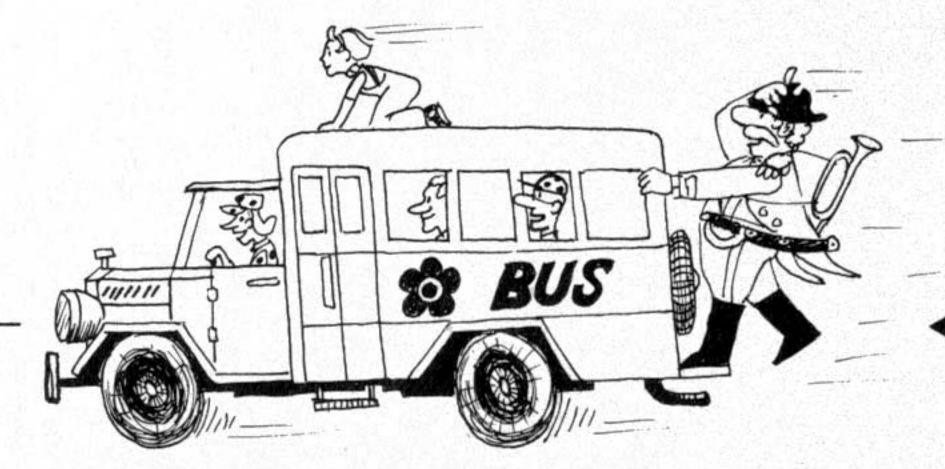
The Colonel summons six computer *Bytes* to make up the six letters in "flower."

The Colonel sends the Bytes to the *CPU* (Central Processing Unit), where the computer does its thinking. All program commands must go through the CPU. The CPU can do arithmetic, make decisions, and juggle letters and words.

Katie types the word "flower" on the computer. This tells the computer's control program, the Colonel, to run her father's flower-painting program.

Story Begins Here





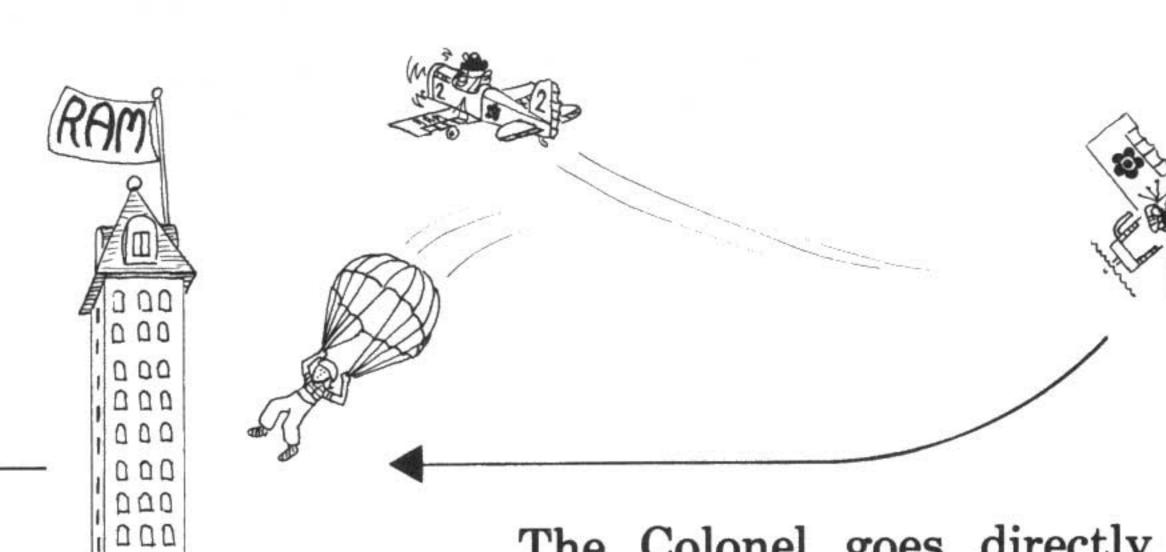
The Flower Painters arrive at the Picture Tube. The Tube has three guns which fire streams of electrons to produce red, blue, and green colors on the screen. The Flower Painters fire the electron guns. The colors mix to form a picture of a flower.

The Colonel has helper-programs for doing special jobs. One of these, the *Table Manager*, keeps track of the addresses where information is stored in the computer's main memory—its *RAM* (Random Access Memory). When the Bytes get to the CPU, the Table Manager reads their letters and looks up the address of the "FLOWER" program.

The Colonel leaves the CPU to fetch the "FLOWER" program from memory. On the way it runs into a *Bug*. A bug is a bad command—a mistake!—in one of the Colonel's helper-programs. The Bug sends the Colonel into a *loop*. A program is in a loop when it does the same commands (like "ADD 5 AND 5") over and over.

THE WORLD INSIDE THE COMPUTER

The Colonel fetches the Flower Painters from memory and rushes them onto a bus to the CPU, then to the Picture Tube. A bus is a group of wires which act as a path for information to go from one part of the computer to another



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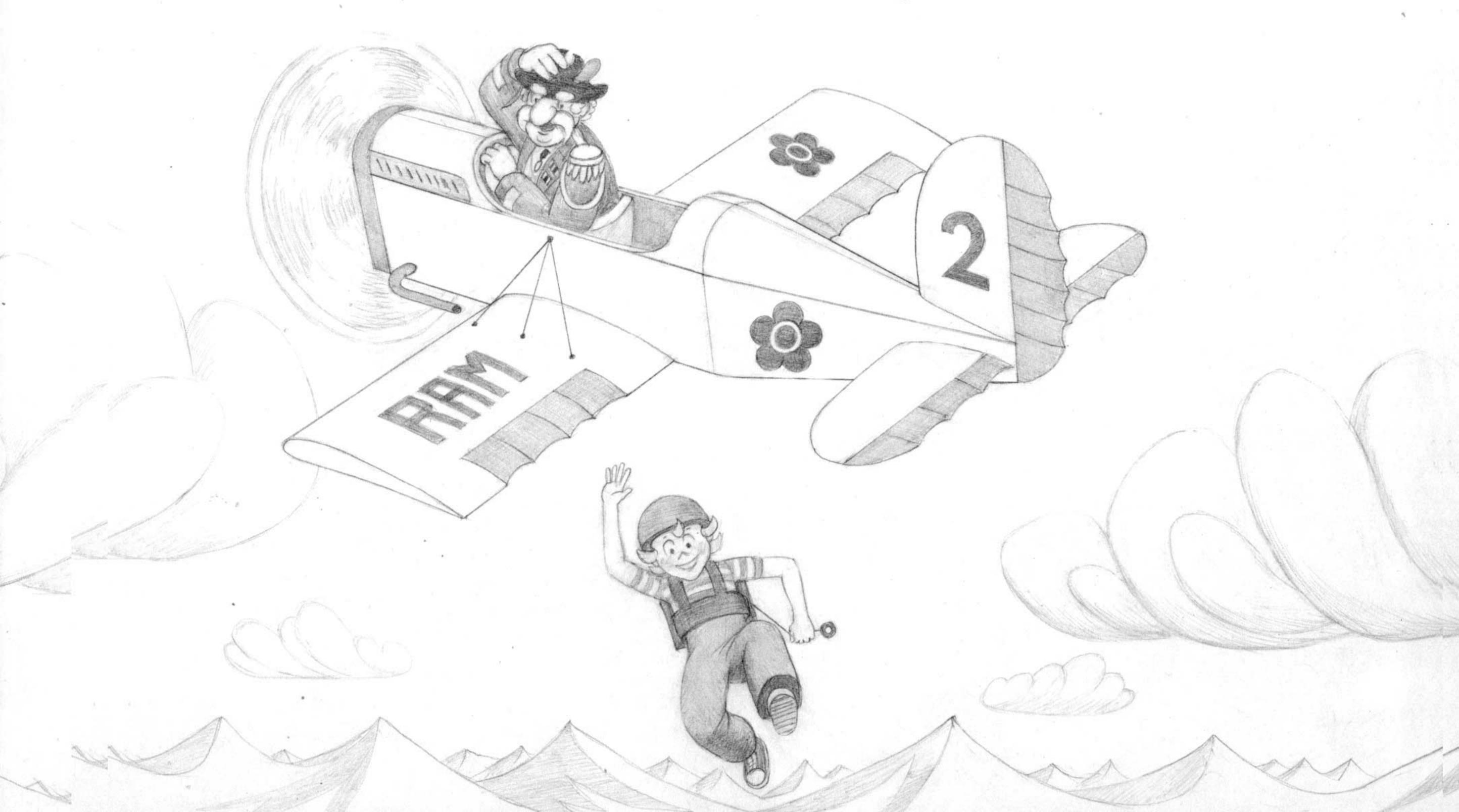
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The Colonel looks at the computer *clock* to make sure everything is on schedule. The Colonel sees it is late and uses an *emergency interrupt* to get out of the loop.

The Colonel goes directly to the memory address of the "FLOWER" program. The program is made up of a number of flower-painting *instructions*. These instructions are the Flower Painters in our story.

COMPUES

by Fred D'Ignazio • Illustrations by Stan Gilliam



For Janet Letts D'Ignazio and Idelle Collins Gilliam

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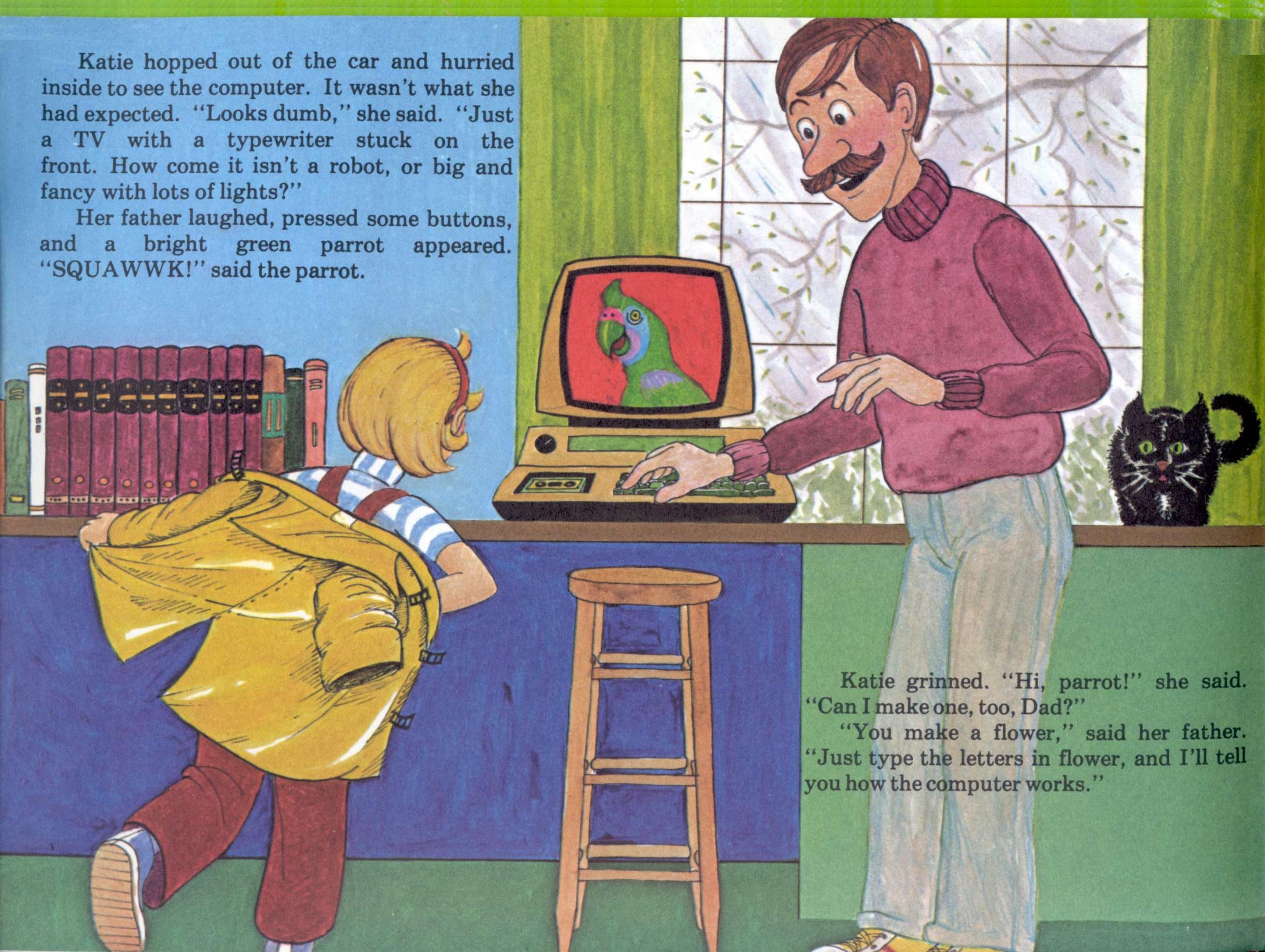
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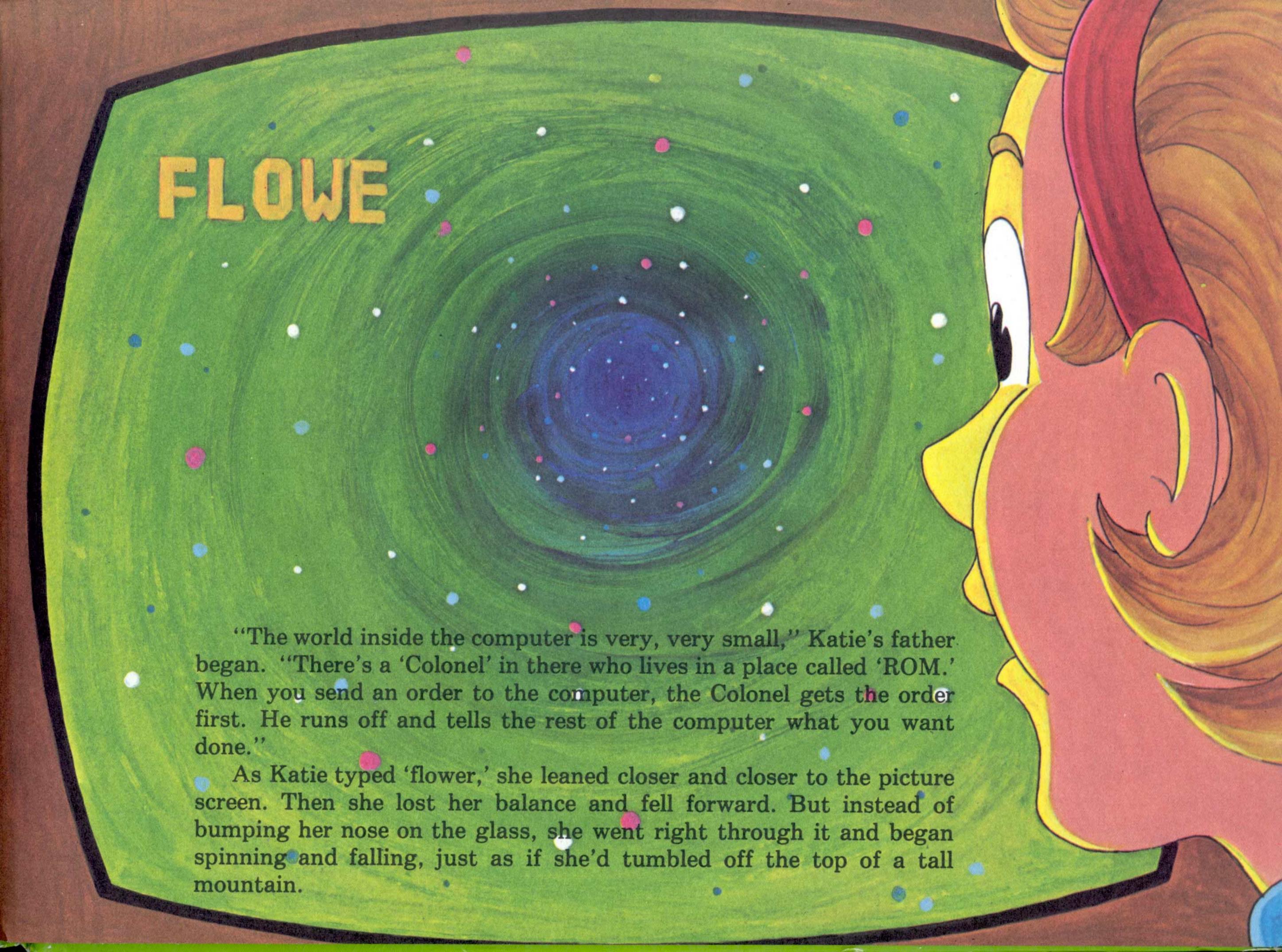
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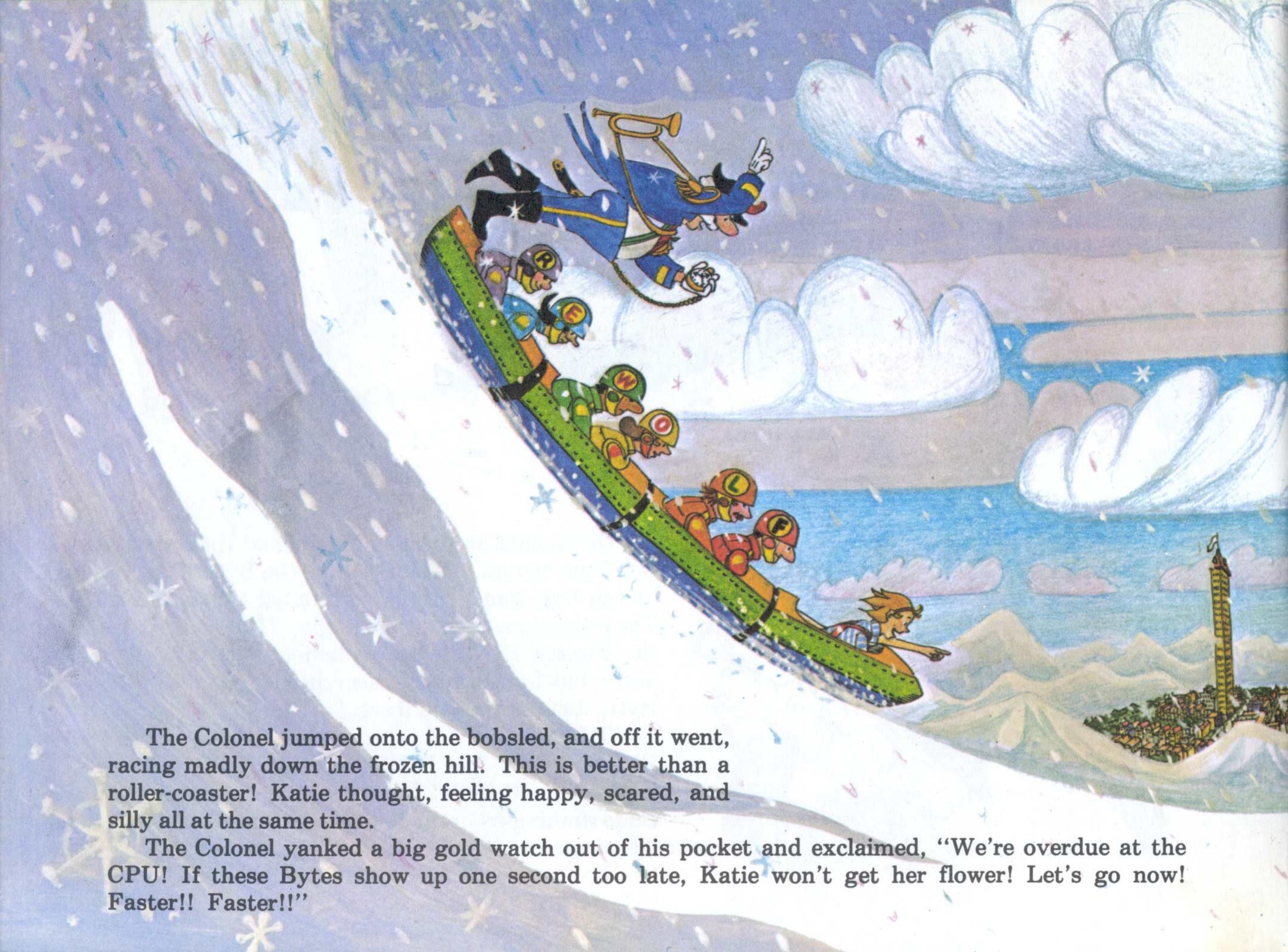






"That's easy!" said the Colonel. "Come on, we'll round up some Flower Bytes and head to the CPU." He took off, charging through the deep snow. Katie chased after him.



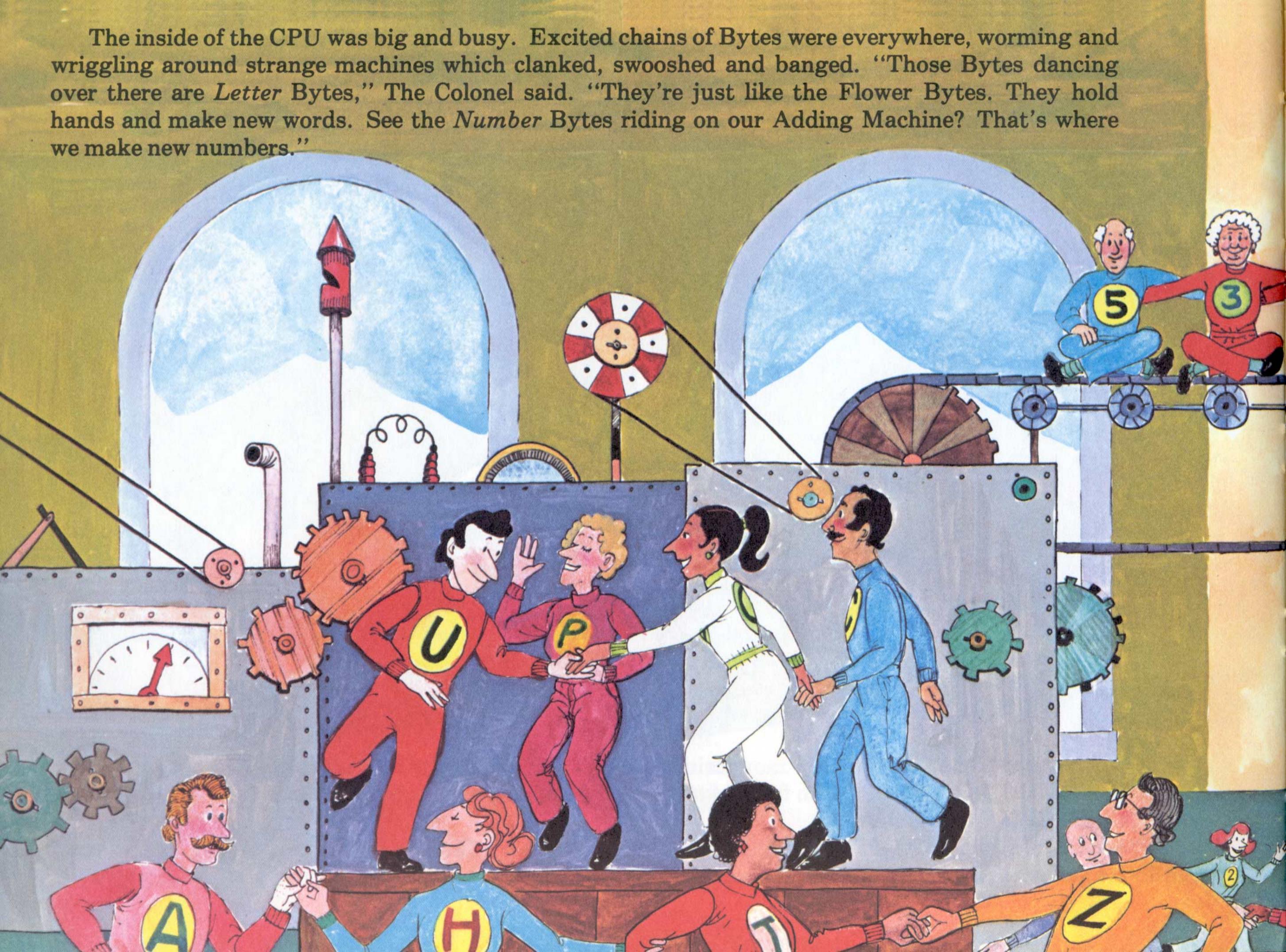




The bobsled shot off the mountain, then slowed down and stopped with a "SHHHHUUUUUUUPPPPPP!" in front of a huge old train station.

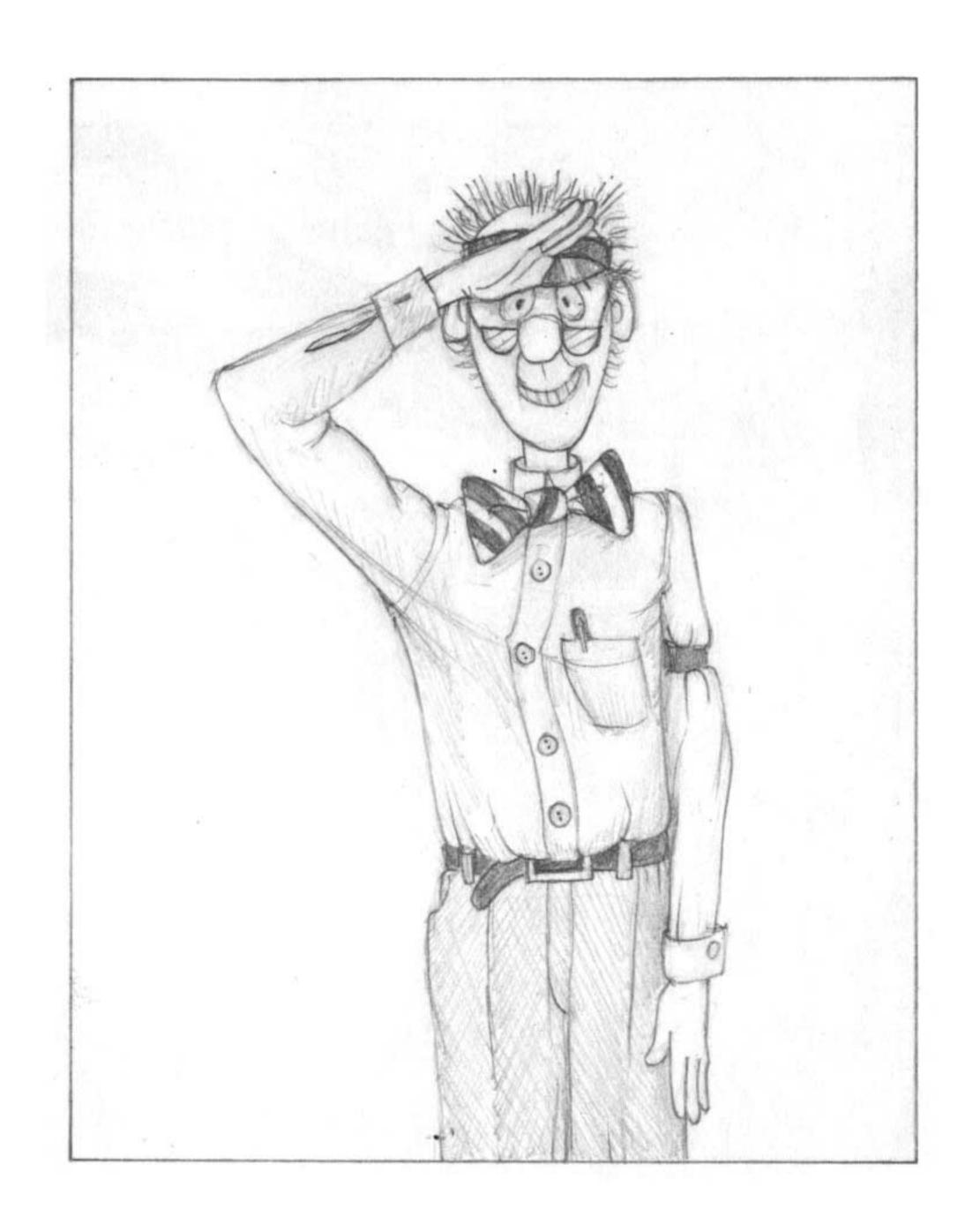
"It's the CPU!" said Katie.

The Colonel sprang out of the bobsled and hollered, "All our orders go through the CPU! Come on!" He dashed inside, with Katie and the Flower Bytes close behind.



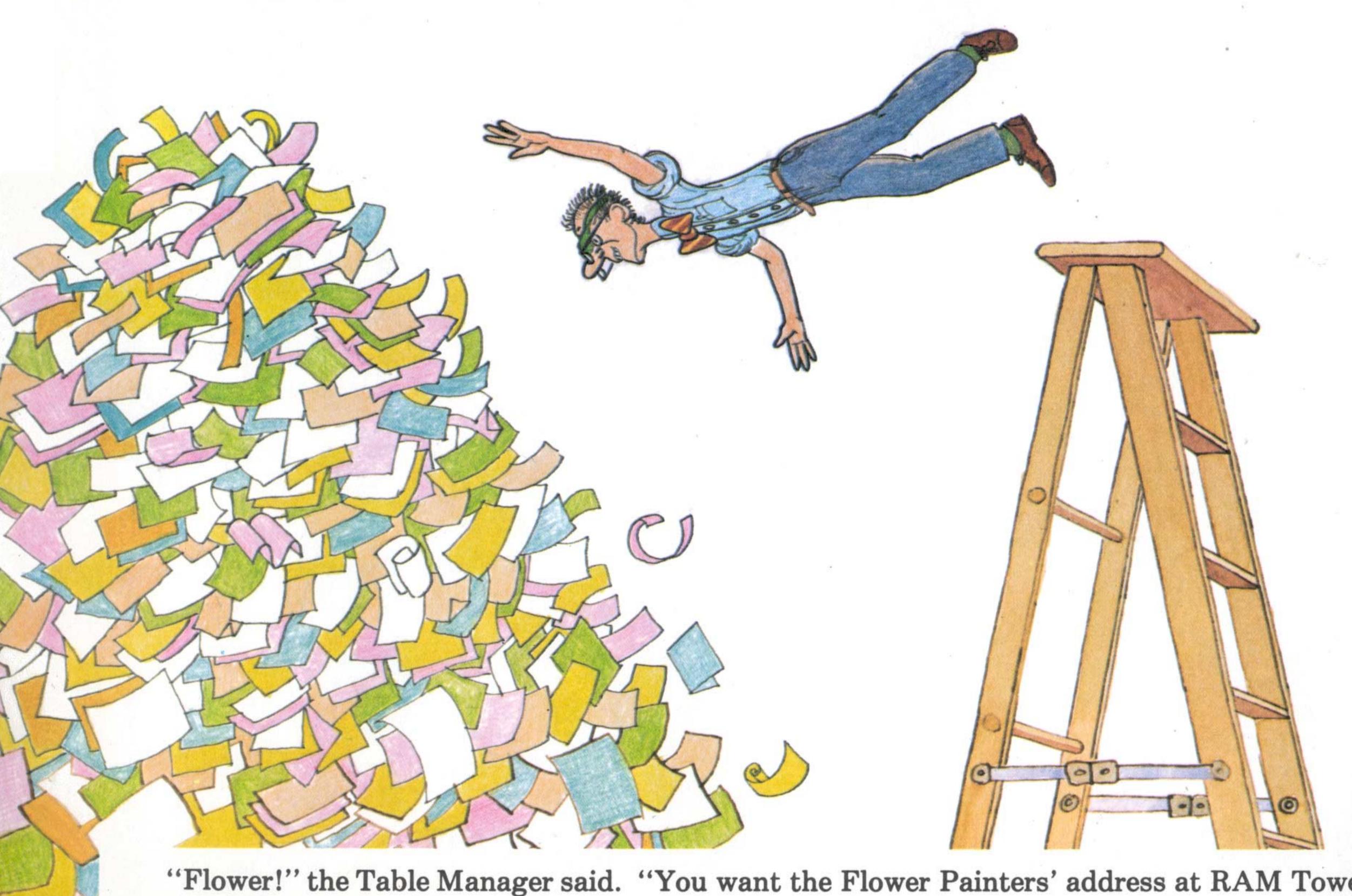






The Table Manager popped up like a jack-in-the-box and saluted the Colonel. "My! My!" he cried, "the faster I go, the behinder I get!" Pointing to Katie, he said, "That girl's father is running me ragged. The mountain of paper behind me is full of addresses he wants filed on my Address Table. But no matter how quick I file 'em, that darned mountain keeps getting bigger. Why, I ..."

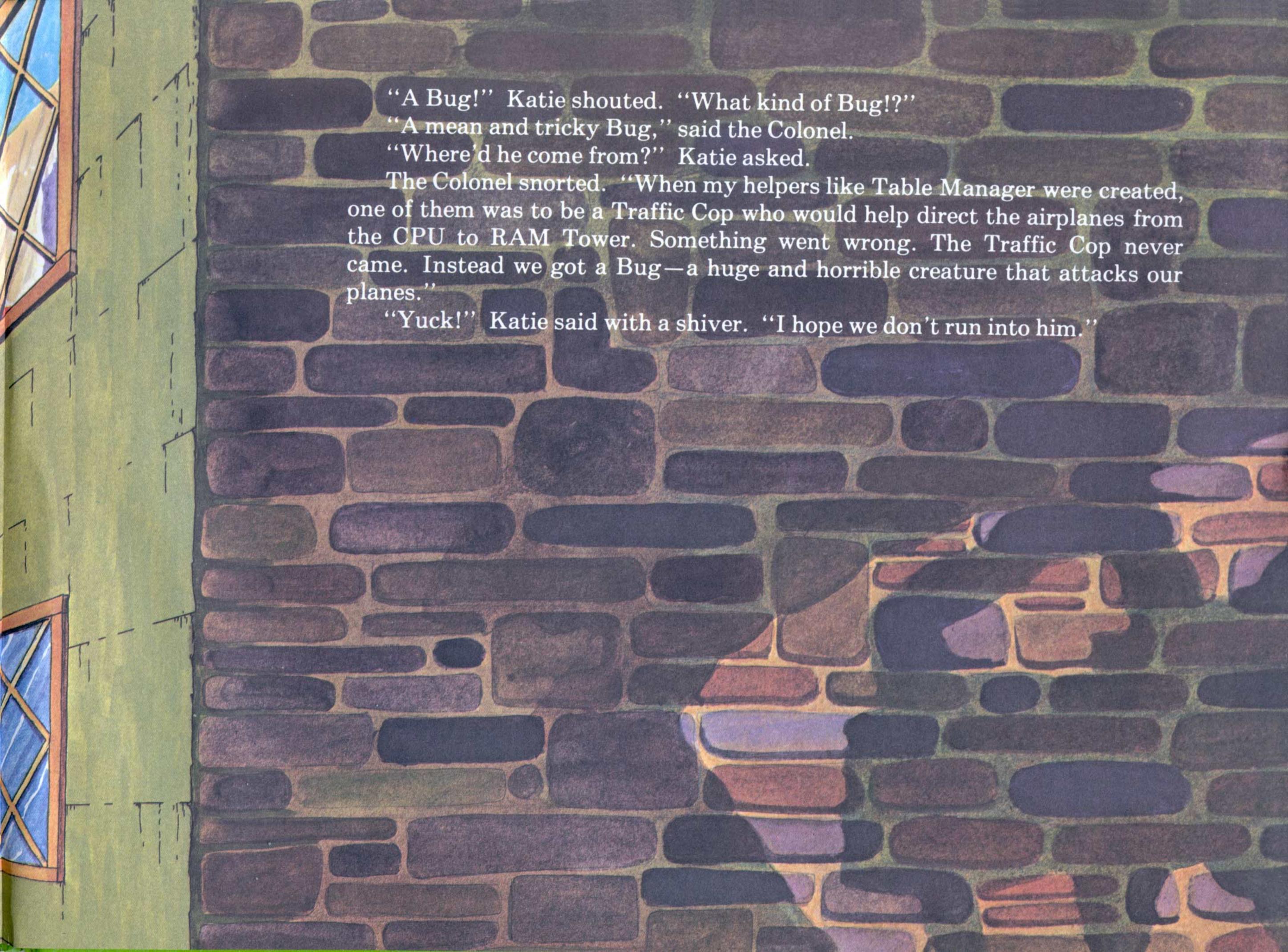
"This is top priority!" the Colonel growled. The Bytes stepped forward, one at a time. "F!" yelled the first Byte. "L!" cried the second. "O!" screamed the third. "W!" called the fourth. "E!" shrieked the fifth. "R!" shouted the sixth.

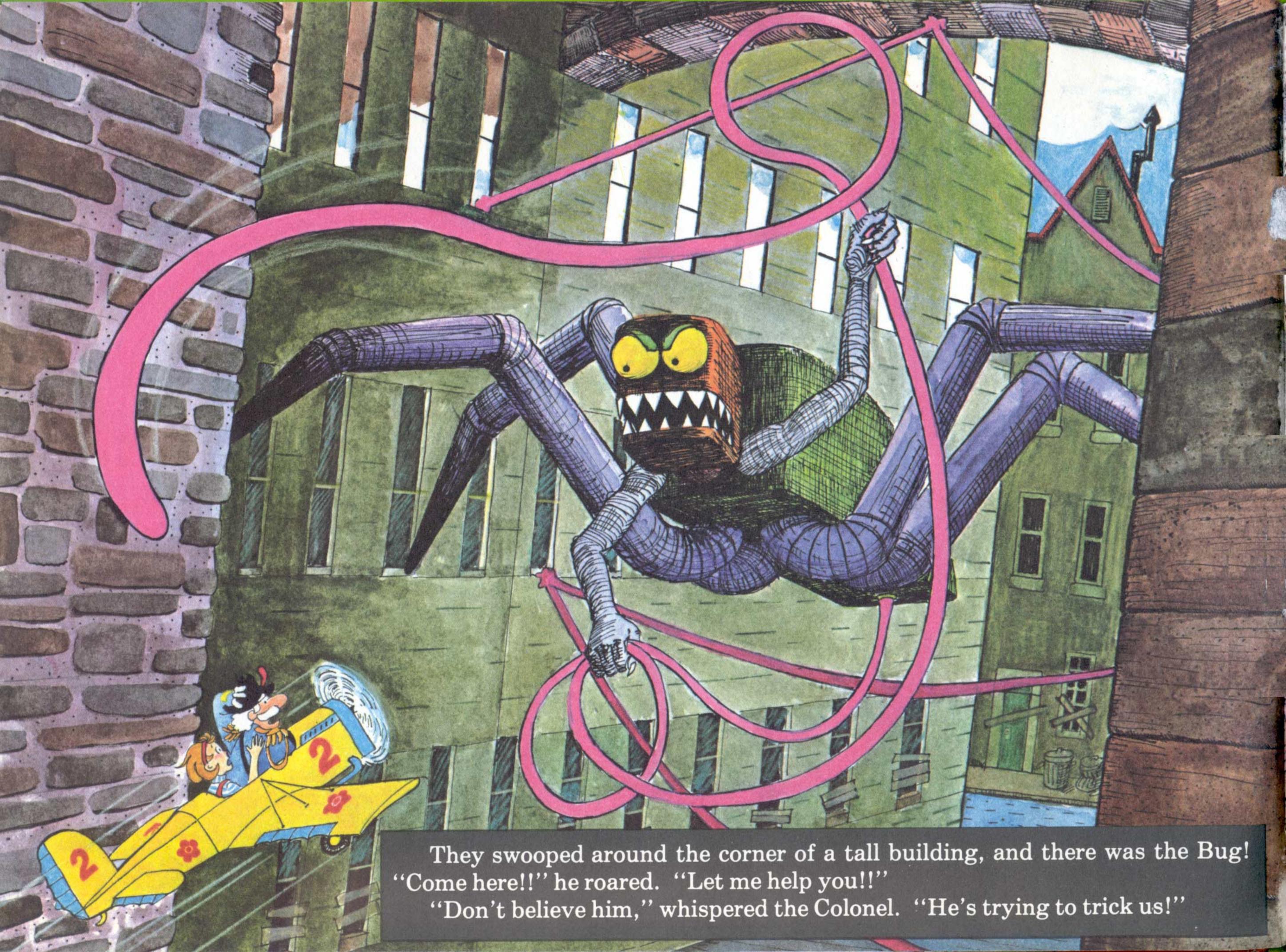


"Flower!" the Table Manager said. "You want the Flower Painters' address at RAM Tower! It hasn't been filed, but I know just where to find it." He rolled up his sleeves, climbed a step ladder, and dived like an eagle into the huge pile of paper. After some mumbling and crunching, the pile sprouted an arm and a hand clutching an address.



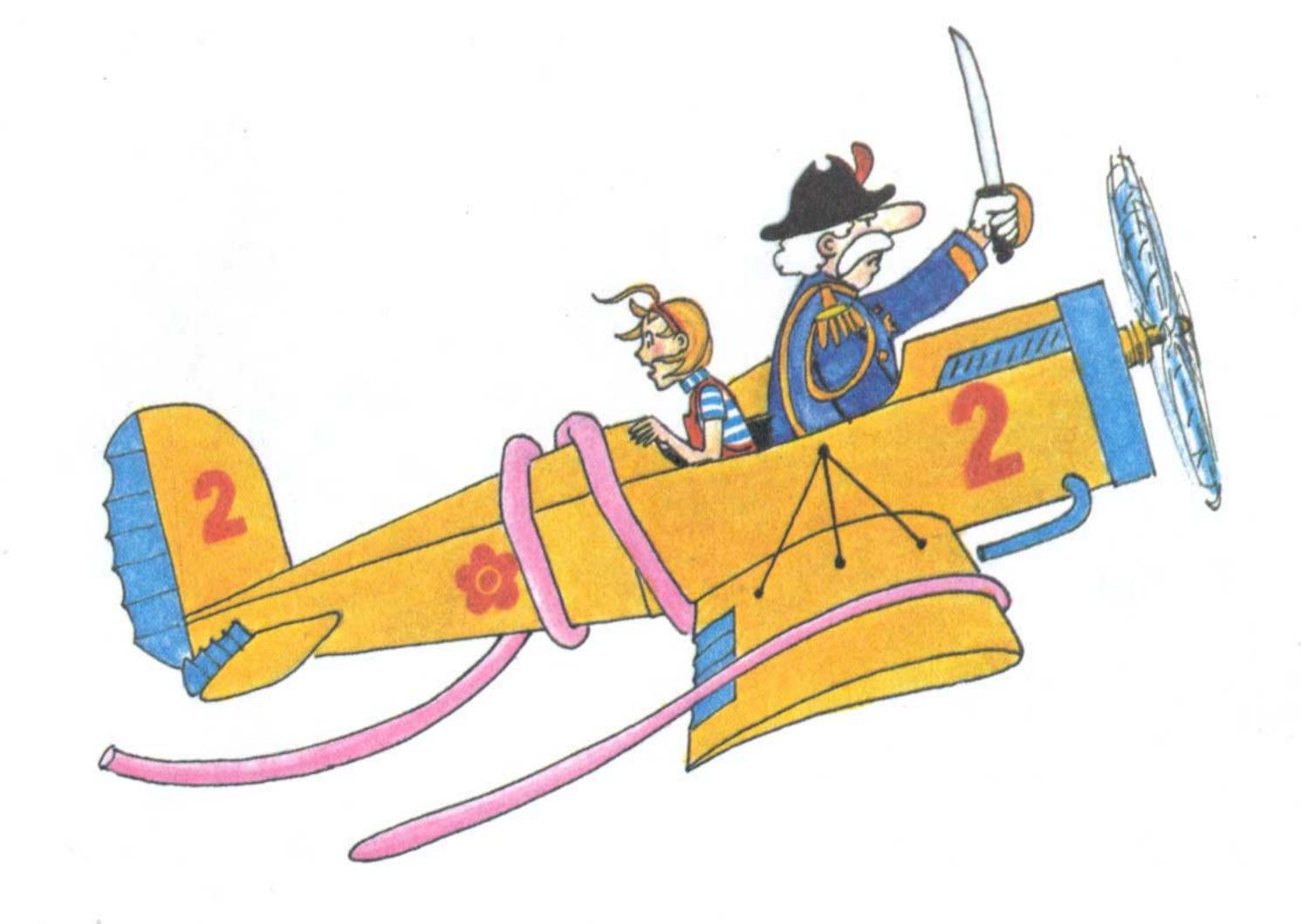












Katie was frozen with fear, but the Colonel wasn't scared. Looking at his watch, he said, "We're already four seconds behind schedule. Enough of this!" He waved his sword high in the air and whacked it down, chopping the rope in two and setting the little plane free. Off it whirled, well out of reach of the snarling Bug.

"Boy, that was brave!" Katie said.

"Brave, nothing!" snapped the Colonel. "That's what this sword's for: emergencies! We can't be late, or you'll never see your flower."

"Look at that tall building!"
Katie shouted. "It reaches into the clouds!"

"That's RAM Tower," said the Colonel. "It's where we find the Flower Painters and anybody else in the computer who's got a special job to do."

"Like you, Colonel?" Katie asked.

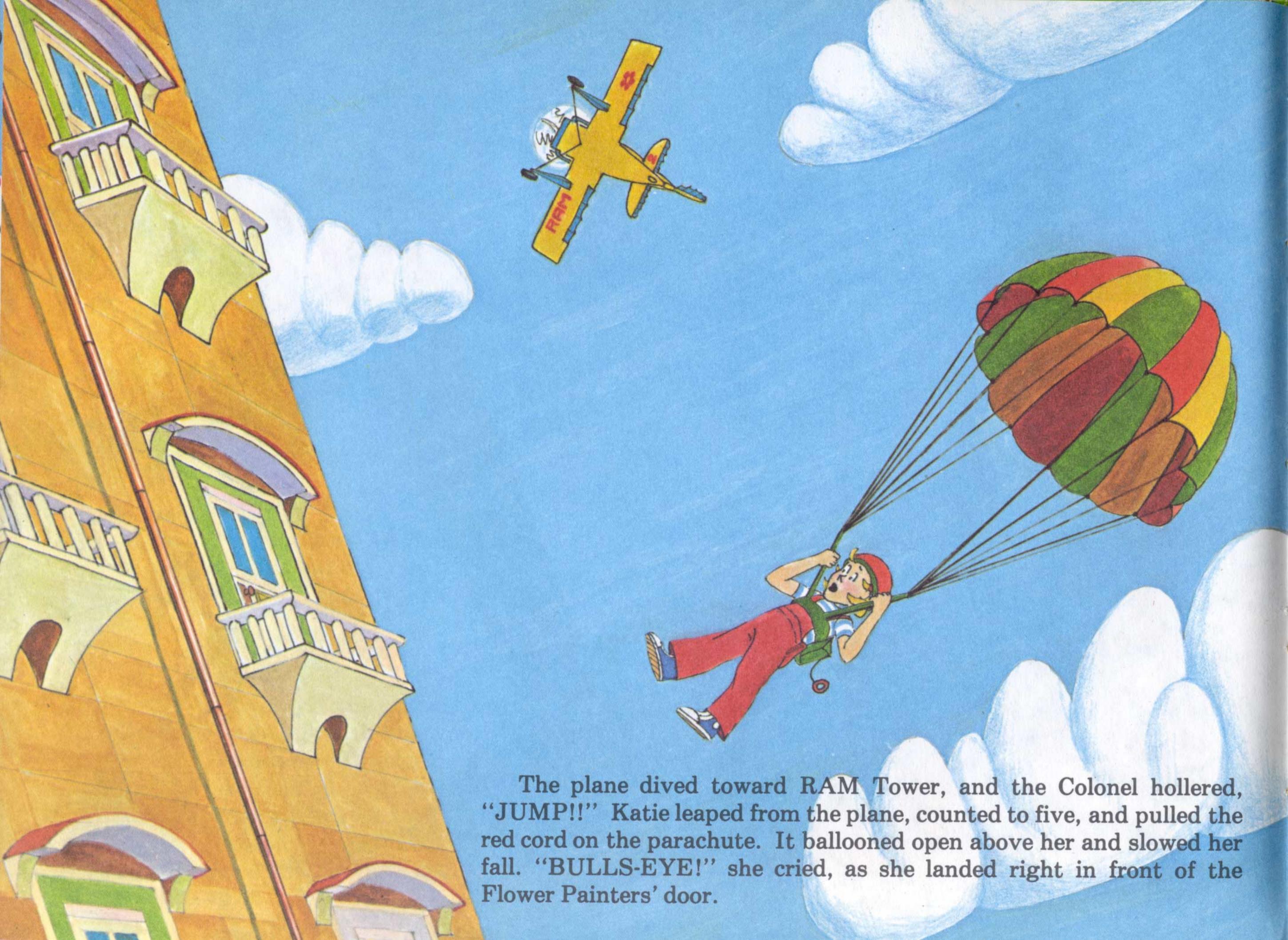
"No, you silly!" the Colonel said. "I live in ROM. I'm here all the time. Those folks in RAM Tower come and go each time your father turns on the computer."

Katie leaned over the side of the airplane. "Where are we going to land?" she asked.

"No time for that now," said the Colonel. "I'll land later and meet you on the ground. It's up to you to get the Flower Painters. Here, put this on!" He threw her a canvas sack full of buttons and straps. It was a parachute!

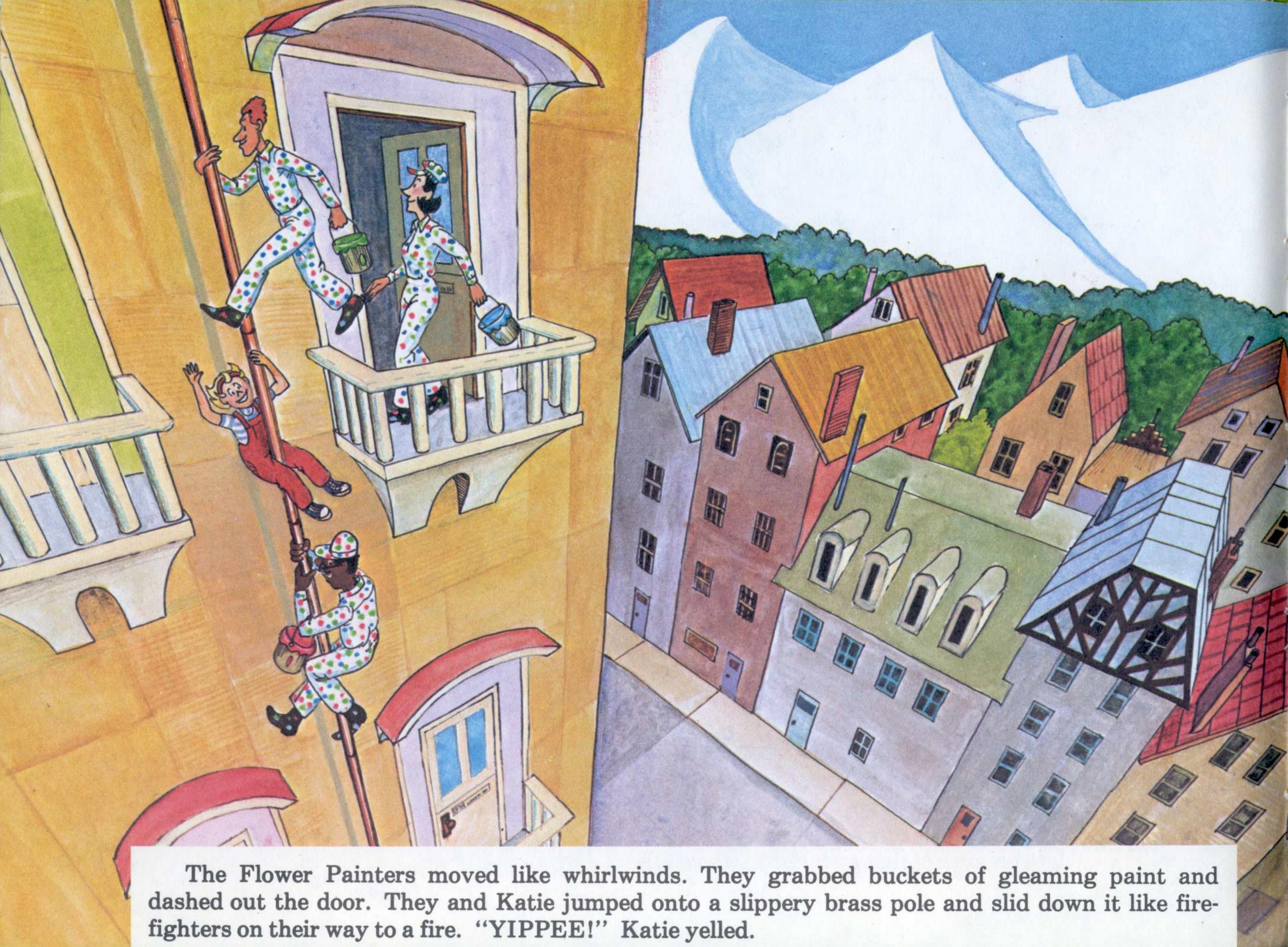
Dizzy and afraid, Katie put on the parachute and a crash helmet she found under her seat. She climbed up on the side of the plane. "I'm not going to be a baby," she told herself. "I'm not!"





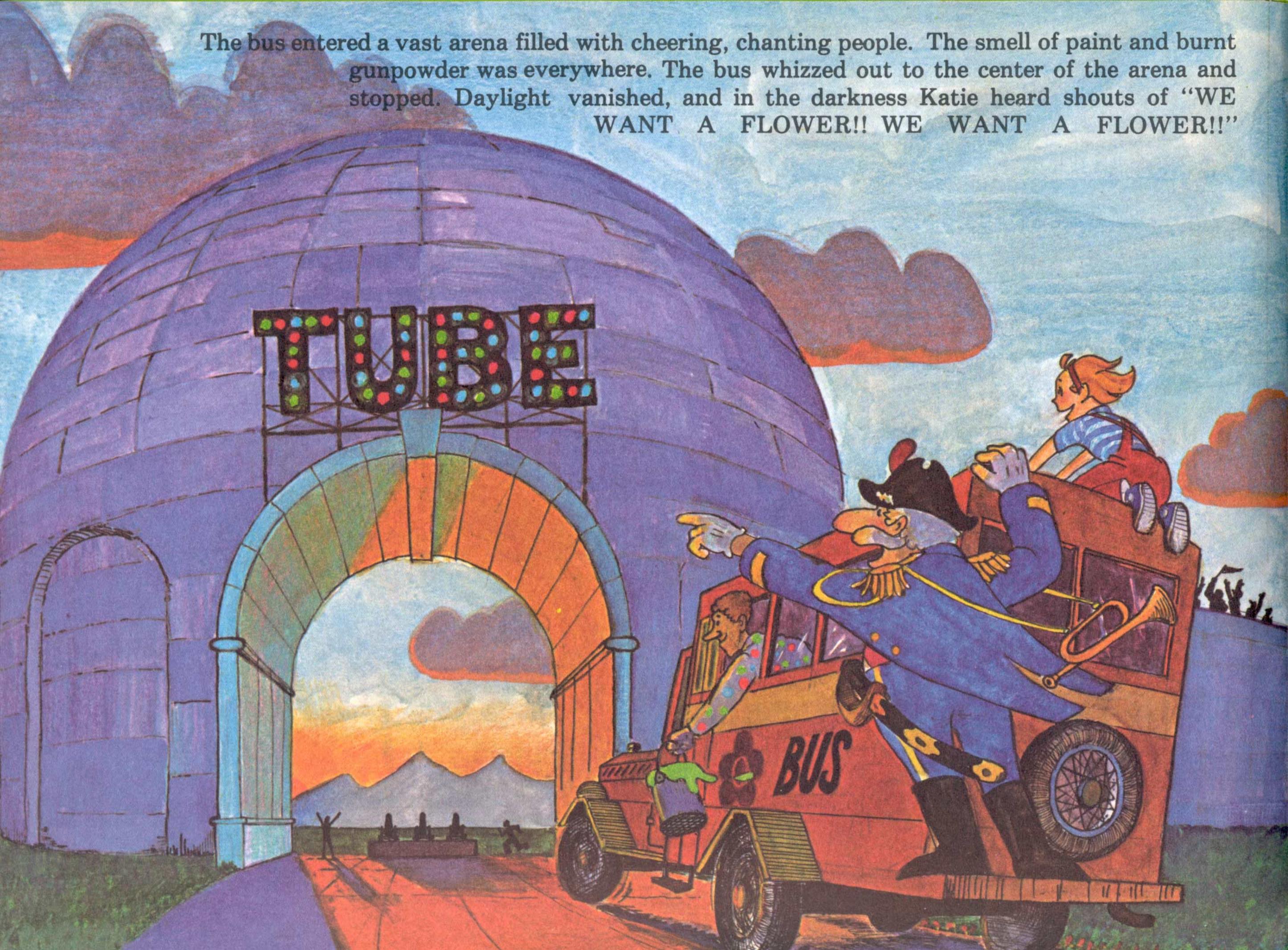


Katie ripped off the parachute and pounded on the door: "BAMM! BAMM!" The door flew open, and the Flower Painters looked out. "Come, quick!" Katie cried. "We need a flower, and the Colonel's waiting. We're so late because of that awful Bug! Please, hurry!"





CPU, then on to the Tube for some fireworks!" he yelled.











About the Author and Illustrator



FRED D'IGNAZIO is a freelance writer, programmer/analyst, and Ph.D. candidate in Computer Science. He is part of the growing movement of computer professionals who want to see computers in the service of people in their homes. As the father of two young children, he has become concerned with introducing the computer to children as a wonderful tool rather than a forbidding electronic device. In addition to KATIE AND THE COMPUTER, he has written a non-fiction book, which introduces computers to older children. The book, Home Computers: The What-If Machines, will be published by Doubleday & Company in the fall of 1980.



STAN GILLIAM is a freelance artist with numerous exhibitions, publications, and 3 years of college teaching to his credit. For a year he worked closely with computer professionals in a large-scale research project, providing graphics for project publications. In KATIE AND THE COMPUTER he has attempted to translate Fred's ideas into lively images which allow the reader (of whatever age) to experience the computer scientist's excitement in viewing the almost magical capabilities of the modern computer.

Other Books To Read

Creative Computing Press has published other books that explain computers to older children.

Be A Computer Literate, written on a junior high school level, explains how computers work, what hardware and software are, how information gets into and from a computer, and how to program a computer. It introduces the reader to writing a program in BASIC. The book tells of some interesting ways computers are being used. Written by Marion J. Ball and Sylvia Charp, the book sells for \$3.95.

Computer Coin Games allows the reader to learn simple circuitry of computers just by sliding around a few pennies. By playing a series of penny-switch games on full size playing boards provided in the book the reader learns what goes on inside a computer. He learns why binary math is used and how it works, and quickly understands how a computer counts, adds, subtracts, uses a number base and handles letters and words. Written by Joe Weisbecker, the book sells for \$3.95.

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WHATIS A COMPUTER?

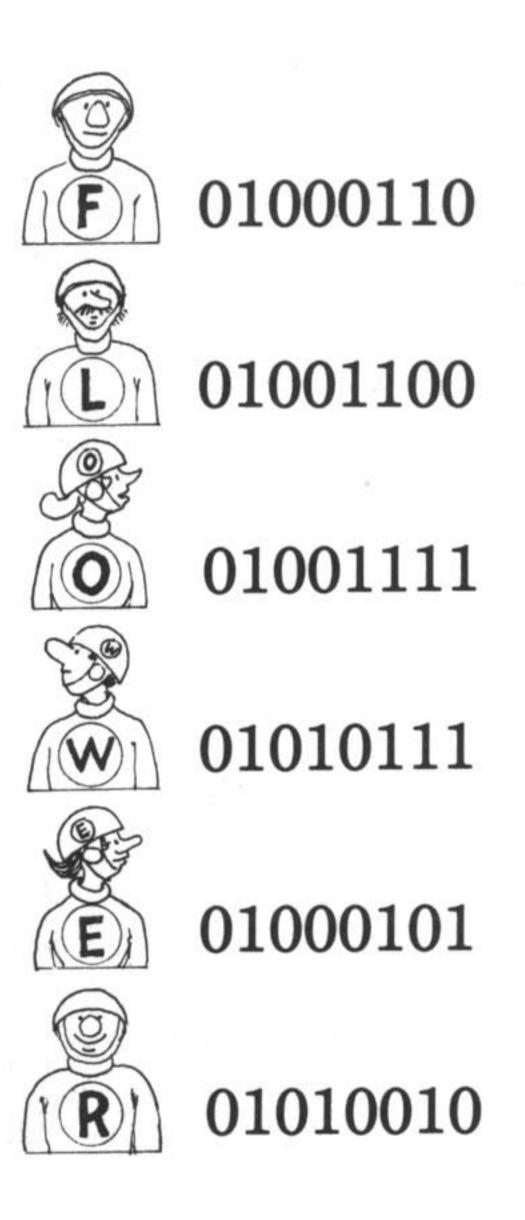


A computer is a machine that follows a plan. The machine is the computer's hardware; the plan is its software.

Inside the *machine* are thousands of tiny wires—on flat plastic boards and on chips even smaller than your thumbnail. Through the wires flow charges of electricity. Sometimes *high*, sometimes *low*, these charges make up a special computer language of *ones* and *zeros*. Using this language, a computer can talk and listen, think and remember. It can play games and help you with your homework.

When you want a computer to do something, you figure out a plan—a list of orders to the computer. This list of orders is called a program. You write the program in a language like English. The computer translates your language to its machine language of ones and zeros. An example of a program you might write is the FLOWER program written by Katie's father to draw a picture of a flower on the picture screen.

MEETTHE FLOWER BYTES



There is a Byte for every letter in the alphabet. Each Byte is made up of eight ones and zeros. To create the Bytes, the computer sends charges of electricity—a high charge for a one and a low charge for a zero.

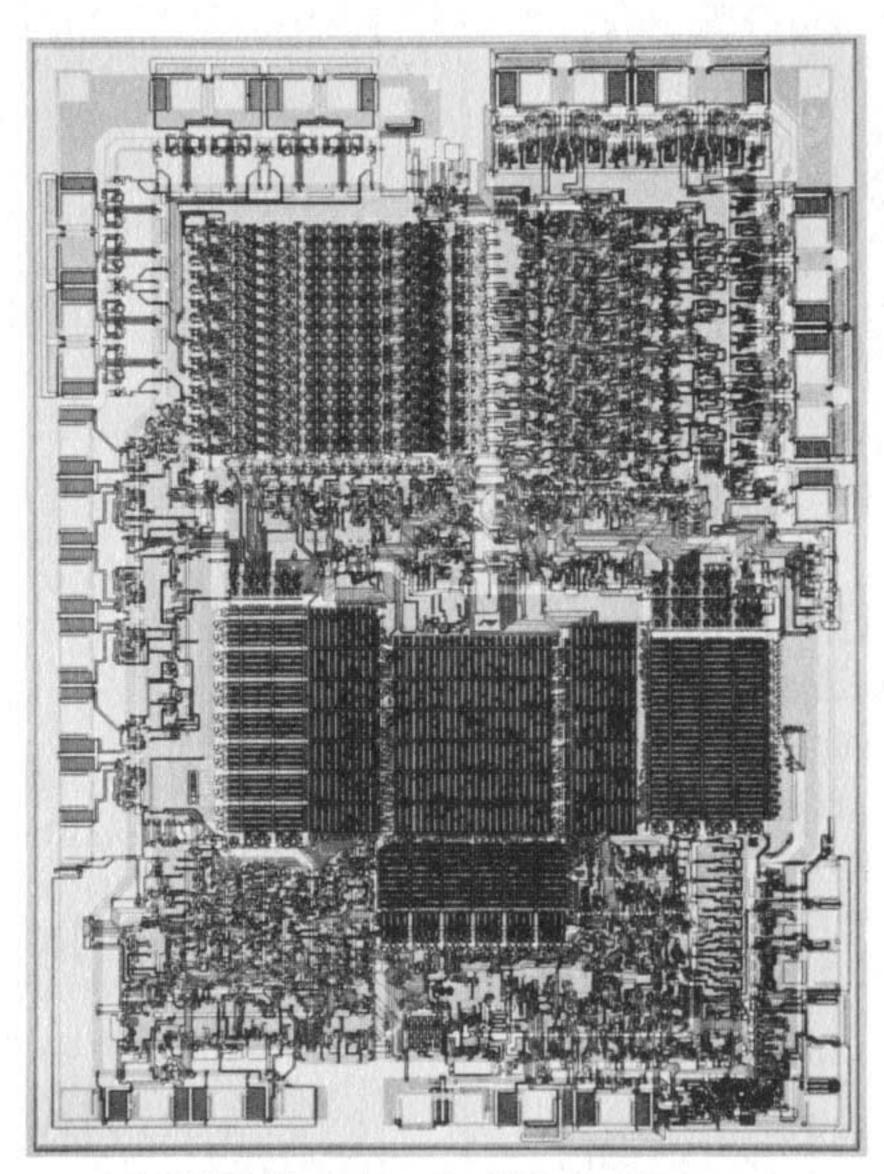
In our story, the Colonel calls the Bytes by blowing his bugle. A "BLAATT!" from the bugle means a one; a "BLEETT!" means a zero. Find the page in the story where the Colonel is blowing his bugle. What Byte (or letter) is he calling? How would he call the others?

The heart of a home computer, like the one in the story, is the *chip*—a tiny maze of microscopic wires. A real chip, like the one to the right, is only this big:



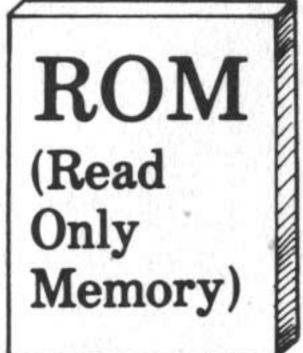
but it has enough wires to act as the computer's brain or its main memory.

The CPU, RAM, and ROM in our story are actually chips. When they are wired together, they make a home computer like the one Katie visited.

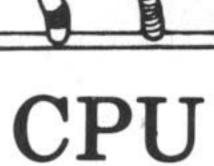


8085 CPU chip courtesy Intel Corporation

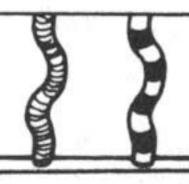
The Chip (Hardware)



Home of the Control Program (The Colonel)



(Central Processing Unit) The Computer's Brain



RAM
(Random
Access
Memory)

The Computer's Main Memory Get memory address of program.

Go to memory.

Check screen for new order.

Take order.

Call up Bytes.

Send Bytes to the CPU.

When you see a computer, you notice its hardware: the boxes and wires, the lights and the buttons. But what drives the hardware, gives it orders, and makes it smart? The Colonel, of course. The Colonel is software—a control program, the most important program in the computer.

In most home computers, a program like the Colonel is already inside, stored in a special kind of memory that can't be erased—even when you turn off the computer! This memory is called ROM (for Read Only Memory).

In emergency check watch.

If behind schedule, interrupt current order and jump to new order.

Get program from memory.

Run program.

Start over again and check screen for new order.

The Colonel's job is to run your programs through the computer. To make sure your program is on schedule, he keeps looking at his watch—the computer's clock. To send messages, he blows his bugle—sends high-low electric charges.

The Colonel (Software)

The Colonel must be on the lookout for program errors—or bugs. They can cause him to loop forever through the same commands, and never get anything done. The Colonel uses his sword—emergency interrupts—to escape from bugs.



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