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- **PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 017 no. 084 (P-1490) ,19 February 1993 & JP-A-04 284551 (FUJITSU LTD) 9 October 1992,**

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Description

[0001] The present invention relates to an information processing system according to the preamble of claim 1. More particularly, it relates to an information processing system having an arithmetic processing unit and an external memory storage detachably connected to the arithmetic processing unit, and further, having a structure in which the function for processing the data is shared. Furthermore, it relates to an external memory storage.

[0002] A various kinds of systems executing a program, which is stored in an external memory storage, by an arithmetic processing unit are proposed up to now as an information processing system constituted of the arithmetic processing unit and the external memory storage detachably connected to the arithmetic processing unit.

[0003] There is, for example, game equipment using a computer, as one example of such as an information processing system. Such game equipment is so constituted that an external memory storage having a built-in storage medium, for example, ROM cartridge, ROM card, CD-ROM and magnetic disk (FD) is detachably connected to the game equipment, in which a built-in computer (CPU) is provided.

[0004] It is also constituted so as that the game is executed by reading out the data stored in the external memory storage and performing the arithmetic processing on the read out data in the game equipment and the content of the game program is displayed on a display unit, such as a CRT or liquid crystal display device. Such a system is disclosed, for instance, in US-A-5 014 982.

[0005] Meanwhile, in the external memory storage, the capacity of memory of the storage medium is limited, because of the package size of the cassette, the standard, the price, and the like. Thus, a data compression method, which decodes and stores the data, is used to make possible to store a large amount of data in the limited storage medium.

[0006] Accordingly, it is required for making possible to read out a program data from the external memory storage and perform arithmetic processing on the program data with a CPU provided in the game equipment so that the coded and compressed data is decoded to the original data.

[0007] As the method of decoding data, it is considered to use a software program or an exclusive semiconductor chip for decoding and the like.

[0008] There is no need to use a special hardware, in the case where the decoding processing is performed by using the software program. It has a merit that the coding method for the data compression can be freely performed. However, there is a problem that the speed for decoding is slow and the CPU in the game equipment is occupied for the decoding processing.

[0009] On the other hand, in the case where the decoding processing is performed by using the exclusive semiconductor chip, the speed for decoding is fast, and the problem such that the CPU in the game equipment is occupied is not so critical. More particularly, as the process is complex and the high-speed processing is required, in the case where the image data is decoded, it is effective to perform the processing by using the exclusive semiconductor chip.

[0010] In the prior art, it is general to provide the above-described exclusive semiconductor chip for decoding processing only in the game equipment for arithmetic processing to be used commonly for plural external memory storages which are detachably exchanged, because the cost of the semiconductor chip is not cheap.

[0011] On the other hand, the storage medium, such as ROM cartridge, ROM card, CD-ROM and FD, is easily reproduced when the program which is a storage data is copied. Thus, it is further required to provide a processing chip for security to prevent the program from being copied without permission.

[0012] There is a prior art, for example, described in Japanese laid-open patent publication No. 296433/1986 and No. 3331/1987, and the counter part U.S. patents No. 4799635, No. 4865321, No. 5070479 disclosing a system according to the preamble of claim 1 in which the processing chip for security is provided as a data processing means.

[0013] In the conventional system, it is constituted so as to provide the processing chips for security are provided in the game equipment and the external storage, respectively, and examined the authenticity of the external memory storage connected to the game equipment by judging whether the results of processing with the both processing chips for security are identical or not.

[0014] However, both of these processing chips for security and the exclusive semiconductor chip for decoding cost too much, similarly, so that the external memory storage becomes expensive.

[0015] It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide an information processing system having a function of data processing, which has an arithmetic processing unit and an external memory storage detachably connected to the arithmetic processing unit and makes it possible to reduce the cost of the system and to perform an examination of the authenticity of the external memory storage, without providing any specific processing chip. A further object of the present invention is to provide an external memory storage corresponding to the above-described purpose.

[0016] These objects are achieved by an information processing system according to claim 1 having a structure in which the function for decoding the compressed data is shared to the arithmetic processing unit and the external memory storage, and by an external memory storage according to claim 17, respectively.

[0017] Further developments of the invention are given in the subclaims.

[0018] The following drawings are prepared for under-

standing the present invention. Accordingly, the present invention is not restricted to those embodiments described in the drawings. The other objects of the present invention will be understood from the following detailed description in conjunction with the drawings, of which:

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing the structure of a first embodiment according to the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a diagram showing one example of the run length coding according to the embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 3 is a diagram showing one example of the Huffman's coding according to the embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 4 is an explanatory diagram showing the Huffman's decoding table according to the embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 5 is an explanatory diagram showing the Huffman's decoding table for run length according to the embodiment of the present invention;

Each of Figs. 6 through 14 are diagrams showing the circuit by dividing the detailed structure of the block diagram of the first embodiment of Fig. 1;

Fig. 15 is an explanatory diagram showing the relation for positioning each of Figs. 6 through 14 showing the detail of the structure of the first embodiment of Fig. 1;

Fig. 16 through 19 are operation time charts of the first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 20 is a diagram showing an additional circuit for reading the ROM data directly without decoding; and

Fig. 21 is a block diagram showing the structure of the second embodiment according to the present invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0019] Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing the structure of the first embodiment, which shows the structural section according to the present invention of the arithmetic processing unit 201 and the external memory storage 202, and these connecting relation.

[0020] The arithmetic processing unit 201 and the external memory storage 202 are detachably connected by fixed connector terminals, not shown in the diagram.

[0021] In the arithmetic processing unit 201, each kinds of I/O circuits and arithmetic function circuits, besides CPU 1, are connected to a bus BS.

[0022] As is apparent from the later-explanation, the embodiment of the present invention has a function of data processing to read a compressed data stored in ROM 2 of the external memory storage 202, decode the compressed data to the original data, and send the decoded original data to CPU 1.

[0023] Accordingly, in Fig. 1, only the structure of the decoder provided on the side of arithmetic processing unit 201, which is a part of the structure to which the present invention is related, is connected and shown in the bus BS on the side of arithmetic processing unit 201, for making the explanation simple.

[0024] The decoder provided on the side of the arithmetic processing unit 201 is constituted to have the main control section 3, a run length counter 4 and run data register 5.

[0025] On the other hand, the external memory storage 202 detachably connected to the arithmetic processing unit 201 is like, for example, a game cartridge.

[0026] This game cartridge has ROM 2 storing a game program data, more particularly, a compressed data, according to the embodiment of the present invention.

[0027] Thus, it is necessary to decode the compressed data read from ROM 2 to the original data. This decoding is performed by sharing the function to the decoder on the side of the above-described arithmetic processing unit 201 and the decoder on the side of the external memory storage 202.

[0028] In this way, the function for performing the specified data processing is shared on the side of the arithmetic processing unit 201 and the side of the external memory storage 202 according to the present invention.

[0029] Accordingly, it becomes possible to solve the above-described problems, that is, occupying of CPU, and the cost of the external memory storage.

[0030] In the structure of the embodiment shown in Fig. 1, the decoder on the side of the external memory storage 202 has a ROM address counter 6, a shift register 7, a ROM read control section 8, a shift register control section 9 and a Huffman's decoding table 10.

[0031] One example of the compressed data stored in ROM 2 will be described, as the embodiment of the present invention, for understanding the later-explanation.

[0032] The compressed data stored in ROM 2 is obtained by performing run length coding of the binary digital data at first and performing the Huffman's coding of the run length coded data, next.

[0033] Fig. 2 explains this coding concretely. That is, the case where the original data is used as the binary digital data of 56 bits, as shown in the diagram, will be considered as one example.

[0034] This binary digital data represents the value of the hexadecimal value, respectively, as a set of 4 bits. Accordingly, when the binary digital data of 56 bits shown in Fig. 2 is divided into sets of 4 bits, it is represented as EEEEE999993311 by the hexadecimal code.

[0035] When this data is performed run length coding and represented the series of the run data, that is, the run length as a set, it becomes E4943111, as shown in Fig. 2.

[0036] Next, the data performed run length coding is

performed Huffman's coding in this way. It is a feature of the Huffman's coding to make the coded bit number to different one according to the frequency of occurring the code.

[0037] Fig. 3 shows one example of the above-described Huffman's coding, and each of the hexadecimal original data 0 to F corresponds to the Huffman's codes for run data and for run length.

[0038] In the run length coded data of E4943111 shown in Fig. 2, for example, a run data E corresponds to the Huffman's code of 11111110, as a case example. Further, the run length 4 corresponds to the Huffman's code of 1010.

[0039] Referring to such a relation, the above-described run length coded data of E4943111 becomes 11111110l1010l11110l1010l11000l01l01l01 by Huffman's coding.

[0040] Accordingly, it is apparent that the original binary data of 56 bits is compressed to the binary data of 32 bits. This compressed binary data is stored in ROM 2 of the external memory storage 202 shown in Fig. 1.

[0041] Figs. 6 through 13 show by dividing the concrete example of a circuit having the structure of the first embodiment shown in Fig. 1 to read the compressed memory data from ROM 2, decode the data to the original binary data and send the data to CPU 1.

[0042] Fig. 15 is an explanatory diagram showing the relation of the position of Figs. 6 through 14 that are divided. In Fig. 15, the left portion divided with a broken line illustrates a section provided on the side of the arithmetic processing unit 201 and the right portion illustrates a section provided on the side of the external memory storage 202.

[0043] Further, Figs. 16 through 19 are the operation time charts according to the embodiment of Fig. 1 and Figs. 6 through 14.

[0044] In the operation time charts shown in Figs. 16 through 19, Figs. 16 and 17 show the operation time chart on the step for setting read address for ROM 2, mainly.

[0045] Further, in Figs. 18 and 19, the time sequence is continued for the operation time chart of Figs. 16 and 17, respectively, and Figs. 18 and 19 are the operation time charts on the step for reading out the decoded data, mainly.

[0046] Referring to these operation time charts, the operation of the circuit of Fig. 1 and Figs. 6 through 14 will be explained as follows;

[0047] Return to Fig. 1, CPU address signal CPUA is given to the main control section 3 from CPU 1 through CPU address bus 11.

[0048] The part of structure of the main control section 3 is shown in Fig. 6. In Fig. 6, reference numeral "60" is a NAND gate having 8 input terminals. The CPU address signal CPUA [23···0] (NOTE: the figure in a square bracket shows the bit number of signal, and represents the bit number of signal 23 to 0 in this embodiment. This rule is also applied correspondingly to the following) on CPU address bus 11 and /AS and /DS signals (refer to Fig. 16) are given to this NAND gate 60.

[0049] It is detected with this NAND gate 60 that the memory area addresses of 800000 to 83FFFF in ROM 2 are accessed. The detecting output of NAND gate 60 is further inputted to NAND gates 61, 62, 63 and 64.

[0050] As an inverter 68 exists when the read/write signal R/W is active, /LWR and /UWR signals are outputted from NAND gates 61 and 62, respectively, according to the condition of 0 bit of CPU address signal CPUA.

[0051] Each of /LWR and /UWR signals is inputted to a ROM address counter 6 (refer to Fig. 1). The ROM address counter 6 is constituted of two up down counters 121 and 123, and each of /LWR and /UWR signals is inputted to the load-on terminal (LON) of the counters 121 and 123, respectively (refer to Fig. 12).

[0052] On the other hand, a read start address is inputted to the counters 121 and 123 constituting the ROM address counter 6 via the CPU data bus 12 (refer to Fig. 1).

[0053] This read start address is sent eight by eight bits as a lower start address and the upper start address, and the upper 8 bits are loaded to the counter 123 and the lower 8 bits are loaded to the counter 121, subsequently by /UWR and /LWR (refer to Fig. 16).

[0054] Accordingly, ROM address ROMA [15···0] is outputted from the counters 121 and 123 to the ROM address bus 13 as the initial value of the counter.

[0055] This ROM address ROMA [15···0] is further inputted to the selector 122 and selected when the selection signal (/DIRECT) is inactive, and sent to the ROM 2 (refer to Fig. 12).

[0056] On the other hand, the ROM read control section 8 (refer to Fig. 1) is constituted of double D-FF (flip-flop) 90 and 91 (refer to Fig. 9) and NOR gate 120 (refer to Fig. 12).

[0057] /LWR is inputted to the double D-FF (flip-flop) 90 and 91, and /SLDU which is a signal for load-controlling the upper data to the shift register 7 at first time only once is outputted (refer to Fig. 17).

[0058] /SLDU is also inputted to one input terminal of NOR gate 120 (refer to Fig. 12) which is a part of structure of the ROM read control section 8.

[0059] Further, /SLDL which is a signal for load-controlling the lower data to the shift register 7 is inputted to the other input terminal of NOR gate 120 (refer to Figs. 12 and 17).

[0060] Accordingly, an address forward signal /INCA is outputted from the NOR gate 120 at each timing of both the signals. The ROM address counter 6 is forwarded with /INCA, step by step, that is, the address data on the ROM address bus 13 is forwarded step by step.

[0061] Hereupon, the shift register 7 is constituted of the lower shift register 140 and the upper shift register 141 which are TTL logic, as shown in Fig. 14.

[0062] As the above-described, for the time when the start address is set to the ROM address counter 6, the

ROM data which is outputted from the ROM 2 to the ROM data bus 14 based on /SLDU is set to the lower shift register 140 and the upper shift register 141 at the same time (refer to Fig. 17).

[0063] After that, the ROM data is set only to the lower shift register 140, so that the data is shifted from the lower shift register 140 to the upper shift register 141, subsequently.

[0064] The control for shifting in the shift register 140 and 141 is performed by /SREQL (refer to Figs. 10 and 13) outputted from the NOR gate 101 which is a part of the structure of the shift register control section 9 explained later, and /SREQU (refer to Fig. 14) outputted from the NAND gate 142.

[0065] The ROM data, which is an output of the shift register 7, to be concrete, the upper shift register 141, is led to the Huffman's decoding table 10 (refer to Figs. 1 and 11), and becomes an address for the Huffman's decoding table 10.

[0066] In here, the ROM data which is an output of the shift register 7 is the Huffman's code. The relation between the Huffman's code and the decoded output will be explained as follows.

[0067] As the above-explained in Fig. 3, the run length coded data is performed Huffman's coding for each of the run data and the run length.

[0068] Accordingly, it is required to decode the Huffman's code into each of the run data and the run length corresponding to the Huffman's code. Thus, the Huffman's decoding table 10 prepares a Huffman's decoding table 116 for the run data and a Huffman's decoding table 114 for the run length (refer to Fig. 11).

[0069] These Huffman's decoding tables 116 and 114 are constituted of one type of storage circuit. Accordingly, it is possible to form the tables 116 and 114 by various kinds of means. For example, the tables can be commonly constituted by using a ROM or they are varied to different tables for each external memory storage with a RAM.

[0070] Fig. 4 is an explanatory diagram of the Huffman's decoding table 116 for the run data. The decoded data (DATA 3 to 0) of 4 bits and the Huffman's code length (code length - 1) (CLEN 2 to 0) of 3 bits stored in the corresponding address are outputted, by using the Huffman's code of HUF 7 to 0 of 8 bits obtained from the shift register 141 as an address.

[0071] In the same way, Fig. 5 is an explanatory diagram of the Huffman's decoding table 114 for the run length. The decoded data (DATA 3 to 0) of 4 bits and the Huffman's code length (code length - 1) (CLEN 2 to 0) of 3 bits stored in the corresponding address are outputted, by using the Huffman's code HUF 7 to 0 of 8 bits obtained from the shift register 141 as an address.

[0072] In Fig. 11, the Huffman's code length for the run data of 3 bits and the Huffman's code length for the run length of 3 bits are inputted from the Huffman's decoding tables 116 and 114 to the multiplexor 113, respectively.

[0073] Similarly, reference numeral "115" is a multiplexor, to which the decoded data for the run data of 4 bits and the decoded data for the run length of 4 bits are inputted from the Huffman's decoding tables 116 and 114.

[0074] RD/RL (refer to Figs. 17 and 19) is inputted from T-FF 100 (refer to Fig. 10) to the SEL terminals of the multiplexors 113 and 115.

[0075] Accordingly, the multiplexor 113 outputs the Huffman's code length from the Huffman's decoding table 114 for run length or the Huffman's code length from the Huffman's decoding table 116 for the run data, alternately, depending on the logic level of RD/RL.

[0076] In the same way, the multiplexor 115 outputs the run data from the Huffman's decoding table 114 for the run length or the run data from the Huffman's decoding table 116 for the run data, alternatively, depending on the logic level of RD/RL.

[0077] In this way, it becomes possible to use the bus connection of 4 bits by using the multiplexors 113 and 115. Of course it also becomes possible to constitute so as to output with 8 bits bus without using the multiplexor.

[0078] The Huffman's code length from the multiplexor 113 is led to the counter 111 for constituting a part of the shift register control section 9 (refer to Fig. 1). The counter 111 counts down for the Huffman's code length which is inputted, and outputs /HLD, when the counter becomes 0 (refer to Fig. 17).

[0079] /HLD becomes RD/RL through T-FF 100, as the above-described, and it is inputted to the selecting terminals SEL of the multiplexors 113 and 115 to control so as to switch the output of the Huffman's decoding tables 114 and 116 (refer to Figs. 10 and 11).

[0080] /HLD is inputted to the LDN terminal of the counter 111 by the NOR gate 110 of Fig. 11 and makes it possible to input the new Huffman's code length.

[0081] Further, /HLD signal is inputted to the NOR gate 101 (refer to Fig. 10) and becomes the shift request signal /SREQL for the B counter 130 (refer to Fig. 13).

[0082] This shift request signal /SREQL is generated when /INCA or /RREQ is inputted to the NOR gate 101 besides /HLD (refer to Fig. 10).

[0083] /INCA is the output of the NAND gate 120 (refer to Fig. 12). Further, /RREQ is led from the run length counter 80 (refer to Fig. 8) as the later described.

[0084] The B counter 130 counts down while the shift request signal /SREQL is active (refer to BCOUNT of Figs. 17 and 19).

[0085] When the count value of the B counter 130 becomes 0, /SLDL is outputted and controls so as to take the ROM data from the ROM data bus 14 again, for the shift resistor 140 (refer to Fig. 14) for the lower data.

[0086] Return to Fig. 1, the Huffman's decoded run length data from the Huffman's decoding table 10 is inputted to the run length counter 4 and the run data is inputted to the run data resistor 5.

[0087] The run length data inputted to the run length counter 4 is subtracted sequentially until the data be-

comes 0 based on the subtracting instruction from the main control section 3.

[0088] On the other hand, the run data inputted to the run data resistor 5 is outputted to the CPU data bus 12 repeatedly, until the run length counter 4 becomes 0. Therefore, as the run data and the repetition times of outputting the data are grasped by CPU 1, the run length code is decoded.

[0089] To improve this function, the circuit will be further explained, concretely. The multiplexor 115 of Fig. 11 constitutes a pat of the Huffman's decoding table 10 and outputs the decoded data from the Huffman's decoding table 114 and 116, alternatively, as explained above.

[0090] The run length counter 4 is constituted of a counter 80 (refer to Fig. 8) which is a TTL circuit and a NAND gate 81.

[0091] As the decoded data from the Huffman's decoding table 114 is the data for the run length, the decoded data is set by inputting to this counter 80. The set of the data for the run length to the counter 80 is performed at the timing when the output /RLLD from the NOR gate 76 (refer to Fig. 7) inputs to the LDN terminal of the counter 80 (refer to Figs. 17 and 19).

[0092] On the other hand, the run data which is the decoded data from the Huffman's decoding table 116 is inputted to the double D-FF 84 which constitutes the run data resistor (refer to Fig. 8).

[0093] The data set in the double D-FF 84 is set to the D-FFs 82 and 83 per lower 4 bits and upper 4 bits (refer to Fig. 8) at the timing of /UCKH and /LCKL outputted form the D-FFs 96 and 97 (refer to Fig. 9).

[0094] When the run data is set to both of the D-FFs 82 and 83, the data is inputted to CPU 1 via the CPU data bus.

[0095] The counter 80 is given /DECR by the NAND gate 81 and performs subtraction of the number of run length set by the clock CLK, when /UCKH and /LCKL are inactive (refer to the RUN count of Figs. 17 and 19).

[0096] In the case where the subtraction is continued and when the set value becomes 0, /RREQ signal is generated and the subsequent data read request is performed. The data read request is inputted to the above-explained NOR gate 101 (refer to Fig. 10), to perform the shift controlling for the counter 130 (/AREQL).

[0097] Accordingly, the same run data is outputted from the D-FFs 82 and 83 to the CPU data bus 12, until the subsequent data read request is performed, that is, the counter 80 subtracts the number of the run length set therein and the number becomes to zero.

[0098] As the above-explained, in the first embodiment of the present invention, the data compressed by the run length coding and the Huffman's coding is stored in ROM 1 of the external memory storage 202.

[0099] This decoding processing function used in the case where the data stored in the ROM 2 is read out, is shared to the Huffman's decoding with the Huffman's decoding table 10 provided on the external memory storage 202 and the run length decoding with the run length counter 4 and the run data resistor 5 provided on the arithmetic processing unit 201.

[0100] Accordingly, it is prevented to increase the cost of the external memory storage 202 caused by giving the decoding processing function only to the external memory storage 202.

[0101] Further, even if it is the case where the compressed data stored in the ROM 2 is copied illegally, the original data can not be restored only by the copied data, because the converting table of the Huffman's decoding table 10 is required.

[0102] In this way, the embodiment of the present invention gives to prevent from copying the program data illegally.

[0103] Although the above-described first embodiment is explained by using ROM 2 as a storage medium of the external memory storage 202, the present invention is not limited to ROM 2, a flush memory and RAM attached battery back up can be used as a storage medium.

[0104] Fig. 20 shows a structure of the circuit used in the case where an additional function is added to the first embodiment of the present invention. That is, there is a case where the data that is not compressed is stored, besides the case where the data compressed by coding is stored in ROM 2.

[0105] Accordingly, Fig. 20 shows the circuit for reading out the data in the latter case directly by CPU 1.

[0106] The circuit shown in Fig. 20 has a NAND gate 201 for detecting the upper bits (A16 to 23) of the address signal at the timing of address strobe AS, corresponding to the address area of ROM 2 for storing the data that is not compressed.

[0107] The 3 state buffer circuit 204 is triggered by the output of the NAND gate 202, when the output of the NAND gate 201 becomes /DIRECT, and the output corresponds to the timing of R/W given via the inverter 203.

[0108] In this case, the address signal CPU [15···0] inputted to the NAND gate 201 is further inputted to the selector 122 (refer to Fig. 12). The selector 122 selects and switches the address signal CPU [15···0] with /DIRECT, so that the ROM 2 can be accessed.

[0109] Therefore, the 3 state buffer circuit 204 can take the ROM data [7···0] from the ROM 2.

[0110] Then, the ROM data which is not compressed is led to the CPU 1 via the CPU data bus 12 of Fig. 8 without passing via the decoding means.

[0111] Fig. 21 is a block diagram showing the structure of the second embodiment of the present invention. More particularly, the second embodiment has a feature of that CD-ROM is provided to the external memory storage 202 as a storage medium.

[0112] That is, it is constituted of the arithmetic processing unit 201 and the CD cartridge 202 which is the external memory storage. The CD cartridge 202 has a CD-ROM 217 used as a medium for storing the coded data, as the above-explained relating to the first embod-

iment, and a decoder 216 in which the decoded table for decoding the coded data stored in the CD-ROM 217 is provided.

[0113] The animation data and the voice data which are coded by MPEG are stored in the CD-ROM 217. The decoder 216 is connected to the arithmetic processing unit 201 via the connector for connecting the CD cartridge 214.

[0114] A CD driver 213 is provided to read the data of the CD-ROM 217 in the arithmetic processing unit 201.

[0115] The CD driver 213 is connected to the CD-ROM 217 by a laser light 215. That is, the CD driver 213 is constituted so as to scan on the CD-ROM 217 by the laser light 215 and read the stored data.

[0116] Further, the CD driver 213 is connected to the CD data controller 212 for performing the error correction of the CD-ROM standard, for the read data.

[0117] The CD data controller 212 is connected to the decoder 211 on the equipment side where the decoding control section corresponding to plural CD cartridges is provided.

[0118] The decoder 211 on the equipment side is electrically connected to the decoder 216 on the side of the cartridge in the CD cartridge 202, via the connector 214 for connecting the CD cartridge.

[0119] The decoder 211 on the equipment side is further connected to the CPU 1 for controlling the entire of the arithmetic processing unit, via the bus line 210.

[0120] Although each kinds of unit, such as a main storage unit and I/O, requiring for the arithmetic processing unit, are also connected to the bus line 210, it is not shown in the diagram, as it does not relate to the present invention directly in Fig. 21.

[0121] Next, the operation for decoding processing on the unit of the embodiment will be explained as follows.

[0122] At first, the CPU 1 sends the signal indicating to start reading the data on the CD-ROM 217, for the CD driver 213. The CD driver 213 reads the data on the CD-ROM 217 and passes the data to the CD data controller 212.

[0123] The CD data controller 212 performs the error correction of the CD-ROM standard, for the received data, and sends the result of error correction to the decoder 211 on the equipment side.

[0124] The decoder 211 on the equipment side performs the decoding of the received data, with referring to the decoding table of the decoder 216 on the side of the cartridge via the connector 214 for connecting the CD cartridge.

[0125] Although the content of this decoding table is different depending on the method for coding, it is similar to the decoding table 10 of the first embodiment as the above-explained, basically.

[0126] The decoder 211 on the equipment side passes the decoded data to the CPU 1, via the data bus 210, after completing to decode the data.

[0127] Considered the decoding for the run length code as the same as the first embodiment of Fig. 1, the decoder 211 on the equipment side is constituted of the run length counter and the run data resister, basically.

[0128] The above-mentioned explanation is the operation of the coding processing of the second embodiment.

[0129] In this way, according to the present invention, as the hardware is prepared for the processing of decoding the data, as the same as the first embodiment, it becomes possible to decode speedy, without occupying the processing of CPU.

[0130] Further, it is impossible to copy a software only by copying the CD-ROM 217, and it becomes possible to prevent from copying the software illegally, by preparing a different decoder for each cartridge.

[0131] It also becomes possible to reduce the size of the decoder provided per the cartridge and prevent the increase in cost, by providing the common part as the decoder 211 on the equipment side, regardless of the data recorded in the CD-ROM 217, and providing the different part such as converting table per the CD-ROM as the decoder 216 on the side of the cartridge.

[0132] Although MPEG is used to code the data in the above-described second embodiment, it is not excluded to use the other data compression means, such as MPEG, Huffman's coding, arithmetic coding, and universal coding.

[0133] Although the function of the decoder is divided and assigned to the arithmetic processing unit 201, and the game cartridge or the CD cartridge 202 as an external memory storage, it may be provided only to the game cartridge or the CD cartridge 202, without sharing the decoder.

[0134] In this case, the price of the game cartridge or the CD cartridge 202 increases, but it becomes possible to give the higher function for preventing from copying.

[0135] According to the above-described second embodiment, as a decoder on the side of the cartridge is prepared the different one per CD cartridge, it is also possible to use a common type of the decoder for plural CD cartridges.

[0136] In the above embodiment, CD-ROM is used as a storage medium, it is also possible to use LD-ROM, MO, FD and so on.

[0137] An information processing system having an arithmetic processing unit and an external memory storage detachably connected to the arithmetic processing unit, has a function for processing data that makes possible to reduce the cost.

[0138] Further, an information processing system is proposed that is constituted so as to share the function for decoding the data which is compressed as one example of the data processing into the arithmetic processing unit and an external memory storage.

[0139] Furthermore, in an information processing system of the present invention, the determination of authenticity of an external memory storage can be performed without providing any specified processing chip.

[0140] According to the present invention, it becomes

possible to reduce the cost and prevent from copying the data illegally, and therefore, the present invention can greatly contribute to the industry

[0141] Although the present invention is explained according to the embodiments, the present invention is not limited to the embodiments. More particularly, although the processing for decoding the coded compressed data stored in the external memory storage is explained as the data processing in the embodiments of the present invention, it is not limited to the data processing of this decoding processing.

Claims

1. An information processing system, comprising

   an arithmetic processing unit (201),
   an external memory storage (202) including a storage medium (2, 217) for storing data which is compressed by coding, detachably connected to the arithmetic processing unit (201), and a data processing means for performing the processing for the compressed data read out from the storage medium of the external memory storage (202), characterized in that
   said data processing means has a first processing means (6-10, 216) provided on the external memory storage unit (202) and a second processing means (3, 4, 5, 211) provided on the arithmetic processing unit (201),
   the first processing means performs a first part of a processing function for decoding the compressed data, and
   the second processing means performs a second part of the processing function taking the result of performing the first part of the processing function by the first processing means, so that the processing function for decoding the compressed data is completed.

2. An information processing system according to claim 1, wherein
   the first processing means includes a table (10) necessary for performing a decoding by the second processing means.

3. An information processing system according to claim 1 or 2,
   wherein the data stored in a storage medium of the external memory storage (202) is the data having bit numbers compressed by coding.

4. An information processing system according to one of claims 1 to 3,
   wherein the data stored in a storage medium of the external memory storage (202) is the data of binary digital codes coded by at least run length coding.

5. An information processing system according to one of claims 1 to 4,
   wherein the data stored in the storage medium of the external memory storage (202) is the data of binary digital codes coded by run length coding and further coded by Huffman's coding.

6. An information processing system according to claim 5,
   wherein the first processing means performs Huffman's decoding processing for the Huffman's coding and the second processing means performs run length decoding processing for the run length coding.

7. An information processing system according to claim 5,

   wherein the first processing means has a Huffman's decoding table (10), and outputs the Huffman's decoded run data and run length data for the stored data, by using the stored data as an address, and
   the second processing means has a run length counter (4) and a run data register (5),
   the run length counter (4) being inputted a Huffman's decoded run length data from the Huffman's decoding table (10), and
   the run data register (5) being inputted the Huffman's decoded run data and continuing to output the Huffman's decoded run data until the run length counter (4) subtracts the run length data one by one and the run length data becomes 0.

8. An information processing system according to one of claims 1 to 7,
   wherein the storage medium is a ROM (Read Only Memory).

9. An information processing system according to one of claims 1 to 8,
   wherein the data stored in the storage medium of the external memory storage (202) further has uncoded data, and the uncoded data is made not to be an object for processing of the first processing means and the second processing means.

10. An information processing system according to one of claims 2 to 9, wherein
    the arithmetic processing unit (201) comprises

    a CPU (1) for outputting an address code indicating an address area for storing the com-

pressed data to a CPU address bus (12),
a main control section (3) for detecting an address code sent from the CPU (1),
a run length counter (4), and
a run data register (5), and
the external memory storage (202) comprises
a ROM address counter (6) on which the initial address code position corresponding to an address area storing the compressed data in the storage medium (2) is set, when the main control section (3) detects the address code,
a shift register (7) in which the compressed data read from the address position of the storage medium (2) corresponding to the address code set in the ROM address counter (6) is set for sequentially shifting and outputting the compressed data,
a ROM read control section (8) for controlling to forward the initial address code position set to the ROM address counter (6) one by one,
a shift register control section (9) for controlling the shift operation of the shift register (7), and
a decoding table (10) as said table for using the output of the shift register (7) as an address and outputting the run length and run data corresponding to the address,
wherein the run length outputted from the decoding table (10) is set to the run length counter (4) and the run data is set to the run data register (5) with control of the main control section (3), and
the run data register (5) sends the set run data to the CPU (1), while the run length counter (4) subtracts the set run length one by one until the set run length becomes 0.

11. An information processing system according to claim 10,

wherein the compressed data is obtained by performing run length coding for a hexadecimal code represented by each 2 bits of the binary digital code and further performing Huffman's coding for the run length code.

12. An information processing system according to claim 11,

wherein the decoding table (10) is a Huffman's decoding table for outputting the Huffman's decoding run data and run length data corresponding to the Huffman's coding.

13. An information processing system according to claim 12,

wherein the Huffman's decoding table has a Huffman's decoding table for run length (114) and a Huffman's decoding table for run data (116);
the Huffman's decoding table for run length (114) outputs the Huffman's coding length for run length and the decoded data for run length; and
the Huffman's decoding table for run data (116) outputs the Huffman's coding length for run data and the decoded data for run data.

14. An information processing system according to claim 13, further comprising:

a first multiplexer (113) and a second multiplexer (114);
wherein the first multiplexer (113) outputs the Huffman's code length for run length and the Huffman's code length for run data, alternately, and
the second multiplexer (115) outputs the decoded data for run length and the decoded data for run data alternately.

15. An information processing system according to one of claims 1 to 9, wherein

the external memory storage (202) comprises

a CD-ROM (217) for storing the data compressed by coding and a first decoder (216) as the first processing means for storing the decoding table corresponding to the data coding, and

the arithmetic processing unit (201) comprises

a CD driver (213) for reading the data stored in the CD-ROM (217);
a CD controller (212) for performing the error correction of CD-ROM standard to the read data, and
a second decoder (211) as the second processing means for decoding the error corrected data from the CD controller (212) referring to the decoding table of the first decoder (216).

16. An information processing system according to claim 15,

wherein the first decoder (216) on the side of the external memory storage and the second decoder (211) on the side of the arithmetic processing unit are detachably connected by a connector (214) and
the CD-ROM (217) and CD driver (215) are connected by a laser light.

17. An external memory storage, comprising a storage medium (2, 217) for storing data compressed by coding, and a processing means for performing a

part of a processing function to be performed for decoding data read from the storage medium (2), and being detachably connectable to an arithmetic processing unit (201) for taking the result of processing the data on the processing means and performing to other part of the processing function.

18. An external memory storage according to claim 17, wherein the data read from the storage medium (2) is the data of binary digital codes coded by at least run length coding.

19. An external memory storage according to claim 17 or 18, wherein the data read from the storage medium (2) is the data of binary digital codes coded by run length coding, and further coded by Huffman's coding.

20. An external storage according to claim 19, wherein the processing means has, at least, a Huffman's decoding function corresponding to the Huffman's coding.

21. An external storage according to claim 20, wherein the processing means further has a Huffman's decoding table (10) and outputs the Huffman's decoded run data and run length data for the data, by using the data stored in the storage medium (2) as an address.

Patentansprüche

1. Informationsverarbeitungssystem, das

eine Arithmetikverarbeitungseinheit (201),
einen externen Speicher (202), der ein Speichermedium (2, 217) zum Speichern von Daten, die durch Codierung komprimiert sind, enthält, der abnehmbar mit der Arithmetikverarbeitungseinheit (201) verbunden ist, und
ein Datenverarbeitungsmittel zum Ausführen der Verarbeitung für die komprimierten Daten, die aus dem Speichermedium des externen Speichers (202) ausgelesen werden, aufweist, dadurch gekennzeichnet,
daß das Datenverarbeitungsmittel ein erstes Verarbeitungsmittel (6-10, 216), das an der externen Speichereinheit (202) vorgesehen ist, und ein zweites Verarbeitungsmittel (3, 4, 5, 211), das an der Arithmetikverarbeitungseinheit (201) vorgesehen ist, aufweist,
daß das erste Verarbeitungsmittel einen ersten Teil einer Verarbeitungsfunktion zum Decodieren der komprimierten Daten ausführt, und
daß das zweite Verarbeitungsmittel einen zweiten Teil der Verarbeitungsfunktion, das Ergebnis der Ausführung des ersten Teils der Verarbeitungsfunktion durch das erste Verarbeitungsmittel nehmend, ausführt, so daß die Verarbeitungsfunktion zum Decodieren der komprimierten Daten vervollständigt wird.

2. Informationsverarbeitungssystem nach Anspruch 1, bei dem das erste Verarbeitungsmittel eine Tabelle (10) enthält, die zum Ausführen einer Decodierung durch das zweite Verarbeitungsmittel notwendig ist.

3. Informationsverarbeitungssystem nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, bei dem
die Daten, die in einem Speichermedium des externen Speichers (202) gespeichert sind, Daten sind, die eine Bitanzahl aufweisen, die durch Codierung komprimiert ist.

4. Informationsverarbeitungssystem nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, bei dem
die Daten, die in einem Speichermedium des externen Speichers (202) gespeichert sind, Daten von binären Digitalcodes sind, die mindestens durch Lauflängencodierung codiert sind.

5. Informationsverarbeitungssystem nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, bei dem
die Daten, die in dem Speichermedium des externen Speichers (202) gespeichert sind, Daten von binären Digitalcodes sind, die durch Lauflängencodierung codiert sind und die weiter durch Huffman-Codierung codiert sind.

6. Informationsverarbeitungssystem nach Anspruch 5, bei dem
das erste Verarbeitungsmittel eine Huffman-Decodierungsverarbeitung für die Huffman-Codierung ausführt und das zweite Verarbeitungsmittel eine Lauflängendecodierungsverarbeitung für die Lauflängencodierung ausführt.

7. Informationsverarbeitungssystem nach Anspruch 5, bei dem

das erste Verarbeitungsmittel eine Huffman-Decodiertabelle (10) aufweist und die Huffman-decodierten Laufdaten und Lauflängendaten für die gespeicherten Daten, durch Verwendung der gespeicherten Daten als eine Adresse, ausgibt, und
das zweite Verarbeitungsmittel einen Lauflängenzähler (4) und ein Laufdatenregister (5) aufweist,
wobei dem Lauflängenzähler (4) Huffman-decodierte Lauflängendaten von der Huffman-Decodiertabelle (10) eingegeben werden, und dem Laufdatenregister (5) die Huffman-deco-

dierten Laufdaten eingegeben werden und fortgefahren wird, die Huffman-decodierten Laufdaten auszugeben, bis der Lauflängenzähler (4) die Lauflängendaten einen nach dem anderen subtrahiert hat und der Lauflängenwert gleich 0 geworden ist.

8. Informationsverarbeitungssystem nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 7, bei dem
das Speichermedium ein ROM (Nur-Lese-Speicher) ist.

9. Informationsverarbeitungssystem nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 8, bei dem
die in dem Speichermedium des externen Speichers (202) gespeicherten Daten weiter uncodierte Daten aufweisen, und die uncodierten Daten nicht zu einem Objekt für die Verarbeitung durch das erste Verarbeitungsmittel und das zweite Verarbeitungsmittel gemacht werden.

10. Informationsverarbeitungssystem nach einem der Ansprüche 2 bis 9, bei dem

die Arithmetikverarbeitungseinheit (201)
eine CPU (1) zum Ausgeben eines Adreßcodes, der einen Adreßraum zum Speichern der komprimierten Daten anzeigt, an einen CPU-Adreßbus (12),
einen Hauptsteuerabschnitt (3) zum Detektieren eines Adreßcodes, der von der CPU (1) gesandt wird,
einen Lauflängenzähler (4), und
ein Laufdatenregister (5) aufweist, und
der externe Speicher (202)
einen ROM-Adreßzähler (6), in dem die ursprüngliche Adreßcodeposition, die einem Adreßraum entspricht, der die komprimierten Daten in dem Speichermedium (2) speichert, gesetzt wird, wenn der Hauptsteuerabschnitt (3) den Adreßcode detektiert,
ein Schieberegister (7), in dem die komprimierten Daten, die von der Adreßposition des Speichermediums (2), die dem Adreßcode entspricht, der in den ROM-Adreßzähler (6) gesetzt ist, gelesen werden, zum aufeinanderfolgenden Verschieben und Ausgeben der komprimierten Daten gesetzt werden,
einen ROM-Lesesteuerabschnitt (8) zum Steuern des Vorwärtsschiebens der ursprünglichen Adreßcodeposition, die in dem ROM-Adreßzähler (6) gesetzt ist, eine um eine andere,
einen Schieberegisterabschnitt (9) zum Steuern des Schiebebetriebs des Schieberegisters (7), und
eine Decodiertabelle (10) als die Tabelle zum Verwenden der Ausgabe des Schieberegisters (7) als eine Adresse und zum Ausgeben der Lauflänge und der Laufdaten, die dieser Adresse entsprechen, aufweist,
bei dem die Lauflänge, die von der Decodiertabelle (10) ausgegeben wird, in dem Lauflängenzähler (4) gesetzt wird und die Laufdaten in dem Laufdatenregister (5) unter Steuerung durch den Hauptsteuerabschnitt (3) gesetzt werden, und
das Laufdatenregister (5) die gesetzten Laufdaten an die CPU (1) sendet, während der Lauflängenzähler (4) die gesetzte Lauflänge eins ums andere subtrahiert, bis die gesetzte Lauflänge gleich 0 wird.

11. Informationsverarbeitungssystem nach Anspruch 10, bei dem die komprimierten Daten durch Ausführen einer Lauflängencodierung für einen hexadezimalen Code, der durch jeweils zwei Bit des binären Digitalcodes dargestellt wird, und weiter durch Ausführen einer Huffman-Codierung für den Lauflängencode erhalten werden.

12. Informationsverarbeitungssystem nach Anspruch 11, bei dem die Decodiertabelle (10) eine Huffman-Decodiertabelle zum Ausgeben der Huffman-decodierten Laufdaten und Lauflängendaten, die der Huffman-Codierung entsprechen, ist.

13. Informationsverarbeitungssystem nach Anspruch 12, bei dem die Huffman-Decodiertabelle für Lauflänge (114) und eine Huffman-Decodiertabelle für Laufdaten (116) aufweist,

die Huffman-Decodiertabelle für Lauflänge (114) die Huffman-codierte Länge für eine Lauflänge und die decodierten Daten für eine Lauflänge ausgibt, und
die Huffman-Decodiertabelle für Laufdaten (116) die Huffman-codierte Länge für Laufdaten und die decodierten Daten für eine Lauflänge ausgibt.

14. Informationsverarbeitungssystem nach Anspruch 13, das weiter

einen ersten Multiplexer (113) und einen zweiten Multiplexer (114) aufweist,
bei dem der erste Multiplexer (113) die Huffman-Codelänge für eine Lauflänge und die Huffman-Codelänge für einen Laufwert alternierend ausgibt, und
der zweite Multiplexer (115) die decodierten Daten für eine Lauflänge und die decodierten Daten für einen Laufwert alternierend ausgibt.

15. Informationsverarbeitungssystem nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 9, bei dem

der externe Speicher (202)
eine CD-ROM (217) zum Speichern der Daten, die durch Codierung komprimiert sind, und einen ersten Dekoder (216) als das erste Verarbeitungsmittel zum Speichern der Decodiertabelle, die den codierten Daten entspricht, aufweist, und
die Arithmetikverarbeitungseinheit (201)
einen CD-Treiber (213) zum Lesen der Daten, die in der CD-ROM (217) gespeichert sind,
eine CD-Steuerung (212) zum Ausführen der Fehlerkorrektur des CD-ROM-Standards bei den gelesenen Daten, und
einen zweiten Dekoder (211) als das zweite Verarbeitungsmittel zum Decodieren der fehlerkorrigierten Daten von der CD-Steuerung (212) unter Bezugnahme auf die Decodiertabelle des ersten Dekoders (216) aufweist.

16. Informationsverarbeitungssystem nach Anspruch 15, bei dem

der erste Dekoder (216) auf der Seite des externen Speichers und der zweite Dekoder (211) auf der Seite der Arithmetikverarbeitungseinheit abnehmbar durch einen Verbinder (214) verbunden sind, und
die CD-ROM (217) und der CD-Treiber (215) durch ein Laserlicht verbunden sind.

17. Externer Speicher, der
ein Speichermedium (2, 217) zum Speichern von Daten, die durch Codierung komprimiert sind, und ein Verarbeitungsmittel zum Ausführen eines Teils einer Verarbeitungsfunktion, die zum Decodieren von Daten, die von dem Speichermedium (2) gelesen werden, auszuführen ist, aufweist, und der abnehmbar mit einer Arithmetikverarbeitungseinheit (201) zum Übernehmen des Ergebnisses der Verarbeitung der Daten durch das Verarbeitungsmittel und zum Ausführen des anderen Teils der Verarbeitungsfunktion verbindbar ist.

18. Externer Speicher nach Anspruch 17, bei dem
die Daten, die von dem Speichermedium (2) gelesen werden, die Daten von binären Digitalcodes sind, die mindestens durch Lauflängencodierung codiert sind.

19. Externer Speicher nach Anspruch 17 oder 18, bei dem
die Daten, die von dem Speichermedium (2) gelesen werden, die Daten von binären Digitalcodes sind, die durch Lauflängencodierung und weiterhin durch Huffman-Codierung codiert sind.

20. Externer Speicher nach Anspruch 19, bei dem
das Verarbeitungsmittel mindestens eine Huffman-Decodierungsfunktion, die der Huffman-Codierung entspricht, aufweist.

21. Externer Speicher nach Anspruch 20, bei dem
das Verarbeitungsmittel weiter eine Huffman-Decodiertabelle (10) aufweist und die Huffman-decodierten Laufdaten und Lauflängendaten für die Daten unter Verwendung der Daten, die in dem Speichermedium (2) gespeichert sind, als eine Adresse ausgibt.

Revendications

1. Système de traitement de l'information, comprenant

une unité de traitement arithmétique (201),
une mémoire externe (202) comprenant un support de stockage (2, 217) pour mémoriser les données qui sont compressées par codage, connectée de manière amovible à l'unité de traitement arithmétique (201), et
des moyens de traitement de données pour effectuer le traitement pour les données compressées sorties du support de stockage de la mémoire externe (202), caractérisé en ce que lesdits moyens de traitement de données comprennent des premiers moyens de traitement (6-10, 216) prévus sur l'unité de mémoire externe (202) et des seconds moyens de traitement (3, 4, 5, 211) prévus sur l'unité de traitement arithmétique (201),
les premiers moyens de traitement exécutent une première partie d'une fonction de traitement pour décoder les données compressées, et
les seconds moyens de traitement exécutent une seconde partie de la fonction de traitement en prenant le résultat de l'exécution de la première partie de la fonction de traitement effectuée par les premiers moyens de traitement, de sorte que la fonction de traitement pour décoder les données compressées soit achevée.

2. Appareil de traitement de l'information selon la revendication 1, dans lequel
les premiers moyens de traitement comprennent une table (10) nécessaire pour effectuer un décodage par les seconds moyens de traitement.

3. Appareil de traitement de l'information selon la revendication 1 ou 2,
dans lequel les données mémorisées dans un support de stockage de la mémoire externe (202) sont les données ayant des nombres de bits compressés par codage.

4. Appareil de traitement de l'information selon l'une des revendications 1 à 3,

dans lequel les données mémorisées dans un support de stockage de la mémoire externe (202) sont les données de codes numériques binaires codés au moins par codage de longueur d'exécution.

5. Appareil de traitement de l'information selon l'une des revendications 1 à 4,

dans lequel les données mémorisées dans le support de stockage de la mémoire externe (202) sont les données de codes numériques binaires codés par codage de longueur d'exécution et codés, de plus, par codage de Huffman.

6. Appareil de traitement de l'information selon la revendication 5,

dans lequel les premiers moyens de traitement effectuent le traitement de décodage de Huffman pour le codage de Huffman et les seconds moyens de traitement effectuent le traitement de décodage de longueur d'exécution pour le codage de longueur d'exécution.

7. Appareil de traitement de l'information selon la revendication 5,

dans lequel les premiers moyens de traitement comprennent une table de décodage de Huffman (10), et sortent les données d'exécution et les données de longueur d'exécution ayant fait l'objet d'un décodage de Huffman pour les données mémorisées, en utilisant les données mémorisées en tant qu'adresse, et
les seconds moyens de traitement comprennent un compteur de longueur d'exécution (4) et un registre de données d'exécution (5),
le compteur de longueur d'exécution (4) recevant des données de longueur d'exécution provenant de la table de décodage de Huffman (10), et
le registre de données d'exécution (5) recevant les données d'exécution qui ont fait l'objet d'un décodage de Huffman et continuant de sortir les données d'exécution ayant fait l'objet d'un décodage de Huffman jusqu'à ce que le compteur de longueur d'exécution (4) soustraie les données de longueur d'exécution une par une et que les données de longueur d'exécution deviennent 0.

8. Appareil'de traitement de l'information selon l'une des revendications 1 à 7,

dans lequel le support de stockage est une mémoire morte (mémoire à lecture seule).

9. Appareil de traitement de l'information selon l'une des revendications 1 à 8,

dans lequel les données mémorisées dans le support de stockage de la mémoire externe (202) comprennent, de plus, des données non codées, et les données non codées ne font pas l'objet d'un traitement de la part des premiers moyens de traitement et des seconds moyens de traitement.

10. Appareil de traitement de l'information selon l'une des revendications 2 à 9, dans lequel

l'unité de traitement arithmétique (201) comprend
une unité centrale (1) pour sortir un code d'adresse indiquant une zone d'adresse pour mémoriser les données compressées vers un bus d'adresse d'unité centrale (12),
une section de commande principale (3) pour détecter un code d'adresse envoyé par l'unité centrale (1),
un compteur de longueur d'exécution (4), et
un registre de données d'exécution (5), et
la mémoire externe (202) comprend
un compteur d'adresses de mémoire morte (6),
dans lequel la position de code d'adresse initiale correspondant à une zone d'adresse stockant les données compressées dans le support de stockage (2) est mise, lorsque la section de commande principale (3) détecte le code d'adresse,
un registre à décalage (7) dans lequel les données compressées lues à partir de la position d'adresse du support de stockage (2) correspondant au code d'adresse mis dans le compteur d'adresses de mémoire morte (6) sont mises pour décaler et sortir, de manière séquentielle, les données compressées,
une section de commande de lecture de mémoire morte (8) pour commander l'incrémentation, de un en un, de la position de code d'adresse initiale mise dans le compteur d'adresses de mémoire morte (6),
une section de commande de registre à décalage (9) pour commander l'opération de décalage du registre à décalage (7), et
une table de décodage (10) en tant que dite table pour utiliser la sortie du registre à décalage (7) comme adresse et pour sortir la longueur d'exécution et les données d'exécution correspondant à l'adresse,
dans lequel la longueur d'exécution sortie de la table de décodage (10) est mise dans le compteur de longueur d'exécution (4) et les données d'exécution sont mises dans le registre de données d'exécution (5) sous la commande de la section de commande principale (3), et
le registre de données d'exécution (5) envoie les données d'exécution mises vers l'unité centrale (1), tandis que le compteur de longueur

d'exécution (4) décrémente la longueur d'exécution mise, de un en un, jusqu'à ce que la longueur d'exécution fixée devienne 0.

11. Appareil de traitement de l'information selon la revendication 10,

dans lequel les données compressées sont obtenues en effectuant un codage de longueur d'exécution pour un code hexadécimal représenté tous les 2 bits du code numérique binaire et en effectuant, de plus, un codage de Huffman pour le code de longueur d'exécution.

12. Appareil de traitement de l'information selon la revendication 11,

dans lequel la table de décodage (10) est une table de décodage de Huffman pour sortir les données d'exécution de décodage de Huffman et les données de longueur d'exécution correspondant au codage de Huffman.

13. Appareil de traitement de l'information selon la revendication 12,

dans lequel la table de décodage de Huffman comprend une table de décodage de Huffman pour la longueur d'exécution (114) et une table de décodage de Huffman pour les données d'exécution (116),
la table de décodage de Huffman pour la longueur d'exécution (114) sort la longueur de code de Huffman pour la longueur d'exécution et les données décodées pour la longueur d'exécution, et
la table de décodage de Huffman pour les données d'exécution (116) sort la longueur de codage de Huffman pour les données d'exécution et les données décodées pour les données d'exécution.

14. Appareil de traitement de l'information selon la revendication 13, comprenant, de plus :

un premier multiplexeur (113) et un second multiplexeur (114),
dans lequel le premier multiplexeur (113) sort, alternativement, la longueur de code de Huffman pour la longueur d'exécution et la longueur de code de Huffman pour les données d'exécution, et
le second multiplexeur (115) sort, alternativement, les données décodées pour la longueur d'exécution et les données décodées pour les données d'exécution.

15. Appareil de traitement de l'information selon l'une des revendications 1 à 9, dans lequel

la mémoire externe (202) comprend
un disque optique compact (217) pour stocker les données compressées par codage et un premier décodeur (216) en tant que premiers moyens de traitement pour mémoriser la table de décodage correspondant au codage des données, et
l'unité de traitement arithmétique (201) comprend
un lecteur de disque compact (213) pour lire les données mémorisées sur le disque optique compact (217),
un contrôleur de disque optique (212) pour effectuer la correction d'erreurs standard de disque compact sur les données lues, et
un second décodeur (211) en tant que seconds moyens de traitement pour décoder les données dont les erreurs ont été corrigées provenant du contrôleur de disque compact (212) avec référence à la table de décodage du premier décodeur (216).

16. Appareil de traitement de l'information selon la revendication 15,

dans lequel le premier décodeur (216) du côté de la mémoire externe et le second décodeur (211) du côté de l'unité-de traitement arithmétique sont connectés de manière amovible par un connecteur (214) et
le disque compact (217) et le lecteur de disque compact (215) sont reliés par une lumière laser.

17. Mémoire externe, comprenant

un support de stockage (2, 217) pour mémoriser les données compressées par codage et des moyens de traitement pour effectuer une partie d'une fonction de traitement à exécuter pour décoder les données lues à partir du support de stockage (2), et pouvant être connecté de manière amovible à une unité de traitement arithmétique (201) pour prendre le résultat du traitement des données dans les moyens de traitement et pour effectuer l'autre partie de la fonction de traitement.

18. Mémoire externe selon la revendication 17,

dans laquelle les données lues à partir du support de stockage (2) sont les données de codes numériques binaires codés au moins par codage de longueur d'exécution.

19. Mémoire externe selon la revendication 17 ou 18,

dans laquelle les données lues à partir du support de stockage (2) sont les données de codes numériques binaires codés par codage de longueur d'exécution et, de plus, codés par codage de Huffman.

20. Mémoire externe selon la revendication 19,
dans laquelle les moyens de traitement comprennent, au moins, une fonction de décodage de Huffman correspondant au codage de Huffman.

21. Mémoire externe selon la revendication 20,
dans laquelle les moyens de traitement comprennent, de plus, une table de décodage de Huffman (10) et sortent les données d'exécution et les données de longueur d'exécution qui ont fait l'objet d'un décodage de Huffman pour les données, en utilisant les données mémorisées sur le support de stockage (2) en tant qu'adresse.

FIG. 1
BLOCK DIAGRAM SHOWING THE STRUCTURE OF THE FIRST EMBODIMENT ACCORDING TO THE PRESENT INVENTION

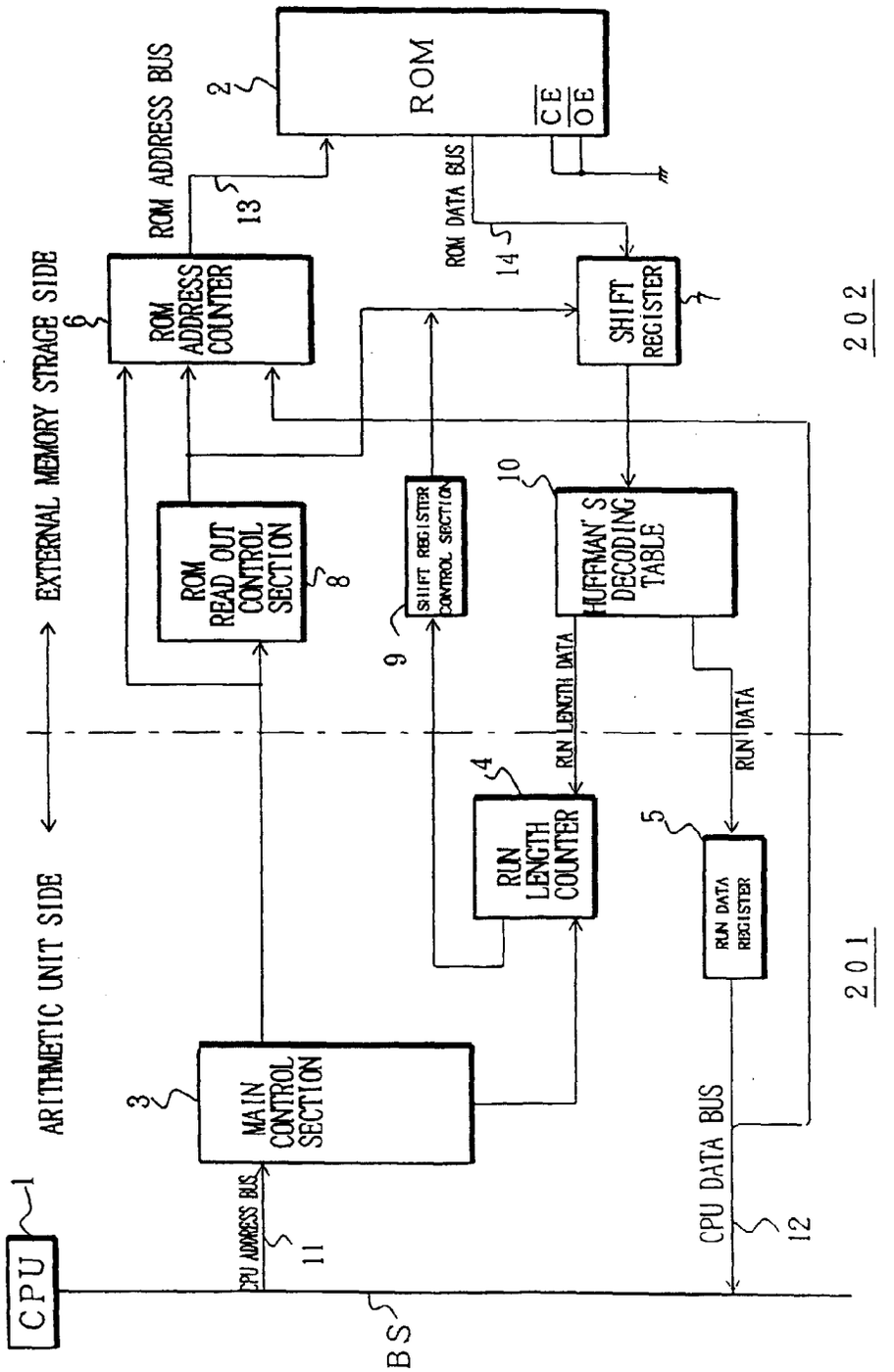

FIG. 2

ONE EXAMPLE OF RUN LENGTH CODING

ORIGINAL BINARY DATA	1110111011101110111010011001100110011001
	0011001100010001 (BINARY) → 56 BITS
HEXADECIMAL DATA	E E E E E 9 9 9 9 9 3 3 1 1
RUN LENGTH CODED DATA	E 4 9 4 3 1 1 1

FIG. 3

ONE EXAMPLE OF HUFFMAN' S CODING

ORIGINAL DATA	HUFFMAN' S CODE FOR RUN DATA	HUFFMAN' S CODE FOR RUN LENGTH
0	0 0	0 0
1	0 1	0 1
2	1 0	1 0 0 0
3	1 1 0 0 0	1 0 0 1
4	1 1 0 0 1	1 0 1 0
5	1 1 0 1 0	1 0 1 1
6	1 1 0 1 1	1 1 0 0
7	1 1 1 0 0	1 1 0 1
8	1 1 1 0 1	1 1 1 0
9	1 1 1 1 0	1 1 1 1 0 0
A	1 1 1 1 1 0 0	1 1 1 1 0 1
B	1 1 1 1 1 0 1	1 1 1 1 1 0
C	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0
D	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1
E	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0
F	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

FIG. 4

HUFFMAN' S DECODED TABLE FOR RUN DATA

HUFFMAN' S CODE	DECODING	CODE LENGTH -1
0 0	0	1
0 1	1	1
1 0	2	1
1 1 0 0 0	3	4
1 1 0 0 1	4	4
1 1 0 1 0	5	4
1 1 0 1 1	6	4
1 1 1 0 0	7	4
1 1 1 0 1	8	4
1 1 1 1 0	9	4
1 1 1 1 1 0 0	A	6
1 1 1 1 1 0 1	B	6
1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0	C	7
1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1	D	7
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0	E	7
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	F	7

7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

Huffman's code HUF7~0 → Decoded Data DATA3 ~0 → Huffman's code length CLEN2~0

FIG. 5

HUFFMAN' S DECODED TABLE FOR RUN LENGTH

HUFFMAN' S CODE	DECODING	CODE LENGTH -1
0 0	0	1
0 1	1	1
1 0 0 0	2	3
1 0 0 1	3	3
1 0 1 0	4	3
1 0 1 1	5	3
1 1 0 0	6	3
1 1 0 1	7	3
1 1 1 0	8	3
1 1 1 1 0 0	9	5
1 1 1 1 0 1	A	5
1 1 1 1 1 0	B	5
1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0	C	7
1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1	D	7
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0	E	7
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	F	7

7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

HUFFMAN' S CODE HUF7~0 → DECODED DATA DATA3 ~0 → HUFFMAN' S CODE LENGTH CLEN2~0

FIG. 6

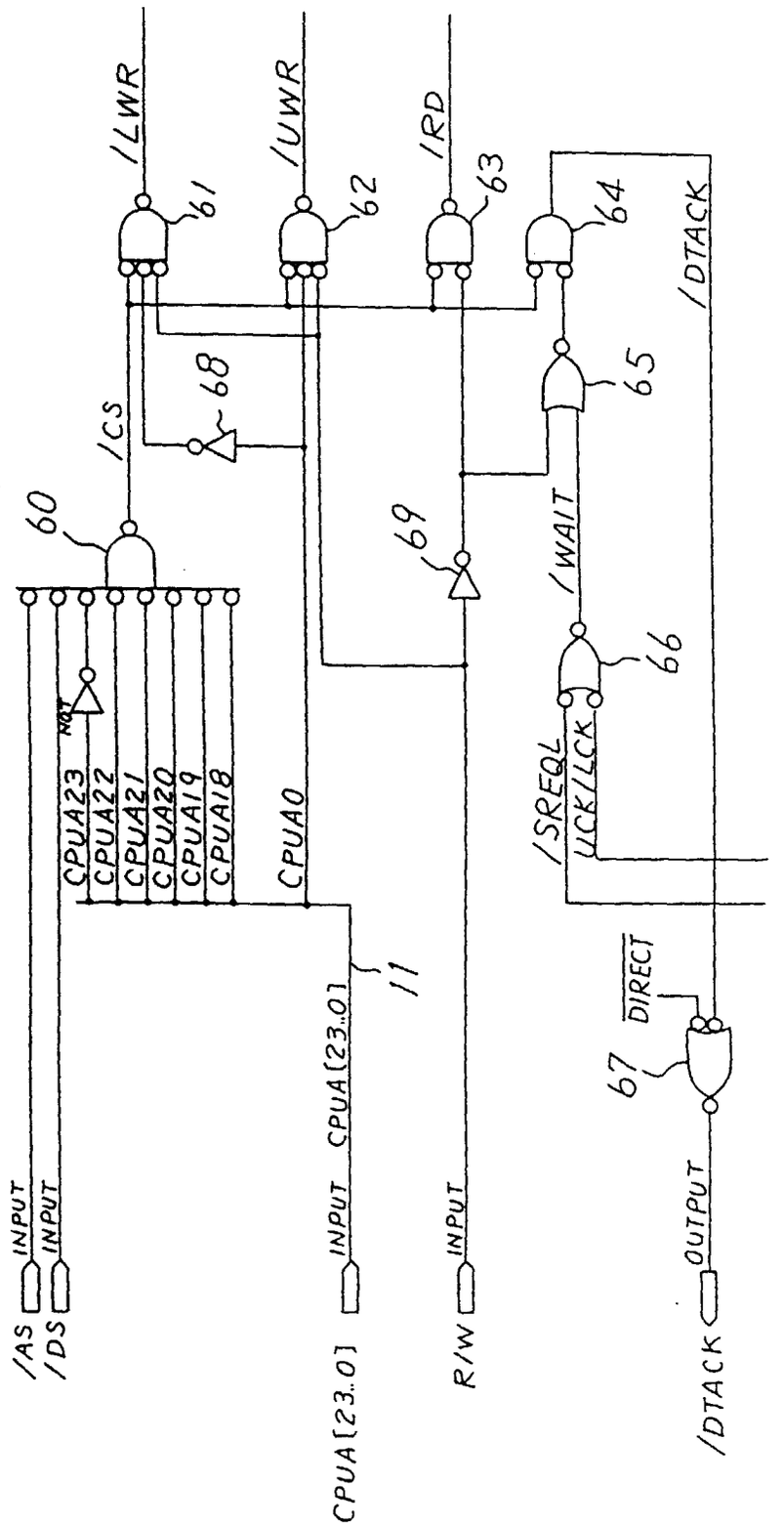
/LWR
/UWR
/RD
/DTACK
61
62
63
64
65
66
68
69
/CS
60
/WAIT
/SREQL
UCK/LCK
CPUA23
CPUA22
CPUA21
CPUA20
CPUA19
CPUA18
CPUA0
NOT
11
DIRECT
67
/AS
/DS
INPUT
CPUA[23.0]
R/W
OUTPUT

FIG. 7

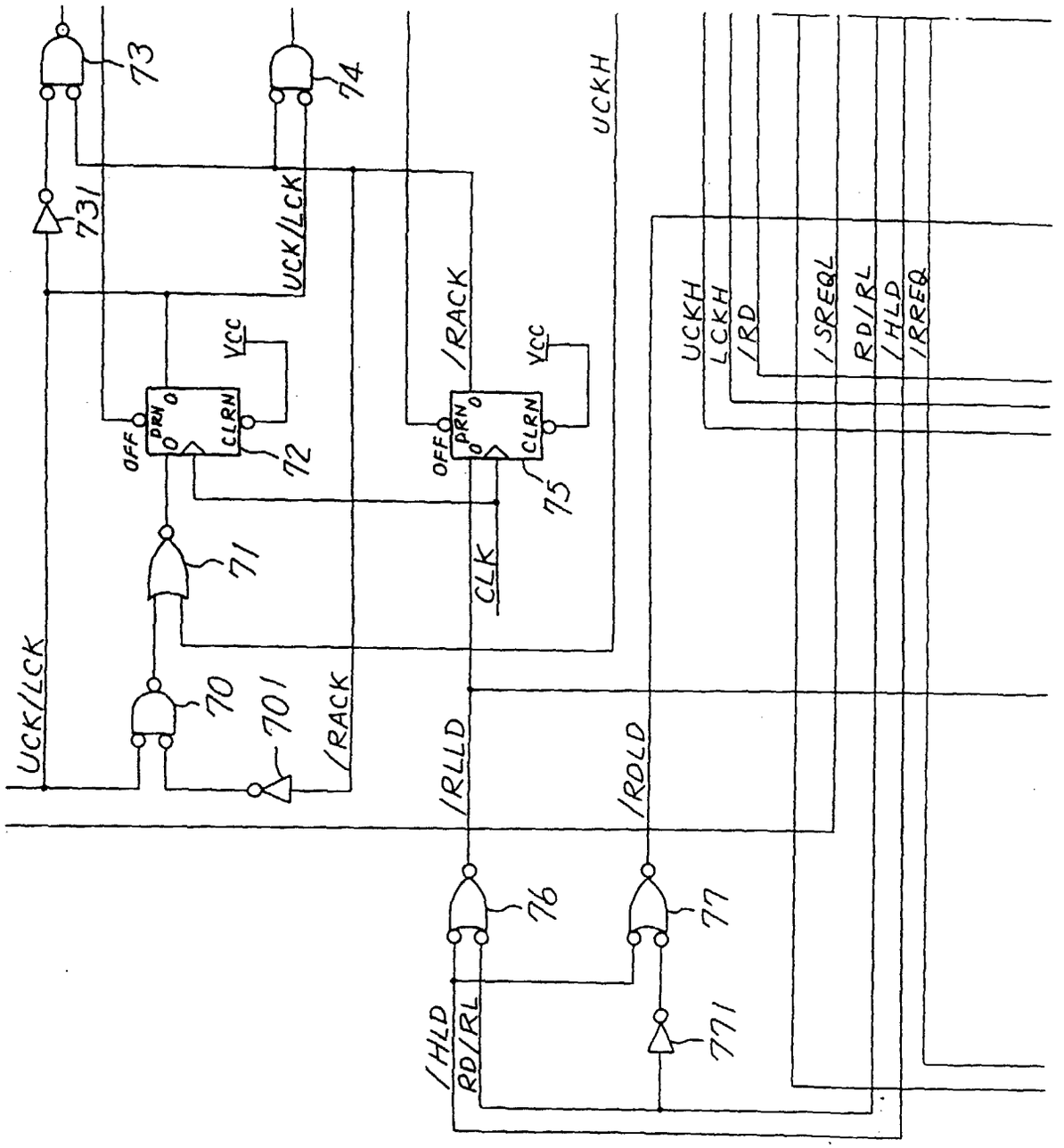
UCK/LCK
70
701
/RACK
71
731
73
74
UCK/LCK
VCC
PRN
CLRN
OFF
72
/RACK
VCC
PRN
CLRN
OFF
75
CLK
UCKH
/RLLD
/RDLD
UCKH
LCKH
/RD
/SREQL
RD/RL
/HLD
/RREQ
76
77
771
/HLD
RD/RL

FIG. 8

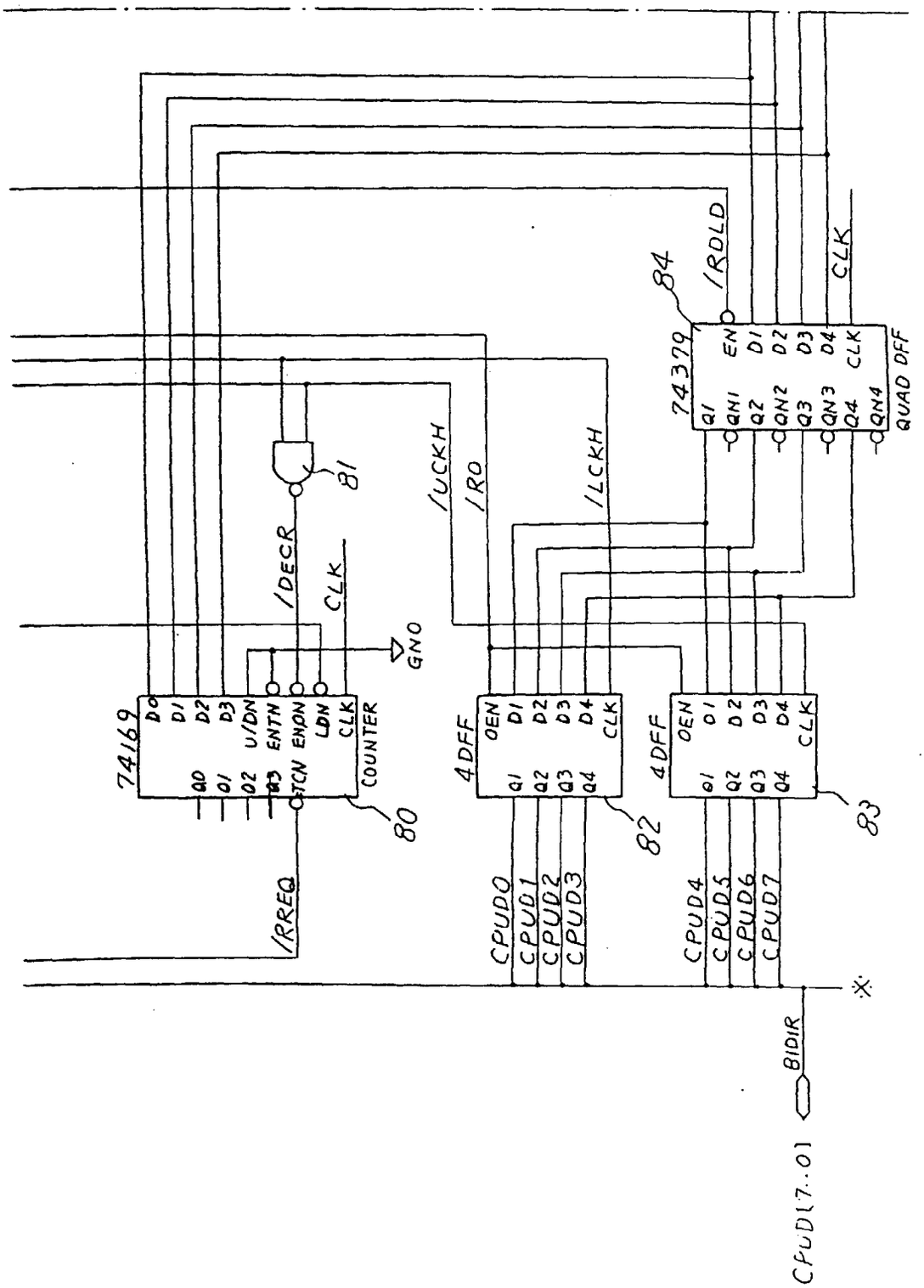
74169
D0
D1
D2
D3
U/DN
ENTN
ENPN
LDN
CLK
Q0
Q1
Q2
Q3
TCN
COUNTER
80
/RREQ
/DECR
CLK
GND
81
/UCKH
/RO
/LCKH
4DFF
OEN
D1
D2
D3
D4
CLK
Q1
Q2
Q3
Q4
82
CPUD0
CPUD1
CPUD2
CPUD3
4DFF
OEN
D1
D2
D3
D4
CLK
Q1
Q2
Q3
Q4
83
CPUD4
CPUD5
CPUD6
CPUD7
84
/RDLD
CLK
74379
EN
D1
D2
D3
D4
CLK
Q1
QN1
Q2
QN2
Q3
QN3
Q4
QN4
QUAD DFF
BIDIR
CPUD[7..0]

FIG. 9

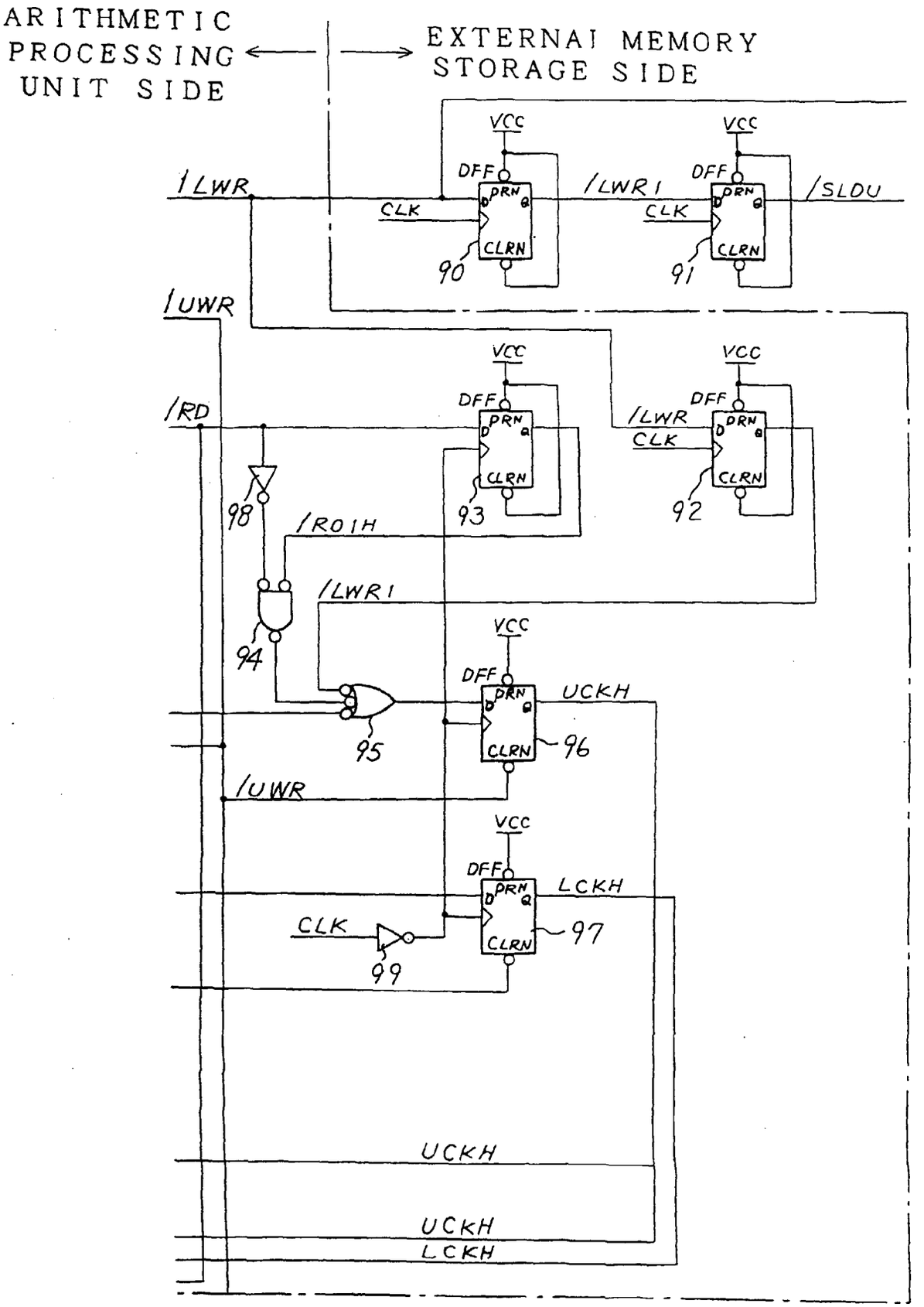
ARITHMETIC PROCESSING UNIT SIDE
EXTERNAL MEMORY STORAGE SIDE
VCC
DFF
PRN
D
Q
CLK
CLRN
/LWR
/LWR1
/SLOU
/UWR
/RD
/RO1H
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
UCKH
LCKH

FIG. 10

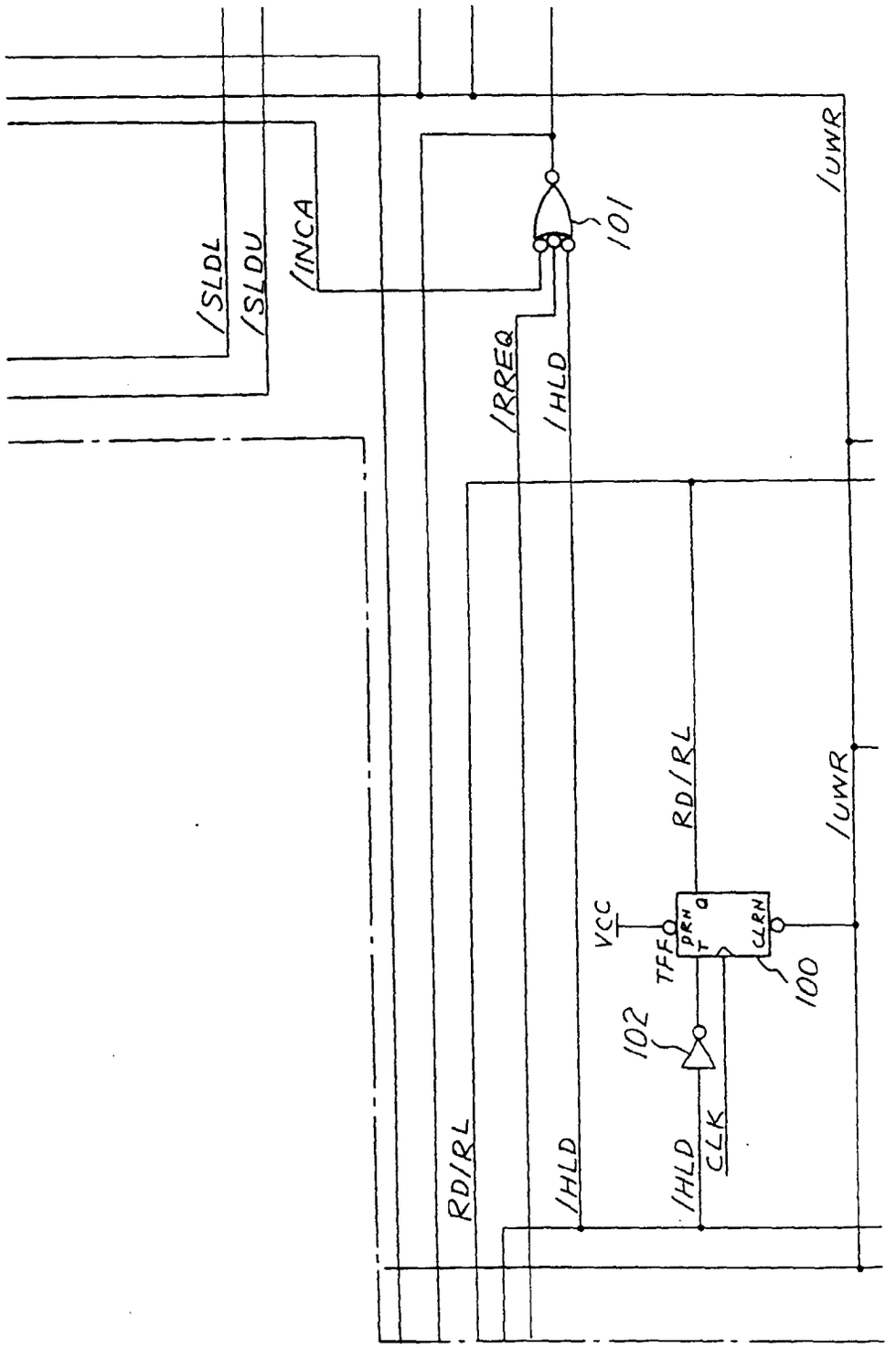
/SLDL
/SLDU
/INCA
101
/UWR
/RREQ
/HLD
RD/RL
/UWR
VCC
TFF
PRN
CLRN
100
102
/HLD
CLK
RD/RL
/HLD

FIG. 11

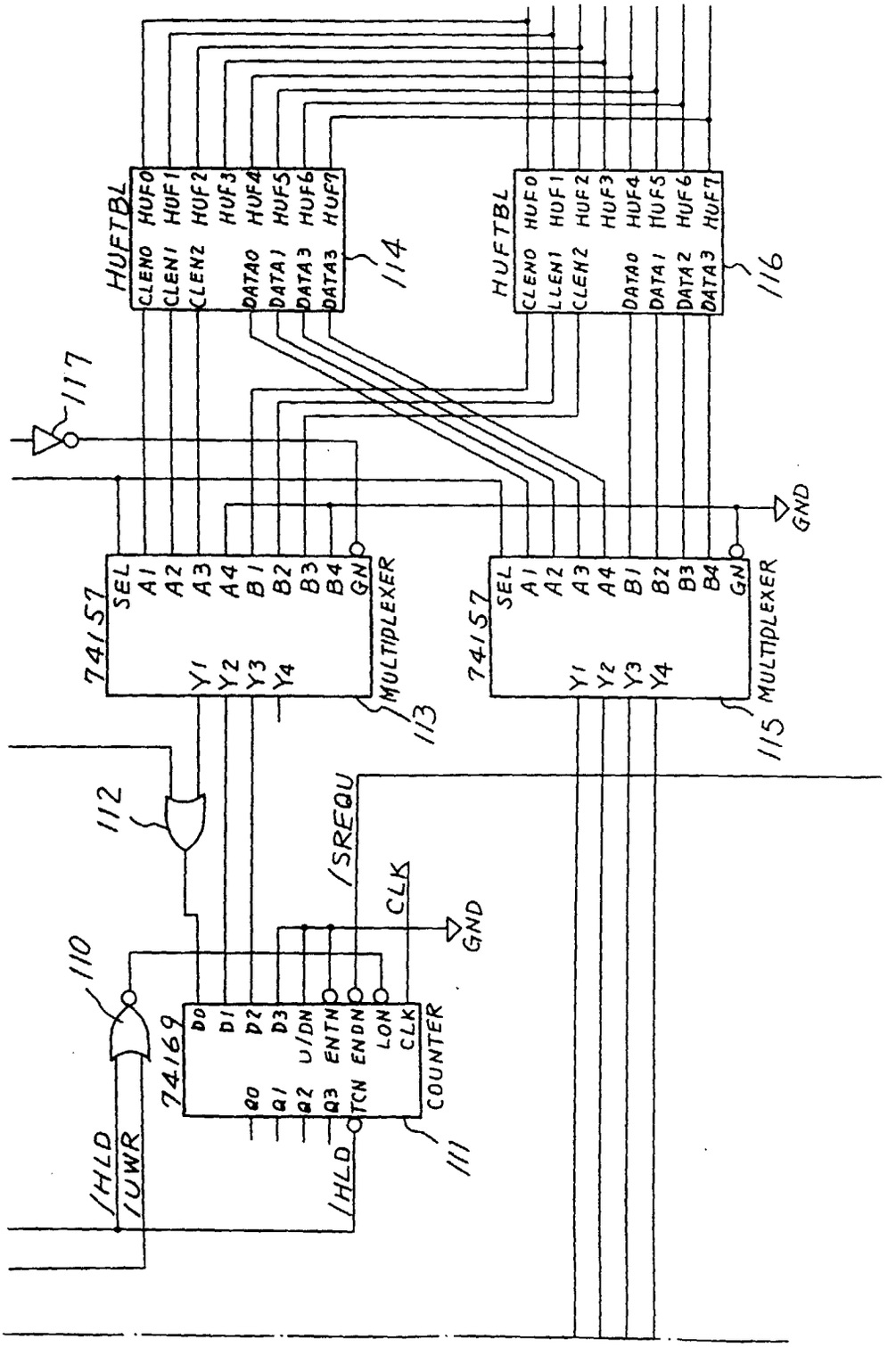
HUFTBL
CLEN0
CLEN1
CLEN2
DATA0
DATA1
DATA3
DATA3
HUF0
HUF1
HUF2
HUF3
HUF4
HUF5
HUF6
HUF7
114
116
117
GND
74157
SEL
A1
A2
A3
A4
B1
B2
B3
B4
GN
Y1
Y2
Y3
Y4
MULTIPLEXER
113
115
112
/SREQU
CLK
110
74169
D0
D1
D2
D3
U/DN
ENTN
ENDN
LON
CLK
Q0
Q1
Q2
Q3
TCN
COUNTER
111
/HLD
/UWR

FIG. 12

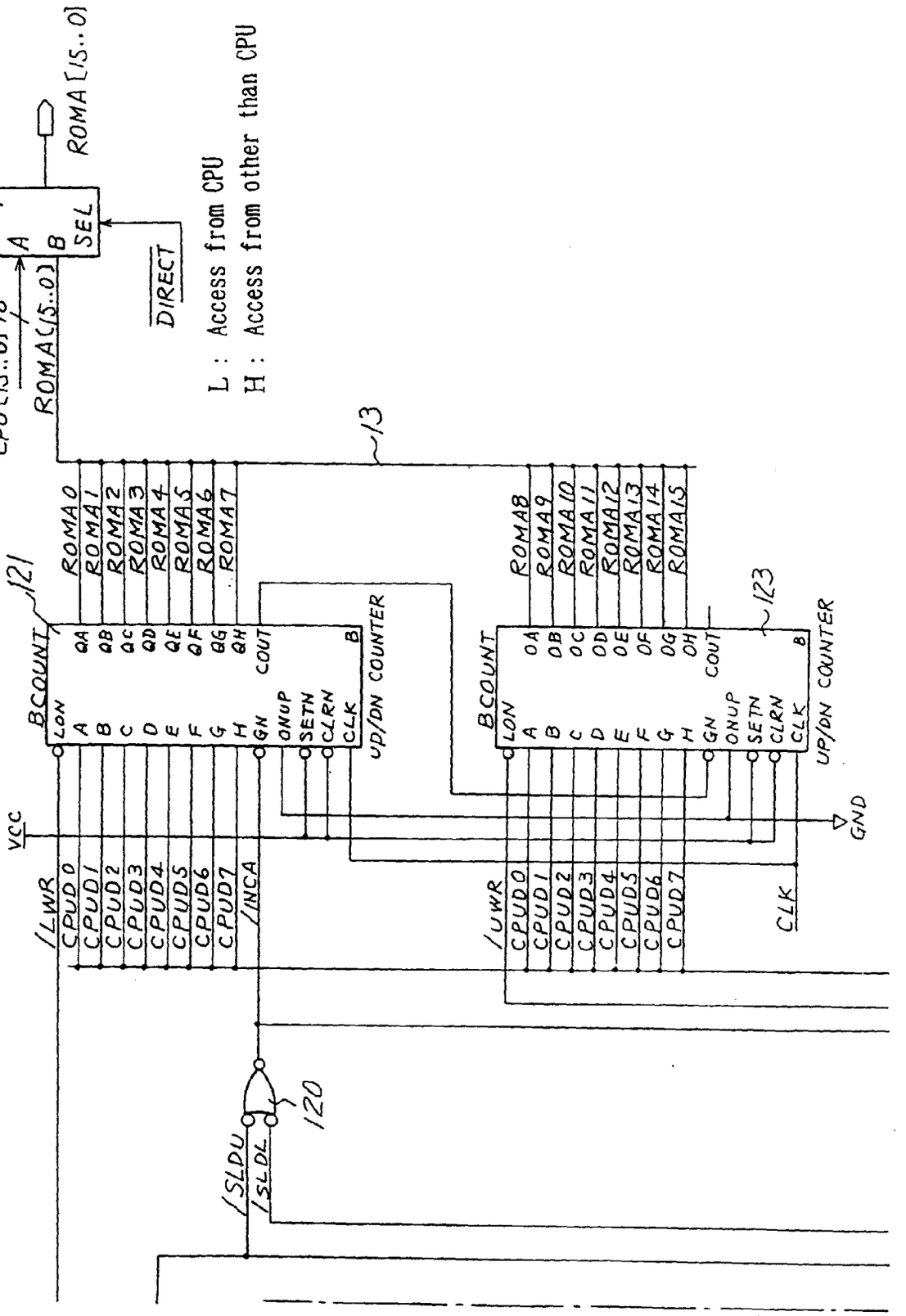
122
ROMA[15..0]
A
B
SEL
DIRECT
L : Access from CPU
H : Access from other than CPU
CPU[15..0] 16
ROMA[15..0]
13
121
123
BCOUNT
LON
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
GN
ONUP
SETN
CLRN
CLK
COUT
UP/DN COUNTER
ROMA0
ROMA1
ROMA2
ROMA3
ROMA4
ROMA5
ROMA6
ROMA7
ROMA8
ROMA9
ROMA10
ROMA11
ROMA12
ROMA13
ROMA14
ROMA15
VCC
GND
/LWR
/UWR
CPUD0
CPUD1
CPUD2
CPUD3
CPUD4
CPUD5
CPUD6
CPUD7
/INCA
CLK
120
/SLDU
/SLDL

FIG. 13

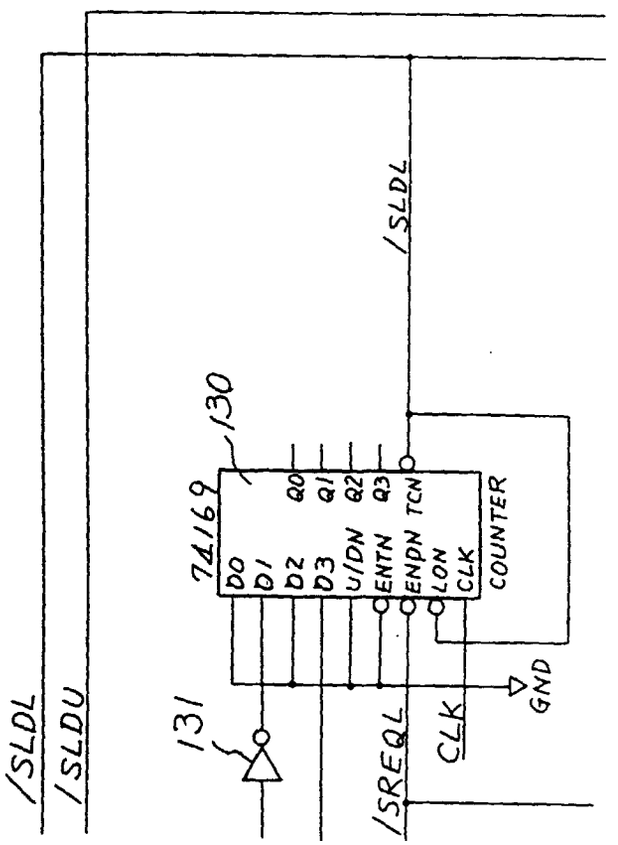
/SLDL
/SLDU
/SLDL
130
74169
D0
D1
D2
D3
U/DN
ENTN
ENPN
LDN
CLK
Q0
Q1
Q2
Q3
TCN
COUNTER
GND
131
CLK
/SREQL

FIG. 14

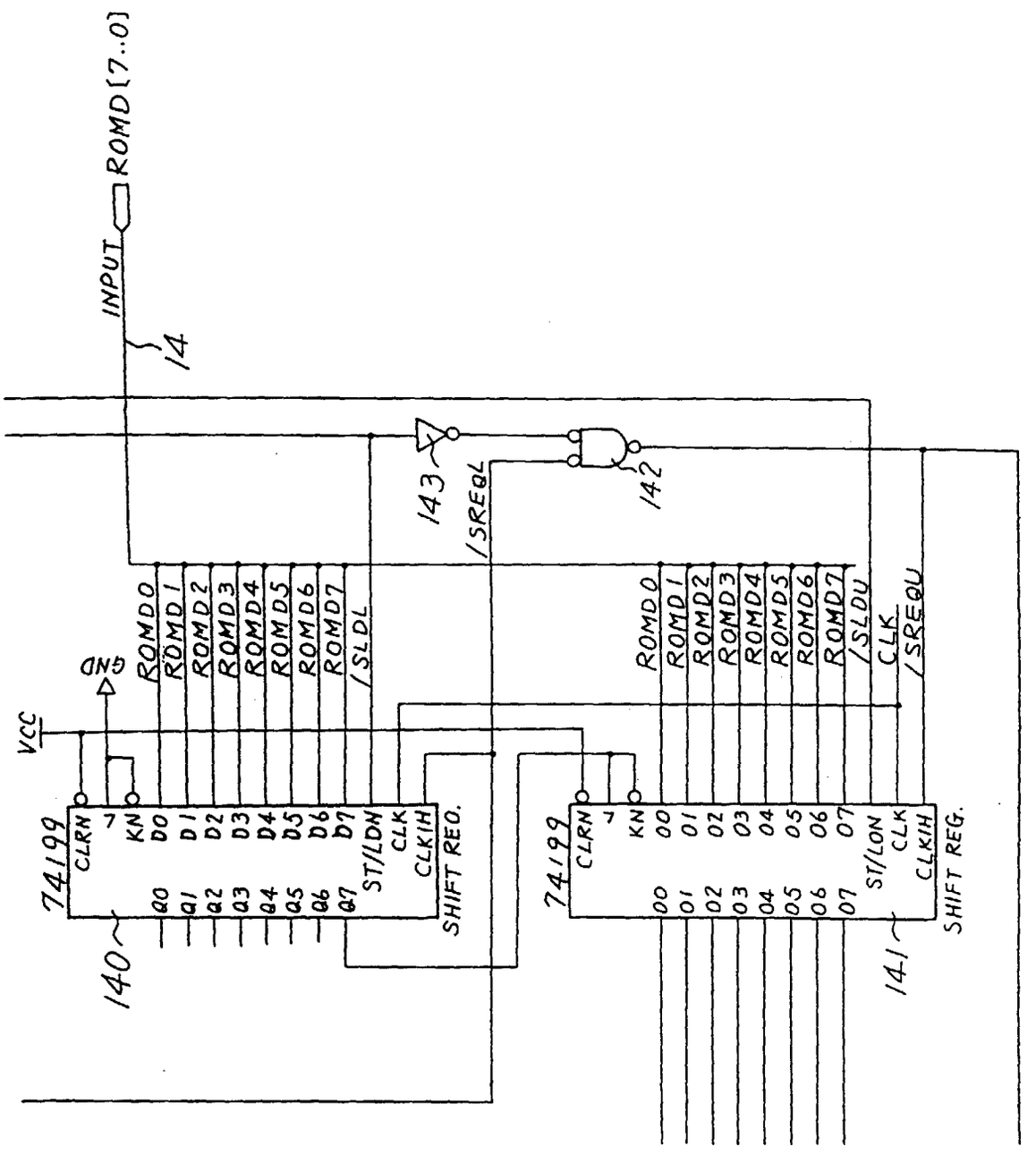
INPUT
ROMD[7..0]
14
143
/SREQL
142
ROMD0
ROMD1
ROMD2
ROMD3
ROMD4
ROMD5
ROMD6
ROMD7
/SLDL
GND
VCC
74199
CLRN
J
KN
D0
D1
D2
D3
D4
D5
D6
D7
ST/LDN
CLK
CLKIH
SHIFT REG.
Q0
Q1
Q2
Q3
Q4
Q5
Q6
Q7
140
/SLDU
CLK
/SREQU
ST/LDN
O0
O1
O2
O3
O4
O5
O6
O7
141

FIG. 15

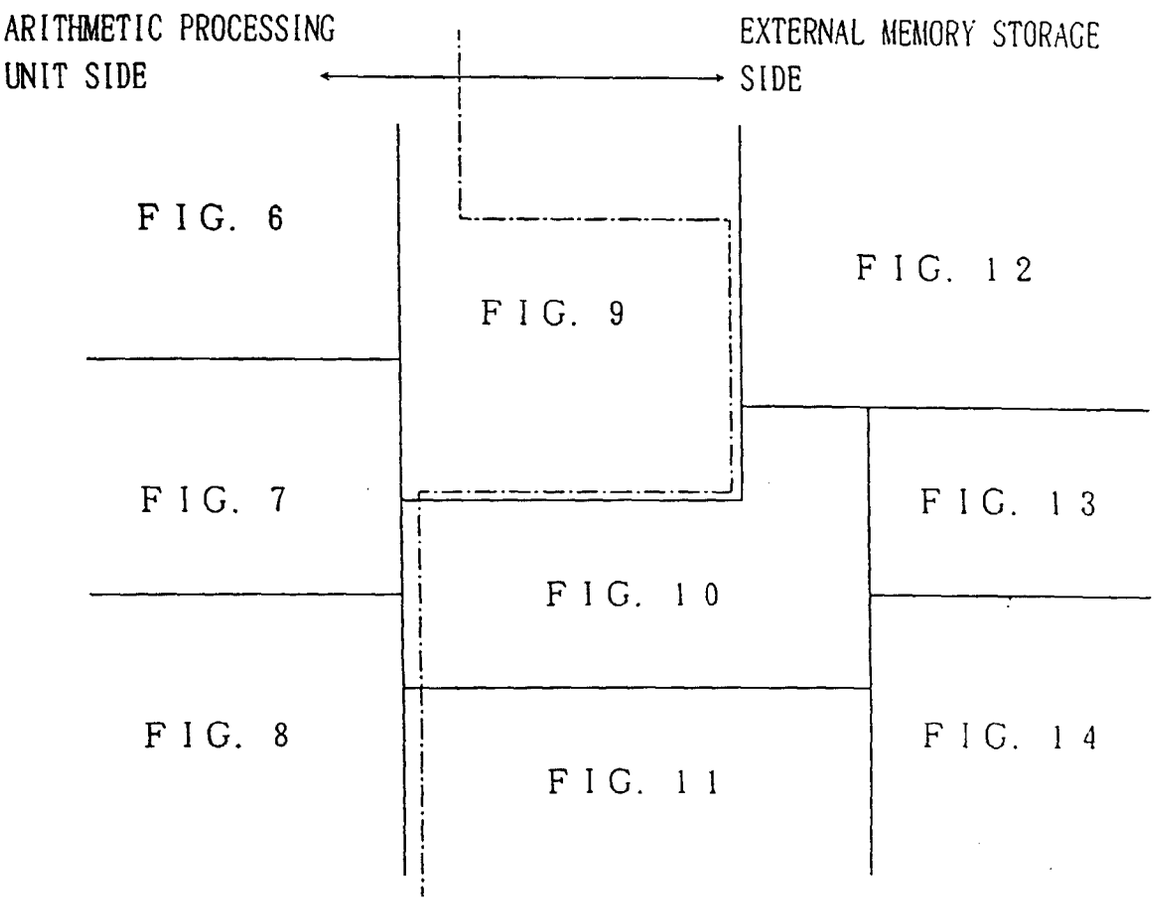
ARITHMETIC PROCESSING UNIT SIDE
EXTERNAL MEMORY STORAGE SIDE
FIG. 6
FIG. 9
FIG. 12
FIG. 7
FIG. 10
FIG. 13
FIG. 8
FIG. 11
FIG. 14

FIG. 16
OPERATION TIME CHART OF THE EMBODIMENT OF THE PRESENT INVENTION (NO. 1)

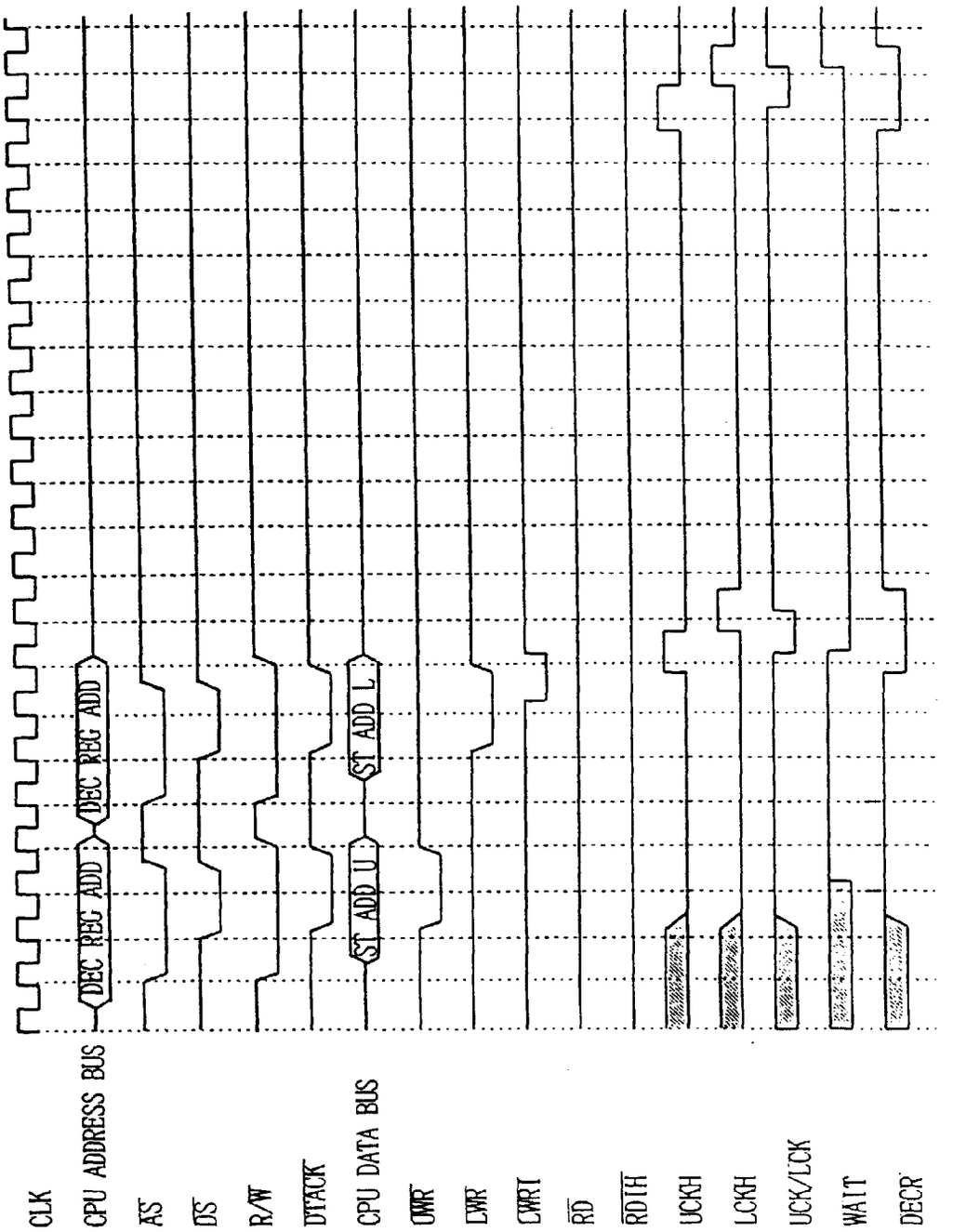

FIG. 17
OPERATION TIME CHART OF THE EMBODIMENT OF THE PRESENT INVENTION (NO. 2)

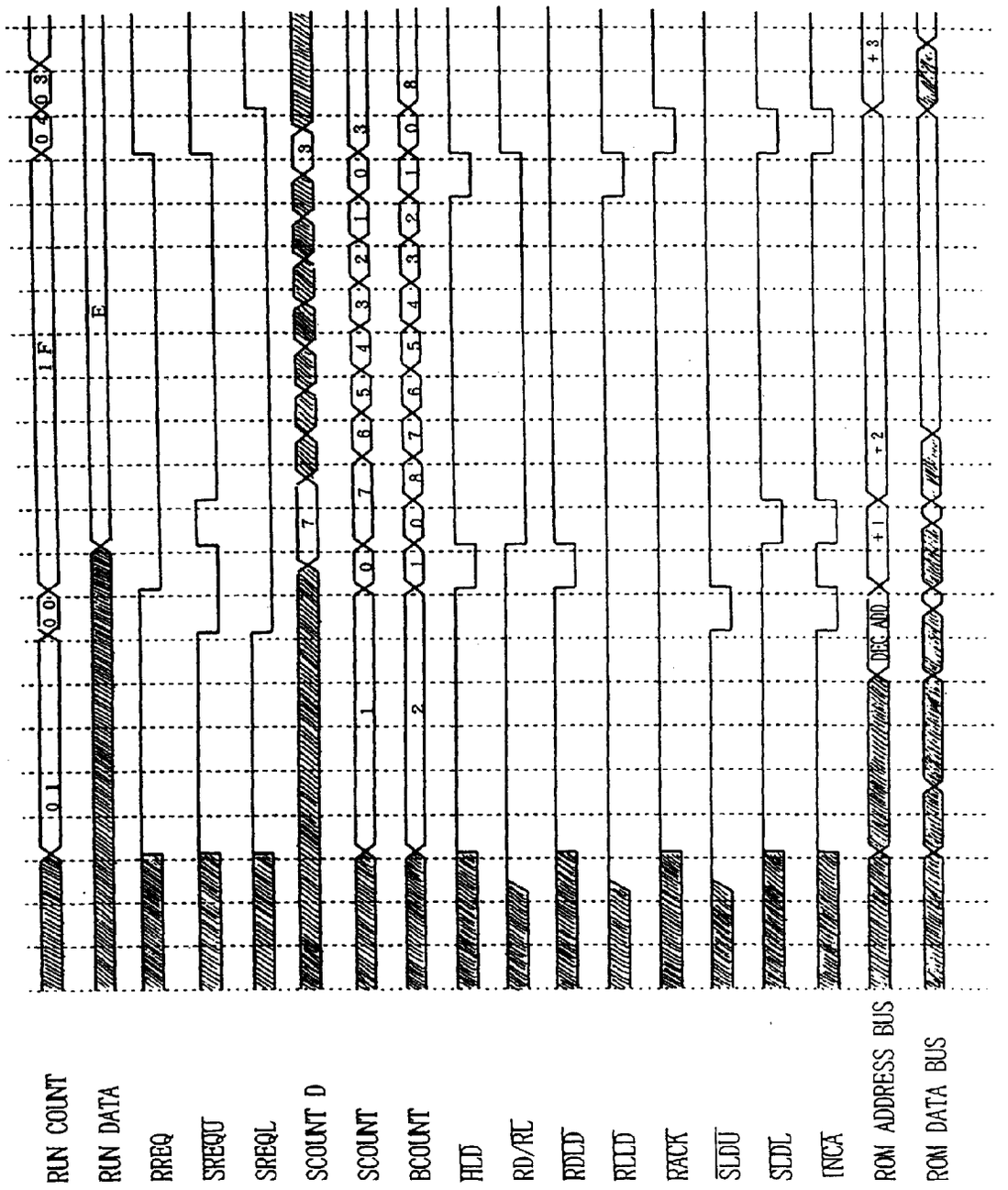

FIG. 18
OPERATION TIME CHART OF THE EMBODIMENT OF THE PRESENT INVENTION (NO. 3)

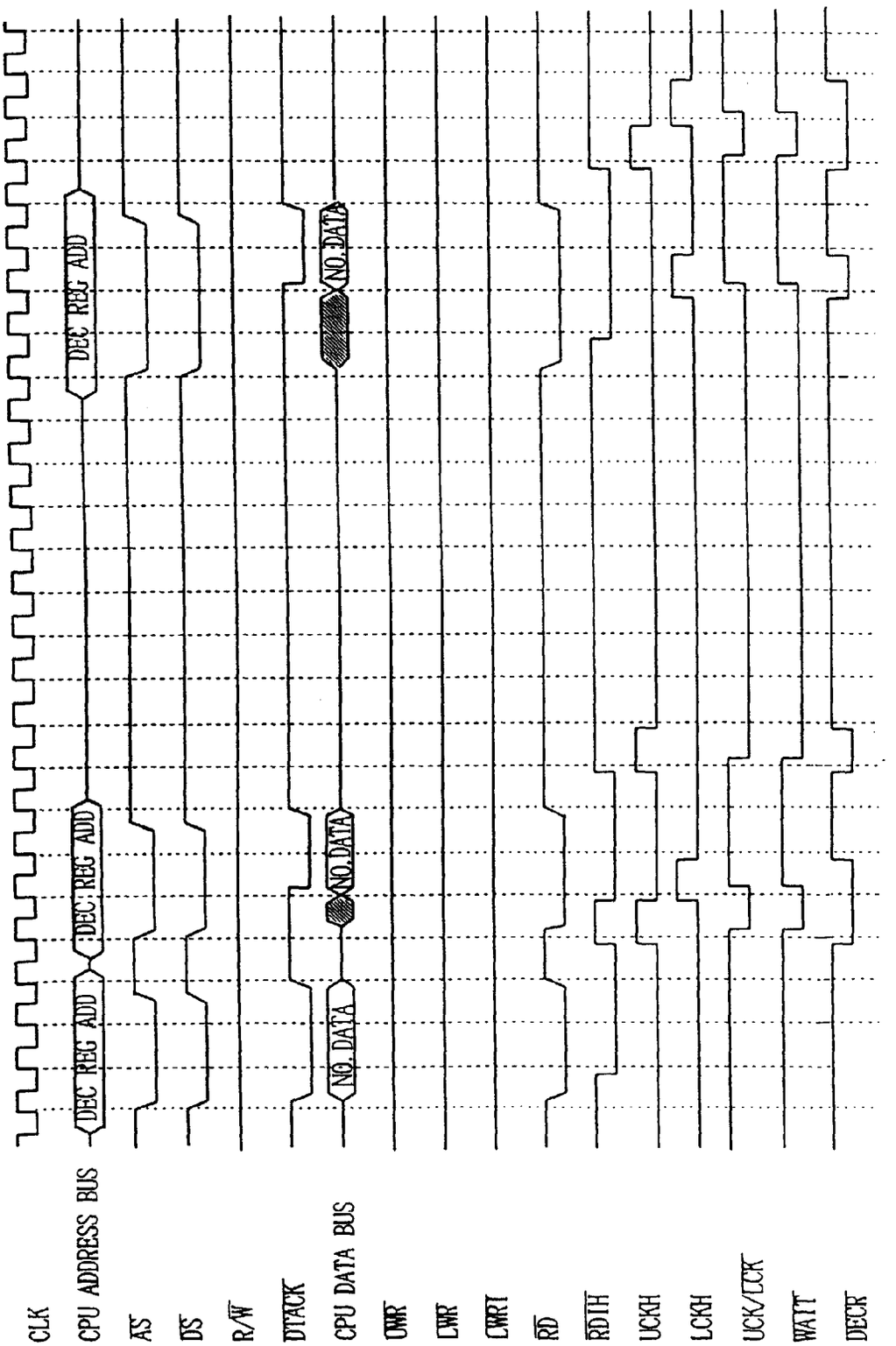

FIG. 19
OPERATION TIME CHART OF THE EMBODIMENT OF THE PRESENT INVENTION (NO. 4)

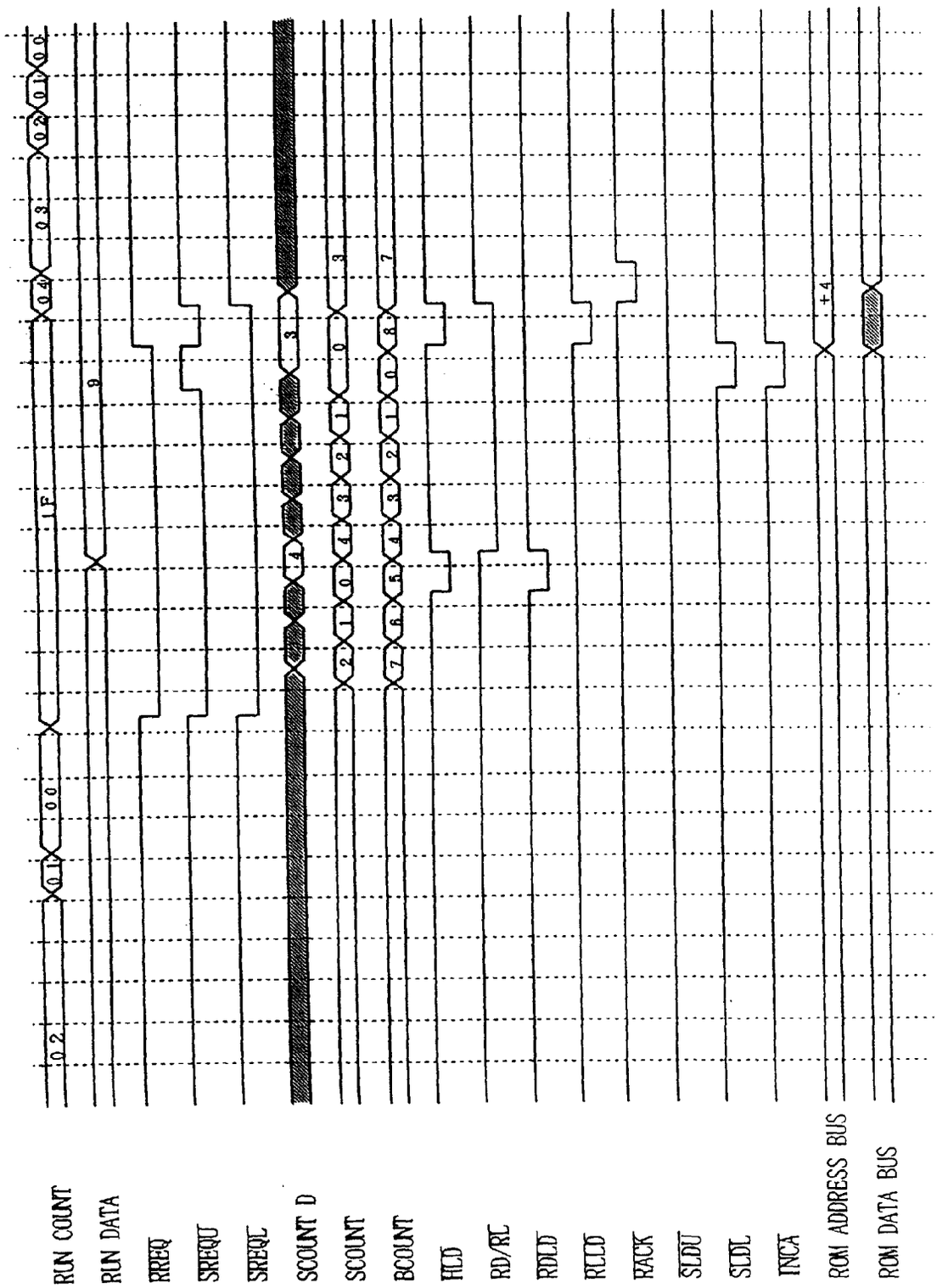

FIG. 20

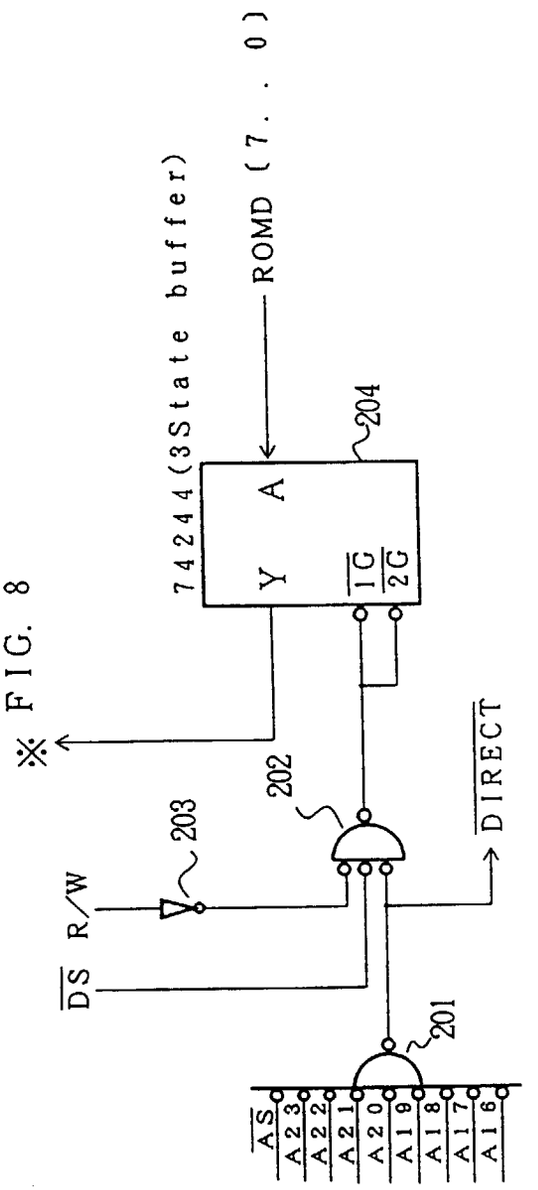
※ FIG. 8
74244(3State buffer)
ROMD(7...0)
204
Y
A
1G
2G
202
203
R/W
DS
DIRECT
201
AS
A23
A22
A21
A20
A19
A18
A17
A16

FIG. 21
BLOCK DIAGRAM SHOWING THE SECOND EMBODIMENT OF THE PRESENT INVENTION